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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Ajdaha*, with the mails, left Bombay Dec. 3, arrived at Aden on the 11th, and Suez on the 19th.

The mails reached Alexandria, were thence despatched by the *Medina* for Malta, and arrived on the 27th. The *Merlin* took the mails on to Marseilles, arriving on the 31st.

The *Merlin*, with the London mails of Nov. 24, reached Alexandria Dec. 10, where the mails were transferred to the *Precursor*, which reached Suez, leaving on the 13th for Pointe-de-Galle, Madras, and Calcutta.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

A mail for Bombay *viâ* Marseilles will be despatched on the evening of Monday, Jan. 7, 1850.

The next mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *viâ* Southampton, will be made up in London on the evening of Saturday, Jan. 19, or, if marked *viâ* Marseilles, on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 24.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Jan. 5.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta .. .. .. Nov. 24 | Madras .. .. .. Nov. 24
Bombay .. .. Dec. 3.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

L'embarras des richesses is not, at the present moment, the evil of which the purveyors of political intelligence in India have to complain. "Newsless mails" are the topic of lamentation. "Peace the most profound," says the *Hurkaru*, "reigns throughout the wide bounds of India, and not so much as a rumour of an interruption to this happy state of affairs is heard on any side, even at the beginning of the cold season, when war too often has stalked forth from those retreats to which he has been confined during the hot months by a fire more destructive than his own."

The only incident which wears the semblance of an exception to this general tranquillity is the movement of a force of some strength, under Colonel Lawrence, against some Affghan marauders on the borders of the Peshawur territory. This force, which was to march into the Eusofzye country (the people of which are well disposed to us), consisted of Fordyce's troop of Bengal horse artillery; one company of Bombay sappers and miners, under Lieutenant Kendall; 200 men of the 60th rifles, and 300 of H. M.'s 61st foot; the entire 3rd Bombay native infantry; and the 13th Bengal irregular cavalry; together with the residency cavalry and infantry—in all about 2,500 men. In addition to the thievish propensities of the tribes referred to, offence, it appears, has been given by some chiefs in that quarter, who refuse to pay the tribute due to the Government. The robbers in the very neighbourhood of Peshawur are said to be most daring, and all well armed.

The Nizam's state continues to be a kind of plague-spot in the constitution of India. A serious disturbance appears to have taken place between the Pathan Suwars (or Arab mercenaries) and the Nizam's Line-wallahs, both actuated by a mutinous spirit, in which several lives were lost on both sides. The capital is in a state of confusion, which portends, it may be hoped, a speedy termination of the capricious tyranny of this feeble prince. The *Englishman* says:—

"Our Hydrabad correspondent continues to report tumult and confusion as pervading the Nizam's dominions. That potentate is stated to be so wearied with the endless disorders and embarrassments of his government, that he has threatened to abdicate, handing over the whole political authority to the British functionaries. This is probably no more than a threat uttered in a moment of vexation, in order to alarm the people about him, to whom British rule would be as distasteful as to their master. It cannot be believed, however, that anything short of a revolt, which he found himself unable to quell, would induce the Nizam to humble himself to the condition of a state pensioner. He is personally popular, and his subjects do not attribute the general misgovernment to him. He has now given the entire control over his affairs to the lately reappointed minister Raja Ram Bux; but it is doubtful whether any effort will restore order into the finances, without which the authority of the government cannot be supported."

The Bombay papers state that Meer Shadad, one of the Ameers of Scinde, who had been doomed to confinement at Surat, as a murderer, has been fully and formally acquitted by the Government.

The inquiry instituted at Lahore into the conduct of Shere Singh and his brother rajahs, has [illegible]

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entirely fruitless. Notwithstanding the extraordinary secrecy and caution used in the *coup de main* with which they were surprised and captured,—notwithstanding that all their papers and private correspondence fell into the hands of the Commissioners,—the only fact to be proved is, that Sheve Singh possessed a lakh and a half of rupees in coined money in his residence.

The movements of the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief in the Punjab are the only matters talked of in that lately agitated country. The former (in whose health, we regret to find, there was little improvement) arrived at Jullundhur, where he held a levee, on the 14th November, and was expected at Lahore on the 28th. Sir C. Napier was about a week behind the Marquess. Great doings were to take place on the arrival of the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief at Lahore, when Sir Walter Gilbert was to be invested with all due pomp with the Grand Cross of the Bath. Reviews, balls, &c. were expected to follow.

The domestic and local incidents, which, in the penury of more stimulating matters, form the staple of the journals, are not without interest. At Calcutta, the Legislative Council has published the draft of an Act, founded on the power granted by the new Navigation Law to the Governor-General in Council, to open the coasting trade of India to foreigners; whereby the trade betwixt the various ports of the Company's territories will be as free to foreign vessels as to British ones, and on the same conditions, as to customs duties, &c. The judges of the Supreme Court are proceeding *pari passu* in liberality with the Governor-General; they have issued a set of rules, opening with the ominous words that hereafter "the use of fictions in pleading shall be discontinued." Four forms of action, for money, moveable property, wrongs, and lands, are all that are hereafter to be allowed; and it is expected that by the new rules, which take effect in January, the administration of the laws will be rendered simple, compendious, and economical. The trial of Mr. Henry Palmer, of the civil service, was not yet concluded. The evidence for the prosecution had, however, been taken, and is published at very great length in the daily papers. The written defence was before the Commissioners, and the Court had been adjourned to the 24th of November. From the completion of the evidence, it was expected that he will be found guilty, on the testimony of his own letters, on all the leading points of the case. The case of Mr. W. Blunt, C.S., appears to have been privately disposed of, and that gentleman is coming to England on leave. The preliminary investigation, on the complaint of Mr. Cruise, against Messrs. Pringle and Pearson, the Judge and Magistrate of Purneah, had been concluded, and the complainant bound over to prosecute before the Sudder Court.

Letters from the late secretary and from the directors of the Bank of Benares have been published, showing that, while the latter were complaining of the difficulty of safely investing their original capital to advantage, the former was directed to write to intending purchasers of new stock that more money was wanted, on account of the extent and variety of the business of the bank. "A more gross case of fraud and falsehood," observes the *Bombay Times*, "can scarcely be conceived on the part of officers of the army still permitted to retain their commissions." A report is in circulation that the Commander-in-Chief had insisted that no officer of the Indian army should in future be a paid official in any bank in India.

A letter from Agra tells a strange story of a native functionary in the north-west provinces drawing up an order for the signature of the magistrate, directing the judge to be hanged. The paper, according to a custom much prevalent in India, was subscribed without being read, and the order for his own execution was placed in the hands of the judge, who of course declined having it put into effect, and brought a charge against the magistrate of attempt to murder! The particulars are thus detailed:—

"The judge was sitting at breakfast, when a party came in, headed by a native official, bearing the magistrate's order for his immediate execution by hanging. The warrant was drawn up in the usual official form, and was dated at the magistrate's cutcherry, and bore his most unmistakeable signature. However, being superior to the magistrate, the judge issued a formal reprieve to stay his own execution, and then, instead of at once proceeding to the magistrate's, with whom he was not on very good terms, he, on the presumption that the latter had laid this scheme to murder him, sent in a formal statement to the commissioner, demanding an immediate court of inquiry. This was summoned, and on their investigating the matter, it appeared that, as in all courts in these provinces, the work at ——— was so heavy that the magistrate was obliged to trust, in a great measure, to the native officials, and to sign such papers as his amlah handed to him, without making himself master of their contents, a Mussulman, whose duty it was to hand in the papers for signature, had conceived an extreme dislike for the magistrate in question, and concocted this plan to injure him. He had drawn out a formal order for Mr. ———'s execution, which he had handed to the magistrate, who had signed it with the other documents, when the man, who had accomplices, immediately forwarded it to the police-officers."

The intelligence from Madras possesses no feature of much interest. The rains had not set in so late as the 23rd of November, and were fully a month behind their time; fears were consequently entertained of famine: a tornado generally precedes a late monsoon on the Coromandel coast.

At Bombay, cholera had been slightly on the increase amongst the natives, in consequence, as was believed, of the return of the pilgrims from the great Nassick fair; these huge periodical assemblages always being followed by disease. The heats of November had been unprecedented in the annals of meteorology, falling very little short of those customary in May. During the last ten days, the thermometer had almost invariably risen above 90 degrees in the shade, and 120 in the sun. Preparations were being made for furnishing contributions to the grand Exhibition of 1851, under the patronage of Prince Albert. Of the 14,000 shares, into which the capital of the proposed Tankaria Bunder and Baroda Railway scheme is divided, 7,125 had already been taken up in Goozerat.

From other parts of the East there is little to notice, except an account from Persia, received at Constantinople, of an insurrection at Ispahan, in which the palace of the governor was attacked and stormed, and the governor and thirty of his servants were put to the sword.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Troops.—Ens. Thomas Templeman, 98th, at Lahore, Nov. 18.

Bengal.—Brev. maj. B. W. Goldie, of the engrs. at Landour, aged 39, Nov. 13; Surg. Thomas C. Elliot, 6th L.C. at Meerut, aged 51, Nov. 14.

Madras.—Lieut. W. Lewin, 5th L.C. at Jaulnah, Nov. 4.

Bombay.—Ens. F. R. B. Napier, 3rd N.I. at Sukkur, Nov. 15.

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BENGAL.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

The love of pomp and pageantry has ever been one of the leading characteristics of the native since the first British foot was planted in India. No man with the smallest pretension to rank or riches can move about without a glittering train of attendants around him, carrying with them and investing their leader with a degree of importance in the eyes of the populace, wanting which, the "great man," spite of his kincaub and fine muslin, would pass as a nobody. Nor is this love of display confined to the rich and powerful. There are Oriental "gents" in every eastern city, who never take their evening ride or drive without previously paying due attention to their conveyances, and the trapping of their horses, and even the poorest inhabitant of the most secluded village saves from his hard-earned pittance sufficient to defray the expenses of a marriage procession. The necessity of respecting the customs and prejudices of the natives has often formed matter for discussion, and many illustrious personages have in some measure conformed to them. The Marquis of Hastings was fully alive to the policy of keeping up a certain degree of show upon state occasions, and never travelled without a retinue befitting his high position; but others, having formed different opinions upon the subject, have come to India with the firm intention of dispensing with what appears to them a very unnecessary display of position, and a waste of time and money.

It is related of one Governor-General, who had a humble habit of travelling about alone in plain clothes, that a native prince, who went with a host of glittering attendants to meet his lordship, upon being asked his opinion of the lord sahib, replied very naïvely, that he was only like another sahib, but not so well dressed; and we can readily understand the disappointment that called forth the remark. The natives are too apt to judge of Europeans as they judge their own countrymen, and look upon a display of magnificence as the never-failing accompaniment of greatness.

Sir Charles Napier arrived at this station on the 30th ult. A guard of honour, suited to his Excellency's exalted rank, was in attendance, and every thing arranged in order to do honour to the distinguished visitor. The gallant officer, however, despised such "pomps and vanities," and sent the guard of honour to the "right about," like a second Bombastes, "Begone, brave army, don't kick up a row." After inspecting the troops, and presenting colours to the 41st N.I., Sir Charles departed for Agra, no doubt very much disgusted at having been treated with marked civility and attention. What the native opinion of these eccentricities may be we will not venture to inquire, nor do we suppose Sir Charles cares two straws about it; but, in a country where the observance of pomp and splendour is looked upon as indispensable on all state occasions, and where a man of rank is best known by the magnificence of his train, we should consider the observance of a little form as not only prudent but necessary. It would ensure more respect, and that at but small expense to the state.—*Delhi Gaz. Nov.* 8.

ABOLITION OF THE EXEMPTION FROM THE JURISDICTION OF THE COMPANY'S CRIMINAL COURTS.

The draft of a proposed Act was read in the Legislative Council of Bengal for the first time on the 26th of October, for abolishing the exemption from the jurisdiction of the East-India Company's criminal courts of her Majesty's subjects, resident in the territories under the government of the East-India Company, without the towns of Calcutta and Madras, and the town and island of Bombay, whereby it is enacted, that in every part of the territories under the government of the Company, without the towns of Calcutta and Madras, and the town and island of Bombay, all persons are henceforth amenable to the jurisdiction of the magistrates and criminal courts of the Company, and may be apprehended, tried, and punished by them according to the Regulations and Acts now or hereafter to be in force; save only that no such magistrate or court shall have power to sentence to the punishment of death any of her Majesty's natural-born subjects born in Europe, or the children of such subjects; who, when convicted before any such criminal court of any offence which, according to any Regulation or Act, now or hereafter to be in force, is punishable with death, shall be transported out of the Company's territories for life, or for such term as the Court shall adjudge; that the judges and magistrates of the courts of the East-India Company may, in any case in which it shall seem fit to them, with the approval of the governor of the presidency or place, send any of her Majesty's natural-born subjects, born in Europe, or the child of any such subject, charged with any offence before them, to be tried before the Supreme Court of judicature, instead of trying and punishing him under this act; it repeals so much of clause cv. of 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, as relates to assaults, forcible entries, or other injuries accompanied with force, which may be committed by British subjects, at a distance from the place where the courts are established by royal charter; and it reserves the jurisdiction of the several courts established by Royal Charter in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, for the trial and punishment of treasons, felonies, and misdemeanours, and for the due administration of criminal justice according to the tenour of the several charters; so nevertheless that no person shall be liable to be punished twice for the same offence.

LAW.

INSOLVENT COURT, *November* 3.

In the Matter of Colonel Peter Lawrie Pew.—Colonel Pew came up for the benefit of the Act. *Mr. Dickens* and *Mr. Theobald* supported him; *Mr. Morton* and *Mr. Edlin* opposed, on behalf of Capt. Graham, Dr. Edlin, and Baboo Hummunt Rao, shareholders of the Benares Bank; and *Mr. Ritchie* held a brief on behalf of the Managing Committee of the Benares Bank.

The *Commissioner* (Sir L. Peel) inquired upon what grounds the opposition was based.

Mr. Morton replied, gross misconduct and breach of trust, resting upon the following facts: 1. That he was the bank's trustee and director, and a borrower of two-thirds of the capital; 2. That he kept the shareholders ignorant of the actual affairs of the bank; 3. That he made dividends five times out of the capital of the bank; 4. That he cancelled his own and other directors' shares at par, at a time when they were at 40 per cent. discount; 5. That he cancelled the shares of others at 30 per cent. discount, when they had paid for them in full; whilst he had not paid for his own shares which he cancelled; 6. That he kept up the rate of premium to 50 per cent., when he was paying dividends out of capital; 7. That he sold shares to himself and other directors secretly at 10 per cent. premium, and at the same time to absent purchasers; viz. Dr. Edlin, at 25 cent.; Capt. Graham, at 25 per cent., and so on; and in the same month created new stock. The schedule contains four or five entries of debts. The first is—"Benares Bank—Mr. E. G. Dunbar, secretary, Co.'s Rs. 4,98,000. This account is of some standing. Admitted. Borrowed by me upon the security of the following joint-stock shares:—63 Cawnpore Bank shares, 100 Dacca Bank shares, 163 Ganges Steam Company's shares, 50 Benares and Mirzapore Steam Company's shares, 17 Nischindeepore Sugar Company's shares, 300 Sylhet Coal Company's shares (I am unable to state the present market value of any of these shares), and 647½ Benares Bank shares." My opposition is chiefly directed to the first, which is due by the insolvent individually, and in the creation of which, as I am instructed, he has been guilty of a breach of trust.

Col. P. L. Pew examined by *Mr. Morton.*—I am a colonel of artillery. I was a director of the Benares Bank, and nominally a trustee—but nothing was ever made over to me in trust. The bank was established 1st August, 1845, but I was not in Benares at the time. I was not a director originally, nor till about September, 1845. The original paid-up capital was Rs. 2,50,000—divided into 1,000 shares, of the nominal amount of Co.'s Rs. 500 each, but of which Co.'s Rs. 250 only was paid up. A thousand new shares were afterwards created, precisely similar shares. There were altogether five increases subsequent to the original issue of the first stock. The second half of the first 1,000 shares was never paid up. Rs 250 upon each share of the second issue was paid up. After the last issue of new stock, the total number of shares was 6,000, on none of each of which more than Rs. 250 had been paid. I believe the bank had paid for them all, taking other security for the money advanced. The subsequent shares were issued at par to the old proprietors. If all the shares were paid up at Rs. 250, the total capital of the bank, after the issue of the last instalment of stocks, would be fifteen lacs. I left Benares in March last on sick certificate. I continued a director to March last. The Benares Bank suspended payment on the 1st August last. I think some bye-laws were made by the directors for regulating advances by the bank. In lending on personal security, the practice was to require two personal sureties, besides the applicant for the loan. I do not remember that any limit was assigned to the extent of the money lent on personal security. The directors would be guided by the supposed means of the applicant and personal sureties. In lending on the shares of other joint-stock companies, the directors generally allowed the whole par value. There were seven directors with myself in the bank. A managing committee of three was formed, of which I made one; Capt. Fagan and Dr. Butter were the others. All

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loans required the sanction of the managing committee at least —sometimes the sanction of all the seven directors. There were no personal sureties for the Co.'s Rs. 4 98,000 due by me to the bank. The securities given, consisted of joint stock shares. There were 63 Cawnpore Bank shares, at par value; 100 Dacca Bank shares, on which 300 Co.'s Rs. each had been paid up; 163 Ganges Steam Co.'s shares, on each of which Co.'s Rs. 1,500 had been paid up; 50 shares in the Benares and Mirzapore Steam Company, on which Rs. 250 had been paid up; 17 Nischindeepore Sugar Company's shares, on which Rs. 3,000 each had been paid up; 300 Sylhet Coal Company's shares, on each of which Rs. 300 had been paid up; and 647 Benares Bank shares (my own), on each of which Rs 250 had been paid up. I had given no money-payment, but other security for these 647 bank shares, and the bank paid them up. I gave for them what was considered good security by the directors at the time. Some portion of the money due on them I paid into the bank myself. I cannot say precisely how much, having kept no regular books; but I believe it was about Rs. 80,000. The total number of my shares in the bank was 991; and upon these I think I paid about Rs. 80,000. Upwards of 490 of my shares in the bank were cancelled in the cancellation in December last. I was not present at the bank when this took place, being sick. I don't think I gave any vote on the occasion. I did not object to the cancellation, certainly; but I expressed no wish on the subject, either way. The Directors generally expressed a wish for the cancellation. Capt. Fagan and Dr. Butter had some of theirs cancelled. The bank had paid upon these shares for me. The cancellation had the effect of adding a lac of rupees to the credit side of my account with the bank, but only for a time. The transaction did not take effect ultimately. I think the cancellation took effect from the 1st of August, 1848. I voted in respect of the whole 991 shares. In August, 1848, for instance. Dividends were declared in August last, at an average of 12 per cent. on the paid-up part, viz. Rs. 250 a share. I did not draw dividends on the whole 991 shares, but I was credited with them in the bank's books. I considered the shares I held to have been paid up, having given good security for the purchase-money. I received dividends on the shares for which the bank had paid, and for which I had given security: that is to say, I was credited with them in the bank's books, and I drew on the account as I required. I have said that Rs. 250 were paid for the whole 6,000 shares issued; I cannot say how many shares were in this predicament. The Rs. 80,000 which I had paid up, represented 300 shares. The others I gave good security for. On the whole 6,000 shares, about 8 or 9 lacs were paid up. Of this, I got about 7 lacs. There were three personal sureties for the debt to the bank, of Co.'s Rs. 42,000 due by myself and the other partners of the Nishchindeepore Sugar Factory, who gave a bond. Major Stewart and Dr. Duncan were the sureties besides myself. They were co-directors in the Benares Bank. The debt of Co.'s Rs. 29,000 due to the bank by myself and the other partners of the Richmond estate jointly, was borrowed in the same way, upon the names of myself, Capt. Fagan, and Dr. Butter. I say the same of the debt of Co.'s Rs. 1,08,000, due jointly from me and the other partners of the Ganges Company. We were all three (*i.e.* Major Stewart, Dr. Duncan, and myself), I think, directors of the bank at the time of these loans. I am not certain about Dr. Duncan. The debt to the bank of Co.'s Rs. 3,500, due jointly from myself and the other partners of the Mirzapore Coal Company, was borrowed on the security of Mr. Hamilton of Mirzapore, Major Stewart, and myself. I thought the Dacca Bank shares were always considered of good marketable value. The Dacca Bank is not only in existence yet, but is doing well. The Benares and Mirzapore Company, which started the *Kashejee*, is still in existence. Mr. Stopford runs the *Kashejee* as the agent of the Company. Rs. 3,000 was paid upon each share of the Nischindeepore Sugar Company. In the Mirzapore Coal Company there must be, at least, twenty partners, or more. The shares of this Company were sold in the market, I believe. I may have voted for loans that I myself applied for; but I do not remember that I did. My vote was not requisite. The other two members of the managing committee constituted a majority, and passed the loan. Capt. Fagan and Dr. Butter are indebted to the bank for shares. In August 1848, there was an election of directors. In answer to your question, whether we three voted each other in as directors, I can only say that there was a limited field at Benares, and there was none others there qualified for the direction; Capt. Fagan and Dr. Butter and myself were therefore elected. There was a proposition for the appointment of auditors in August last. I did oppose it. The proposition was rejected. I dare say it was known to the shareholders that 600 of my shares had not been paid for, except by the bank itself, who took security. I must have approved of the half-yearly reports of the directors, published during my connection with the bank as director. The reports represented that the paid-up capital was 15 lacs; although 8 or 9 lacs was the amount of capital actually paid up. I thought this no misrepresentation, for I considered that the money lent to the people who bought shares upon security, was the bank's capital lent. I cannot say whether, in every case where the bank lent in this way, money really passed. If the bank lent me money on good security, and I purchased shares with the money so lent, I should consider the shares paid for. The practice of purchasing shares upon security, was generally understood among the shareholders, I believe. Capt. Graham was a shareholder of the bank. He entered the bank on my recommendation. He applied to me for my advice, and I told him I thought that the bank was a very good institution. He frequently applied to me to purchase shares for him. I sold him some of my own. On one occasion, I sold them to him at a premium of 25 per cent. This was the rate the bank fixed. I do not suppose that any other person would sell his shares in the bank at the time at a smaller rate of premium. The seven directors decided that a few shares that remained over at the end of a half year, should be divided among themselves at a premium of 10 per cent. The 25 per cent. which I charged Capt. Graham, was calculated on the par value of each share, and not on the Rs. 250 paid up: so that it is true that the premium was really 50 per cent. This letter to Capt. Graham is in my handwriting:—

"My dear Graham,—Though very busy, here is a line in reply to your last. Firstly, you are down for 24 shares, and we could not well *alter* our books; secondly, the total number of your shares should divide by 3, and 20 would not divide 8; thirdly, were we to cut you down to 20, you would hereafter *repent*; for, on the 31st January next, you will get 8 new shares at par, being one in 3. Again, on 31st July next, you will get 8 new shares, one in 4; and on 31st January, 1848, you will get 8 more new shares, one in 5, and so on for perhaps the next 10 half years. So you have made a deuced good bargain. You should strain every nerve to come into this bank *largely* now, before a number of shares be created. You would not only be getting *thumping* dividends, but new stock, at par, every half year. Bring in all your rich friends, for 'twill be the best of banks, with a glorious business.

"Very sincerely yours,
"P. L. Pew.

"Benares, 24th Sept. 1846.

"Don't at all inconvenience yourself about payments, Debnam will lend you funds as long as you require them. P."

The bank was doing great discount business at the time—it was discounting sugar bills chiefly. It was then under pretty considerable advances to me, not so much as one lac, however, I think. I look at these three other letters.

"My dear Graham,—In reply to yours of the 27th ult., I say yes. I advise you to buy as many more shares as you *possibly can*, for this will be a glorious bank, and no mistake; and I think I may promise you old *shares* carrying new as on 31st January last, on the same terms on which you got your last; but you must be quick in writing me your wishes, that I may instruct the secretary, who will lend you *any* sum you may need to pay for them, and you can repay him by instalments, big or small, as may suit your perfect convenience. In haste.

"Sincerely yours,
"P. L. Pew."

"7th February, 1847."

"My Dear Graham,—Thanks for yours of the 30th u't. I have got you twelve old shares at 25 per cent. prem., and four new shares at par; a deuced good bargain for you, as you escape the 2 per cent. *prem.* on those *new* shares. However, I'd always do *a deal* to get STEADY men like yourself into the Bank. It's a grand point. We are doing the most splendid business—and our *exact* dividend *may* be a *whacker*, if we like to divide *all*, or nearly all the profits. Debnam will send you a memo. of your account. Just repay the Bank when most perfectly convenient to yourself, and not before. Let me know if I can be of further use to you here or hereabouts. You have now a *decent* stake in the Bank, but you should still increase it, for this will be *the* Bank of Banks, and no mistake. We shall go on steadily giving new stock *every half* year, and this of itself, leaving *fat* dividends out of the question, should make people join this Bank, in preference to others. We could employ 100 lakhs of capital, at *all* seasons, to admirable advantage.

"Very sincerely your's,
"P. L. Pew.

"13th April, 1847."

"My Dear Graham,—I thank you for yours of the 22nd inst. It's true your remittances monthly for six months wont quite cover the eighteen new shares, but then recollect the dividend; this will never be less than 12 per cent. I may venture to say. As to a high rate of interest, you are paying it to *your own* Bank, and getting it back in the shape of fat dividends. I made a deal of money, *by borrowing to buy Bank Stock*—and if you can get tick in this Bank or elsewhere, my advice to you is, "borrow, and buy Bank Stock see it rise." You get the stock of this Bank in *the two last instances of your purchase*, on very easy terms: see as follows:—

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	Premium only.
"Three old shares at 25 per cent. prem."	- 375 Rs.
One new share, no premium -	- 000
Prem. paid on four shares - - - -	- 375
Equal to each - - - - -	- 93¾
Or equal to 18¾ per cent. premium—	

"I believe I could still promise you a few more shares on the same favourable terms if you be sharp about it; but whether you take them up or not, you have now got a fair stake in *this very rising Bank*. Stick to it, and your fortune is *sure*. By the time you think of going home, your purse will be a *long* one—no doubt of it.

"Easterly winds here, and very hot.—Adieu; believe me,

"Yours very sincerely,

"Benares, May 2, 1849." "P. L. Pew.

The greater part of the money lent to me was my own stock; it was not money taken from the Bank. The shares divided among the Directors, at 10 per cent. premium, were a few that remained over at the end of half a year. The Bank was anxious to sell, and I do not think the Directors were anxious to buy, but for the convenience of the Bank they did buy. At the same time that the Directors were dividing the remaining shares at a premium of 10 per cent. amongst themselves, I sold to Capt. Graham some of my shares at a premium of 25 per cent.; but I am not prepared to say that the shares that I so sold were part of those divided amongst the Directors at a premium of 10 per cent. They may have been; but I have already told you that I held 991 shares in the Bank.

(Examined by *Mr. Ritchie*).—A great many of the different Joint Stock shares which I have entered as assets in my schedule, are among those pledged. I have stated this distinctly in my schedule. There are ten shares in the Pew estate (a coffee estate in the Malabar Coast) worth Co.'s Rs 70,000, and five Ganges steam shares, on which Co.'s Rs. 7,700 have been paid up. There are some Oriental Bank shares, of which the par value is Co.'s Rs. 50,000, in pledge for Co.'s Rs. 15,000. A large sum of money was paid into the Benares Bank on account of Dr. Berwick for the purchase of 249 shares. I acted as Dr. Berwick's agent in that matter. The purchase was at 17 per cent. premium. A part payment was made on account of Dr. Berwick; viz. Co.'s Rs 20,000; and the remainder—Co.'s Rs. 76,000—was carried to the debit of Dr. Berwick in the Bank books, on the security of the very shares purchased. Dr. Berwick subsequently seemed to think that I had exceeded my powers, and disputed his liability; but I and the Directors denied this, and insisted on his paying the balance of Co.'s Rs. 76,000. I believe Dr. Berwick was doing great harm among the native shareholders. I believe there were some private meetings convened by him. Upon the advice of a friend, I took over Dr. Berwick's shares, and the balance due, in consequence of this agitation. The Directors consented to this—at least three of the Directors must have done so. The shares were made over to me, and the balance of Rs. 76,000 was carried to Dr. Berwick's credit in the Bank books. I took the shares at 17 per cent. premium; I paid no money, and gave no security for them. They were put into the Bank. I was not aware that I was in embarrassed circumstances in December, 1848. I suspected then that an agent had made away with funds of mine, but I was not sure. My agent failed with my funds in June, 1848. I was pressed for debts which I could not pay in December, 1848. I dare say the premium realized from Dr. Berwick in December, 1847, entered into the accounts of the Bank as part of the profits, and was divided as such. I believe Dr. Berwick is solvent. In August, 1848, I used all the votes I was entitled to, to elect Capt. Fagan and Dr. Butter. I voted on 786 shares; Capt. Fagan on 460 odd shares; and Dr. Butter on 700 odd. Dr. Butter's and Capt. Fagan's shares were not all paid in cash. Like some of mine, security had been given for them. I do not recollect a clause in the Trust Deed prohibiting votes on unpaid shares. I considered that the shares, for which I had given security, had been paid for. I was not aware that the dividends up to August, 1848, came out exclusively of the capital.

(By the *Commissioner*.)—I believe the other directors made cash payments into the bank occasionally. I did not make cash payments regularly—only occasionally. These payments went to the relief of my general account. They aggregated about Rs. 80,000.

Mr. Ritchie to Col. Pew.—You had 991 shares, on which Rs. 250 was to be paid up. That would be in the gross Co.'s Rs. 2,47,750. Then you paid about Rs. 80,000. That would leave a balance of Co.'s Rs. 1,67,750. But your debt to the bank is 4,98 000. Did you borrow in cash the difference between Rs. 1,67,750 and Rs. 4,98,000 on your own account?

Col. Pew.—If my shares were taken at par, my debt to the bank would be 2,47,750: add the premium and interest, and you will increase it to Rs. 3,30,000.

(By the *Commissioner*.)—The business the bank carried on was chiefly discount on sugar and commercial bills. The bank realized large profits on these bills. There were losses also: I attribute the losses of the bank chiefly to a party in Benares, and also to the general depreciation of securities in 1847.

The *Commissioner*.—Then how did the directors continue to declare dividends? I cannot understand what means they could provide for the payment of the dividends, with outstandings unrealized, and losses accruing.

Mr. Dickens.—Col. Pew has shown that there were no actual payments of dividends. The matter was managed by a mere entry at debit and credit in the books of the bank. The names of the directors were inscribed to a certain number of shares, with the amount of which they were debited in account, and the dividends payable thereon were carried to their credit:—so that the affair was all in the house.

Col. Pew to Mr. Ritchie.—When I pledged the Ganges Steam Company's shares to the Benares Bank, they were at 20 per cent. premium. They made a ready sale at that time. I was chairman of the Ganges Steam Company. The Dacca Bank shares, when I pledged them, sold at 20 per cent. premium. The Cawnpore Bank shares were then sold at 20 per cent. premium. Both Dacca and Cawnpore Banks registered the transfer of my shares in their respective banks to the Benares Bank. The Sylhet Coal Company's shares were, I believe, sold then at some premium. They were certainly then in the market at par. The Nischundeepore Sugar Company's shares were never in the market for sale. I executed a bond to the Benares Bank on the occasion of borrowing sums from it. The whole debt due by me to the bank is secured by a bond.

To *Mr. Theobald*.—The Ganges Company is paying its debts very fast. I was told by one of the directors about twenty days ago, that in the course of three months, its boats had cleared a profit of Rs. 70,000. In the course of its business, I think it will pay its debts. The Nischundeepore Company had been in business two years before I pledged its shares. It was managed by Gisborne and Co. of this town. I suppose the Cawnpore Bank will pay half the capital on those shares which I have pledged to the Benares Bank. The shares pledged by me were originally considerably above the loans which they secured. Joint-stock property generally is saleable in the Mofussil. Among officers of the Company there are large sums invested in joint-stock shares. If, at the end of 1847, I had, with the consent of the pledgees, sold the securities I had mortgaged, there would have been a very considerable surplus in my favour. The surplus would have exceeded the debts due to Benares Bank by two lacs. The Benares Bank shares might have been depreciated, but scarcely the others. In my own opinion 506 Oriental Bank shares held by me have been misappropriated as security for a debt. The amount of the shares is above Rs. 2,50,000. Capt. Fagan, Mr. Charles, Capt. Hobday, Major Carpenter, and Dr. Butter were co-directors with me of the Benares Bank. They all took certain portions of shares that remained over at the end of a half year, at the 10 per cent. premium. The new stock created was always made with the consent of the shareholders. The secretary collected the votes on the increase by writing to the shareholders far and near. I think the directors did not vote at all, and that the shareholders had only one vote each. The surplus amount of all my property, pledged and unpledged, if sold at a premium in December, 1847, would have been sixteen lacs above my debts.

(To the *Commissioner*).—I believe the half-yearly meetings of the bank under the 20th section were regularly advertised, for declaring dividends to the shareholders. At those meetings, I do not think that any particular accounts were exhibited showing that the directors were debtors to the bank. The shareholders had no information submitted to them that the shares created from time to time were not paid for by the directors to whom they were appropriated. They might have ascertained, however, if they had taken the trouble to look at the books. There would have been no difficulty in procuring money from the Cawnpore Bank on deposit of Agra Bank shares, or *vice versâ*. These advances to me were before the general crash here; the value of the shares pledged was depreciated at that crisis. Capt. Fagan and Dr. Butter were in the habit of receiving advances from the bank. Dr. Butter is now indebted to the bank to a considerable amount; Capt. Fagan a little. They were holders of shares to a considerable amount in the Benares and other banks. The advances to them had the same margin as those to me. A large number of shareholders, not directors, were debited for shares for which security had been given, as in my own case.

Mr. Morton.—I submit that the examination of the insolvent shows, that the debt inserted as due by him to the Benares Bank, or a portion of it, was created by means which a Court of Equity would consider a breach of trust.

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Mr. Ritchie.—I shall only call the attention of the Court to the cancellation of the debt due by Dr. Berwick. I do not wish to press the point against the insolvent, nor will I address the Court upon it.

Mr. Dickens.—My principal duty here is to exonerate the moral character of Col. Pew from derogatory imputations. If I undertook to defend his notions of prudent banking or book-keeping, or those of any of his co-directors, I should undertake an up-hill task. But I do not mean to undertake such a defence. The question with which I have to deal is, not whether the directors of the Benares Bank have conducted the affairs of that institution with prudence, and in a manner calculated to ensure the duration of its capital; but whether, *mala fide*, they have violated their duties, and sacrificed the funds provided by the shareholders. Nay, the question is not even as wide as this. It is, whether Col. Pew contracted his debt to the Benares Bank in bad faith. Any proposition of this extent, I apprehend, it is impossible to establish by the evidence. The case must come round to this:—without either bad faith or dishonest intentions, the insolvent engaged in transactions in which no prudent banker would ever have thought of joining. This being so, will the Court think him a proper object for punishment under the 51st section of the Act? If he has been indiscreet, the Court will remember he is not a trader by profession; but that he has contracted his debts to the Benares Bank by means of a breach of trust, I maintain there is no ground whatever for alleging.

November 5.—JUDGMENT.

Sir L. Peel.—The case has been fully considered by me since the argument. The principal question to be considered is, whether the 51st section of the Insolvent Act is applicable to it. I have a painful duty to undertake; for I must express strong censure of the conduct of the directors of the Benares Bank. The advanced age, the feeble health, and the present circumstances of the insolvent, render this duty more than ordinarily painful to me. My cause of dissatisfaction with the conduct of the directors of this bank is, not merely that they conducted its affairs upon a system totally opposed to sound principles of banking, but that they, as I think, paid no regard, or, at best, but small regard, to the duties of persons placed in a fiduciary position. The directors of a joint-stock institution ought never to make their position and influence subservient to their private purposes. They are placed at the head of the institution to protect the interests of individual shareholders; and, strictly speaking, they are trustees for the entire body. This being so, they should never favour themselves or their friends, but be particularly rigid in the application of rules which every prudent private banker would observe. When it is considered that the Benares Bank was started only four years ago—that its paid-up capital was so small as 8,000*l.*—that, so far as the Court can see, it suffered no heavy losses from the casualties of trade; that, during the brief period of its existence, it was reduced to such a state of embarrassment as to be compelled to suspend operations—and that the state of its assets was such, that the paid-up capital is represented by assets consisting of debts that may be more properly described as desperate than good; it is impossible to say that the conduct of the directors was at all consistent with propriety, or that any director could have been so obtuse as to suppose that it was such. It is perfectly true that this case is not so bad as that of the Union Bank directors, to which it has been compared. Col. Pew, at the time he contracted his debts to the Benares Bank, was a man of very large property; and the evidence shows that the value of his assets generally was more than sufficient to cover the amount of his debts; nay, that there would be a considerable surplus after payment of the debts. It is true, that property of the kind he pledged is subject to great depreciation; that it is difficult, upon a sudden pressure, to convert a large quantity into money; and that, therefore, the security given was of an inferior description: but still, it appears, upon the evidence, that it was a species of property which was in demand in the Mofussil; and that, up to December, 1847, it might have been sold or repledged by the bank, so as to cover the amounts advanced. But, on the other hand, it is to be observed that Col. Pew had great influence over the direction of the bank; and that he might, therefore, fetter the bank in the disposal of his own shares.

The points to be considered with reference to the advances obtained, are—the amount of the loans, and the value and nature of the securities pledged. The sum lent is certainly enormous, even as regards a man of large capital. The nature of the pledge was such, that it would be difficult to realize the estimated value, when it was sent into the market in large quantities. All this being considered, the conduct of the bank in advancing the loans, was, in my opinion, extremely improper.

There are some other circumstances respecting which I have to express my strong disapprobation. The first of these is, payment of dividends out of capital. The premia realized upon shares formed part of the capital stock of the bank. It was precisely the same as if stock were given out by the bank at par. Whether the shares were saleable at 150*l.* or 50*l.*, the price which they fetched was part of the capital stock.

Then, it appears by the evidence, that interest was not regularly paid up by many borrowers of the funds of the bank; and that profits not realized were considered as realized; and that, in point of fact, large dividends were made out of capital.

The next point is, what I consider the improper conduct of the directors in giving themselves such undue influence by voting in respect of shares upon which they had not paid up the purchase-money. The deed expressly prohibits votes upon shares in this position. Col. Pew has said, in self-justification, that, having given good security for certain of his shares, he considered them virtually paid up. But it is impossible to put such a construction upon the provisions of the deed. The plainest restrictions of a partnership deed might be evaded, if such sophistical reasoning were permitted. A pledge is not a payment. It is given, because payment is not made. If, then, the deed stipulates that the shares of the bank must be paid up, what right have the directors to add—"or secured." When, upon creation of new stock, a bank parts with its shares, not upon an actual money-payment, but upon the pledge of the very shares taken, the whole thing operates as a mere delusion. Suppose, for instance, that a joint-stock bank advertises to the world that all its capital had been paid up; who would infer from this that no part had been paid up in fact; but that a considerable part stood pledged to the very institution of which they were the shares? No one. It is obvious, then, what fraudulent use might be made of such a private arrangement by a bubble bank or company. If the public knew that none of its shares had been actually paid for, the value of its stock in the market would be nil. But, if this state of things were successfully concealed, the public would believe that the amount stated had been paid up in full; the value of the shares, upon the strength of this delusive representation, might rise; and every party that purchased would have been duped and defrauded.

I regret, therefore, to say, that the conduct of the directors of the Benares bank appears to me to have been grossly improper; so improper, indeed, that, if an application were made to me, in a suit properly instituted, for the removal of the parties from their office of directors, I should not have hesitated one moment in declaring them disqualified from acting in any fiduciary character.

But notwithstanding this opinion, I cannot go the length of dismissing the insolvent's petition, the necessary consequence of which would be to expose him to the risk of imprisonment for an indefinite period of time. Such a step is never taken by an Insolvent Court, except in cases of actual fraud, where there has been *malus animus*, or the intention to deceive.

Colonel Pew's conduct has not been of this character. He had the means to pay his debts when he contracted them. There is no ground for supposing at the time of the deposit that the securities he pledged would depreciate in value, or that he incurred the debts without any intention of paying them. Nor did he risk the payment of his debts on the continuance of his life. Had his life terminated the very next day, there was his property, which was of substantial value then, to be realized in satisfaction of his debts. There is no evidence against him, as there was against the directors of the Union Bank, of a public announcement, close upon stoppage, that the bank continued in a flourishing condition—an announcement which cannot be too strongly censured, as conveying a wicked and deliberate falsehood, pregnant with mischief and ruin to all who confided in it.

The remaining question to be considered is, whether the 51st section of the Insolvent Act is applicable to this case. This is of no real importance, since there is no prospect of any suit being instituted against the insolvent, which might terminate in his imprisonment. The 51st section of the Insolvent Act is framed upon the following principle:—It does not, like the 50th section, enable the judge to imprison an insolvent for misconduct appearing before him in evidence, but merely enables him to put a restriction on the freedom which an insolvent acquires by his discharge. In effect it keeps alive the creditor's remedy against the person of the debtor, which the law esteems some species of satisfaction, but limits it to such period as the Insolvent Court may think reasonable. Specially aggrieved creditors must work out their own remedy by a suit instituted in the proper tribunal. Every creditor is aggrieved who does not receive his money; but those creditors suffer under a special grievance, the debts to whom have been contracted by means of

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a special wrong. These, as I have said, must work out their remedy by a suit on the proper side of this Court. It appears to me, that if any proceedings be instituted, it must be by a bill in Equity, since the parties concerned are partners, and there is no charter or act under which the insolvent may be sued at common law by the bank. Although individual shareholders may institute such a suit for the benefit of the creditors, yet there is no ground for considering that any benefit would result from the institution of such a suit here. Still, it is proper to decide the point that is raised on the construction of the statute. The debt which is excepted must be stated in the order of the Court, which must name it specially, and the creditors to whom it is due. The debt must originate in a breach of trust, to bring it, in this case, within the construction contended for. The Act does not say that the debt may be split, and maintained for part as founded in contract, and treated as to the other part, as founded in breach of trust; or enable the Court to enter upon so wide and vague a field of inquiry as would be necessary to fix, if it were ascertainable, the precise amount that should be borrowed where a loan is permitted. The opposition did not distinguish between these debts, but lumped them, and treated the aggregate as excessive. I cannot so define the excess as to mention it in my order. The Partnership Deed did not prohibit a loan on personal security; nor one to a director; nor does the general law prohibit such loans generally. To constitute a breach of trust within the meaning of the 54st section, the transaction must be equally wrong, whether the sum applied were 5*l.* or 500*l.*

For these reasons, I am of opinion, that the case does not range itself within the section. If, however, my view be erroneous, the error is of no practical consequence in this case, since no suit is likely to be instituted by which the punishment by imprisonment can be carried into effect. The Court, therefore, makes the usual order of discharge in favour of the insolvent; that is to say, his person will be protected. The official assignee, however, will deduct one-half of his official salary and emoluments for the benefit of his creditors.

I desire to add, that the Court has the power to summon the insolvent at any time before it, to obtain further information of his affairs; and that for my part, I shall be most thankful for any information that may be tendered to me where I can receive it, of property being kept out of sight, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL, with letters from London to Sept. 24, reached Calcutta Nov. 8.

THE EXPRESS from Bombay, with London news to Oct. 8, arrived Nov. 15.

BENARES BANK.—The shareholders of the Benares Bank have voted Rs. 2,600 to Dr. Edlin as compensation for his services in exposing the nefarious transactions of the late directors of that institution. A subscription has also been opened for a testimonial to Dr. Edlin.

A BATCH OF N. S. WALES HORSES were sold at auction Nov. 9, at an average of Rs. 425 a horse. Fifteen of them were taken by Government for the horse artillery at Rs. 380 each. Another batch for the 15th, at the unusual price of Rs. 790 each.

Dr. JAMIESON, a well-known naturalist, has been deputed to examine the country beyond the Jhelum, to ascertain its fitness for the production of tea.

DHULEEP SINGH, the *Delhi Gazette* states, had presented to him, on the anniversary of his birthday, a lakh of rupees' worth of the Lahore state jewels.

A MARINE COURT has been assembled for the trial of Mr. Medley, of the pilot service, for occasioning the loss of the Arab ship *Taj*, and for demanding a gratuity from the owners of that vessel.

LIGHTHOUSE ON PEDRO BANCA.—Orders have been received from the Court of Directors for the immediate erection of the lighthouse on Pedro Banca, for which, as a testimonial to Capt. Horsburgh, a large sum has been subscribed by the mercantile and nautical public.

LORD GOUGH is expected to arrive at Allahabad on the 6th of December, whence he will embark for Calcutta.

SALT.—The restrictions imposed by the new Act, "To prevent the smuggling of salt into Calcutta," have induced the retailers of salt to raise the price from 10 pice to 8 annas a seer, informing their customers that this is "Company ka hookum." This extortion is of course successful with the ignorant natives.

LIEUT. COL. GARDEN, C.B., has, letters from Simla state, been so severely ill that he is about to proceed to Europe for the restoration of his health.

DR. HEBERLIN.—We are sorry to have to announce the death of the Rev. Dr. Heberlin, of the Dacca mission. His loss will be severely felt in this country, where his example of disinterestedness and devotion will long live in the memory of many. He came out to this country in 1832, along with Bishop Wilson, and laboured until 1838 as an agent of the Church Missionary Society. He was subsequently, for several years, the useful and indefatigable secretary of the Bible Society. During the last four years he has been devoting his time, without fee and reward, to the Dacca mission. Like the late Mr. Tiffard, he had property of his own, but continued in India for the sake of being good. We trust many may be raised up to follow his example. Dr. Heberlin had a knowledge of Sanskrit, and published a Sanskrit work that cost him much labour, as it contains a selection of some of the finest poems in the language, hitherto unpublished.—*Indian Times, Nov. 21.*

NEW PLEA RULES were published in the Supreme Court yesterday, and are to take effect from the 1st of January next. They will materially alter, simplify, and cheapen the practice of pleading, by getting rid of those many technicalities which occasion so much difficulty, delay, and expense in our English law courts. The numerous different forms of action are reduced to four, namely, 1st, for money; 2nd, for moveable property; 3rd, for wrongs; 4th, for land.—*Hurkaru, Nov. 15.*

AGRA, *Nov. 16.*— The inquiries of Messrs. Wilson and Lushington into the abuses existing in the Superior Courts at Agra proceed with untiring energy; and although it is believed they will fail, owing to the well-planned resistance offered to their measures by the crafty officials, in taking any serious change at the door of the superior officers of the courts, yet enough has already transpired to prove the imperative necessity there exists of a thorough reform in the present system. Already many piquant stories are current, some of them affecting the character of a civilian of high standing here, but wanting authentication. It would be improper at present to give publicity either to them or to the name of the party whose character they affect. It is said, however, that nearly all the Sudder judges will be changed during the coming cold weather.—*Englishman.*

NAVIGATION LAWS.—The draft of an Act "for freedom of the coasting trade of India" has been published in the *Gazette.* It throws open the trade from port to port, to foreign vessels, placing them on exactly the same footing as British vessels. India is thus the first country where the principle of free trade as applied to navigation has been carried out to its fullest extent.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.—"We, the undersigned members of the Civil Fund, considering that the committee appointed on the 31st January, 1849, to examine and report upon the state of the Civil Fund, have pronounced the fund to be in an insolvent state, do hereby convene a meeting at Calcutta, on the 22nd January, 1850, to devise the best means for placing the same in a solvent state:—T. T. Metcalfe, J. P. Gubbins, H. W. Deane, C. Gubbins, H. St. Ravenshaw, Edward Colvin, G. M. Berford, P. H. Egerton, Wm. McChlery, Gore Ouseley, T. Metcalfe."—*Delhi Gazette, Nov. 21.*

CONVERSION.—We find in the Calcutta Star the following specimen of a begging letter, addressed to Dr. Carew:—

"Rev. Father in the Lord,—Permit me, Rev. Sir, to bring it to your notice that I, a native convert, aged eighteen years, belonging to the Free Church of Scotland, am resolved to embrace Catholicism, on the condition that you should offer me a situation, bearing a handsome salary, whereby I, your son in the Faith, may do good to my fellow-man, and support myself, immediately after my being adopted in your Church, the perfect Apostolic Church; also a sum of money for clearing up my debts, which I contracted before my baptism, and which I thought would be paid by my family, one of the respectable families of Bengal. If your Grace do agree to it, you will be kind enough to write to me a note in the Hooghly Post-office, under the care of Baboo Jogadishour Bhuttacharjee, a native convert and catechist at Banshbaria, and oblige.

"Banshbaria, "I am your son, in the Lord,

2nd Oct., 1849. "———

"P.S.—In the same letter you will be good enough to let me know how you will support me during the period intervening between my adoption and gaining the situation, and with the same letter send a few rupees for the expense which the boat-hire and other things will incur in my passage to you. Do not think, Rev. Father, that for money I am embracing Catholicism; no, not such thing. The sum of rupees which I ask from you is three hundred altogether, which I hope, if you confer on me a good situation, I will pay you. The situation must be a respectable one."

MITIGATION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.—A letter from Agra states that a magistrate in the vicinity, having sentenced a man to be hanged, was induced by his humane feelings to order that he should be executed under the influence of chloroform. The strange order coming to the ears of the judge, the latter forbade it; but the magistrate did not give way without a determined resistance.

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STATE OF THE IDOL-MARKET.—The *Probhakar* has been at some pains in ascertaining the exact number of Poojahs this year. He furnishes the following statement, and assures his readers that its correctness may be safely relied on :—" *Doorga.*—Manufactured 300 in excess of the usual number; all sold with the exception of about ten. *Kali.*—Manufactured 1,600 in excess of the usual number; all sold with the exception of about 15. *Jagattdhatry.*—Manufactured upwards of 3,000 in excess of the usual number; all sold without a single exception. N.B. The demand still continuing, the dead stock of Kalis, Kartics, and Ganeshas, in store, was mutilated and transformed into Jagattdhatries. These too were sold; and yet the mart continued crowded with multitudes of customers. The god-makers were, at last, driven to the necessity of drying the clay by fire, that no time might be lost in painting the images."

MORTALITY IN EUROPEAN TROOPS.—We regret to learn from a correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, that the number of deaths in the Queen's corps at the presidency since June last, amounts to the very large number of *two hundred and forty-eight.* H. M. 70th lost 131; the 87th 43; and the 96th 57. It has been generally affirmed that each recruit costs Government Rs. 1,000 before he is acclimated, and fit for service. Calculating the loss to Government at this scale, it amounts on the present occasion to nearly *two lacs and a half of rupees.* There can be no doubt, however, that the loss does not fall short of a lac and a half of rupees; to this is to be added the amount of personal misery endured by the poor men, and the distress of their bereaved relatives. Neither can there be the smallest doubt that the greater part of this pecuniary loss and this wretchedness might have been saved by greater attention to the diet, the comforts, and the location of the men. In all these respects there is a degree of apathy which reflects no little discredit on the public authorities. Some have proposed one remedy, and some another. We venture to suggest that on the arrival of a European corps, a medical officer of the Company's service, who has enjoyed long experience in the country, more especially in the treatment of European soldiers, and *who can speak the language*, be immediately appointed to do duty with it; that all his requisitions be promptly and effectually executed; and that whenever any delay occurs he be at liberty to break through the routine of official correspondence, and to submit his report direct to the governor. Jacquemont designated our Government as a stationary Government. Speed and efficiency are extinguished under the mass of official correspondence. In the case of the soldiers, they have been known to sink by dozens into the arms of death, while requisitions for their comfort were creeping through the infinite forms of office.—*Friend of India.*

THE CHILLIANWALLAH MONUMENT.—We have been obligingly favoured with the sketch of a design for the Chillianwallah Monument. We shall, as soon as we possibly can, have the drawing lithographed, and a copy will be circulated with the *Gazette*, to all our subscribers. The design for the monument has been taken from plans sent in by Colonel Tremenhere, superintending engineer Punjaub circle, selected from others by the committee.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 3.

BARRACKS.—We understand that Sir Charles Napier was far from pleased with the barracks at Subathoo and Kussowlie. He considered them unfit for the residence of human beings. Those at Dugshai met with approval, we are told. There is to be a wing of a regiment at Kussowlie, and a regiment at Subathoo, and one at Dugshai; and new barracks will be constructed in the room of those which the Commander-in-Chief objects to.

THE FORGERY CASE.—The magistrate of Meerut proceeded towards Calcutta yesterday, on his pilgrimage to the Supreme Court—to give evidence in the famous forgery case, which will, one way or other, cost the East-India Company's government some Rs. 20,000, or two thousand pounds sterling.—*Mofussilite, Nov.* 17.

SIR THOMAS TURTON IN JAIL.—It is generally known that Sir Thomas Turton is at present a prisoner in the Calcutta jail, pending the hearing of his petition by the Insolvent Court; but we believe it is *not* generally known how admirably he has arranged for his comfortable accommodation. He has obtained the use, at an outlay of a hundred rupees to Mr. King per mensem, of a commodious suit of apartments, high, dry, and airy, and commanding a delightful view of the entire maidan west of the jail premises. Here he receives visits from friends and calls from clients, of the latter of whom in particular a large number crowd to his jail chambers daily, and as he does business on cash terms and usually is a hard bargain, he is stated to derive a very handsome income by this chamber practice. It is true he is not allowed out for an evening ride on the strand, but there is a clean and extensive area within the jail and a large terrace, sufficient for all the purposes of exercise, and then of an evening there is often heard the melodious sound of a beautiful piano issuing from the baronet's apartments, designed no doubt to soothe his solitude. What then with comfortable and salubrious lodgings, lucrative employment in the day, a pleasant promenade in the evening, and the aid of music and books, it is not very likely that Sir Thomas Turton's temporary sojourn in the jail will in any serious manner affect his bodily health or mental faculties.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Fort William, Oct. 20, 1849.—No. 382, of 1849.—The Hon. the President of the Council of India in Council, with the concurrence of the Most Noble the Governor-General, has been pleased to resolve that medical officers attached to residencies, or to political agencies, shall, in like manner with medical officers employed in the civil and military departments, be subject to the control, in professional matters, of the superintending surgeon of the district in which they may be stationed; and that such control shall be exercised by the superintending surgeon notwithstanding that he and the residency, or the agency, medical officer may belong to different presidencies.

This order is to be considered applicable to all the presidencies.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Simla, Oct. 22, 1849.—The Most Noble the Governor-General of India is pleased to direct, that her Majesty's 22nd foot and 60th rifles shall be transferred from the Bombay to the Bengal presidency.

These regiments will be brought on the Bengal establishment from the 1st proximo.

Her Majesty's 64th and 83rd regiments, recently arrived from England, are attached to the Bombay establishments.

AVAILABLE FURLOUGHS.

Nov. 1, 1849.—The following statement of the number of furloughs available in this season, for the members of the civil services, is published for general information :—

On the 1st November, 1848, there were vacant and available to make the complement of fifty-one furloughs ..	18
Lapses since 1st November, 1848.	
1st. By return—Messrs. W. C. S. Cunninghame, F. A. Lushington, R. M. Skinner, A. Littledale, R. P. Harrison, R. T. Tucker	6
2nd. By expiracy—Messrs. H. V. Bayley, W. P. Masson, J. Alexander	3
3rd. By resignation—Mr. E. Wilmot	1
4th. By death.—Messrs. A. Raikes and G. F. McClintock	2
	30
Deduct taken within the Year.	
By Messrs. R. N. Farquharson, C. T. Le Bas, H. D. H. Fergusson, A. A. Roberts, C. B. Thornhill, I. Reid, H. Unwin, W. T. Taylor, A. Raikes	9
Furloughs available on the 1st November, 1849 ...	21
Remain absent on this date, to make the complement of fifty-one furloughs	30
	51

Twenty-one furloughs therefore are available on this date, of which four have been assigned by the Deputy-governor of Bengal to the four following applicants:

Messrs. O. W. Malet, I. Wheler, D. Cunliffe, and A. H. Cocks.

This leaves seventeen available furloughs unappropriated, and the following will also fall in between this date and the 31st of March next, if the incumbents do not previously return.

Mr. R. Gubbins ...	...	19th January, 1850.
Mr. G. F. Cockburn	...	26th ditto
Mr. A. I. M. Mills	...	9th February, 1850.
Mr. R. B. Garrett	...	9th ditto
Mr. R. Hampton ...	...	9th ditto
Mr. F. B Gubbins	...	9th ditto
Mr. I. B. Mills ...	...	9th ditto
Mr. R. Houston ...	...	20th ditto
Mr. I. F. M. Reid	...	9th March, 1850.
Mr. G. L. Martin...	...	9th ditto

The vacant furloughs, and those which lapse during the season, as they become available, will be granted first to applicants on medical certificate, and afterwards, according to seniority, to other applicants previous to the 31st of March next.

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LETTERS FROM COMMANDING OFFICERS.

Nov. 8.—His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief has received the most extraordinary letters from officers commanding corps, both regular and irregular, praying to have the destination of their regiments changed. The Commander-in-Chief begs to inform these gentlemen that the troops are moved to suit the public convenience, and not the convenience of individuals, and he desires that such an unsoldier-like and disorderly practice may not again take place to the disgrace of military discipline. The Commander-in-Chief seldom, intentionally, leaves any one a letter unanswered, but he will not in future reply to letters of such a nature as these; for this once he assures these gentlemen that not one of their unmilitary requests shall be complied with.

By order of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, H. A. R. asst. to mag. and coll. of Nuddea vest. with special power, Nov. 7.
ANNAND, A. S. coll. of Sylhet, res. ch. of his off. Nov. 1.
BALFOUR, G. G. mag. of Behar, made over ch. of off. to Rose, Nov. 2; offic. as mag. of Monghyr, Nov. 12.
BARRY, G. R. made over ch. of off. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, to G. C. Craster, Nov. 5.
BAYLEY, H. V. returned to duty, Nov. 10, reattached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William.
BERESFORD, H. B. returned to duty.
CRASTER, E. C. rec. ch. of off. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, fr. G. R. Barry, Nov. 5.
DALRYMPLE, F. A. E. to be mag. of Beerbhoom, Nov. 14.
DRUMMOND, Hon. E. returned to duty Nov. 10, re-attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William.
FAGAN, C. W. ret. to duty, Nov. 10, reattach. to N. W. prov.
FLETCHER, G. C. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Chumparun, made over ch. of office, to R. J. Richardson, Nov. 13.
FORBES, W. A. asst. to coll. of Etawah, vested with spec. powers.
GREY, W. to off. as private sec. to pres. of the council of India, and to the dep. gov. of Bengal, dur. abs. of Bedwell.
HODGSON, R. F. ret. to duty.
HUDSON, W. S. sub. asst. and dep. coll. at Mungledye, in Assam, ret. to duty, Oct. 10.
INGLIS, H. asst. to pol. agent in the Cossya hills, made over ch. of off. to lieut. Cave, Nov. 10.
LATOUR, E. F. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedabad, res. ch. of his off. Nov. 13.
LEDLIE, J. P. to be Oordoo trans. to govt. and curator of school books, N. W. P. Nov. 8.
LEYCESTER, G. P. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee, Nov. 19.
LIMOND, C. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Jessore, with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll.: to be in ch. of sub-div. of Khoolna, Nov. 15.
LONGMORE, W. J. to be an asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, Nov. 13.
LOWTH, F. mag. coll. &c. &c. Balasore, rec. ch. fr. W. Ainslie.
LUSHINGTON, C. H. ret. to duty, Nov. 10; re-attach. to Bengal div.
LUSHINGTON, F. A. to be asst. to coll. of govt. customs at Calcutta fr. Nov. 10.
MACTIER, T. B. offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah, made over ch. of the treasury to A. W. Russell, Nov. 6.
MALET, O. W. made over ch. of the collectorate of Tipperah to G. A. Paxton, Nov. 1.
MASSON, W. P. ret. to duty Nov. 10; re-attach. to N.W. prov.
MELVILL, P. rec. ch. of office of sec. to board of administration for affairs of the Punjab.
METCALFE, H. C. returned to duty.
MONCKTON, H. ret. to duty Nov. 10, re-attach. to N. W. prov.
MUSPRATT, J. R. to offic. as mag. of Backerguoge, Nov. 15.
PAXTON, G. A. rec. ch. of the collectorate of Tipperah, Nov. 1.
RAVENSHAW, H. S. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Meerut, dur. abs. of Gubbins, Nov. 13.
ROSE, H. rec. ch. of off. of mag. of Behar fr. Balfour, Nov. 2.
RUSSELL, A. E. to be an asst. to mag. &c. of Purneah, with power of a jt. mag. and dep. coll.—to offic. as mag. of Rajeshye dur. abs. of Swinton, Nov. 10.
SHAWE, M. A. G. to offic. as coll. of Sylhet, Nov. 15.
SPANKIE, J. S. to be reg. of deeds for distr. of Chittagong, Nov. 7.
SWINTON, A. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Muttra:—to continue to offic. as mag. and dep. coll. of Mozufferuggur, Nov. 14.
THOMAS, E. ret. to duty, Nov. 10; re-attach. to N.W. prov.
TUCKER, F. exerc. pow. of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. to be in charge of sub-div. of Buhera in Tirhoot, Nov. 10.
WOODCOCK, E. E. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, Nov. 14.
YULE, G. U. made over charge of collect. of Purneah to J. J. Ward, Nov. 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANNAND, A. S. 6 weeks on m. c.
BARBER, L. dep. coll. in Tipperah, 3 mo. on m. c.
BREWSTER, J. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 15, in ext.
BUCKLAND, C. T. 17 days in ext.
DUNBAR, J. 1 mo.
DEESA, J. P. 1 mo.
FLETCHER, G. C. 1 mo. on m. c.
GOUGH, G. 1 mo. Nov. 7.
MACKILLOP, C. W. asst. to mag. and coll. of Sylhet, 2 mo. on m. c. Nov. 7.
MONEY, D. J. 1 mo.
PLOWDEN, A. U. C. 20 days, in ext.
SKIPWITH, F. 1 yr. to England, Nov. 6.
STEWART, H. fr. Oct. 19 to Dec. 1, on m. c.
SWINTON, A. A. 1 mo.
TAUNTON, J. J. W. 1 mo.
TUCKER, F. asst. to mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, 15 days in ext.
TUCKER, St. G. 1 yr. to Europe.
TWEEDIE, T. 10 days in ext.
WILSON, H. R. dep. coll. in zillah Budaon, 1 mo.
WOODCOCK, E. E. leave canc.
WOODCOCK, T. P. 1 mo. to pres. 2 yrs. to Cape of Good Hope and N. S. Wales, on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ETESON, Rev. R. 1 mo.
MALTBY, Rev. R. B. chapl. of Lahore, to England.
VAUGHAN, Rev. J. leave prep. to Eur. (and not to retirement.)
WALKER, Rev. R. O. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Brev. lieut. col. J. C.B. art. from 8th batt. to 2nd. brig.
BACON, Lieut. C. B. G. 3rd N.I. returned to duty, Nov. 12.
BARKER, Ens. G. D. posted to 20th N.I.
BATTINE, Maj. gen. W. C.B. art. returned to duty.
BEADLE, Lieut. J. P. engs. to be 1st asst. sec. to military board.
BIRCH, C. B. Capt. R. J. H. 47th N.I. to be maj. fr. Oct. 31, 1849, in suc. to Cooke.
BRIND, Brev. Lieut. col. F. C.B. art. fr. 2nd brig. to 1st batt.
BRISTOW, Brev. capt. D'O. R. art. fr. 1st comp. 9th to 4th comp. 3rd batt.
BROUGHAM, 1st Lieut. T. art. fr. 4th comp. 9th to 3rd comp. 7th batt.
BROWN, Lieut. P. 6th N.I. returned to duty, Nov. 11.
BURNE, Lieut. H. K. 2nd N.I. to temp. ch. of Umballah sud. bazaar, dur. emp. of Lieut. C. C. Robertson, sub. asst. com. gen. at Kussowlie, Nov. 5.
BYNG, Capt. Hon. R. P. to conduct current duties of office of supt. of Darjeeling dur. abs. of Dr. Campbell, Nov. 19.
CAMPBELL, Brig. Sir C. app. a brig. of 1st class, Oct. 31.
CAMPBELL, Capt. W. C. 50th N.I. perm. to res. appt. of 2nd in com. of reg. of Loodianah, to rejoin his corps at Meerut, Oct. 21.
CHALMERS, Ens. H. B. 27th N.I. passed exam. in n. lang. Oct. 4.
CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. N. B. 16th N.I. pl. at disp. of for. dep. for civil emp. Nov. 3.
CHANNER, Capt. G. G. art. fr. 3rd comp. 5th to 4th comp. 8th batt.
CHRISTIE, 1st Lieut. P. art. fr. 2nd troop 2nd brig. to 1st comp. 9th batt.
CHRISTIAN, Ens. H. H. 57th N.I. rec. adm. to do duty with that corps at Dinapore, Nov. 10.
CHASE, Lieut. D. A. to offic. as 2nd in com. Arracan batt. dur abs. on civ. emp. of Lieut. W. N. Nuthall, Oct. 21; passed exam. in Burmese, Nov. 9.
CORFIELD, Lieut. col. K. B. posted to 20th N.I. at Jhelum.
COVENTRY, Lieut. col. C. fr. 63rd to 8th N.I. at Loodianah.
CURRIE, Lieut. J. R. 4th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
DALZELL, Maj. Hon. H. B. art. ret. to duty, Nov. 11.
DARRAH, Ens. H. L. posted to 41st N.I.
DE MOLE, Lieut. F. V. 2nd Eur. reg. to return to duty on Nov. 18.
DIXON, Lieut. col. C. G. art. fr. 3rd to 2nd batt.
DOUGLAS, Lieut. col. C. fr. 48th to 60th N.I.
EDEN, Ens. P. G. 39th N.I. to act as adjt. 1st Assam L.I. v. Vincent, in civ. emp. Nov. 2.
EMERSON, Lieut. J. 26th L.I. to offic. as jun. asst. to Gov. Gen. ag. on S. W. fron. Nov. 7.
FENDALL, Ens. J. 47th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 31, 1849, in suc. to Cooke.
FITZGERALD, Ens. J. H. to do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares, Nov. 1; posted to 19th N.I.
GARFORTH, Lieut. P. eng. to be supt. of operations for imp. of navigation of the Ganges between Allahabad and Revelgunge.
GODBY, Ens. R. F. fr. 13th N.I. to 35th L.I. at Barrackpore.
GORDON, Lieut. 2nd hill regt. Seikh local inf. to act as 2nd in com.
GRAHAM, Ens. J. M. 27th N.I. passed exam. in n. lang. Oct. 4.; to do duty with Ramghur L.I. batt. Nov. 13.
GRAHAM, Lieut. and Adjt. W. to offic. as 2nd in com. 7th irr. cav.
HAMILTON, Col. C. W. fr. 27th to 40th N.I.
HARRIS, Ens. J. T. 57th N.I. rec. adm. to do duty with that corps at Dinapore, Nov. 10.
HEWITT, Col. W. H. fr. 40th to 27th N.I. at Barrackpore.
HILL, Brev. capt. G. M. 47th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 31, 1849, in suc. to Cooke.

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HOGGAN, Ens. J. W. 45th N.I. to do duty with that corps at Umballah, Nov. 10.
HUXHAM, Ens. G. C. 48th N.I. to act as adjt. dur. indisp. of Ens. O. L. Smith, Nov. 5.
HYSLOP, Ens. H. F. M. to do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares, Nov. 1; posted to 74th N.I.
IMPEY, Capt. E. H. to off. as commiss. in the Tenasserim prov. dur. abs. of Bogle, Nov. 5.
JERVIS, Lieut. S. C. rec. arr. to join h. q. of sap. and pioneers at Loodianah, Nov. 10.
JOHNSON, 1st Lieut. E. B. art. fr. 5th tr. 1st brig. to 2nd comp. 9th batt.
JOHNSTON, Ens. G. J. 28th N.I. to be adj. of 1st Sikh local corps, v. Lloyd.
KAYE, Brev. capt. E. art. fr. 1st brig. to 5th comp. 9th batt.
KNOX, Brev. capt. J. S. 42nd N.I. perm. to res. appt. of qr. mr. and interp. Nov. 2.
LAWRENCE, capt. Sir H. M. K.C.B. art. fr. 1st tr. 3rd brig. to 1st comp. 1st batt.
LEES, Ens. W. N. 42nd N.I. to act as interp. and qu. mr. to reg. dur. abs. on leave of Brev. capt. J. S. Knox, Nov. 5.
LEMARCHAND, 1st Lieut. C. S. art. fr. 2nd comp. 5th to 1st comp. 9th batt.
LISTER, Lieut. col. F. G. fr. 70th to 36rd N.I.
LLOYD, Ens. G. C. 57th N.I. rec. adm. to do du. with that corps at Dinapore, Nov. 10.
LLOYD, Lieut. E. P. 24th N.I. fr. 1st reg. Sikh local corps, to be adj. of Mhairwarrah batt.
LUCAS, Lieut. C. P. to offic. as qr. mr. to Gov. Gen. body guard, dur. abs. Ellis.
MANNING, Lieut. H. D. 19th N.I. to offic. as adj. v. Adj. A. Robinson, on m. c. Nov. 6.
MARSHALL, Lieut. col. J. S. fr. 60th to 48th N.I.
MARTINEAU, Ens. E. M. 10th N.I. to act. as interp. and qu. mr. v. Lieut. A. N. Cole, on leave, Oct. 25.
MAXWELL, Lieut. H. a.-d.-c. to Maj. gen. G. Hunter, to offic. also to Brig. gen. F. Young temp. Nov. 5.
MAXWELL, Capt. W. art. posted to 3rd comp. 5th batt.
McCAUSLAND, Brev. lieut. col. 70th N.I. to com. of Landour depot, v. Alexander, on leave.
McNEILL, 1st Lieut. D. art. fr. 3rd troop to 1st brig.
MERCER, Lieut. col. A. from 1st Eur. fus. to 63rd N.I.
MITCHELL, Maj. G. B. 2nd Eur. regt. to be commdt. of Scinde camel corps, to proc. and join at Goojerat.
NAPIERTON, Lieut. col. T. E. A. posted to 13th N.I. at Rawul Pindee.
NEWALL, 1st Lieut. D. J. F. art. fr. 4th troop 1st, to 4th troop 2nd brig. h. a.
NORTON, Lieut. col. H. fr. 20th to 17th N.I. at Lahore.
NUTHALL, Lieut. W. F. 2nd in com. Arracan bat. serv. pl. at disp. of commissr. in Arracan, Oct. 21; passed exam. in Burmese Nov. 9.
OGILVIE, Lieut. W. F. 16th N.I. returned to duty Nov. 12.
ORR, Capt. T. G. G. 5th Nizam's cav. to offic. as comdt. dur. abs. of Young on leave.
PARKER, Maj. N. A. comdt. of 4th regt. inf. Gwalior contingent, placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
PHILLIPS, Capt. J. C. 2nd in com. 18th irr. cav. to offic. as adj.
PEPPER, Maj. H. N. art. posted to 8th batt.
PEW, Col. P. L. art. perm. to res. in Pres. div. Nov. 5.
PIERSON, Ens. W. S. to do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares, Nov. 1, posted to 54th N.I.
PONTET, Ens. J. 5th N.I. rec. adm. to do du. with that corps at Dinapore, Nov. 10.
REMMINGTON, 1st Lieut. F. F. art. fr. 3rd troop 3rd brig. to 6th comp. 9th batt.
RICHARDSON, Capt. C. J. 2nd in com. 5th reg. inf. Scindiah's contingent, to be comdt. of 4th reg. of inf. Gwalior contingent.
RIPLEY, Lieut. F. W. Arracan loc. batt. passed exam. in Burmese, Nov. 9.
ROSS, Lieut. E. D. R. to off. as 2nd in com. 17th irr. cav. Nov. 2.
RUSSELL, 1st Lieut. W. C. to retain com. detach. of art. recruits arrived at Cawnpore, with effect fr. April 2.
RUSSEL, Lieut. L. eng. rec. arr. to join h. q. of sap. and pioneers at Loodianah, Nov. 10.
RYALL, Ens. B. W. 63rd N.I. to be adj. of 2nd reg. of inf. Scindiah's contingent, v. Adams.
SHAWE, Ens. W. B. posted to 60th N.I.
SIMONS, 1st Lieut. A. P. art. fr. 4th tr. 2nd brig. to 9th comp. 9th batt.
SINCLAIR, Lieut. G. 63rd N.I. to ch. of invalids of the season proc. to pres.
SWINLEY, Brev. maj. G. H. art. fr. 3rd tr. 1st brig. to 1st comp. 2nd batt.
THATCHER, Capt. R. 9th N.I. to offic. as detach. staff to detach. under com. of Lieut. col. Smith, forming the escort of the Gov. Gen. of India.
THOMSON, Ens. W. B. posted to 13th N.I.
THORNTON, Lieut. col. S. L. fr. 13th to 70th N.I. at Peshawur.
THORPE, Major, to be post master at Futteghur, Oct. 31.
VOYLE, 1st Lieut. G. E. art. late adj. 9th batt. to 4th comp. 9th batt.
WAKEMAN, Capt. H. to be a 2nd (and not a 1st) class dep. com. in Saugor, &c. territ. v. Capt. C. Brown, proc. Nov. 10.
WARREN, Brev. col. G. fr. 17th N.I. to 1st Eur. fus.
WILKINSON, Ens. G. R. 1st N.I. to be interp. and qu. ms. 1st N.L. v. Ens. H. G. Haines; prom. to other emp. Oct. 25.
WOOD, Lieut. col. H. J. c.b. art. fr. 2nd to 3rd batt.
WOODCOCK, Ens. E. H. 55th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

HUNT, C. J. Nov. 11.
SHEPHERD, J. S. Nov. 11.

INFANTRY.

BARRE, T. N. Nov. 11.
BATTINE, W. A. Nov. 11.
MARTIN, J. P. Nov. 12.
MOFFAT, F. Nov. 12.
THOMPSON, E. Nov. 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. F. J. inv. est. 3 mo. from Oct. 1, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m.c.
ALEXANDER, Brev. lieut. col. W. C. B. 5th L.C. 4 mo. from Nov. 1, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for leave to Cape of Good Hope on m.c.
ARBUTHNOTT, Lieut. Hon. C. J. D. to May 31, prep. to Europe on m.c.
AUSTEN, Capt. G. P. 18th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 1, in ext. to remain at Simla.
BEST, Ens. Hon. F. B. 2nd Eur. reg. fr. Oct. 26, to rem. at Meerut till arr. of his corps.
BOGLE, Major A. 1 mo.
BRIND, Brev. lieut. col. F. 2nd brig. h. art. ext. of leave canc.
BYERS, Ens. C. H. 70th N.I. to March 15, in ext. Simla.
CLARKE, Ens. J. C. L. 67th N.I. fr. Oct. 15th to Jan. 15, 1850, in ext. to rem. at Nynee Tal, on m. c.
CLOSE, Lieut. E. 32nd N.I. 1 yr. fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to rem. at Simla, on m. c.
DAVIS, Lieut. W. 31st N.I. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 15, in ext. to Almorah, on m. c.
DENNYS, Lieut. H. R. 20th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to April 1, 1850, to Calcutta, to apply for furl. to Europe.
ECKFORD, Col. J. c.b. 56th N.I. to March 10, in ext.
FOWLIS, Lieut. J. 7th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
FRASER, 2nd Lieut. A. art. Nov. 1 to 15 in ext. to rem. at Simla, on m. c.
GILMORE, Capt. M. W. 39th N.I. to Feb. 20, prep. to ret.
GODBY, Ens. R. F. 13th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Sept. 29, to Kishnagurh.
GORDON, Lieut. T. 65th N.I. 1 year fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to remain at Simla, on m. c.
GORGES, Capt. J. A. H. 53rd N.I. to Dec. 17, to proc. on the river.
GOTT, Capt. W. C. 56th N.I. fr. Nov. 10 to Jan. 1, in ext. to remain at Simla.
GRAVES, Lieut. col. 3rd inf. Scindiah's conting. 4 mo. fr. Dec. 1.
HAMILTON, Capt. G. 53rd N.I. to Feb. 1, Meerut.
HERBERT, Major C. asst. comm. in the Punjab, 3 mo. in ext. fr. Nov. 1, to Bombay, on m. c.
HEWITT, Col. W. H. 27th N.I. Nov. 1, 1849, to April 30, 1853, to rem. at pres.
HOPPER, Capt. A. Q. fr. Oct. 15 to ——— in ext.
HUISH, Lieut. col. 69th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 15, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
HUNGERFORD, Capt. T. J. W. art. fr. Sept. 29 to Jan. 1, in ext. to remain at Simla, on m. c.
KENNEDY, Capt. W. 5th N.I. to Jan. 15, prep. to Europe.
KNOX, Brev. capt. J. C. 42nd L.I. fr. Oct. 29, to arr. of regt. at Barrackpore, Calcutta.
LAKE, Major E. dep. com. in the Punjab, to Jan. 15, in ext.
LESLIE, Lieut. H. G. 37th N.I. to March 31, prep. to Europe, on m. c.
L'ESTRANGE, Lieut. F. 30th N.I. to Feb. 24, prep. to Europe, on m. c.
M'GREGOR, Capt. R. G. inv. estab. Oct. 29, 1849, to March 15, 1850, to pres. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
M'NAIR, Brev. maj. R. 73rd N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to April 30, to Calcutta, on m. c.
MILES, Lieut. C. W. 23rd N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to April 15, in ext. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
OAKES, Lieut. C. R. 45th N.I. to March 1, prep. to Europe, on m. c.
OUSELEY, Lieut. R. 34th N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to March 31, in ext. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
PEW, Col. P. L. art. 2 years to New South Wales, on m. c.
POGSON, Lieut. J. F. 47th N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Feb. 10, 1850, in ext. to rem. at Simla, on m. c.
PRICE, Lieut. R. H. 31st N.I. to April 23, in ext. to Simla, on on m. c.
RIND, Capt. W. J. 71st N.I. to Jan. 15, in ext. to Mussoorie.
SALTER, Lieut. col. H. F. c.b. 6th L.C. to Oct. 20, in ext. to enable him to join.
SAMLER, Capt. F. inv. est. to March 3, to Calcutta, on m. c.

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SPENCER, Capt. R. 26th L.I. fr. Nov. 1 to Jan. 1, 1850, in ext. to rem. in the hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
TALBOT, Maj. J. R. inv. est. to April —, to proc. on the river, m. c.
TAYLOR, Brev. Maj. J. L. 26th, to Europe, on furl.
TURNER, Capt. G. inv. estab. to Dec. 31, Agra.
TYRWHITT, Lieut. E. 51st N.I. to May 15, prep. to Europe, m. c.
UNWIN, Lieut. R. 16th N.I. to Dec. 15, Noorpore.
VIBART, Lieut. E. C. 11th L.C. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 1, in ext. to rem. at Simla.
WHITING, Ens. R. C. 70th N.I. to Oct. 12, in ext. Simla, m. c.
WILSON, Lieut. col. R. W. C.B. 65th N.I. leave to com. fr. Dec. 1.
WROUGHTON, Maj. R. inv. est. to March 5, hills N. of Deyrah.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Asst. surg. F. M.D. to aff. med. aid to squadron of Gov.-Gen. body-guard remaining at Deyrah.
ATKINSON, Asst. surg. R. J. to afford med. aid to 64th N.I. v. C. S. Curling, Nov. 10.
BARRETT, Vet. surg. W. P. stud. dep. passed colloq. ex. in N. lang. Sept. 27.
BOWLING, Asst. surg. H. H. civ. asst. surg. of Darjeeling, made over ch. of med. duties to Dr. J. Withcombe, Nov. 10.
BOWRON, Surg. J. 37th N.I. to aff. med. aid. to 51st N.I. dur. abs. of D. McDonald, Oct. 31.
COMBERBACH, Asst. surg. W. S. 58th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
CURLING, Surg. C. S. 64th N.I. to offic. as supt. surg. of Cawnpore circ. temp. v. W. Darby, on leave, Nov. 10, posted to Benares circle.
DARBY, Supt. surg. W. on leave, rem. fr. Cawnpore to Saugor circ. Nov. 10.
DAVIES, J. assum. med. c. of Sandoway, Oct. 18.
DELPRATT, Asst. surg. W. with 9th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 2nd brig. art. proc. on esc. du. with the gov. gen. Oct. 30.
GATWELL, W. C. to be post master of Ghazeepore, Nov. 5.
FOGARTY, Asst. surg. G. T. C. 70th, to med. ch. of 31st N.I. in add. to duties of his own corps.
FRANCIS, Surg. C. B. fr. 51st to 52nd N.I.
FULLER, Surg. W. 67th N.I. to med. ch. of 47th N.I. v. J. Ransford, Oct. 30.
GLOVER, Asst. surg. J. T. 4th N.I. (rec. ret. fr. furl.) app. to med. ch. of a detach. of H.M.'s cav. recruits at Chinsurah, as a temp. arr.; to join forthwith 41st N.I. at Delhi, Oct. 21.
HANSBROW, Asst. surg. G. to proc. to Dinapore and place himself under orders of supt. surg. of that circle.
HARRIS, Asst. surg. H. P. at Delhi, to proc. in med. ch. of 41st N.I. Nov. 10.
HOWE, Asst. surg. A. H. to rem. at Jubbulpore, Oct. 25.
JOHNSON, Vet. surg. W. passed colloq. exam.
LAKIE, Surg. T. on civ. emp. rem. fr. 9th to 18th N.I. Oct. 21.
MADDEN, Surg. C. on furl. posted to 9th N.I. Oct. 21.
McDERMOTT, Vet. surg. W. 8th L.C. passed colloq. exam.
McDONALD, Asst. surg. D. 37th N.I. to rel. Surg. A. Reid, of 4th N.I. fr. med. ch. of 51st N.I. as a temp. arr. to proc. to Noorpore, and aff. med. aid to 29th N.I. dur. temp. abs. of N. S. Smith, Oct. 31; fr. 10th L.C. to 4th N.I. at Jullundur.
McKINNON, Surg. C. M.D. 6th batt. art. attach. to 1st and 3rd co. at Loodianah, to join hd. qrs. at Jullundur.
MILES, Asst. surg. R. D. to join and do duty with art. div. at Lahore.
MINTO, Surg. A. M. McK. posted to 4th N.I.
NICHOL, Dr. R. to be post mr. at Baitool, Nov. 12.
O'DWYER, Surg. J. rem. fr. 7th L.C. to 64th N.I. at Allahabad.
PARKER, Asst. surg. R. to aff. med. aid to sick of 23rd N.I. remaining at Phillour, and to est. at the magazine, to do duty with 8th N.I. to proc. in med. ch. of left wing of that corps to Phillour.
PASKETT, Asst. surg. W. rec. adm. to the serv. to do duty in gen. hosp. at Calcutta, Nov. 8.
PAYNE, Asst. surg. A. J. on leave, to proc. to Futtehgurh, and assu. charge of med. duty at station, v. W. R. Gerrard, m. c.
RANSFORD, Surg. J. 8th batt. art. app. to med. ch. of 4th comp. 5th batt. v. W. A. Green with h. q. of 2nd batt. Oct. 30.
REID, Surg. A. fr. 4th to 51st N.I. at Jullundur.
SIMPSON, Dr. A. civ. asst. surg. of Sarun, also to be postmaster.
SMITH, Asst. surg. C. M. art. to med. ch. of left wing 3rd batt. v. White.
SPILSBURY, Supt. surg. G. G. rem. fr. Saugor to Cawnpore circ.
WHITE, Asst. surg. W. 8th L.C. to rejoin his corps.
WILLIS, Vet. surg. E. att. to Haupper stud, passed colloq. ex.
WOOD, Supt. surg. A. posted to trans. Ravee circle.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

CORBYN, F. Nov. 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HULSE, Vet. surg. H. C. 1st brig. H. A. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 20, to Bombay prep. to app. for furl.
LAMB, J. civ. assist. surg. of Malda, 4 mo. in ext. on m. c. Nov. 7.
LEE, Asst. surg. T. M. 1st N.I. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 16 to Rawul Pindee on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—9th. Asst. surg. C. Johnson, doing duty, to afford med. aid to civ. stat. of Goozerat, Oct. 30.—10th Hussars. Lieut. Brannfill, to take charge of recruits expected, and proceed with them to Poona.

INFANTRY.—10th. Capt. Stock, Nov. 1 to April 30, to Calcutta. —18th. Lieut. Pogson, of the 47th, to be off. interp.; Asst. surg. W. K. Chalmers, to med. ch. of wing of 9th irr. cav. att. to escort, Nov. 5.—24th Capt. Balgazette, 2 mo. in ext.—32nd. Lieut. Straubenzee, 6 weeks to Nainee Tal, m. c.—51st. Lieut. Marston, 2 yrs. to England.—53rd. Lieut. Breton, 4 mo. to Calcutta.—60th Rifles. Asst. surg. Heffernan, to proc. in med. ch. of recruits fr. England, to join.—64th. Lieut. col. Wilson, K.H. to be a brig. on Bombay estab. Nov. 19.—75th. Qr. mr. Berry, 1 yr. to Cape of Good Hope, m. c.; Lieut. Burne, to be off. interp.—83rd. Asst. surg. Boyce, to aff. med. aid to recruits of 10th lancers and 83rd foot, on march to Poona.—64th. Lieut. A. E. Molloy, to Jan. 31, Poona.—96th. Ens. Holland, of the 38th, to be off. interp.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

THOMAS CHAPPLE, late an inhabitant of Kidderpore, deceased, to the registrar, Supreme Court.

THOMAS DIXON, who was a captain in the 43rd regiment of Bengal native infantry, in the service of the East-India Company. Ditto.

CHARLES OWEN LLOYD, who was an ensign in the 3rd regiment of Bengal native infantry, in the service of the East-India Company. Ditto.

JAMES T. GORDON, who was formerly a captain in the 15th regiment of Bengal native infantry, in the service of the East-India Company. Ditto.

EDWARD CHRISTIE, who was a brevet-major of artillery in the service of the East-India Company, on the Bengal establishment. Ditto.

CHARLES HENRY SALTER, late of the town of Calcutta, an assistant in the civil auditor's office in the general treasury of the Honourable East-India Company, to the registrar, Supreme Court. G. O. Beeby, proctor.

STEPHEN HORNBY, formerly of Kidderpore, but late of Hulme, in the parish of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, to George William Hornby, of Kidderpore, aforesaid, engineer, one of the sons of the said deceased. Robertson, proctor.

ALLAN ELIZA JOSEPH CAMERON, late of Cornwall-crescent, Camden-town, in the county of Middlesex, spinster, to Ninian Mackenzie, of the town of Calcutta, merchant. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

JAMES CHARLES MURRAY SHEPHERD, deceased, late a British subject and the master or commander of the barque or vessel called the *Anundchunder*, to Edward Craton, of Clive-street, in the town of Calcutta, merchant, a member of the firm of Messrs. D. C. Mackey and Co. of Calcutta, aforesaid, merchants and agents. Allan and Thomas, proctors.

CHARLOTTE ANNE BROWNSWORD BRUCE, late of Calcutta, to Charles Constantine Bruce, Esq. at present of Lindsay-street, in the town of Calcutta. Oehme and Marshal, proctors.

CHARLES LLEWELLYN, formerly of No. 78, Upper Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, in the county of Surrey, heretofore a surgeon in the service of the East-India Company on their Bengal establishment, to the registrar, Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

DAVID BURGES, late of Leamington, in the county of Warwick, Esq., to Daniel MacKinlay, of Calcutta, Esq., a member of the firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

REV. JOHN MCQUEEN, late chaplain to the Military Orphan Institution, to the Rev. Alfred Wallis Street, Senior Professor of Bishop's College, Calcutta. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

CHARLES MCLELLAN, heretofore of Rognauthpore, in the 24-pergunnahs, rum distiller, to the registrar, Supreme Court. Robertson, proctor.

THOMAS BRAE, late of Baboocolly, in the district of Jessore, indigo planter, to Caroline Brae, at present of Calcutta, the widow of the deceased, George McNair, of Joradah factory, in Jessore, aforesaid, indigo planter, John Law Turnbull, of Calcutta, aforesaid, and Henry Edward Brae, of Becordy, in Jessore, aforesaid. Molloy, Machintosh, and Poe, proctors.

HANNAH REES, late of the town of Calcutta, widow, to John Ede, of Howrah, an assistant in the Calcutta Branch of the Agra and United Service Bank. Paul, Lyons, and Bell, proctors.

RICHARD CALLANAN, late a gunner of artillery, in the service of the East-India Company, on their Bengal establishment, to Sergeant John Baker and Gunner Richard Taylor, both of the artillery service aforesaid, and now residing at Nusseerabad. W. G. Campion, proctor.

EDWARD THOMAS PASHEN, *alias* Edward Creed, late of Umballah, sergeant major and quarter master sergeant 2nd brigade horse artillery, to Samuel Morton, senior, of Umballah, aforesaid, postmaster of Kussowlie, and Amelia Creed, of the same place, the widow of the deceased. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

MARK SHERIDAN, Esq. late quarter master of her Majesty's 13th light infantry, to Francis Robert Neilson, of Calcutta, Esq. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

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DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, the wife of Robert, s. at Delhi, Nov. 3.
APCAR, Mrs. A. A. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 8.
BATTEN, the lady of J. H. d. at Almorah, Nov. 5.
BELL, Mrs. James, s. at Calcutta, Nov. 7.
BICKNELL, the wife of J. s. at Mussoorie, Nov. 16.
BRADY, Mrs. B. G. s. at Simla, Oct. 27.
BURGES, the lady of Lieut. F. J. 7th N.I. s. at Delhi, Nov. 13.
CHALMERS, the lady of Dr. A. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 22.
CHEW, Mrs. J. G. d. at Seebpore, Nov. 9.
CONLAN, the wife of James, d. at Agra, Nov. 8.
DALRYMPLE, the lady of F. A. Elphinstone, c.s. d. (still-born), at Darjeeling, Nov. 4.
D'MELLO, Mrs. A. H. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 9.
DOUGLAS, Mrs. Stewart, s. at Calcutta, Nov. 20.
DUNCAN, the wife of W. s. at Cawnpore, Oct. 25.
DUNN, the lady of Lieut. W. C. H. M.'s 80th regt. d. at Dinapore, Oct. 27.
FARQUHAR, Mrs. W. L. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 19.
GIBBON, the wife of James, d. at Garden Reach, Nov. 13.
GLASS, the wife of A. W. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 14.
HERKLOTS, the lady of J. D. s. at Chinsurah, Nov. 8.
LAWRENCE, the wife of John, c.s. d. at Lahore, Nov. 16.
LELLAM, Mrs. Henry, d. at Meerut, Oct. 25.
MOORE, the lady of Ens. Edward P., H. M.'s 53rd, d. at Lahore.
MORAIS, the wife of Augustus, d. at Gorruckpore, Oct. 26.
NORTH, the wife of J. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 11.
PARRY, the wife of Conductor W. d. at Agra, Nov. 3.
SINCLAIR, the wife of James, s. at Calcutta, Nov. 16.
SLATER, the wife of H. R. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 17.
SMITH, the wife of A. J. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 11.
TOWNSEND, the lady of Capt. 9th N.I. s. at Lahore, Nov. 16.
TROUP, the lady of Major, 48th N.I. s. at Cawnpore, Nov. 17.
VARDEN, the lady of A. M. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 18.
WOOD, Mrs. T. E. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 15.
WYLLY, the lady of E. M. c.s. a. at Simla, Nov. 19.

MARRIAGES.

BEADLE, Lieut. James P. engs. to Margaret Marianne, d. of John Jenkins, at Calcutta, Nov. 15.
BEEBY, G. O. to Mary Hilton, d. of Jabez Carey, at Calcutta, Nov. 19.
CAMPBELL, Patrick, to Miss Emily Hamilton, at Calcutta, Nov. 15.
CARR, G. rid. mas. 4th L.C. to Miss Ingle, at Devrnik.
CRICHTON, Thomas, to Frances Mary Hall, d. of J. J. L. Hoff, at Calcutta, Nov. 10.
DAWSON, Lieut. John, 43rd L.I. to Catherine Margaret, d. of the late Major J. D. D. Bean, 23rd N.I. at Almorah, Nov. 5.
DUNSFORD, Lieut. H. F. 59th N.I. to Elizabeth, d. of Brigadier S. Shaw, at Bareilly, Nov. 12.
FASSON, Cornet Charles H. 14th light drag. to Catherine Mary, d. of Brig. gen. Young, at Mussorie, Nov. 8.
GRAHAM, Major J. 50th N.I. to Marianne, widow of the late James Davidson, at Landour, Nov. 6.
HAWTREY, Ens. Chas. Henry, 50th N.I. to Blanche Emily, d. of the late Capt. Temple, at Meerut, Nov. 10.
NASMYTH, James, c.e. to Eliza Gordon Brodie, d. of F. W. Russell, at Calcutta, Nov. 19.
SEPPINGS, Lieut. Edward James, 11th L.C. to Jessie Turnbull, at Umballa, Nov. 20.
THELWALL, Capt. J. B., H.M.'s 24th regt. to Juliana, d. of the late Col. Richards, at Mussoorie, Oct. 24.
THOMPSON, C. to Miss M. Staerck, at Kidderpore, Nov. 16.
THOMSON, Lieut. W. A. Anstruther, 9th L.C. to Isabella Eliza, d. of Lieut. col. James Steel, c.s. at Mussoorie, Nov. 5.

DEATHS.

ARNOLD, Capt. Garrt, at Rangoon, aged 57, Oct. 19.
BOILARD, R. at Calcutta, aged 35, Nov. 15.
BOILEAU, Bella, d. of Major F. B. Art. at Nusseerabad, Nov. 17.
BOND, Stephen Rober, inf. d. of L. at Agra, aged 1, Nov. 7.
CALDWELL, John Edward, s. of the Rev. at Delhi, aged 1 mo. Nov. 13.
CAMPBELL, Janet, McD. d. of John, at Berhampooter, aged 22, Oct. 23.
DWYER, Mary, widow of the late J. H. at Calcutta, aged 42, Nov. 9.
ELLIOTT, Surg. Thomas C. 6th L.C. at Meerut, aged 51, Nov. 14.
FORBES, Caroline, A. d. of J. at Dum Dum, aged 3 days, Nov. 7.
GOLDIE, Brev. maj. B. Wm. engs. at Landour, aged 39, Nov. 13.
HOLLOW, Alexander, at Dacca, aged 53, Nov. 15.
LEAL, Mrs. Joseph, at Calcutta, aged 46, Nov. 11.
LUDLAM, Agnes Mary, infant d. of Mr. at Meerut, Nov. 7.
MACHESON, P. at Jullundur, Nov. 4.
MACNAUGHT, Mary Jane, d. of Mr. at Calcutta, Nov. 16.
MARRIOTT, John, at Calcutta, aged 70, Nov. 16.
MONNIER, Violet A. d. of Mr. at Dacca, aged 3 mo. Oct. 25.
PALMER, infant s. of D. at Calcutta, aged 8 days, Nov. 11.
PENNINGTON, Charles M. s. of S. C. at Nautpore, aged 1, Nov. 8.
POPE, Ellen, d. of Qua. mas. serj. Thomas, 11th N.I. at Umballa, aged 9 mo. Nov. 7.
RAVENSCROFT, Edward Wm. s. of Lieut. at Calcutta, aged 5, Nov. 5.
RICHARDS, Elliott Wm. H. s. of Capt. at Moozuffernugger, Nov. 4.
ROOKE, Sarah M. d. of Mrs. Isabella C. at Chinsurah, aged 10, Nov. 17.
STARLING, Samuel, at Calcutta, Nov. 19.
TEMPLEMAN, Ens. Thomas, H.M.'s 98th regt. at Lahore, Nov. 18.
THOMPSON, George Powney, c.s. at Agra, Nov. 11.
THORPE, infant s. of J. J. at Simla, aged 1, Oct. 25.
WADE, Bridget, M. S. at Sulkea, aged 5, Nov. 15.
WIGHT, Anne R. d. of George J. at Calcutta, aged 17 days, Nov. 8.
YOUNG, Arthur C. at Calcutta, aged 35, Nov. 12.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

NOV. 10. *John Spencer*, Lidbetter, Bombay.—11. Steamer *Bentinck*, Boucher, Suez; *Pitton*, Hutman, Cape of Good Hope; *City of Glasgow*, Brown, Glasgow; *Colbert*, Renout, New York.—12. *Sharp*, Thomas, Singapore.—16. *Maidstone*, Nash, London.—17. *Rajah*, Lawson, Liverpool.—19. *Arratoon Apcar*, Durham, Singapore; *Southampton*, Bowen, London; *Isabella*, Briggs, Liverpool.—21. *Arrow*, Mackenzie, Hong-Kong; *Moslem*, Rogers, Boston; *Framjee Cowasjee*, Wales, Muscat.—22. *Ararat*, Rouse, China; *Joseph Munock*, Hicks, Rangoon; *Georgiana*, Nacoda, Cannanore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Bentinck* from Southampton.—Maj. gen. Battine; Mrs. Battine and 2 sons; Mr. H. Bayley, B.C.S.; Mrs. Bayley, infant, and servant; Col. P. Brown, B.N.I.; Mrs. Brown; the Hon. C. Drummond, B.C.S. and 2 children; Mrs. Drummond and servant; Miss Garstin; Mr. Watson, B.C.S.; Mrs. Watson; Mrs. W. Taylor; Miss Taylor; Mrs. Hodgson, infant, and servant; Mrs. Prinsep, infant, and servant; Mrs. Major Napier and servant; Mrs. Cope; Mr. D. Wilson; Miss Maudy; Miss Newton; Mr. C. Thomas, B.C.S; Mrs. Williams; Miss Gardner; Miss Reeves; Miss Lindsay; Mrs. Airey; Miss Masson; Miss Grant; Mrs. Carbery and child; Mr. Carbery, jun.; Mr. Moncrieff; Mr. C. Hill; Mr. Hardie; Mr. Monteith; Lieut. Bacon, B.N.I.; Mr. D. H. Lee; Mr. W. P. Masson, B.C.S.; Mr. H. Lumsden; Mr. Duncan; Lieut. W. T. Ogilvie, B.N.I.; Mr. Menckton, B.C.S.; Mr. C. Taylor; Mr. L. Heinze; Mr. Borse; Mr. G. W. Freeman; Mr. McNeill, H.M. 3rd Dragoons; Mr. R. Currer, H.M. 96th; Mr. C. W. Fagan, B.C.S.; Capt. J. R. Revell; Mr. Eteson; Mr. Emerson; Mr. C. H. Lushington, B.C.S.; Mr. J. H. Boyle; Dr. Fletcher, B.M.E.; Mrs. Fletcher; Mr. Ward; Mr. Shepherd; Mr. J. Martine; Mr. E. Thomson; Mr. Moffat; Mr. C. Hunt; Mr. T. Baker; Mr. F. Corbyn, Assist. surg.; and Mr. Monteith's European servant. From SUEZ.—Mr. Tuve. From GALLE.—Sir Jas. Colville, Miss Colville; Mr. Mackenzie; Mr. Kilburn; Mr. Hedger; Mons. Neven; Count de Lorge; Mr. W. Hayden; Mr. Hogg; Capt. Mulack, H.M. 70th; Maj. Dalzell, B.A. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Capt. Chambers, 3 children, and 2 servants; Lieut. J. Moorcrooft, M.N.I.; Mr. Bainbridge and servant; Lieut. Dawson; S. Collins.

Per *City of Glasgow*.—Messrs. J. Glass, H. Clarkson, and W. Clarkson.

Per *Maidstone*.—Mrs. Metcalfe and 2 children, Mrs. Ince, Mrs. Nesbet and 2 children, Mrs. McCaskell and child, Misses A. Smelt, McCaskell, Ince, Vial, Campbell, R. Campbell, Jameson, McMain, and Powell; Mr. Nesbet, Mr. Harrison, Mrs. Gerudt, Misses Bugsemus and Hulghauser, Mr. Gerudt, — Gerudt, Mr. Malthea, and Mr. Muller. From the CAPE.—Mrs. Smelt and child, Mrs. Beresford and 2 children, Misses Palmer, Smelt, A. Palmer, and Fairbridge; Messrs. Smelt, Metcalfe, and Hodgson, B. civ. serv.; Mr. Palmer, Mr. Beresford, and Lieut. col. Ross.

Per *Rajah*.—Thomas Muchell.

Per *John Spencer*.—Lieut. Moore, H.M.'s 22nd.

Per *Southampton*.—Mrs. col. Dundas, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Dowleans and 3 children, Mrs. Burkinyoung, Mrs. Rabbeth; Misses Dundas, E. Dundas, Bernard, Steven, Jones, E. Jones, Maling, Stewart, and Rabbeth; Capt. Montgomery, B.N.I.; Rev. Mr. Buyers; F. Burkinyoung, Esq.; J. Rabbeth, Esq.; A. Dowleans, Esq.; Lieut. McNair, H.M. 70th; Ensign Amos, H.M. 75th; Ensign Dickenson, H.M. 29th; Alex. Caldwell, Esq., H.M. 14th light dragoons; — Page, Esq.; J. Rabbeth, Esq.; G. Shaw, Esq.; R. Chalmers and R. Dundas, cadets; Mr. Stevens, Mr. Southey; Messrs. Jones and Lewin, H.C. marine.

Per *Arrow*.—Miss C. Kerr, Mrs. Brown, Mr. Abraham.

Per *Ararat*.—Mr. Lockersteen.

Per *Moslem*.—E. Katts.

DEPARTURES.

NOV. 8. *Ayrshire*, Miller, for the Straits; *Eagles*, Lovett, China; *Lochlomond*, Rankin, Liverpool; *Water Witch*, Cann, Hong-Kong; *Eliza Penelope*, Shilstone, Penang and Singapore; *Winefred*, Christie, Liverpool; *Alexander Baring*, Wilson, Liverpool.—9. *Lady Sale*, Castor, Madras; *Mary*, Tweedie, Liverpool.—11. *St. Anne*, Gerandeau, Bourbon; *Blythwood*, Jamieson, London; *Lady MacDonald*, Gold, Liverpool; *Fanuel Hall*, Foster, Boston; *Ballanquik*, Liddell, London; *Comet*, Lambton, London; *Robina*, Milford, Bombay; *Kilblain*, Shaw, London; *Jolly Robin*, Joynson, Bombay.—12. *Ranee*, Boyd, Liverpool.—13. *Ariel Roko-*

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man, Brown, Mauritius.—14. *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Arracan and Moulmein.—15. *Fanny*, Short, Juddah; *Equateur*, Belmont, Bordeaux.—16. *William*, Salmon, Muscat.—17. *Parland*, Smith, London; *Constantine*, Burrows, London.—19. *Britannia*, Robson, Mauritius; *Governor*, Varty, Liverpool; *John Dalton*, Jackson, Liverpool; *City of Palaces*, Brown, Glasgow.—20. *True Briton*, Roe, London; *Centaur*, Herring, Singapore; *Nasaree*, Nacoda, Zanzibar; *Dauntless*, Putt, Bombay; *Kent*, Terry, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Prince of Wales*.—Mrs. Penny, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. M. Gubbins, Mrs. F. Gubbins, Mrs. Prior, Mrs. Fanshawe, Mrs. Carleton, Mrs. Norton and Mrs. Robson; Misses Carleton, C. Carleton, Penny, Angelo, Swinhoe, Smith, Reid, Beckett, Forbes, Bowman, Lloyd, and F. Lloyd; th Rev. J. A. Dawson, chaplain; Mr. M. Gubbins, Mr. J. Gubbins, C.S.; Major Angelo, 34th N.I.; Capt. Fanshawe, 1st Europeans; Capt. Prout, 56th N.I.; Capt. Hudson, 67th N.I.; Lieut. Dattell, 72nd N.I.; Messrs. Maynard, Macdougal, Anderson, Darrah, Shawe, Field, Saintsbury, and Rochfort; Mrs. Macormick, Mrs. Roper, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Hopwood, Mrs. Smith; Maria Dust, and 12 servants.

Per *Tenasserim*.—Mrs. Ramsay and sister; Mr. J. Combe, Mr. J. Worrall, Mr. Abraham, and Mr. Anton.

For ARRACAN.—Mrs. Smith and child; Mrs. Nuthall, Lieut. Nuthall, and Lieut. Faithful.

For CHITTAGONG.—Mrs. Fowle, Mrs. Young and sister; Mr. W. M. Dixon, civ. serv.; Mr. E. C. Fowle, civ. serv.; and Mr. A. C. Bidwell, civ. serv.

Per *Seringapatam*.—Mrs. Henry Torrens, child and servant; Mrs. Col. Nash, 4 children and servant; Rev. Mrs. Hodge and 2 children; Mrs. Gilbert and 2 children; J. T. Blenkin, esq. asst. surg. 28th M.N.I.; Ens. D. Standen, 28th M.N.I.; Lieut. R. T. Gray, H.M.'s 70th regt.; Rev. H. A. Hodge; H. Tempest Graham, esq.; Ens. A. De Kantzow, 22nd M.N.I.; Mr. Harvey, Mr. Wood, and Mr. Ferris's child.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Nov. 24, 1849.

Government Securities.		Sell.			Buy.	
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	11	4	to	11	8
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	0	15	..	1	1
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	1	0	..	1	2
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0	2	..	0	4
Third Sicca 4 do.	do.	15	8	..	15	12
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	14	0	..	14	8
Bank Shares.						
Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1575		to	1600	
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	20		..	40	
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50		..	60	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	4 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do.	7 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	5 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	6½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs.	104	8	to	104	14	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars		16	0	..	16	8	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust		13	0	..	13	8	
Spanish Dollars		220	8	..	220	14	per 100.
Mexican ditto		220	0	..	220	6	
Sovereigns		10	7½	..	10	8½	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs		16	3	..	16	0	
Old Gold Mohurs		21	2½	..	21	3½	

EXCHANGES.

Bills at 6 months' sight are 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, are 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. American Bills, under credit, at 6 months, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London are 3*l.* 15s. to 4*l.* 5s.

MARKETS.

CALCUTTA (Nov. 24).—British Cotton Piece Goods.—Our last report, dated the 7th inst. was received per *Precursor* steamer, and we regret to say that ever since that date dulness and inactivity have been the chief characteristics of the Piece Goods Market. The intervention of the last of the native holidays occurring this year, has doubtless had some effect on the regular course of business, but the chief drawback has been an almost complete absence of demand for the Upper Provinces. Prices current have not experienced much change, but the fact is that some few classes of goods are all but unsaleable. As noticed by last advice, Mule Twist had been doing a little better, and was in active inquiry; since then, however, it has relapsed into its former quiet state. Glasgow Fabrics are, generally speaking, selling at favourable rates on arrival. Metals remain in a very unfavourable state, though there is a slight tendency towards improvement.

MADRAS.

EXPERIMENTAL COTTON FARMS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

We have been favoured with a number of interesting papers upon the subject of the experimental cotton farms in Southern India, consisting of reports to Government; extracts from official correspondence between the Madras authorities and the Court of Directors; communications to private individuals, and memorandums upon various statements made from time to time, with reference to the important question which still continues to occupy so large a share of the public attention at home. It would be difficult to quote a topic upon which so much misconception has gone abroad, and it may also be said with perfect justice, that upon no other occasion, perhaps, has so much of good intentions been unprofitably displayed. Manufacturers, merchants, rulers, and philosophers have all meant well, and all made great mistakes. At the close of the year 1848, we have to record the useless expenditure of the Court's money, the breaking down of all the scientific schemes for rendering England independent of America for the production of cotton, the unaltered condition of the Indian labourer, and the settled dissatisfaction of Manchester men of business at the failure of their hopes, the catastrophe being attributed entirely to the Company. The Government establishments for improving the cotton cultivation in Tinnevelly and Coimbatore have only served to demonstrate the utter futility of the experiment, and the propriety of relinquishing it with the least possible delay. There are of course reasons for believing, that ultimately the superior skill of the European and his Transatlantic neighbours will not be without influence upon the mind of the ryot, but the movement in the way of change must originate with the people themselves. We cannot make them imitative. They have not yet learned to feel discontented with their own methods of working, and until that result is achieved there is but little to be expected in the way of progress. They do not value our civilisation, and we in turn do not understand the nature of their system of intelligence and social operations. The native of India has an unconquerable aversion to machinery, and will not labour in a crowd. He is tractable and submissive, and will obey orders whilst under direct supervision, but the results produced in a factory where coolies are taught to work under the inspection of European masters bear the same relation to the results of the general labour of the population that garden cultivation bears to field culture, or experiments of the chemist to the process of the manufacturer. And before you can hope to make headway in the matter of cotton growing, you must revolutionise the entire habits of the peasantry, and make time valuable to them. You must increase the number of their wants, and altogether do away with the influence of that axiom which teaches them, that it is "better to walk than to run, better to sit than to walk, and better to sleep than do either." We lack incentives to stimulate their exertions. Give an Englishman potatoes to dine upon, and he will try to get beef in addition. Let his drink be small beer, and he will if possible get it exchanged for London porter. But the food of the ryot is the cheapest of all kinds of human sustenance, and he will not change it for foreign luxuries. The appliances of his home and household are the rudest kind compatible with existence, and he is quite content with the absence of finery and comfort. As for saving money, why should he do, it? He must still borrow to carry on his cultivation, and if he were known to possess a little hoard of his own, the fact would only induce the purchaser of the coming crops to increase his charges for interest. Capital to buy seed will be forthcoming at the proper time, and he knows that the monied man must permit him to live. You may build, as the Court of Directors have done, gin houses, erect costly machinery of undeniable use in cleaning the cotton, after it has been gathered, but why should the ryot, who can clean in his own hut a candy per month, for which he receives five rupees, carry it to the big house, where the work is done in a few hours, at a saving of twenty per cent.? It is true that the iron slave does the labour of his wife, as well as that which he has been accustomed to perform in his own person, but he does not reckon this as an advantage. Has she not ten fingers, and a back capable of bearing burdens, and if not employed in cleaning cotton, what can either of them find to do when the fields are bare? The money paid for the use of the machine is just so much abstracted from their gains, and the up-

shot of the whole matter is, that it is idle to introduce machinery into India, with a view to induce its adoption by the people, unless at the same time we can give them the means of profitably employing the hours saved. It is only valuable as an assistant, but in this case it would exercise a destructive influence, and injure instead of serving the welfare of the many. If we could break down the institution of caste, and throw open trade and dignities to all classes, the result would be very different; but as it is, we must be content to teach the theory of knowledge, and leave to other generations and happier times the task of practically applying it.—*Athenæum, Oct.* 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cooly Emigration.—"What can it signify," observes a correspondent of the *Athenæum*, "if you allow the principle of emigration, whether the French or ourselves export most Coolies? Their plan is one easily worked, ours is clogged with heavy expenses. We have one port for exporting Coolies, they have three or four. We cannot restrict emigration by penal inflictions, for they would be impotent and impolitic; they would beget irritation by charging illicit traffic on the French, and we cannot if we would prevent our Coolies engaging themselves at Pondicherry as they choose. The French are determined to keep their doors open for the escape of Coolies from their ports. Compulsory orders to prevent their embarkation would be indefensible, easily eluded, and perhaps set at defiance. The Mauritius, our own colony, draws four, to one as many Coolies from the French ports as Bourbon, and the Mauritius Government receives every batch of Coolies with avidity. We cannot, therefore, subvert this irregular traffic by an appeal to them, while at this period it is inexpedient that we should. Our Coolies are departing by thousands yearly; they go to enrich themselves, and having accomplished their object, return, and as they must be supplied whether we will or no, it is of no avail to put salt on their tails to stop them. But seriously, why not open our ports where there are proper officers to revise the plan of emigration, and make it on a more economical scale so as to pay itself? Individual responsibility is the best guarantee for the protection of the Coolies, and the surveillance of the executive functionary. We may by these means arrest the mischievous disposition of affairs, and conduct the emigration of Coolies in a satisfactory manner."

Hyderabad letters, Nov. 7, state that for two or three previous days, a strong party of horsemen and of Line-walas had taken post within the areas near two of the principal gates of the Nizam's palace, and were importunate for their pay. On the 4th instant, as Raja Ram Bux, on his return from court, was attempting to pass through the area occupied by the Line-walas, there was a tumultuous rush to arms to fall in, but the intention was apparently nothing but to clamour and vociferate.

We understand that the waters of the Dowlaishwarum branch of the Godavery have damaged, as it was anticipated they would, a portion of the Anicut. It was found impossible to get the Anicut completely thrown across the stream, before the arrival of the season when the freshes are expected, and a wing wall was thrown out from the land, which it was hoped would close up sufficiently the aperture, until operations could be resumed. The river, however, as the engineers had reason to fear, has carried away a portion of the masonry, and caused the Anicut itself to sink some inches through an extent of about 360 feet. No damage of a serious nature has resulted, and the Government have completely exonerated the engineers from blame. A trifling outlay is considered sufficient for the necessary repairs, and the success of the magnificent work is placed beyond a doubt. Capt. Orr has proved himself a worthy successor of his gifted senior, Maj. Cotton, whose health is, we are happy to say, almost perfectly re-established.—*Athenæum, Nov* 20.

Lieut. Hutchinson.—The following from a correspondent at Chittagong gives an account of the sad accident which befell Lieut. Hutchinson and his family:—"You have no doubt heard of poor Hutchinson's sad lot; his boat, with himself, wife, and child, and some native passengers, was unaccountably wrecked on a shoal between Boodhoochurn and Huttia. As soon as she struck, several of the passengers with dows began cutting away the rattan lashings of the boat, and plundering the property. The fact was, a rich native, named Futteh Ally Nazir, was sending some silver to the value of Rs. 4,000 to a friend in Calcutta: the fellows had got scent of this, and also were under an impression that Hutchinson was conveying treasure; the boat being deprived of its lashings, as you may suppose, fell to pieces. To save themselves and child, Hutchinson and his wife seized two of the planks; the fellows endeavoured to push them off with bamboos, and in the struggle, Hutchinson received several wounds in different parts of the body. To crown the whole, the bore came in and overpowered Mrs. Hutchinson and her child, who were both lost. With the greatest difficulty Hutchinson managed to reach Sundeep, where he was picked up by some fishermen, and a rich zumeendar sent him comfortably back to Chittagong. On a consideration of the circumstances there appears treachery at the bottom of the affair, and from the fact of the manjee's not rendering Hutchinson any assistance when he was being so brutally treated by the passengers, he is supposed to have colluded. He (the manjee) happened to be saved, and was put into custody for a few days, but liberated for want of sufficient evidence to implicate him. Poor Mrs. Hutchinson's body, we have just heard, has been seen floating up and down with the tide near Huttia, but as the natives were not aware that a reward was offered for its recovery, they would not bring it in."—*Hurkaru, Nov.* 3.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, Nov. 13, 1849.—Those parts of G. O. G., dated 21st Aug. 1849, which direct the movement of the 49th N. I. from Madras to Moulmein, the A comp. 1st batt. art. from the Mount to Secunderabad, and the B comp. 1st batt. from Secunderabad to the Mount, are cancelled; and the following movements are ordered:—

H. M. 25th K. O. B. from Madras to Bangalore.
H. M. 51st K. O. L. I. from Bangalore to Madras.
2nd regt. L. C. from Trichinopoly to Bangalore.
4th regt. L. C. from Bangalore to Kamptee.
7th regt. L. C. from Nowgong to Saugor.
8th regt. L. C. from Kamptee to Mhow.
A. comp. 3rd. batt. horse bat. from Kamptee to Mhow.
A. comp. 1st batt. now en route from the Mount from Secunderabad, to Kamptee.
F. comp. 5th batt. Golundauze from Mount to Saugor.
22nd regt. N. I. from Midnapore to Nagode.
33rd regt. N. I. from Jaulnah to Mhow.
34th regt. L. I. from Dacca to Moulmein.
40th regt. N. I. from Secunderabad to Jaulnah.
47th regt. N. I. from Ellore to Secunderabad.

Nov. 16, 1849.—The following movements are ordered:—
Karkhana No. 5, from Bellary to Kamptee.
Karkhana No. 11, from Mount to Bellary.

BAPTISM.

Fort St. George Nov. 20*th*, 1849.—No. 212 of 1849.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council directs it to be notified, that orders have been passed in the ecclesiastical department, in modification of the G. O. G. 27th March, 1805, republished in G. O. G. 22nd April, 1828, No. 85, prohibiting laymen from performing the office of baptism except in urgent cases, when the service for the "private baptism of children in houses" is alone to be used.

2. In cases in which, under this order, the baptism of children for whom the Government allowance is claimable may be delayed, the following certificate, to be signed by the chief civil or military authority at the station, according to the branch of the service to which the father of the child may belong at the time, is to be substituted for the baptismal certificate otherwise required for the pay department.

This is to certify that —— son or daughter of (here enter father and mother's name), was born (here enter date and year).

(Signed) A. B.
(Office or Rank.)

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. DRAKEFORD VICTOR ALEXANDER HENEGAN, 10TH MADRAS N.I.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Oct. 29, 1849.—At a general court-martial assembled at Saugor, Sept. 24, 1849, Lieut. D. V. A. Henegan, 10th regt. M. N. I., was arraigned on the following charge, viz.

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having at Saugor, on the evening of July 11, 1849, proceeded to the residence of Assist.-surg. P. H. West, of the Madras artillery, well knowing that he was from home at the time, and intruded himself into Mrs. West's apartment, in disregard of her repeatedly directing him to quit the premises.

Finding.—Guilty, with the exception of the words "in disregard of her repeatedly directing him to quit the premises," of which the Court acquit him.

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Sepoy.—To be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for a period of three calendar months.

Saugor, Sept. 26, 1849.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) C. J. Napier, General, C.-in-C.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 10, 1849.

The period of suspension awarded Lieut. Henegan is to commence from the date of this promulgation of this order at Saugor, which is to be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Madras army.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Battey, W. H. Tamil translator to govt. assum. ch. of off. fr. Davidson, Nov. 10.

Beauchamp, G. T. sub. jud. of the zillah of Coimbatoore; del. ov. ch. of court, Nov. 14; entd. upon his duties as register to the court of Sudder and Foujdaree Udalut, Nov. 19.

Chester, J. E. to be asst. to coll. and mag. at Malabar, Nov. 13.

Cotton, R. R. to act as sub. jud. of the zillah of Salem, dur. empl. of Frere, Nov. 20.

Davidson, T. H. del. over ch. of off. of register of courts of Sudder and Foujdaree Udalut to F. Lushington, Nov. 14.

Frere, H. to act as civ. and ses. jud. of zillah of Tinnevelly dur. abs. of W. Douglas.

Mathison, A. S. to act as civ. and ses. jud. of zillah of Masulipatam, dur. abs. of Dowdeswell.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Dowdeswell, W. 3 mo. to Poonah, on m. c.

Dykes, J. W. 1 mo. to Neilgherries.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENT.

Burn, Rev. J. V. B.A. to act as chaplain of Black Town until further orders.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Alcock, Maj. G. art. fr. doing duty 3rd batt. at Kamptee, to do duty with 2nd batt. at the Mount, Nov. 22.

Armstrong, Maj. E. art. fr. h. brig. to 3rd batt. Nov. 22.

Bisson, Ens. A. J. 14th N.I. exam. in Hindustani; qual. as int.

Chisholm, Lieut. col. art. to be a lay trustee of Trinity Church at Bangalore, Nov. 20.

Dashwood, 2nd Lieut. R. 1st Mad. fus. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as int. but to appear for final exam. on visiting the presidency; to receive moonshee allowance.

Dumas, Major T. art. fr. 3rd batt. to h. brig. Nov. 22.

Dunker, Ens. H. C. 22nd N.I. to join his corps at Mirzapore, viâ Madras and Calcutta.

Stuart, Lieut. to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Quilon, v. Grant, Nov. 13.

Fisher, Maj. N. H. 4th batt. art. to com. div. of art. at Arcot.

Fraser, 2nd Lieut. W. art. fr. do. duty 2nd to 5th batt. Nov. 22.

Gibbon, Lieut. T. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

Hart, Lieut. R. G. 22nd L.I. exam. in Hindustani; qual. for gen. staff.

Hellers, Cornet, F. J. H. 5th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 4, v. Lewin, dec.

Hessey, Lieut. W. H. 21st N.I. qual. as interp. Nov. 13.

Kennedy, Ens. R. B. 23rd L.I. to do du. with 15th N.I. Nov. 16.

Laurie, Lieut. col. J. 36th N.I. to be a brig. 2nd class, and to com. Trichinopoly, in succ. to Brig. Cleveland, Nov. 13.

Lye, Capt. F. B. 45th N.I. to act as fort adjt. at Trichinopoly.

Morgan, Ens. O. 38th N.I. passed exam. Nov. 16.

Rayton, Ens. H. A. 29th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, for off. of companies.

Remembrance, Capt. S. G. Eur. vets. app. permanently to act as paymaster of N. pensns. &c. at Secunderabad.

Ravenshaw, Cornet, E. C. 1st L. C. passed exam. in Hindustani, Nov. 22.

Scobell, Lieut. V. 20th N.I. transf. to inv. estab. fr. Dec. 1, 1849, Nov. 20.

Smith, Ens. H. D. B. 2nd Eur. L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Nov. 22.

Taylor, Lieut. Col. C. 2nd N.V.B. rem. to Eur. vets. to do duty with 2nd N.V.B. Nov. 13.

Whelatore, 2nd Lieut. H. A. art. fr. 4th to 5th batt. Nov. 22.

Western, Capt. M. C. 22nd N.I. exam. in Hondustani; qual. for gen. staff.

Whitlock, Ens. W. H. app. to do du. with 3rd L.I. to join Nov. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Beaumont, Lieut. H. J. 7th N.I. in ext. to Oct. 5, 1850, Neilgherries.

Brakenbury, Lieut. W. C. 30th N.I. to Calcutta, on m. c. fr. Nov. 5 to Jan. 15, 1850.

Cane, Capt. G. leave canc. fr. Nov. 3.

Church, Capt. W. J. 17th N.I. in ext. to July 1, Neilgherries.

Cleveland, Brig. J. W. perm. to reside on the Neilgherries and at Madras.

Cooke, Ens. A. H. 21st N.I. to Europe on m. c.

Dansey, Lieut. R. D. 30th N.I. to Calcutta on m. c. fr. Oct. 29 to Feb. 28.

Day, Lieut. J. C. 17th N.I. in ext. to May 15; Neilgherries, m. c.

Dixon, Lieut. H. 22nd M.N.I. to Jan. 15, Bancoorah.

Down, Lieut. W. 1st M. fus. to Apr. 30, pres.

Dumergue, Capt. E. 27th N.I. pres. prep. to res. the serv.

Fitzgerald, Lieut. col. J. 42nd N.I. to Europe on furl. to emb. fr. the pres.

Gardner, Capt. R. O. 50th N.I. to Neilgherries and Bangalore on m. c. for 12 mo.

Geils, Capt. A. A. 1st M. fus. in ext. to June 27, Neilgherries.

Gibbon, Lieut. S. 42nd N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 31.

Gilbertson, Lieut. C. F. 43rd N.I. in ext. to May 1, Neilgherries.

Howden, Lieut. col. J. A. 9th N.I. to Apr. 1, Vizagapatam.

Johnstone, Ens. M. 31st L.I. to June 15, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

Macintyre, Lieut. J. M. 2nd batt. art. to May 15, m. c.

Macabody, Capt. C. 42nd N.I. to Europe on furl. fr. presidency.

Mason, Ens. G. R. 22nd N.I. prep. to resign the serv.

Phillips, Lieut. A. C. 36th N.I. Nov. 16, to Jan. 31, to Madras and Chingleput, on m. c.

Poole, Lieut. col. M. 5th N.I. 4 mos. pres.

Prendergast, Capt. S. G. to Europe, on m. c.

Purvis, 1 Lieut. C. A. art. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Madras and Nellore, prep. to app. for furl to Europe.

Ramsay, Lieut. G. B. 31st L.I. to Madras.

Tripe, Lieut. S. 50th N.I. 6 mo. Seralm.

Wilde, Lieut. A. T. 19th N.I. to Eur.

Wroughton, Capt. N. 2nd N. V. batt. fr. Nov. 1, to Oct. 31. 1850, to Jaulnah.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Adams, Asst. surg. M. M'K. M.D. fr. do. duty supt. surg. dept. N. div. fus. to do duty with 28th N.I. and to join, Nov. 20.

Aitken, Asst. surg. W. rem. fr. med. ch. art. Moulmein, to do duty with supt. surg.'s dept. N. div. Nov. 22.

Crundall, Vet. surg. E. rem. fr. 1st L.C. to 4th L.C. Nov. 16.

Currie, Asst. surg. A. G. ret. to duty, Nov. 20; to do duty supt. surg. dep. N. div. Nov. 20.

Dawson, Vet. surg. E. B. rem. fr. 4th L.C. to 1st L.C. Nov. 16.

Jewitt, Asst. surg. A. rem. fr. do. duty with supt. surg.'s dept. C. div. to med. ch. art. at Moulmein, Nov. 22.

Nichol, Asst. surg. R. to aff. med. aid. to detach. of 7th M.N.I. at Baroach.

Palmer, Asst. surg. J. E. passed exam. fs. med. charge at Khyook Phyoo, Nov. 16.

Trimnell, Asst. surg. G. F. perm. to enter the gen. duties of the army, Nov. 13.

Wilkinson, Surg. J. 29th N.I. rem. to do duty with 7th L.C.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Bircher, Surg. G. A. C. to Europe on m. c. to embark fr. the presidency.

Fitzpatrick, Asst. surg. J. 1st L.C. to Dec. 31.

Tassie, Asst. surg. C. 9th N.I. to Jan. 31, presidency.

Wright, Surg. R. M.D. leave canc.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

Capper, the lady of Capt. J. of the barque *Lady Sale*, at Madras, Nov. 17.

Cruikshanks, the wife of W. s. at Palamcottah, Nov. 9.

Hodson, the wife of Capt. D. 44th N.I. s. at Madura, Nov. 10.

Ouchterlony, the wife of Capt. engs. d. at Kotagherry, Nov. 8.

Pooley, the wife of Major, 38th N.I. at Saugor, Oct. 29.

Price, the wife of J. E. s. at Madras, Nov. 21.

Rodrigues, the wife of Alex. s. at Madras, Nov. 15.

Sherrard, the wife of Robt. s. at Palcole, Nov. 5.

Van Hachen, the wife of George, s. at Madras, Nov. 22.

Wood, the wife of H. c.s. s. at Cuddalore, Nov. 3.

MARRIAGES.

Johnstone, Maj. Geo. 1st N.I. to Miss Helen Bradshaw, at Kulburgh, Nov. 10.

Lewsey, Thomas Lang, to Miss W. M. F. Borgen, at Tranquebar, Nov. 10.

DEATHS.

Battist, Joseph, at Tellicherry, aged 85, Oct. 25.

Etherdall, Mrs. Sophia Margaret Eliza, at Ootacamund, aged 29, Nov. 13.

Farrington, Elizabeth, at Ootacamund, aged 81, Nov. 10.

Jebemiah, G. G. at Madras, aged 46, Nov. 10.

Lewin, Lieut. W. 5th L.C. at Jaulnah, Nov. 4.

McDermott, Anne, wife of Quar. mr. Serj. J. 44th N.I. at Palamcottah, aged 23, Nov. 10.

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SCOTT, Ann Ellen, d. of Qu. mr. Serj. Francis, at Poonamallee, aged 10, Nov. 9.
SCUDDER, Harriet, wife of the Rev. John, at Madras, Nov. 19.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 22.—*Cambrian*, Plumridge, Amherst.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Alberton*.—Mrs and master Buckland.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15.—*Princess Royal*, Younghusband, Munsoorcottah.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Nov. 24, 1849.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825	½ to ¾ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
5 per cent. Loan of 1830	⅝ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832	16 dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1836	15 dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841	3-16 dis.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843	15½ dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan	no trans.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt	15½ dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	9½ prem.

BOMBAY.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF INDIA.

Amongst the means available for the enhancement of the revenues of India, the development of the mineral resources of the country holds a somewhat prominent place. There can be little doubt that if agriculture was promoted by "canals of irrigation," and commerce advanced by railroads and trainways, the working of the coal, and iron, and copper, and lead mines of India would supply valuable facilities and advantages to both, and at the same time add largely to the general prosperity of the country. According to the report of a mineralogical survey, superintended by a distinguished Indian officer, abundance of lead, copper, and iron is to be found in the mountain-provinces, Kumaon, Gurhwal, Sermoor, &c., situated about the heads of the Ganges and Jumna. Coal and ironstone formations, similar to those of Great Britain, traverse the centre of India from Nerbudda to Sylhet, and in the Himalayas, Bundelkund, and other districts, extensive beds of iron ores are to be met with capable of yielding metal equal in quality to that of Russia and Sweden. These vast resources have not passed wholly unnoticed, but with the exception of the coal-mines of Bengal, no systematic effort has ever been made to develope the riches they contain. A few mines have been opened and imperfectly worked; a scratch, as it were, has been made here and there; but so far as the great bulk of the mineral wealth of India is concerned, it may be said to lie as Nature deposited it; man is aware of the existence of the treasure, but lacks the energy and the enterprise to draw it forth and enjoy it! This apathy, however, cannot last long. The establishment in India of works like railroads—suited to the circumstances of the civilized and busy world—will force attention to subjects which otherwise would perhaps not have been taken up with the requisite vigour for another century. And, in particular, will the means of obtaining iron for our rails, and coal for our engines, be narrowly examined, and made the most of. A letter from the north-west informs us that "Major Henry Drummond, of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, has just been ordered by the Marquess of Dalhousie to resume his researches at Almorah for iron." This is in keeping with the inquiring and energetic spirit which has distinguished the administration of the present Governor-General. Major Drummond has been for thirteen years endeavouring to turn the attention of the authorities to the expediency of taking measures to secure the riches which lie buried in the hill districts at the sources of the Jumna and the Ganges. In 1838, he brought out, at his own expense, a practical Cornish miner, whose researches, which were principally directed to copper, appear to have been successful, but who went home during the absence of Major D. on field service in Affghanistan, consequent upon an unfavourable report by the Commissioner of Kumaon, who erroneously "supposed that to be an outlay of capital with a view to profit, which was merely intended for a practical examination." A letter has recently been addressed by the Major to the Government of the North-West Provinces, calling attention once more to the desirableness of working the mines.—*Bombay Telegraph.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The MAIL, with letters from London to October 24, reached Bombay November 27.

DR. MOSGROVE'S TREATMENT OF CHOLERA. — The Cholera Hospital Committee has issued the following

"Report of cases of cholera treated by Dr. Mosgrove from Sept. 24th to Oct. 28th, 1849.

	Recovered.	Died.
"Cases in the collapsed stage, when first seen by Dr. Mosgrove	42	6
"Cases where the disease had not reached the collapsed state	15	1
Total	57	7

"A nominal return of the patients, together with a minute account of the state of each, and the plan of treatment adopted, has been forwarded by the Committee for the information of the Governor in Council, and by Dr. Mosgrove to the Medical Board. The Cholera Infirmary has been frequently visited by Drs. Keith and Lawes; and other gentlemen have seen very many of the most severe cases,—cases where the patients were in a perfect state of collapse,—and have watched the mode of treatment adopted by Dr. Mosgrove, from the admission of the patient to his discharge. It is worthy of remark, that the plan of treatment adopted has been precisely that laid down by Dr. Mosgrove in his pamphlet, and has been the same in every case. Cold or iced water has been given freely, until reaction has commenced. The patient has been carefully prevented from dozing: this has been accomplished by supporting him in a sitting posture, and constantly arousing him by conversation; also by the application of sinapisms, &c. In no single case has any preparation of opium been employed. Calomel and ammonia have been the only remedies used by Dr. Mosgrove."

DR. FOGERTY has been fined a hundred rupees for tying a cooly to a post, striking him repeatedly on the face with his fist, and beating him with a stick.

WUZEERABAD.—Our station is about to be obliterated from the list of cantonments of the Bengal army. Those who have built houses mourn over their wasted wealth; those who roughed it in tents chuckle over their well-saved rupees. Wuzeerabad's doom is sealed. In its place, Sealkote, which is a station about twenty or twenty-five miles to the north, is named as the cantonment fated to hold the troops whose destination was otherwise Wuzeerabad. Sealkote is a lovely spot, and will, I am sure, be eventually a favourite, if not the most favourite station of the Bengal army. It is very near "Jamoo," and therefore will, I fancy, be well kept up, as a large number of troops must be required to watch the movements of the Maharajah Gholab Sing, who is said to be extremely dissatisfied at the results of Sir Henry Lawrence's late visit to his province,—Sir Henry having an eye to Cashmere, which he (Gholab) is equally desirous and determined to retain. Sealkote possesses one great recommendation in a mild delicious climate:—near the hills, it catches their breezes, and, being high, it will not be subject to the miasma or fever-fog, which in general the neighbourhood of the hills imposes as a tax for the enjoyment of their verdure-clad beauties, on the surrounding country.—*Bombay Courier.*

THE JELUM.—A correspondent writes:—"A distinguished member of the Council of Administration, writing to a friend in our neighbourhood, expressed himself in the following terms, conveying anticipations of a future struggle, in this part of the world, as fierce, if not as sanguinary, as any we have yet entered on. He said, 'I entertain no fear for the peace of the country situated between the Chenab, the Ravee, and the Sutlej; but beyond the former river there exists a formidable and increasing dislike to our rule, and distrust of our pacifying measures. Conspiracies, only not dangerous because ill-conceived, have been already discovered several times, and in the minds of the population the chiefs, who possess influence to an extent which we hardly understand, have instilled a hatred of our rule, and a desire to revenge former defeats, which will render any speedy settlement of the province difficult, if not impossible. At the slightest call from a man of name or influence, the barbarous population would rush to arms, and it behoves the Government to be watchful to an extreme degree over a people who, often subdued as they have lately been by us, have yet ever watched and gained an opportunity at which, in a wonderful manner, they spring forth, Minerva like, all armed and ready, and as a swarm of locusts inundate the country which, till then, had been almost unaware of their existence."—*Bombay Times.*

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DR. BURNES.—We hear that Dr. Burnes positively retires from the service from the 20th instant. There is a report that he proposes remaining in India for a short time longer, and proceeding to Scinde, for the purpose of meeting the Marquis of Dalhousie, who is an old friend and fellow-student of the Physician-General. We have reason to believe, however, that circumstances will prevent his fulfilling this intention. The retirement of Dr. Burnes will be a great loss to several of our public institutions, as well as to society in general, of which he has been for some time a leading member, and distinguished ornament. But whatever regret may be felt at his departure, we conceive that, for his own sake, the determination to quit India is a wise one. His health has of late been materially weakened, and it is proverbially so dangerous to remain in India "a year too long, waiting for the other lakh," that we are glad he has resolved on accepting the offer now made by the service—the members of which have come forward with gratifying promptitude and liberality, to "add to his comforts" (as the official phrase has it) on retirement from India. Dr. Burnes came out as assistant-surgeon in June 1821, and obtained promotion as follows:—To surgeon on May 26, 1834; to superintending surgeon on September 27, 1847; to inspector-general of hospitals and member of the Medical Board on September 15, 1848; to surgeon-general on January 1, 1849; and to physician-general on September 17 last. We shall take another opportunity of adverting to Dr. Burnes's departure from amongst us, when we may be able to say more of his services and merits than time and space will at present allow. He proposes leaving India, we believe, by the first steamer of December.—*Telegraph, Nov. 14.*

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF SPECIMENS has just been received from General Cullen, from the laterite formation near Cochin: these consist of graphite from the granite, and gneiss and graphite from the laterite formation,—of lignite and ligneous resin from this latter formation—hitherto supposed of volcanic origin, but which has proved more perplexing to geologists than any piece of the earth's crust they have had to deal with. It is singular that the laterite, which occupies some thousands of square miles in India, and gives a character to all our soils, mountain rocks, and scenery, is hardly so much as named in any single English work on Geology; and thousands of collections are considered complete which do not contain a single specimen of laterite.—*Bombay Times.*

MILITARY.—The right wing and head-quarters of the 1st grenadier N.I. reached Tanmah on the 24th ult.—The left wing of the 2nd grenadiers left the presidency for Bhooj by the steamer *Feroze*, on Monday evening last.—The depot of the 1st fusiliers landed from the *Ajdaha* from Kurrachee on Friday, the 23rd ult. the sick being sent to the European General Hospital. They proceeded to Panwell, *en route* for Poona, on the 27th.—The head-quarters of the 64th foot started from Poona, for Panwell, on Saturday, the 24th, the remainder of the corps following in detachments. They embarked on steamers for Kurrachee on Saturday, the left wing leaving to-day. The head-quarters of the 16th N.I. left Sholapore for Asseerghur also on Saturday, the 24th.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARMSTRONG, J. F. to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna.
ASHBURNER, L. R. to act. as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach fr. Nov. 1.
BLANE, G. J. military best. resum. ch. of off. Nov. 18.
DAVIS, C. J. to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad fr. Nov. 1.
HARRISON, W. H. returned to duty.
JENKINS, E. L. returned to duty, Nov. 7.
LOCKETT, H. B. to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum fr. Nov. 1.
LUMSDEN, J. G. res. duties as sec. to Gov. in gen. and jud. depts.
MALET, H. P. coll. of land rev. resum. ch. of duties, Nov. 20.
MALET, H. P. supt. of stationery, rec. ch. of his off. Nov. 24.
MORGAN, J. R. to act. as coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad fr. Nov. 1.
PRENDERGAST, C. G. rec. ch. of Surat collectorate fr. A. F. Bellasis, allowed to proc. into his districts on deputation.
RAVENSCROFT, A. W. postmr. gen. res. ch. of his duties, Nov. 20.
REEVES, H. W. coll. of Belgaum, allowed to proc. into his districts on deputation.
ROBERTSON, J. W. to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ratnagherry.
SPENS, A. ass. ch. of office of senior mag. of police and rev. judge at pres. Nov. 5.
YOUNG, H. coll. of customs, &c. resum. ch. of duties, Nov. 16.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAZETT, R. Y. 1 mo. to Mhow.
FAWCETT, E. G. in ext. to Dec. 31.
TAYLOR, A. 1 mo. to Belgaum.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ANDERSON, Rev. P. A.M. ret. to duty, to act as chapl. of Colaba and the harbour, Nov. 14.
CARR, Rev. W. to be jun. chapl. of Kurrachee, and to act as chapl. of Hydrabad, Nov. 14.
GOODALL, Rev. W. to act as chapl. of Malcolm Peth and Sattara for 12 mo.
LAING, Rev. C. chapl. at Surat 1 month leave of abs.
SCHWABE, Rev. W. H. to act. as chapl. of Ahmednuggur, Nov. 28.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEECHER, Lieut. 8th N.I. to act as brig. maj. at Rajkote dur. abs. of Capt. Morse, m.c. Nov. 17.
BERTHON, H. P. B. art. attached to 6th co. 4th batt. art. at Kurrachee, to join Nov. 21.
BLENKINS, Major, C.B. 6th N.I. pl. at disp. of bd. of adm. for affairs in the Punjab for spec. empl. Nov. 5.
BOLTON, Ens. to act. as interp. to 12th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Shortt, Nov. 15.
BROWNE, Lieut. col. W. J. 8th N.I. to com. 2nd class brig. dur. abs. of Brig Stalker.
BROWNE, Lieut. col. C.B. to proceed to Baroda and assume com. of the brigade at that station, Nov. 28.
BRUCE, Lieut. F. F. 12th N.I. to be capt. fr. Sept. 30, 1849, in suc. to Hennell, prom.
COGHLAN, Maj. W. M. art. attached to 2nd batt. to join h. q. Nov. 28; fr. 3rd to 1st batt. Nov. 28.
CORNEWALL, Ens. F. T. 22nd N.I. tr. to do duty with 2nd gren. N.I. to join at pres. Nov. 19.
CUMBERLEGE, Lieut. J. C. 1st Bombay Eur. fus. to proc. with inv. in ant. of leave m. c. Nov. 5.
DECLUZEAU, Lieut. col. M. C. art. fr. 2nd to 3rd batt. Nov. 28.
DERINSKEY, Brig. to proc. to Shikarpore and com. 1st class brig. in Upper Scinde, Nov. 19.
DODS, Lieut. 9th N.I. to do duty with 26th N.I. until arrival of his regt. in Upper Scinde, Nov. 21.
ELLIOTT, Cornet H. H. 1st L.C. attached to, and to join 3rd co. 2nd batt. art. at Ahmednuggur, under orders for Nusserabad.
FAIRBROTHER, Ens. 19th N.I. to do duty with 26th N.I. until arrival of his corps in Upper Scinde, Nov. 21.
FIPE, Lieut. sappers and miners, to rem. at Sukkur until further orders.
GOODWIN, Lieut. R. T. 16th N.I. to be fort adj. at Asseerghur.
GRAY, Lieut. W. 1st Eur. fus. to be a sub. asst. com. gen. v. Blenkins, Nov. 20.
GRAHAM, Lieut. T. art. rem. fr. 2d to 1st batt. to join at Sholapore, Nov. 19.
HARRIS, Lieut. T. M. art. rem. fr. 1st to 2nd batt. to join at Ahmednuggur, Nov. 19.
HARVEY, Lieut. to ret. ch. of No. 7 light field batt. and 1st co. 3rd batt. art. fr. Lieut. Blatch, as a temp. arrangement.
HEATHCOTE, Ens. C. T. to rank fr. Oct. 3, and posted to 12th N.I. v. Howison, prom.
HENDERSON, Lieut. J. R. art. rem. fr. 1st to 2nd batt. to join at Ahmednuggur, Nov. 19.
KENNELL, Maj. inf. to be Lieut. col. fr. Sept. 20, v. Leighton, prom. to 14th N.I. Nov. 22.
HOWISON, Ens. S. T. 12th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 30, 1849, in suc. to Hennell, prom.
HUNTER, Lieut. F. E. 4th N.I. to be adj. v. Manson, prom. Nov. 15.
HUGHES, Brev. maj. R. M. 12th N.I. to be maj. fr. Sept. 20, 1849, in suc. to Hennell, prom.
JOHNSON, Lieut. 4th N.I. to do duty with 26th N.I. until arrival of his regt. in Upper Scinde, Nov. 21.
LAW, Lieut. S. C. 4th N.I. to be qu. mr. and interp. v. Bolton, to Eur. Nov. 15.
LEIGHTON, Brev. col. T. inf. to be col. fr. Sept. 20, v. Ballantyne, dec.
LECKIE, Capt. G. A. 21st N.I. to act as a.-d.-c. to Brig. gen. D. Capon, fr. Oct. 19.
LESTER, Lieut. col. F. P. art. fr. 3rd to 4th batt. Nov. 28.
LEIGHTON, Col. T. to rem. unattached, Nov. 22.
LLOYD, Lieut. col. J. C.B. art. fr. 4th to 2nd batt. Nov. 28.
MARE, Lieut. A. R. to make over ch. of 6th co. 5th batt. art. to Stevenson, Nov. 21.
MAUNSELL, Ens. G. to rank and posted to 28th N.I. v. Robertson, prom. Nov. 5.
MIGNON, Brev. lieut. col. fus. rep. fit for duty, and to rejoin.
MOORE, Col. G. to 8th N.I. v. Ballantyne, dec.
NAPIER, Ens. to do duty with 26th N.I. until arrival of his regt. in Upper Scinde, Nov. 21.
PALIN, Lieut. R. attached, to do duty with 26th N.I. until arrival of his corps in Upper Scinde, Nov. 21.
PARR, Lieut. col. T. C. 10th N.I. ret. to duty Nov. 7.
PENNY, Maj. 1st L.C. to join his corps at Mooltan, Nov. 21.
PITMAN, 2nd Lieut. 1st co. 4th batt. art. to do duty with battery at Shikarpore, Nov. 22.
REID, Lieut. col. A. G. C.B. fr. 7th to 10th N.I. Nov. 24.
ROBERTSON, Ens. J. F. 28th N.I. to be lieut. v. Malcolm, dec. date of rank Nov. 5.
ROWLAND, Maj. A. 4th batt. to com. of art. in N. div. Nov. 28.

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SANDFORD, Lieut. H. H. 2nd lieut. to commiss. at Sattara, resume ch. of duties; Oct. 26; passed exam. at Mahratta, Nov. 14.
SHAW, Lieut. 3rd N.I. to do duty with 60th N.I. until arrival of his regt. in Upper Scinde, Nov. 22.
SINCLAIR, Maj. S. art. fr. 1st to 3rd batt. Nov. 26.
SHUTTON, Lieut. G. 2nd gren. N.I. app. line adj. at Bhooj, vice Moyle, on dep. of 10th N.I. Nov. 17.
STACK, Capt. G. dep. coll. of Hyderabad, in Scinde, perm. to resign his appt. fr. Dec. 3.
STEVENS, Maj. C.B. to act as ass. and coll. of wheel tax, and coll. of the fees on liquor licences, dur. abs. of Capt. Baynes, ass. app. of acting supt. of police, Nov. 3.
TAIT, Brev. maj. J. 6th N.I. ret. to duty Oct. 31.
THACKER, Lieut. 9th N.I. to join his corps at Moultan, Nov. 21.
WARREN, Ens. W. B. attached to do duty with 26th N.I. to join Nov. 21.
WILSON, Brig. posted to brig. at Poona, Nov. 19.
WOODWARD, Capt. 1st Eur. fus. tramp. to inv. est. Nov. 30.
YONGE, Ens. F. L. attach. to 26th, to do duty with 28th N.I.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

SHERWOOD, R. S. Oct. 31.

ENGINEERS.

NASMYTH, D. Oct. 31.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASHBURNER, Lieut. J. 18th N.I. 1 mo. to Bombay.
BERNON, Capt. H. 1st lance fr. Nov. 8.
BRETT, Capt. H. W. art. 3 years' furl. to Europe.
BURNS, Lieut. J. H. mint. eng. 1 mo. to Kurrachee.
CAMERON, Lieut. W. ast. conc. eng. at Ahmednuggur, to Jan. 15.
CHAPMAN, Lieut. 1 mo. to Aurungabad.
DAW, Lieut. H. 19th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe.
DICKINSON, Ens. W. 4th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c.
FRASER, Ens. T. G. 17th N.I. to Dec. 31, to Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
GRIFFITH, Capt. T. H. 8th batt. to Oct. 31, in ext. the date of his return to pres.
JAMESON, Lieut. W. T. fr. Dec. 15. to Jan. 20, to Bombay, to be exam. in Mahratta.
JOHNSTONE, Ens. R. fr. Dec. 25, 1849, to Jan. 20, 1850, to Bombay, to be exam. in Mahratta.
KEYS, Ens. F. 11th N.I. fr. Nov. 28, 1849, to Jan. 31, 1850, to rem. at Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.
LEESON, Capt. W. S. 2nd N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 26.
LEIGHTON, Col. T. com. brig. in Khandeish, to Eur.
LODWICK, Capt. H. fr. Nov. 24 to Dec. 21, to Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.
MACDONALD, Brev. capt. A. 18th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 20, to Bombay.
NAYLOR, Ens. 19th N.I. 6 mo. fr. date of his corps quitting the Punjab, to Calcutta.
NIXON, Lieut. E. 6th N.I. fr. Nov. 26 to Dec. 31, to Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.
PRICE, Capt. A. 4th N.I. 3 years. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
ROSS, Ens. F. T. 18th N.I. to Bombay.
STACK, Capt. dep. coll. of Hyderabad, 2 mo. in ext.
ST. GEORGE, Ens. G. to Dec. 31, to rem. at Bombay, on m. c.
THACKER, Lieut. T. 9th N.I. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Bombay.
WILKINS, 2nd Lieut. H. C. S. sappers and miners, 1 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to pres.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CARNEGIE, Surg. 14th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of remaining wing of 1st. gren. N.I. on depart. of head. qu. wing of that regt. fr. Poonah.
CRAMOND, Surg. 24th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of 4th comp. 10th batt. art. dur. abs. of Sanderson, Nov. 21.
DEAS, Asst. surg. J. to be surg. fr. Nov. 23, v. Burnes, ret.
DOW, Surg. to med. ch. of 3rd L.C. v. White, to join Nov. 30.
GIBB, Ins. gen. H. to be surg. gen. fr. Nov. 20, in suc. to Sinclair, prom. Nov. 16.
HAINES, Asst. surg. attach. to 1st Eur. fus. Nov. 22.
KENNEDY, Asst. surg. pl. at disp. of c.-in-c. of Indian Navy.
LEITH, Surg. A. H. to act as sec. to med. board, Nov. 19.
MACKENZIE, Surg. J. ret. to duty, Oct. 31.
MAITLAND, Asst. surg. passed exam. in Mahratta, Nov. 14.
MOSGROVE, Asst. surg. to med. ch. right wing 18th N.I. Nov. 22; to rec. med. ch. of 1st Eur. fus. dur. march to Poonah, Nov. 24.
MURRAY, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 3rd co. 2nd batt. art. with h. field batt. attached, proceeding fr. Ahmednuggur to Nusseerabad.
PELLY, Asst. to rec. med. ch. of detach. at Dheolia, fr. Oct. 31; ass. ch. of app. as civ. surg. in Khandeish; pl. in temp. ch. of the treasury, Nov. 28.
REMINGTON, Asst. surg. next for duty in Indian navy, Nov. 22.
ROOKE, Surg. B. B. to be supt. surg. on estab. fr. Nov. 20, in suc. to Taylor, prom. Nov. 16.
ROOKE, Supt. surg. posted to Scinde div. but to continue att. to southern till return of Supt. surg. Straker, Nov. 20.
SANDERSON, Asst. surg. 4th co. 4th batt. art. to accomp. certain details of 1st Bombay Eur. regt. en route to Kurrachee, Nov. 21; attach. 2nd Eur. L.I. Nov. 22.
SCOTT, Surg. J. to offic. as supg. surg. dur. abs. on duty in Punjab of Mr. Straker, Nov. 19; att. to Scinde div. and to join, Nov. 20.
SINCLAIR, Surg. gen. J. A. to be phys. gen. fr. Nov. 20, v. Phys. gen. J. Burnes, ret. Nov. 16.
TAYLOR, Surg. W. B. to be ins. gen. of hosp. fr. Nov. 20, in suc. to Gibb, prom. Nov. 16.
WATKINS, Asst. surg. F. W. to be gar. surg. at Bombay, vice Rooke, Nov. 27.
WELSH, Asst. surg. pl. at disp. of supg. surg. pres. div.
WOOLLEN, Asst. surg. C. G. to be act. civ. asst. surg. at Sattara.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HOCKEN, Surg. P. W. 23rd N.I. leave to pres. is canc.
MOSGROVE, Asst. surg. leave canc.
SEAWARD, Asst. surg. to Dec. 31, to Bombay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BYRNE, Act. 1st class. mast. of the *Berenice*, to perf. duties of store-acct.
CHILD, Mate of the, *Queen* transf. to the *Euphrates*, as store acct.
HEATHCOTE, Mids. J. to Nov. 30, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur.
JAMES, Lieut. H. to Nov. 30, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur.
JOHNSTON, Comm. J. G. ret. to duty, Oct. 31.
KNIGHTBRIDGE, Comm. ret. to duty, Nov. 7.
LAKE, Mids. J. H. to Nov. 30, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur.
ROBINSON, Lieut. of the *Feroze*, to perf. duties of gunnery officer.
THEPSON, Mids. perm. to reside on shore.
YELF, Mids. of the *Moozuffer*, perm. to reside on shore.
ZOUCH, Lieut. E. C. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BENTLEY, the wife of T. H. s. at Parell, Nov. 27.
BLODWELL, the wife of T. P. d. at Ahmednuggur, Nov. 15.
DEAS, the wife of Surg. John, s. at Poona, Nov. 19.
DELAMAIN, the wife of Major C. H. C.B. 3rd L.C. s. at Bombay, Nov. 23.
DE SOUZA, the wife of John, s. at Mazagon, Nov. 15.
DE SILVA, the wife of Thiago V. s. at Malcolm-peth, Nov. 24.
FELL, C. B. J. at Calicut, Nov. 21.
HATCH, the wife of Lieut. H. S. art. d. at Belgaum, Nov. 19.
JORDON, Mrs. A. s. at Colabah, Nov. 28.
POLLARD, the wife of A. d. at Deesa, Nov. 9.
PRICE, the wife of Mr. at Dharwar, Nov. 18.
TAYLOR, Mrs. Walter, s. at Bombay, Nov. 19.
TYTLER, the wife of Charles Edwd. F. C.S. d. at Ahmednuggur, Nov. 25.
VIEGAS, the wife of T. A. s. at Carel, Nov. 26.
WILLIAMS, the lady of Capt. A. S., I.N. d. at Calicut, Nov. 11.
WOODBURN, the wife of Lieut. col. 25th N.I. d. at Asseerghur, Nov. 13.

DEATHS.

BUCHAN, Eliza, the Wife of J. at Bombay.
DEAS, inf. s. of Surg. John, at Poona, Nov. 22.
MCDONALD, James Wm. s. of W. H. at Girgaum, aged 2 mo. Nov. 26.
MCEVOY, the wife of the Rev. John, at Bombay, Nov. 16.
NAPIER, Ens. F. R. B. 3rd N.I. at Sukhur, Nov. 15.
WHITEHILL, Sarah Jane, wife of Capt. C. S. 2nd L.I. at Bombay, Nov. 16.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

NOV. 17. *Punjaub*, Palmer, Mauritius; *Aboukir*, Scott, London.—20. *Morayshire*, Kirby, London.—22. Steamer *Pekin*, Baker, Hong-Kong.—23. *Chippewa*, Beethim, Liverpool; *Royal Victoria*, Daviot, Colombo.—24. *Grasmere*, Vale, Liverpool.—25. *Caroline*, Treywer, Madras.—26. *Dartmouth*, Lawton, London; *Sultany*, Handley, ———.—27. *Catherine*, Apear, Calcutta; steamer *Queen*, Campbell, Aden.—28. Steamer *Bombay*, Haslewood, Colombo; *Cressy*, Bell, London; *Juliana*, Barker, Calcutta.—DEC. 1. *Sidney*, Wild, Hong-Kong.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Aboukir*.—Lieuts. H. A. O'Moloney and F. Dawson, 2nd Lieuts. G. B. Macqueen and R. Freer, H.M.'s 60th rifles; Ens. R. T. Sweeney and W. Fitzroy, H.M.'s 83rd foot; Ens. S. de Courcy O'Grady, H.M.'s 64th foot. Troops, 125 men.
Per *Morayshire*.—Mr. A. Hughes.
Per steamer *Pekin*.—Messrs. Remington, Greenberg, and Scarp.
Per steamer *Ajdaha*.—Asst. surg. Fraser.
Per *Caroline*.—Mrs. and Miss Kail, Misses Corea and Baumgardt, Mr. C. Kail, and Mr. W. C. Daviot.

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Per *Dartmouth*.—Mrs. Rose, Capt. E. Watt, 6th Bengal L.C.; Capt. H. B. Rose, 1st Bomb. fus.; Lieut. J. W. Saville, 2nd Bomb. Eur. L.I.; Asst. surg. J. Welsh, Bombay Army; 229 men.

Per *Sultany*.—Mrs. Thorton.

From SUEZ.—Mrs. Lodwick, Mrs. J. C. Stewart, Mrs. Munro, Maj. Shuldham, Ben. army; Capt. C. G. G. Munro, 16th Bom. N.I.; Lieut. col. W. N. T. Smee, 1st Bom. N.I.; Maj. W. M. Coglan, and A. Rowland, Bom. art.; Maj. E. P. Lynch, K.L.S. 29th Bom. N.I.; Surg. J. Dos, Bom. army; Capt. A. Morris, 4th Bom. rifles; Count Diesbeck, Messrs. Sperling, Lancaster, Langley, Callaghan, and S. Campbell.

Per *Surat*.—Lieut. col. M. M. Shaw, 15th N.I.; and Capt. Hibbert, eng.

Per *Bombay*.—Maj. Lushington, H.M.'s 32nd foot; Capt. Mau, and James Smith, esq.

Per *Dwarka*.—Asst. surg. J. Sanderson, R. Knight, esq.

Per *Cressy*.—Capt. W. H. Kirby, 94th foot; Lieuts. H. G. Bowden, 22nd foot, H. H. Pratt, 94th foot; Ens. W. Cairncross, and H. C. Fraser, 22nd foot; W. R. Ximenes, G. E. Huddleston, and H. V. Lillicrop, 8th foot; H. Jameson, 94th foot; and H. S. Cochrane, 86th foot; Lieut. J. Fagan, 23rd Ben. N.I.; Messrs. Baker and Jameson; 113 recruits; Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Bruce, and Miss Fergusson.

Per *Juliana*.—M. Soliere.

Per *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*.—J. Landon, esq.

DEPARTURES.

NOV. 18.—*Sulimany*, Dawson, Calcutta; *Shah Allum*, Dameyne, China.—19. Steamer *Dwarka*, Fisher, Kurrachee; *Nepaul*, McLean, Greenock.—20. *Lady Peel*, Fraser, China; *Gratitude*, Dockerill, Mauritius; *John McKenzie*, Patterson, Liverpool.—23. *Bengal Merchant*, Lossen, London.—26. *Dumfries*, Green, China.—28. *Punjaub*, Palmer, Calcutta.—29. *Julia*, Row, Calcutta.—DEC. 1. *Sultana*, Wadge, Calcutta; *Bittern*, Stewart, Madras.—2. *Lascar*, Thompson, Hull.—3. Steamer *Ajdaha*, Grounds, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Malta*.—John Ritchie, Esq.; and Bras Fernandez, Esq.—To MADRAS—A. Gerrard and E. Rossi, Esqs.—To CALCUTTA—H. J. Wood, Esq.

Per *Sullimany*.—Mrs. Dawson.

Per *Nepaul*.—Mrs. Drago and two children, Mr. George Drago, and Mr. James Greig.

Per *John M'Kenzie*.—Mr. Tucker.

Per *Carnac*.—Sir Erskine Perry, Kt. Chief Justice, and servants.

Per *Phlox*.—Lieut col. Goodfellow, eng.

Per *Surat*.—Mrs. Carr; Mrs. Scott; Surj. J. Scott; Major W. Brett, art.; Rev. Mr. Carr; and Lieut. J. H. Burke, eng.

Per *Punjaub*.—Lieut. O. Fitzgerald, H.M.'s 78th fus.

Per *Julia*.—Mr. R. Sye and child.

Per steamer *Ajdaha*.—Mrs. Stack and an infant; Mrs. Derinzy; Mrs. Murray; Capt. Stack, 24th B.N.I.; Dr. J. Burnes, K.H.; W. Hart, Esq.; Surg. J. Murray, Bombay army; Lieut. col. M. M. Shaw, Bombay army; Capt. A. Price, 4th Bombay rifles; and H. Cleverley.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Dec. 3, 1849.

Government Securities.

5 per cent.	transfer loan	..	..	Rs. 118 a 119	per 100 Sa.
5 Do.	do.	1825-26	..	Rs. 106 106½	do.
5 Do.	do.	1829-30	..	Rs. 105¾	do.
5 Do.	do.	1841-42	..	Rs. ½ pm.	per 100 Co.'s
4 Do.	do.	1832-33	..	Rs. 90 a 90½	per 100 Sa.
4 Do.	do.	1835-36	..	Rs. 86½	per 100 Co.'s.
4 Do.	do.	1842-43	..	Rs. 86¼	do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000	pd. up	17½ a 18	p.ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	18¾	per cent. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	13	per cent. dis.
Agra Bank	,, 500 each	500	do.	4	per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras	,, 1,000 each	1,000	do.	10	per cent. pm.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 12as.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	,, 10 12as.
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,, 220½
German Crowns, ,, ...	,, 212
Spoon Silver, per 100 tolas	,, 104½ a 104¼
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,, 16¾
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,, 17 to 17½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at		
6 months' sight, per rupee	1s. 11d.	For document bills.
6	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10⅞d.	For credit do.
6	1s. 10¾d.	For bank do.
4	1s. 10½d.	Do. do.
2	1s. 10¼d.	Do. do.
1	1s. 10¼d.	Do. do.
1 day's	1s. 9⅞d.	Do. do.

On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100..... ½ per ct. dis. for Shroff's
..... 30 days' sight..... ¼ do [Bills.
..... at sight..... 4 as. per cent. prem.
On Madras at 30 days' sight..... 2 as. per cent. prem.
..... at sight ..... 8 as. per ct. prem.
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dos. Rs. 210 a. 212.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations to London and Liverpool, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 10s. per ton.

MARKETS.

COTTON YARN.—(DEC. 3.)—The sales during the fortnight amount to 245 bales and 15,000 lbs. Water, and 115 bales Mule Twist, and 53 bales Orange Yarn. Except for No. 20, the demand for all counts of Mule has been steady; while for Water the inquiry has been limited. Scotch Turkey Red of superior quality commands Rs. 1 7-16ths per lb. but the price obtainable for Orange Yarn is still rather low.

Copper, except for sheathing, has slightly declined; the prices as before. A small quantity from the Burra Burra mines has been sold at Rs. 51¼ per cwt.—Iron, British and Swedish Bar, firm and in demand. Hoop and Sheet are dull, while Nail Rod is in moderate demand.—Spelter and Pig Lead have receded in value.—Swedish Steel is little inquired for.

BEER.—The sales during the past fortnight have been to a larger extent than for some time before, viz. 80 hhds. Hodgson's, at Rs. 40, and 65 hhds. at Rs. 38, per hhd.; 160 hhds. Hodgson's and Allsopp's, at Rs. 40, and 100 hhds. Hodgson's and Bass's at Rs. 45 per hhd.

WOOLLENS.—Flannels continue in request, and are still very scarce. Stocks of Cloths of all descriptions are also very limited.

CEYLON.

LOSS OF THE "SAMARANG."—The following was handed to us by a sailor on Saturday last:—

"Island of Male Maldive,
"14th October, 1849.

"To the Editor of one of the Colombian Journals.

"Sir,—The barque *Samarang*, of Newcastle, under my command, was totally lost upon a reef near the island of Villigille Suadive Atoll, Maldive Islands, on the night of 21st August, 1849, crew and passengers landed at Villigille and forwarded here by the native authorities, and arrived here 6th October, 1849, after great sufferings and the loss of four hands from fever, all hands having been sick except two.

"JOHN JOLLOST."

Some of the sailors have arrived in the Maldivian Dhonies that have just come on their annual voyage, and the captain and crew are to come in a small vessel to Galle.—*Observer, Nov.* 12.

SINGAPORE.

The Governor has been compelled to send a requisition to the Government of Bengal for a number of Shikarries (huntsmen) to extirpate the tigers from the province. The ravages of these animals have struck such terror into the inhabitants, that no one dares to venture out after nightfall, and even in the daytime it is necessary to carry fire-arms.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CALDWELL, the lady of H. R. d. at Singapore, Oct. 29.

D'ALMEIDA, the lady of Joze, d. at Mount Victoria, Nov. 1.

GOODWIN, the wife of Robert, of Hon. Co.'s steamer *Nemesis*, d. at Singapore, Oct. 2.

MARRIAGE.

GREENE, Samuel N. to Jane Wardlow, d. of the late Francis Howden, at Singapore, Oct. 12.

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CHINA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE NAVAL OPERATIONS AGAINST PIRATES.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary has much pleasure in giving publicity to the following official communications from Commander John C. Dalrymple Hay, to the address of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis A. Collier, C.B., K.C.H., Commander-in-Chief.

Victoria, Hongkong, 3rd Oct. 1849.

"H.M.'s sloop *Columbine*, Typsung Bay, 30th Sept. 1849.

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that on the evening of the 27th inst. I left Hongkong in search of a piratical fleet, commanded by the notorious Chui-a-poo, and proceeded to Hariaim Bay, where I arrived at noon on the 28th, and found that, after sacking the village there, they had gone to Tysami, off which place I descried, at 11 P.M., the fleet under weigh, consisting of fourteen junks, formed in two lines, making off for the S.W. The village at this bay we observed smouldering. I attacked one of the largest I could reach, the wind being very light, at 11.45, and continued engaged with as many as I could bear upon until calm and their sweeps prevented further engagement. I chased them with sweeps and light airs through the night, and came up with them again at near noon yesterday (the 29th), when, to my satisfaction, the wind being still very light, I observed the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steam-vessel *Canton* coming from the westward; that vessel, seeing me chasing, as soon as she could, opened her fire, and thereby threw the junks into confusion, when numbers began to jump overboard and took to their boats. Mr. Watkins, who had chartered her for the purpose of looking after the *Coquette* (missing vessel), and who carries this despatch, and who eventually served in our boats, most kindly gave up his charter to admit of Mr. Jamieson, the commander of the steam-vessel, rendering me the assistance of getting near the pirates I so much needed.

"I have the satisfaction of acquainting your Excellency that three junks have been abandoned, and one blown up and destroyed, in these operations; the latter, by the boats of the sloop under the command of Lieut. Bridges, senior of the *Columbine*, of which I purpose furnishing your Excellency more detailed particulars. The remainder of this formidable piratical fleet, ten in number, are now at anchor at the head of Byas Bay, near Fansokong, in sight; and I feel confident, if promptly assisted by the *Fury*, and such other disposable force as your Excellency may be pleased to send me, can be effectually destroyed, as they show no intention at present of coming out, and I have good information that they purpose repairing their damages where they are.

"We have destroyed at least 250* pirates since 11 P.M. of the 28th, but I regret to say that our loss has been three killed, one officer and six men wounded.

"My ship's company having now been forty hours at the sweeps and quarters, are necessarily much fatigued, the sick list leaving me not more than sixty effective people on board. Mr. Watkins will give your Excellency every information of the proceedings of the sloop under my command since noon yesterday, which, from my anxiety to put your Excellency in possession of these proceedings, and to get the *Canton* under weigh for Hongkong, I cannot at present furnish.

"My ammunition is much reduced, but if to increase my present stock would detain the expedition, what I have must suffice.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

"JOHN C. DALRYMPLE HAY,

"Commander.

"10.50 A.M., 30th Sept. 1849, Sunday.

"His Exc. Rear-Admiral Sir F. A. Collier, C.B., K.C.H.,

"Commander-in-Chief."

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that my anticipations have been fortunately realized, and that the piratical squadron of Chui-a-poo has been totally destroyed by the force you so kindly and promptly placed at my disposal. Twenty-three piratical junks, averaging 500 tons, mounting from twelve to eighteen guns, three new ones on the stocks, and two small dockyards, with a considerable supply of naval stores, have been totally destroyed by fire; and of 1,800 men who manned them, about 400 have been killed, and the rest have been dispersed without resource.

"To Commander Willcox, of the *Fury*, whose great ability and zeal are already known to your Excellency, I must give the principal honour of the day. To the *Fury's* unrivalled accuracy of firing must be attributed the bloodless termination to us of this affair. The *Columbine* being unable to come close up in the narrow channel, where she would have hampered the *Fury's* movements, I went on board the *Fury* to share in the action. The piratical fire was silenced in about forty-five minutes, during which time only one man was slightly wounded. The boats of the *Hastings* and *Columbine*, under Lieuts. Luard and Bridges, senior of those ships, whom I beg to recommend to your Excellency, then assisted in completing the destruction; and Lieut. Holland and the marines accompanied me in an expedition to scour the heights, but no opposition was offered to us, the pirates running in all directions.

"The officers, seamen, and marines employed, have conducted themselves in a steady, quiet, and gallant manner; and I am sure, if the resistance had been much larger, similar success would have crowned their efforts. Mr. Caldwell, of the police force, who acted as interpreter, has proved himself invaluable in collecting information.

"I send this at once by a Chinese boat, and I hope to succeed in destroying some detached piratical junks, of which we have information, in the course of to-day and to-morrow; after which we shall rejoin you.

"I have, &c.

"JOHN C. DALRYMPLE HAY,

"Commander.

"His Exc. Rear-Admiral Sir F. A. Collier, C.B., K.C.H.,

"Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c."

Then follows a list of Chinese piratical vessels captured and destroyed by her Majesty's ships between the months of May and October, 1849, viz. piratical vessels captured or destroyed, 57; number of pirates killed and drowned, 904; captured, 239; escaped, 1,894.

The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* informs us, that the government of Macao has sent to the government of Goa for reinforcements to enable it to combat the empire of China! The government of Goa thereupon determined immediately to despatch one of its valiant regiments to the aid of Macao, and sent to Bombay to engage transports for the conveyance of the regiments; but before they were chartered, intelligence was happily received that everything had assumed an air of tranquillity, and they were countermanded. The idea of the Goa government assisting the Macao government in resisting the Chinese government and the armed population of the Canton province, is the richest farce we have had in India during the present year.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

The Governor-General of Netherlands India was at Macassar on the 13th ult. He was gathering together a large force, consisting of two frigates, two or three steamers, and a whole fleet of schooners and small craft, with the purpose, as alleged, of putting an end to the wars in the Bonl territories. The result will probably be the annexation of considerable territory to that already possessed on Celebes by the Netherlands, or at all events a renewed and stronger assertion of Netherlands supremacy over the Bugis sovereigns and their countries. This might not perhaps be a subject of much regret, were it not certain that one of the effects will be a still further injury to the trade of the Bugis with Singapore.—*Singapore Free Press, Oct. 5.*

Tigers have so multiplied in Singapore, that, whereas not many years ago the existence of a tiger on the island was firmly disbelieved, full 200 persons are now annually carried off by tigers.

A Bedouin, who was asked how he came to be so well acquainted with the stars, replied, "Who is not familiar with the rafters of his own dwelling?"

THE pagodas of Southern India are a description of structure quite different from anything seen in Bengal. They are square enclosures, with four gates, each in the centre of the walls; above each gate there is a large building or tower. Most of these buildings are high, massive, and very finely carved; in the centre of the square the god is enshrined.

* Subsequently ascertained to be 310.

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LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Mr. B. H. Hodgson, in another of his valuable ethnographical papers, which are published in the *Journal* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, has investigated the "Origin, Location, Numbers, Creed, Customs, Character, and Condition," of the Kócch, Bodo, and Dhimál people, inhabiting the country from Goalpara in Assam to Aliganj in Morang, skirting the mountains of Bhutan and Sikim, and whom he considers "aborigines of Tamulian extraction."

The Kócch had been long located in the northern part of Bengal, towards Dalimkot, being the most numerous and powerful people of Tamulian extraction on that side the Ganges. The mass became Mahomedans, and dropped their ethnographic designation. Buchanan has given an ample account of the condition of the Kócch, the primitive or Pani Kócch living in the woods, frequently changing their abode, in order to cultivate lands (with the hoe) enriched by a fallow. They are clothed with cloths made by their women, from cotton grown by themselves, and dyed with their own indigo and morinda. Their huts are as good as the Bengalese; their only arms are spears. They sacrifice to the sun, moon, and stars; they have priests called Déoshi. Disputes are settled by juries of elders.

The Bodo and Dhimál tribes occupy the northern and eastern skirts of the Kócch country, between the open plains and the mountains, both of which sites, generally speaking, they avoid, and adhere to the great forest belt that divides the two, from fifteen to twenty miles broad. The Dhimál seem fast passing away; but the Bodo are still a very numerous race, and extend, as foresters, over a large portion of Central and Lower Assam. Both the Bodo and Dhimál are erratic cultivators of the wilds; though cultivators, they are nomadic, so little connected with any one spot that neither language possesses a name for a village. They never cultivate the same field beyond the second year; but after the lapse of four or five years they frequently return to their old fields, and resume their cultivation, if they have not been anticipated by others, for there is no pretence of appropriation other than possessory. In general they prefer new land to old. They discharge the dues to the government they live under by the annual payment of a rupee per agricultural implement, and by a tribute of labour for the sovereign. The Bodo of Kamrup have abandoned their erratic propensities, and have become, according to Major Jenkins, "a remarkably fine peasantry, and have very superior cultivation of the permanent kind." Each of the primitive Bodo and Dhimál builds his own house, and makes his own wooden implements, whilst his wife spins and weaves. They have no artificial distinctions of rank; all Bodo and all Dhimál are equal. This equality is not the dead-level of abject want; on the contrary, they are exceedingly well fed, and very comfortably housed and clothed. They are very shy of strangers, but have not the grovelling fear and cunning of the Bengalese. They have no public laws or polity whatever, nor even traces of village economy. They dwell in the forest in little communities of from ten to forty houses, which they are perpetually shifting from place to place. Crimes of a deep dye are almost unknown amongst them, and breaches of the peace very rare. The women are esteemed and respected, and, as a necessary consequence, are strictly virtuous. "Any class of women devoted to unchastity is a thing for which their languages have no name and their manners no place." Infanticide, suttee, and every savage rite, too frequent amongst rude people, are utterly unknown. Of learning and letters, the Bodo and Dhimál are, and always have been, totally devoid. Their cardinal numbers are seven amongst the Bodo, and ten amongst the Dhimáls; neither have any ordinals. Their religion, like their manners, is distinguished by the absence of everything shocking or ridiculous, confining itself almost exclusively to propitiating the superior powers by offerings and sacrifices. Their priests are in no way distinguished from the rest of the community. "I have no hesitation," observes Mr. Hodgson, "in calling the religion of the amiable Bodo and Dhimál the religion of nature, or rather, the natural religion of man. It consists of the worship of the most striking and influential of sensible objects, the starry host, and of the terrene elements, with a vague but impressive reverence of the powers displayed by these sensible objects to an immaterial or moral source, unknown, indeed, but still adored as divine, and even as a divine Unity." Their languages, however, have no terms for "God," for "soul," for "heaven," for "hell," for "sin," for "piety," for "prayer," for "repentance." Their gods are many, and are all void of definite moral attributes; yet their oaths and ordeals are appeals to the moral nature of the deity. The manners of the Bodo and Dhimál are a pleasing medium between the unsophisticated roughness of their highland neighbours, and the dry artificial smoothness of those on the plains. Mr. Hodgson winds up his account of these tribes by a sketch of their character, which he represents as "full of amiable qualities, and almost entirely free from such as are unamiable. They are intelligent, docile, free from all hard or obtrusive prejudices, honest and truthful in deed and word, and industrious in their own way of life. They are totally free from arrogance, revenge, cruelty, or pride; yet they are not devoid of spirit, and frequently exhibit symptoms even of that hasty temperament, which is so rare, at least in its manifestations, in the East."

Captain J. D. Cunningham, in a Note "on the Limits of Perpetual Snow in the Himalayas," published in the same work, combats some of the opinions of Lieutenant Strachey, who (he admits) has satisfactorily established that the elevations hitherto assigned to the phenomenon have been underestimated, and that in truth snow is only to be permanently found at about 15,000 feet on the southern, and at about 18,000 feet on the northern boundaries respectively, instead of at about 13,000 and 16,500 feet, as hitherto supposed; but he thinks Mr. Strachey in error when he ascribes the greater elevation on the northern side almost solely to the smaller quantity of snow which there falls. Humboldt's view, he thinks, correct, in referring the superior height on the northern side of the Himalayan chain to the general elevation of Tibet, *i. e.* to the heat due to radiation and reverberation even at that great height above the sea. "It will, indeed, be found," he says, "that, in any *broad mountain chain* resting on a plane inclined to the sea-level, and running nearly east and west, the effect of latitude on temperature may be discarded, and that elevation above the particular country, and not above the general ocean, is mainly, although not solely, to be considered in determining the limits of perpetual snow on the two edges of the belt. The line of snow will rise as the plane of the country rises, and keep above it at a continually decreasing distance, until the diminishing temperature due to increasing height causes the two to coincide—a phenomenon which of course cannot occur in the temperate zones, as we know of no table-land so high as to be always frozen on the surface." This reasoning does not, however, apply to the limits of snow on the northern and southern slopes of any *one hill or mountain* of a broad and complex chain; and, as a rule, the snow will be found to lie lower on the northern than on the southern face of a single peak.

Capt. Cunningham protests against the Tibet of the Himalayas being spoken of as a "plain," or "table-land;" he doubts whether, between the Imaus and Emodus, or anywhere in the valleys or basins of the Indus or Brahmaputra, to the north of the Himalayas, there are any plains. "The range separating the upper courses of the Indus and Sutlej is, indeed, inferior in height to that which gives rise to the Ganges and Jumna, but it is still a lofty range."

The assemblage of volcanoes, in different parts of the globe, in rounded groups or in double lines, furnishes conclusive evidence that their cause is deeply seated in the earth. Humboldt regards the whole plateau of Quito, whose summits are the volcanoes of Pinchincha, Cotopaxi, and Tunguragua, as a single volcanic furnace, the internal fire rushing out sometimes by one and sometimes by another vent. That the earth is a melted mass, at no very great depth below its surface, is placed beyond a doubt not only by the facts connected with volcanic eruptions, but by a great mass of observations collected by Humboldt and Arago, on the increase of temperature as we descend into the bowels of the earth.

The philosophers on the Continent are at present deeply engaged in discussing the experiment of M. De Bois Reymond on the development of electricity by the voluntary action of the muscles; an experiment witnessed by the illustrious Humboldt, who speaks of it as a "phenomenon of life rendered sensible by a physical instrument." We seem on the point of proving the organs of life to be a series of beautiful electrical and magnetic contrivances, operating in a manner closely analogous to the inorganic combinations to which these names have hitherto been restricted.—*Dr. Buist.*

That singular substance called *tabasheer*, which is found in the joints of the bamboo, is supposed to be formed by a species of extravasation from the silex secreted by the plant to supply the glossy polish on the bark. The tabasheer, a beautiful opalescent and dichroitic mineral, is blue by reflected, and yellow by transmitted light.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

SATURDAY, January 5, 1850.

In taking a retrospect of the history of British India during the past year, we cannot but be struck by the magnitude and importance of the incidents which are crowded into a comparatively short space of time. The battles on the Chenab and the Jelum, the decisive victory of Goojrat, the assault and capture of the city and fort of Mooltan, the surrender of the Sikh chiefs, the dethronement of a successor of the great Runjeet Singh, and the pacification of the Punjab, are events which will decorate many a page in the military annals of our Eastern empire; whilst the crowning event, the annexation of the country of the Five Rivers to that empire,—advancing its western frontier from the Sutlej to the Indus, and placing the whole of Hindustan, in the most comprehensive sense of that denomination, under the immediate authority of Great Britain,—is alone sufficient to distinguish the year 1849 as an extraordinary epoch.

This long-foreseen, perhaps long-desired, consummation of our territorial acquisitions in India, by the annihilation of every rival and independent state within its vast circumference, affords not only a security for uninterrupted peace, but an opportunity and means for improving the political and social condition of the population of that country, which have never been yet available by any of its rulers. The only enemy we have now to provide against is in reality ourselves,—our own maladministration, whereby the minds of the people, instead of being with us, shall be alienated from us, and opposed to our rule. *Debellare superbos* has hitherto been the most indispensable function of our imperial authority in India; we may now direct our special and exclusive attention to the other no less essential function of conquerors, *parcere subjectis*.

New circumstances may, however, breed new dangers. Our Indian Government, which has had no experience of so halcyon a state of things, may find that the apprehension of external enemies,—the pressure from without,—kept the machinery of government in wholesome exercise, whilst it dissipated the elements of internal discontent. In a society so peculiarly constituted as that of the East, and so strangely diversified as that of India, it is difficult to calculate *à priori*, and to predict with any certainty, the effects of political stagnation, when that undefinable dread which foreign invasion inspires has been banished; of that torpid inaction, so insupportable to the restless people of Europe, that it often disposes them, for the sake of excitement, to internal ferment and agitation. Possibly, the races of India, in whom the sentiment of patriotism is said to be extinct, and some of whom regard a state of profound, unbroken repose,—an abstraction from every emotion but the mere consciousness of existence,—as their euthanasia, will become more thoroughly reconciled to their lot, as subjects of an alien power, by a vacancy of mental occupation which Europeans find it difficult to endure; possibly, on the other hand, it may engender new feelings within them, and fill them with new aspirations.

One thing is certain; that, if the condition of the Indian people can be improved by our aid and appliances, no occasion has been, or can hereafter be, more favourable for accomplishing that object,—an object, too, in which our interest coincides strictly with our duty towards them. When the present generation shall have passed away, and the rapacities of the Mahrattas, the devastations of the Pindarries, the cruelties of Hyder, the tyranny of the Sikhs, and the multiform political tenements from which our rule has released the people of India, are forgotten, some other strong motive of self-interest may be required to extinguish in their minds,—not, indeed, the generous sentiment of love of country, to which they are supposed to be strangers,—but that sense of humiliation which the dullest nation must entertain at being subject to another, alien in manners, habits, and, above all, religion. If the yoke of our government be unfelt, or felt but lightly, they will, with the aptitude natural to all mankind, weigh its practical and material advantages against its theoretical and imaginary evils; if they enjoy under that government,—what other Asiatic nations do not enjoy,—just laws impartially administered; if their rights are respected, and their grievances promptly redressed; if they are protected in their lives, their property, and their religion; if, moreover, their social condition is felt by all classes amongst them to be in a course of progressive amelioration,—assuming that the Hindus are influenced by the same laws which govern the actions of the great human family,—they will not sacrifice these positive blessings for speculative and doubtful ones, by indulging a capricious appetite for change, which Asiatics never love for its own sake.

Whilst, during the past year, events of such moment have occurred beyond our old frontiers, it is remarkable how trifling were the political incidents which disturbed the serenity of British India proper. We can scarcely include in this category the outbreak of Appa Sahib, the pretender to the Nagpore Raj, and his Rohillas; or the movement of a few Mopla fanatics; yet these were the chief military occurrences there during the twelve months.

Upon the whole, it would be difficult to fix upon a single year, the results of which could be considered more satisfactory than those of the year just closed, as respects the interests of Britain and of India, furnishing, as they do, a pledge of security to the one, and to the other a prospect of benefits, political, social, and industrial, which a less favourable state of things must have indefinitely postponed.

The dismissal of Major Cooke, of the 17th regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, on charges growing out of a gambling transaction with an officer of another corps,—the Commander-in-Chief refusing to comply with the Court's recommendation to mercy, founded upon various mitigating circumstances,—proves the determination of the military authorities in India to put down, if possible, the vice of gambling in the Indian army, or at least to visit offenders with the severest punishment.

For nearly thirty years past, this vice and its destructive consequences have drawn repeated warnings and threats from the head of that army. In the year 1820, the Marquess of Hastings earnestly enjoined officers commanding corps "to use their active exertions in discouraging so pernicious a practice," and dwelt upon the disgrace which rested upon an officer of any standing, who endeavoured "to strip a young brother soldier of his scanty means, and re-

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duce him to penury, if not to irremediable ruin." In 1831, Lord Dalhousie, then Commander-in-Chief, pointed out in strong terms the injury which indulgence in habits of gambling, leading to pecuniary embarrassment and loss of character, produced to the discipline of an army; and in 1845, Sir Hugh (now Lord) Gough, with reference to a recent case in which a young officer had been stripped of nearly the whole of a considerable patrimony, warned officers who, after that notice, should persevere in the vice of gaming, that they would be "liable to the penalty which attached to direct disobedience, and undeserving of any favourable notice or professional preferment."

In the case of Major Cooke, the heaviest part of the offence is, undoubtedly, his conduct towards Captain Da Costa, with reference to the discharge of the pecuniary obligations he had incurred; but the first charge distinctly alleges "unofficerlike conduct, especially unbecoming an officer commanding a regiment," in having played at chess and cards for large stakes and bets, in which play he lost Rs. 26,000, "such conduct being in direct disobedience of repeated General Orders prohibiting gambling in the army." It is to be inferred from thence, that Major Cooke would have been guilty of a military offence,—in fact the finding of the Court affirms this inference,—even had the aggravating incidents attending his transactions with Captain Da Costa been wanting.

The effects of habitual gaming, so pernicious amongst civilians, are in a tenfold degree more so in the army, and especially in the Indian army, where its seductions have greater scope than amongst the Queen's officers at home, and the slenderer means of the young and inexperienced subalterns render them easier and more helpless victims. Irretrievable losses, poverty of the most forlorn character, brought about by what is termed "ill luck," expose the unhappy individual to mortifications which gradually undermine his self-respect and corrupt his principles; the path to dishonour is then an easy slope; he treads it, and is lost for ever.

The force which temptation must exert upon a young man, whose power of moral resistance has not been fortified by habits of self-control and occasional trials, may be estimated from the fact that an officer of nearly twenty-seven years' standing in the army, and who had up to the transaction borne an excellent character, could not escape those disreputable compromises to which the gambler is sometimes obliged to stoop. Debts of "honour," as they are termed, are not unfrequently discharged by means which men of honour should blush at having recourse to.

That this severe example, so rigidly and inflexibly made, will have salutary consequences, we do not doubt; and if there be no relaxation of this severity,—if in all cases where officers of standing, and especially those commanding corps, instead of discouraging the practice of gambling, countenance and promote it, their conduct be visited by the infliction of "the penalty attached to disobedience,"—there is room for hope that a vice which (according to report) prevails pretty extensively in the Indian army, weakening the sense of honour as well as the rules of discipline, will be repressed, if not extinguished altogether.

We have given in our present issue a pretty full report of the examination of Colonel Pew in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Calcutta, with reference to his connection with the Benares Bank. Acquiescing, under the circumstances, in the very diluted censure passed by the Commissioner upon the conduct of the insolvent, we forbear from making any other comment upon the case than this,—that the statements of Colonel Pew, in conjunction with his letters, place in no favourable light the morals of the British in India.

COBDEN ON COLONIAL POLICY.

Mr. Cobden, in his recent harangues at Leeds and Bradford, has developed his views upon colonial policy in terms so clear and intelligible as to leave no doubt that a prime object of his agitation of finance reform is, not to leave our colonies free to withdraw themselves, when they choose, from a connection with the mother country, or even to incite them to assert their independence, but to force them to do so,—to cast them off, and let them shift for themselves.

At Leeds, on the 19th December, at a "great meeting" of his constituents, Mr. Cobden, *à propos* of reduction of the expenditure, useless establishments, &c., observed:—

"You cannot materially reduce your expenditure, unless you relieve yourselves from the unnecessary waste of national expenditure in the colonies. Why, Sir Robert Peel has again and again, in his budget speeches, pointed out so clearly the vast expenditure in our colonies; he has again and again said that two-thirds of our army are either necessary for garrison in our colonies or else to supply depots at home to furnish relief for those retiring; or else that thousands of men are always on the wide ocean visiting one place or another;—he has pointed that out time after time, and he has repeated these things so often, that I have said Sir Robert Peel is anxious to diminish public taxation by preventing this waste of national resources. He saw the mischief; he would like public opinion to be directed to it; and if public opinion enabled him to effect a change, I am sure that Sir Robert Peel is the man who would effect a salutary change. You send your drilled men—Englishmen—to serve as policemen to Englishmen in Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope. Don't you think Englishmen there are quite capable of taking care of themselves, without putting you to the expense of doing it? What have you been doing lately? You have spent 2,000,000 of money in the last four years to defend the settlers of the Cape of Good Hope against the inroads of the barbarous tribes of Caffres. What is taking place at this very moment? Why, these very men, whom you have treated as children, incapable of defending themselves against a few untaught savages—they have proclaimed your own Governor in a state of siege, invested your own troops, refused to allow them even provisions, and sent away the Queen's troops and a ship under the colours of the Queen, and won't receive them; and in their speeches and letters the leaders of the anti-convict movement don't hesitate to declare that they are ready to defend their country, if necessary, against the whole force of the English empire. Don't you think there is sufficient English pluck about them to defend themselves against a few untutored savages? The same thing is going on in Australia. They quote the example of America; and some of these people are holding their great meetings on the 4th of July, the anniversary of American independence. I do not respect them the less—I respect them the more. I think they would be unworthy of the name of Englishmen if they did not stand up against their country being made the cesspool for our convict population. But what I want to show is this—that there is not the shadow of pretence for requiring our armies to defend them."

Mr. Cobden was still more distinct and explicit in his speech at the Bradford meeting, on the ensuing day, upon a resolution, one object of which was to encourage him to persevere in his exertions "to promote peace in our own colonies." He says:—

"I always approach this question of the colonies with this preliminary point of faith. Canada, which has an area of five or six times the surface of England, cannot for ever be politically dependent on and governed by England. It would be a monstrous absurdity; it would be contrary to nature for us to suppose that either Canada or Australia, which is as large nearly as the whole habitable part of Europe, or the Cape of Good Hope, which is twice as large as France, and especially when those countries become populated, as probably they will, with millions of inhabitants, can be always considered as the political property of this country. My doctrine for the colonies is this—I would give to our countrymen abroad the fullest amount of self-government they can possibly claim. I say Englishmen—whether living at Bradford, or at Montreal, or at Sydney, or at Cape Town—Englishmen are entitled, as their inherent birthright, to the privilege of self-government. Well, I would give the colonies abroad the fullest right of self-government, and that will involve the loss to the Government of a great deal of patronage. It will involve the appointment of officers and functionaries in the colonies by Englishmen living there, instead of their being appointed by an Englishman living in Downing Street. But if you persist in making these appointments, and using this patronage for the pur-

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pose of favouring your dependents and partizans in this country, one of two things must follow,—either you must pay them yourselves, as we do now to a large extent by our annual votes in Parliament, or else, if they (the colonists) pay them themselves, it will be under the impression that they got the money out of you in some other way. The motion which has been passed refers to financial reform. Now I have no hesitation in stating, I have seen it from the first, that you can make no reduction in the public expenditure unless you fully remodel your colonial system, for at present the great cause of your vast expenditure for the army and navy is on account of your colonies. I say, then, to these colonists, I will give you the fullest self-government you can require; but, on behalf of the people of England, I say you must pay for this government—I say you must pay for your own army, you must pay for your own functionaries, you must pay for your own ecclesiastical establishment. I want to know why the English here should pay for any standing army in Canada at all? I want to know how it is you are compensated for this? Bear in mind our colonies have never paid anything into our exchequer for all this. This is a fact which shows the incredible folly of the arrangement for keeping our colonies. Such a thing never happened before in the world; and if the middle and labouring classes had had the government in their hands, instead of its being in the hands of the aristocracy, I never will believe that anything so silly and suicidal as this sort of policy could have existed."

After reading a strongly-worded passage from a speech of a Rev. Dr. Adamson at a meeting in Cape Town on the 4th July, who pointed out, as has been observed, pretty clearly to the lambs of his flock that their geographical and social position offers peculiar facilities for shutting out British interference and taking to the trade of piracy, Mr. Cobden proceeded:—

"Now, what does this mean? Nobody who hears this passage read can doubt for a moment that the speaker intends us to understand that, if we insisted on forcing our convicts on them, they were prepared, not only to defend themselves against a few half-naked savages, but that they were ready to throw down the gauntlet and go against the English Government itself. I say, after that speech, and the manner in which it was received, there is no reason for putting you to one shilling expense for the protection of this colony. I don't say this in a retaliatory spirit against that speech, for I think, if I had lived at the Cape, instead of living here, I should probably have been one of the first to oppose the reception of these convicts. Then, as to New South Wales—there is an agitation going on there; they have held meetings, and they sent me newspapers. I got one the other day, in which was reported a meeting of 6,000 persons (and from which he read an extract of a speech recommending the assertion of Australian freedom). I read you these extracts, and I publicly state these facts to the country at large, not merely to show you the temper of the colonists, and the danger which arises from a conflict with them, but also to express my conviction, and I hope yours too, that there cannot be any ground, in the relation which exists between the colonists and the mother country, for a collision between us for those things which these people claim. They say they want self-government, and I am an advocate for self-government. You will find these colonists will not be content to receive your convicts, and I am sure the quarrel as raised by this convict question is a miserable ground of quarrel. You have no right to spread the virus of your criminals amongst the population of any country. We have taken possession of these distant possessions on the ground that we were going to benefit by the exclusive trade of these colonies. Why, what is this exclusive trade? Look at an individual in this town saying, 'I will not go into the market and buy my vegetables, I will have a garden and grow my own.' We said, we will go and take these colonies, and have the exclusive trade with them, forgetting what is proved now, that it is better to have an open market to receive the whole world's produce, and that all nations will benefit more by perfect commercial freedom than by any selfish restrictions whatever."

Mr. Cobden then renewed his oft-repeated attack upon Sir James Brooke, who seems, for some reason or other, to be peculiarly obnoxious to the member for the West Riding:—

"It is not merely large colonies, such as Australia and the Cape, that the Government is anxious to have, but they are taking possession of barren rocks in all parts of the world, and which are made the means of burdening you with enormous taxation. Why, we lately took possession of a rock on the coast of Borneo, seven miles long, without an inhabitant upon it. And what did our Government do? Why, they sat down and coolly drew out an establishment for it,—and we in Parliament voted £9,000 for the expenses of the government of that island without an inhabitant. (Shouts of laughter.) We voted £2,000 a year for the governor of this rock without an inhabitant upon it—(laughter, and cries of 'Shame')—nearly four times as much as is paid to the governor of California. Not merely that, but the person appointed as governor there was governor of Labuan—a person who has assumed to himself the outlandish title of Rajah of Sarawak (laughter); that is, he dispossessed some other rajah, and dubbed himself rajah in his place. Well, this person, living some thousands of miles away, could not be at the place, and as he could not be there we voted £1,200 a year for a lieutenant governor. And how do you think this £9,000 was made up? Why, we voted a clerk, a storekeeper, a postmaster, a police magistrate, and a police officer. (Peals of laughter.) We voted the whole establishment—ay, more than what you find necessary to have for this town of Bradford; and we voted all this money for this rock without an inhabitant on it. (Laughter, and cries of 'Shame.') Look at Rajah Brooke—he has been upon a marauding excursion with your ships, and he has murdered in the most savage manner 1,500 of these people ('shame'), who have been shot down by grape and canister, and their fragile boats beaten to pieces and sunk by the paddle-wheels of your steamers. All this has been done, too, without the loss of a single English life. It was like a battue of sheep and rabbits, and I have no hesitation in stating that the object of that individual is one of the most sinister character. He deserves the name of a second Pizarro in murdering these pagans; and you ought to repudiate such conduct, as you protest against the butcheries of a Haynau or a Radetzky. (Loud applause.)

It should never be forgotten, though it did escape the memory of Mr. Cobden, that, in 1846, when the opportunity offered to establish a settlement on Labuan, that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Cobden's coadjutors, presented a memorial to Sir Robert Peel, then Minister, imploring him not to let it escape, and "not to suffer any delay in securing a position so important, and in every point of view so desirable, for the convenience and protection of our China trade, as a refuge for our shipping in case of distress, as a bulwark in the event of war, and as a central depôt for our trade in the Eastern Archipelago."

The conclusion of this extraordinary harangue contains the important corollary, or conclusion:—

"If people tell me that I want to dismember the empire and abandon the colonies, I say I want Englishmen who are free to possess them. Now, I shall be told that I am going to leave the connection between the mother country and the colonies of so frail and fragile a character, that it will surely be severed. Well, I admit that the political connection between the colonies and the mother country must become less and less strong, and ultimately I can see that it will be but a mere thread of connection, politically speaking. But, on the other hand, by giving the colonies the right of self-government, with a right good will shaking hands with them, you will retain the connection, commercially and morally, far more strongly than you could by any political bond; the one is by the sword, the other is by the strong bond of affection for the mother country. Now, we do not seek to bring the trade of these colonies to this country by any force. When we have proclaimed the principle of free trade, we have said we believe the self-interest of mankind will teach them to trade with us. Well, if the colonies can trade with us better than elsewhere, they will be bound to us by the instincts of self-interest, and will not desire to deal with any one else. In abandoning our monopolies, we only do it for the sake of the trade of the whole world. But some persons may say that the colonies are valuable as places for the emigration of our superabundant population. Will you give up this means of giving meat to this surplus population? I believe, by giving them self-government, they will be far better outlets for our population than they are under colonial misgovernment. What is the fact now? Why, more Englishmen go the United States, which is perfectly independent of us, than to all our colonies throughout the world."

Mr. Cobden wound up his speech with the usual argument, that, by thus dealing with our colonies, we should be enabled to reduce our expenditure, "not £10,000,000 only, but £15,000,000, annually."

A recent visitor at Shanghae, in China, writes: "Among the poor seen in the streets yesterday was a lad, eight or ten years of age, led by his parents, who represented themselves as being in great distress, so poor that they must die of starvation unless they could *sell* their little son. They were seeking for a buyer, begging that some one would show pity on them, and purchase the lad. This is the first case of the kind that has come to my knowledge in this city. Girls are often sold, but boys seldom."

The Rock Snake, or, as it is sometimes called, the Buffaloe Snake, which is common in Ceylon, grows occasionally to an enormous size; in the jungles of the northern province, which swarm with herds of small deer, specimens are occasionally seen nearing the extreme size of thirty feet long.—*Ceylon Observer.*

Mr. Oxley states that the black cobra snake of Singapore possesses the peculiar property of ejecting venom from its mouth. He has killed several from 4½ to 5½ feet in length. "When attacked, it erects the body and dilates the skin on either side of the head, uttering a noise like an irritated cat, and if approached, it throws, to the distance of from six to eight feet, a venomous fluid of most poisonous quality."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EGYPTIAN STEAM FRIGATE "SHARKIE."—It appears by letters from Egypt that the retrograde movement which set in with the reign of Abbas Pasha is still going on. We are informed that Hafiz Bey, the commodore of the *Sharkie*, has been sent to the White Nile—*i.e.*, to banishment; which was speedily followed by his murder, as customary in such cases. The alleged ground of this, and of Mohammed Bey's degradation, is the long time that the *Sharkie* was detained in England to have her engines fitted, the expense consequent thereon, &c. The punishment is most unjust, for neither the Egyptians nor the engineers who fitted the engines were able to despatch the work in the time required, owing to the great pressure of engineering work in England at the time the ship was here. The whole seems to have been instigated by French intrigue—Frenchmen who hold offices under the Government and Egyptians who have been educated in France being the movers. The result of the liberal policy on which the late Mehemet Ali proceeded, in having young men educated in England and in France to fill places of trust in Egypt, is now being abused to stir up a general hostility on national partialities against all who have been educated in Europe. It is clear that the late far-seeing Pasha considered he should by such an arrangement accumulate skill from the different countries, and it appears that the skill obtained from England has preponderated. He was, as is well known, an acute discriminator of individual merit, and observed this; and during his reign an intrigue was formed to discredit in his regard the persons who had been in England; but he saw through the attempt, and the effort failed. It does not seem that Abbas is yet aware of the motives in which the hostile feelings towards some of his servants who have been in England have originated, nor of the danger of acting on those feelings. National jealousy lies at the bottom, and the result is the loss of talent and worth which he has not the means of realizing elsewhere.—*Times Corresp.*

THE SANDWICH ISLAND PRINCES. — We announce in our American intelligence the arrival here, by the *Canada*, of the Hon. G. P. Judd, Minister to his Highness the King of the Sandwich Islands, accompanied by Alexander Lihihiho, heir presumptive to the Hawaiian throne, and his brother, Lot Kamehameha. The object of Mr. Judd's visit to the United States and Europe at this period has reference to the late outrage of the French at the Sandwich Islands. The King is uncle to the princes, and the object of the latter in visiting Europe is purely one of observation. The two young gentlemen, who, from their exterior and manners, are fully entitled to the name, are brothers, about 17 and 16 years of age. They speak English thoroughly, with pleasing correctness, giving every evidence of good manners and education. The youngest is named Alexander Lihihiho, who has been destined and selected by his uncle, the King of the islands, to succeed him on his throne, should he himself die childless. This, however, is but a remote probability, as he is married, and is only 34 years of age. Two children whom he has already had have died. The largest of the islands over which the King reigns is Owhyhee, where Capt. Cook was killed. The chief city is Honolulu, which contains about 10,000 inhabitants, and is becoming a place of great commercial importance, being a sort of half-way house between Valparaiso or Lima and San Francisco, from which latter place it is distant by sea about 2,400 miles. The two princes have been received at New York with becoming dignity and attention, and they will no doubt meet in this country with similar respect.—*Liverpool Standard.*

EAST-INDIA COTTON.—The imports of cotton in the past year (1849) are amongst the largest upon record. The excess in general imports over that of 1848 being 166,315 bales. This increase consists of 103,233 bales from America, 43,993 bales from Egypt, 63,276 bales from the Brazils, and 1,296 bales from the West Indies, whilst from the East-Indies we have had a decrease of 45,493 bales—the total import being 1,905,246 bales, against 1,738,931 in 1848, and 1,233,994 in 1847.

MESSRS. SPEIR AND CO., whose suspension in the East-India trade took place in the crisis of 1848, chiefly in consequence of the death of the senior partner, have now realized the belief which was then expressed regarding their actual solvency, by the payment of 20s. in the pound to all their creditors, with interest in full.

SIR WM. JEFFCOTT.—*Whitehall, Dec.* 29, 1849.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom unto William Jeffcott, Esq., Recorder of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

MR. BOURNE'S SCHEME FOR THE NAVIGATION OF INDIAN RIVERS.—The Calcutta *Englishman*, of the 7th November, has an elaborate article under the above title devoted to a demonstration of the fallacy of Mr. Bourne's project for Indian river navigation. The conclusion, however, to which the *Englishman* has arrived is based upon certain misconceptions respecting the nature of the plan, which only require to be pointed out to exhibit the futility of its remarks. It is necessary to explain, then, that the steam-train proposed by Mr. Bourne does not consist of teak rafts, as the *Englishman* supposes, but of flat iron barges, as may be found fully explained in the *Illustrated London News*, of August 11th, to which the *Englishman* refers, and in which the description of the steam-train commences with these words: "It consists of a series of barges, articulated to one another like a hinge, so as to be able to bend, if necessary, in passing curves in the river, and to be exempt from straining if it gets aground upon an uneven surface. These barges are built of sheet-iron, in the manner of pontoons, so as to float upon very little water; and upon the deck of each, a wooden house, of light construction, is built, either for the accommodation of passengers or for carrying cargo." It may also be necessary to explain that the speed of fifteen miles an hour is referred to in Mr. Bourne's published Report as being attainable in still water, — not in going over shoals, as it is considered that if the vessel, when it grounds, which from its light draft will be but seldom, can get off or over the shoals at all, without incurring the detentions to which vessels are at present subjected from that cause, it will matter but little whether that extrication be accomplished at a speed of one mile an hour or fifteen miles an hour.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 21. *Benjamin Heape*, Rollings, Mauritius; *Queen of England*, Cawkett, Bengal.—22. *Mary Ann*, Neil, Manila; *Menzies*, Sprowell, Hong Kong; *Joseph Bushby*, Sparkes, Hong Kong; *Steadfast*, Spencer, Sourabaya.—24. *Essex*, Pixley, Bengal; *John Wickliffe*, Daley, Hong Kong.—31. *Bernicia*, Arnold, Madras; *Glenelg*, Bannatyne, Bombay; *Carnatic*, Nelson, Madras; *London*, Roberts, New South Wales; *Athenian*, Taylor, Port Phillip; *Persia*, Broadfoot, *Coldstream*, Goodson, and *Nordskov*, Kruse, Bengal.—JAN. 1. *Pauline Houghton*, Owen, Mauritius; *Sir Henry Pottinger*, M'Wean, Bengal.—3. *Blorenge*, Banks, Bengal; *Baracoa*, Tullidge, and *Adino*, Davies, Mauritius.—4. *Carmata*, Tillson, and *Rajasthan*, Stewart, Bengal; *Ann*, Clinch, and *Prince Charlie*, M'Millan, Manila.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—DEC. 20. *Mangalore*, Taylor (from Shields), Ceylon.—21. *Gloriosa*, Carey (from Shields), Calcutta.—24. *Elten*, Noel, Batavia and Sourabaya; *Ada*, Norris, Cape; *Ebba*, Daniel, Hobart Town and Norfolk Island; *Ann Maclean*, Robertson, and *Devon*, Stenning, Calcutta.—25. *William Ackers*, Redhead, Ceylon; *Friendship*, Cleland, Penang and Singapore; *Sobrano*, Nicol, Bombay; *Columbus*, Holton, Bombay, since ashore at Dungeness; *Euphrosyne*, Barras, Hong Kong; *Laurence*, Salmon, Singapore and Penang; *Bangalore*, Morgan, Moreton Bay.—28. *Katherine Stuart Forbes*, Wright, New South Wales.—19. *Gwalior*, Edwards, Hong Kong.—30. *Tropic*, Robertson, New South Wales; *Constantinople*, Young, New Zealand.—31. *Sarah Metcalfe*, Yorsten, Madras; *Indian*, Perchard, Bombay.

From the CLYDE.—DEC. 18. *Geelong*, Wyse, Port Phillip.—19. *Majestic*, Dick, Calcutta.—20. *William Shand*, Warden, Batavia; *Barlow*, Fraser, Bombay.—25. *Rebecca*, Simpson, New South Wales.—30. *Cadet*, Aitchinson, Adelaide and New South Wales.

From LIVERPOOL.—DEC. 15. *Cordelia*, Carrick, Calcutta.—20. *Eliza Caroline*, Williams, Plymouth and Port Phillip; *Aqua Marine*, Ellis, Hong-Kong; *Princess Royal*, Adamson, Calcutta; *Ferozepore*, Grant, Bombay.—21. *Prospect*, M'Donald, New Zealand.—22. *Orixa*, Christian, Shanghai; *Neptune*, Vautier, Singapore; *Delhi*, Wheeler, Calcutta.—30. *Eglinton*, Lorby, Calcutta; *Fairfield*, Hughes, Bombay.—JAN. 1. *Queen Mab*, M'Dowell, Bombay; *Serenader*, Robinson, Mauritius.—2. *Ann Cropper*, Morton, and *John Wood*, Mundle, Calcutta.

From SHIELDS—DEC. 26. *Daniel Ross*, Kelds, Hong-Kong.

From BRISTOL.—DEC. 21. *Sovereign*, Storey, Hong-Kong.

From PLYMOUTH.—DEC. 26. *Trafalgar*, Richardson, Adelaide; *Amity Hall*, Johnstone, Adelaide and Port Phillip; *Sea Queen*, Wood, Adelaide.—27. *Aurora*, Ryan, Port Phillip.—28. *Samuel Boddington*, Hurst, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—21. *Elizabeth*, Rees, New South Wales.

From PORTSMOUTH.—JAN. 1. *Malacca*, Consitt, Bombay; *Walmer Castle*, Aldham, Madras and Bengal.

From KINGSTOWN.—DEC. 16. *Earl Grey*, Lansdown, Hobart Town.

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From HARTLEPOOL.—DEC. 17. *Lady Jocelyn*, Chipp, Suez.
From BORDEAUX.—DEC. 22. *Xanthus*, Reid, Mauritius.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH, AND REMARKS.

The *Flora M'Donald*, Smith, from Liverpool to Bombay, has put into Milford, having struck on the Hats and Barrels during a strong gale, and is very leaky.

The *Oak*, Metcalf, from Adelaide to Swansea, was abandoned in a sinking state, in lat. 6 N. long. 24 W.; crew saved by the *Xarifa*, from Liverpool to Buenos Ayres.

The *Salsette*, Munro, from London to Sydney, put into Falmouth Nov. 29; has been surveyed, and must discharge part of cargo.

The *Columbus*, Holton, from London to Bombay, got ashore at Dungeness, Dec. 24, and was got off on the 27th, after discharging some cargo; has returned to Ramsgate for repairs.

The *Chebar*, Grayson, from London to Bombay, has put into Plymouth with damage, having been in contact.

The *Cadet*, Aitcheson, from the Clyde to Australia, struck on the North Rock Dec. 31, but floated off and put back.

The *Potentate*, Phillips, from London to Launceston, which got ashore at Kingsdown Dec. 7, has been assisted off and returned to the river.

The *Aberfoyle*, M'Alpin, from Calcutta to London, got ashore at Deal Dec. 13, having been run into whilst at anchor, but was got off and towed into Ramsgate.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

MAPLES, Mrs. Frederick, s. at Bounds-green, Southgate, Dec. 24.
WILSON, the lady of Major, late Bombay army, d. at Bevois-hill, Southampton, Dec. 20.

MARRIAGES.

BEVIR, W. L. to Phebe, d. of the Rev. D. White, at Cirencester, Jan. 1.
DURANT, John, to Mrs. Cogger, at Paddington, Jan. 3.
MACGEORGE, Major W. Hon. East India Co.'s service, to Dorah F. d. of Lieut. col. J. Steel, C.B. of the Bengal army, at Bridekirk, Cumberland, Jan. 1.
WALE, Capt. R. G. 33rd regt. to Fanny A. d. of the late Sir Edward West, Chief Justice of Bombay, at Hillington, Norfolk, Dec. 6.

DEATHS.

CHERRY, Alexander J. Madras civil service, at the Cape of Good Hope, aged 46, Oct. 26.
DARLEY, Matilda Mary, d. of E. J. of Colombo, Ceylon, at Brixton, aged 11, Jan. 1.
IRVINE, Lieut. col. Archibald, C.B. director of works to the Admiralty, and late of the Bengal engineers, at Highgate, Dec. 29.
M'CLINTOCK, Mary Ann, widow of Robert, of Calcutta, Dec. 17.
OUSELEY, Lady, relict of Sir W. at Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 69, Dec. 19.

THE character of the unsophisticated Malay is remarkable for its simplicity and honesty. Having no artificial wants, he is easily satisfied, and consequently apathetic and inactive, and will not for any amount labour beyond his usual habit. He has a regard for truth, and may generally be depended upon. What has so often been written of the revengeful spirit of the Malays is much exaggerated.

The Indian Government have communicated to the Geographical Society of Bombay its purpose to make a collection of meteorological observations, through the agency of civil and staff surgeons, to be placed at the disposal of the Society.

AN Arab was asked what, in his language, was the name for *warm broth?* He replied *sakheen.* "And what for *cold?*" was the next question. "We never," said he, "give it time to cool."

THE fine kaolin (clay) of Singapore is the best adapted of any in India for the manufacture of porcelain. It is found in thick strata, close to the beach. On firing, this clay is found to resist a temperature sufficient to fuse English blue pots. The picked clay gives a snow-white biscuit.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Dec. 28th, 1849, and Jan. 2nd, 1850.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Pulwar Skipwith.
Mr. Robert W. Hughes.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major-General George Hunter, 1st Eur. reg.
Lieut. Augustus N. Cole, 16th N.I.
Ens. Brooking Soady, 24th N.I.
Lieut. Frederick R. M. Gosset, 38th N.I.
Ens. William H. Walcot, 47th N.I.
Capt. Brooke Boyd, 68th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. William G. Stoll, 2nd Eur. reg.
Ens. Edward Dunbar, 12th N.I.
Lieut. John S. Ross, 36th N.I.
Major Emanuel Roberts, invalids.
Surg. De B. Birch, M.D., retired.
Surg. H. S. Brice, retired.
Bombay Estab.—Major Henry C. Rawlinson, C.B., political agent in Turkish Arabia.
Lieut. John W. Playfair, engineers.
Ens. Lionel C. Barton, 1st N.I.
Lieut. Robert Gordon, 4th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Charles Forbes, overland, January.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Henry G. Mainwaring, invalids, February
Madras Estab.—Lieut. James Flint, 38th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. Joseph Estridge, engineers, March.
Lieut. Arthur H. Curtis, 2nd N.I.
Major John Cooper, 7th N.I., March.
Assist. surg. John Craig.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bombay Estab.—The Rev. James H. Hughes, M.A., overland, 29th March.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Henry E. Hicks, Art., 6 months.
Lieut. George Aitken, 20th N.I., do.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Robert T. N. Tubbs, 9th N.I., do.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major William Macgeorge, 71st N.I.
Capt. Henry Le Mesurier, invalids.
Surg. Thomas W. Burt, M.D.
Bombay Estab.—Major Robert M. Hughes, 12th N.I.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Charles Matson, appointed a volunteer for the Pilot Service.

LIST OF RANK.

ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS ON THE BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

(In continuation of that dated 31st Dec. 1848.)

From the date of departure as under:—
The Rev. Charles Slogett, B.A., overland, 20th Jan. 1849.
The Rev. Edward John Chapman, M.A., overland, 20th Feb. 1849.

From the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, viz:—
The Rev. Frederick Otway Mayne, M.A., *Ellenborough*, 6th June, 1849.
The Rev. Thomas William Shaw, M.A., *Wellesley*, 13th June, 1849.
The Rev. Thomas Cartwright Smyth, M.A., *Marlborough*, 9th Aug. 1849.

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ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

(In continuation of that dated 31st Dec. 1848.)

From the date of departure as under:—

The Rev. John Pawley Pope, B.A., overland, 20th Jan. 1849.

The Rev. Charles Dockley Gibson, M.A., do. do.

The Rev. James Vivian Bull, B.A., *Saringapatam*, 15th May, 1849.

ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS ON THE BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

(In continuation of that dated 31st Dec. 1848.)

From the date of departure as under:—

The Rev. William Carr, B.A., overland, 20th July, 1849.

The Rev. Digby Henry Cotes, B.A., *Earl of Hardwicke*, 20th Aug. 1849.

(No. 1 of 1850.)

CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ENGINEERS, ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

To rank from the 10th Dec. 1847, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, viz.—

Lindsay Russell, quitted Chatham 22nd June, *Ripon*, 20th Aug.

Swynfen Charles Jervis, do. 18th June, do. do.

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 11th Dec. 1849, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

Montagu James.
Edward Tierney.
Alexander Hadden Lindsay.
Henry Twisden Forbes.
Francis Robert Butt.
Thomas Parkyns Smith.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—

Sir John Hill, Bart., *Ripon*, 20th Oct.
Charles Astell Daniell, do. do.
Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, do. do.
Alexander Charles Grant, *Indus*, 20th Nov.
Walter Tschudi Lyall, do. do.
Leonard Augustus Arthur, *Ripon*, 20th Dec.
Francis Whitworth Russell, do. do.
John Boyd Saunders, do. do.
Charles William Quin, do. do.
Henry Edward Ellice, do. do.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the 11th Dec. 1849, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

William Alexander Garden.
John Edward Brightman.
Henry Lionel Charles Bernard.
William Murray Fraser.
Frank Barnard Foote.
Henri Campbell.
Henry Thomas Oldfield.
George William Manson.
Edward Reynell Pogson.
Richard Henry Wall.
William Henry Lumsden.
Frederic Henry Tomkinson.
Beauchamp Colclough Urquhart.
John Morland.

To rank from the 12th Dec. 1849, agreeably to the Court's resolution of 4th Dec. 1833, and in the following order, viz.—

Edward Thompson, app. 12th Sept., *Hindostan*, 20th Sept.
William Gordon, app. 19th Sept., *Indus*, 20th Nov.
Arthur Briscoe Hawes, app. 14th Nov., do. do.
William Pattle (abroad), para. app. 21st Nov., paras. *via* Marseilles, 24th Nov.
James Scott Ingram (abroad), para. app. 23rd Nov., do. do.
William Birch (abroad), para. app. 21st Nov., do. do.
Thomas Buttanshaw (abroad), para. app. 21st Nov., do. do.
Ralph Bristow Dundas (abroad), para. app. 21st Nov., do. do.
Arthur Upton Fox Ruxton (abroad), para. app. 21st Nov., do. do.
Gilbert Ironside Bax (abroad), para. app. 21st Nov., do. do.
Charles Phayre Hildebrand, app. 7th Nov., *Cressida*, from Liverpool, 27th Nov.
Charles Battine (abroad), para. app. 28th Nov., paras. *via* Marseilles.
William Henry Thompson (abroad), para. app. 5th Dec., do. do.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—

John Hobart Tyler, *Ripon*, 20th Dec.
James Archibald Campbell, do. do.
Maurice Ceely Wybrants Northcote, do. do.
Gilbert Augustus Master, do. do.
William Jackson, do. do.
William Dinwiddie Hogg, do. do.
Henry Vincent Mathias, do. do.
William Playfair, do. do.
Henry Macdonald, do. do.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail of the para. announcing his appointment, viz.—

Thomas Gilbert Kennedy (abroad), *via* Marseilles, 24th Dec.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—

Patrick Darling, *Wabner Castle*, 26th Dec.
Algar Bowdoin Temple, do. do.
Augustus William Cripps, do. do.

(No. 1 of 1850.)

CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ENGINEERS, ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

To rank from the 10th Dec. 1847, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, viz.—

John Goddard, quitted Chatham 14th Nov., *Ripon*, 20th Dec.
Gordon Dennison, quitted Chatham 12th Sept., *Tartar*, 18th Oct.
John Frederic Fisher, quitted Chatham 5th Sept., do. do.
Charles Scott, quitted Chatham 21st Aug., *Sutlej*, 25th Sept.

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 11th Dec. 1849, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

Francis Swanson.
Everard Stepney Milman.
Henry Cadogan Harvey.
William David Forster.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—

Frank Horsley, *Indus*, 20th Nov.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the 11th Dec. 1849, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

Joseph Alleyne Foster.
Frederick George Hankin.
Frederick Thomas Miller.
Fitz James Holmes Burnes.
John Charles Middleton.
Charles James Richards.
Lancelot Henry Isacke.
Alexander Dunlop Gordon.

To rank from the 12th Dec. 1849, agreeably to the Court's resolution of 4th Dec. 1833, and in the following order, viz.—

Samuel Cooper (abroad), para. app. 21st Nov., para. *via* Marseilles, 24th Nov.
Charles Marsham Parsons (abroad), para. app. 21st Nov., do. do.
Arthur Thaddeus Searle (abroad), para. app. 21st Nov., do. do.

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Henry Daniel Cloeté (abroad), para. app. 21st Nov., do. do.
William George Digby, app. 14th Nov., *Lady Flora*, 5th Dec.

To rank from the 12th Dec. 1849, agreeably to the Court's resolution of 4th Dec. 1833, provided he arrive at Madras on or before the 5th July, 1850, he having been permitted to visit his father at the Cape, viz.—
Hugh Christian Menzies, app. 5th Dec., *Lady Flora*, 5th Dec.

To rank from the 12th Dec. 1849, agreeably to the Court's resolution of 4th Dec. 1833, and in the following order, viz.—
John Dunscomb Vallance, app. 14th Nov., *Lady Flora*, 5th Dec.
Richard Augustus Chadwick, app. 28th Nov., do. do.
Forster Frederick Robert Bishop (abroad), para. app. 5th Dec., para. *via* Marseilles, 7th Dec.
Henry Todd Stuart (abroad), para. app. 28th Nov., do. do.
Robert Campbell Burn (abroad), para. app. 28th Nov., do. do.
Benjamin Twisleton Ashe (abroad), para. app. 28th Nov., do. do.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—
Gustave Henry Mottet, *Indus*, 20th Dec.
Robert Carr, do. do.
Francis Drummond Gordon, do. do.
John Alexander Campbell, do. do.
Edward Cumberland Blenkinsop, do. do.
Charles James Godfrey, do. do.
William Robert Johnson, do. do.
Henry John Egmont Teed, do. do.
Thomas Kirkpatrick, do. do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—
Alexander Drury, *Walmer Castle*, 26th Dec.

(No. 1 of 1850.)

CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ENGINEERS, ARTILLERY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

To rank from the 10th Dec. 1847, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, viz.—
Edmund Southey, quitted Chatham 22nd June, *Ripon*, 20th Aug.
David Judson Nasmyth, quitted Chatham 22nd June, *Hindostan*, 20th Sept.
John Edwards Donne, quitted Chatham 14th Nov., *Ripon*, 20th Dec.

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 11th Dec. 1849, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—
William De Vitré.
Godfrey Twiss.
George Henry Stone.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the 11th Dec. 1849, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—
Edward Steer Kennet Dawson.
Montagu William Parker.
Edward Owen.
Thomas Rose Nimmo.
William Atherton Park.
Devereux Henry Hickman.

To rank from the 12th Dec. 1849, agreeably to the Court's resolution of 4th Dec. 1833, and in the following order, viz.—
Randle Parker Mainwaring, para. app. 23rd Nov., para. *via* Marseilles, 24th Nov.
Henry Pitcairn, app. 21st Nov., *Sultan*, 29th Nov.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—
Nugent Kirkland, *Ripon*, 20th Dec.
Edmund Herbert Ellis, do. do.
John Carnegie, do. do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—
Alfred Presant, *Malacca*, 26th Dec.
Cecil Willoughby Wigney, do. do.
Thomas Ernst Britten, do. do.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—
William Hicks, *Euxine*, 29th Dec.
Edward Philip Fletcher, do. do.
Thomas Forbes Robertson, do. do.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

War Office, Dec. 21, 1849.

Bengal, 24th Foot.—Major William Gustavus Brown to be lieut.-col. by purch., v. Harris, who retires. Dated Dec. 21, 1849.
Capt. Charles Henry Ellice to be major by purch., v. Brown. Dated Dec. 21, 1849.
Lieut. John Balkeley Thelwall to be capt. by purch., v. Ellice. Dated Dec. 21, 1849.
Ens. George Wedderburn to be lieut. by purch., v. Thelwall. Dated Dec. 21, 1849.
Ens. Robert Joseph Logan Crutchley, from the 17th Foot, to be ens., v. Wedderburn. Dated Dec. 21, 1849.

War Office, Dec. 28, 1849.

Madras, 51st Foot.—Major Henry Reid, from half-pay 3rd Ceylon reg., to be major, v. Mainwaring, promoted. Dated Dec. 28, 1849.
Capt. Percy John Rice to be major by purch., v. Reid, who retires. Dated Dec. 28, 1849.
Lieut. Richard Atherton Ffarington to be capt. by purch., v. Rice. Dated Dec. 28, 1849.
Ensign Edward O'Callaghan to be lieut. by purch., v. Ffarington. Dated Dec. 28, 1849.
Bombay, 8th Foot.—Capt. Charles Staniforth Hext, from the 4th Foot, to be capt., v. de Robeck, who exchanges. Dated Dec. 28, 1849.
22nd Foot.—Capt. the Hon. Peregrine Francis Cust, from half-pay 3rd dragoon guards, to be capt., v. Frederick Browne Russell, who exchanges. Dated Dec. 28, 1849.
Lieut. John Brennan to be capt. by purch., v. Cust, who retires. Dated Dec. 28, 1849.
Ens. Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie to be lieut. by purch., v. Brennan. Dated Dec. 28, 1849.
Ens. Thomas Young, from the 84th Foot, to be ens., v. Bouverie. Dated Dec. 28, 1849.
Brevet—Capt. the Hon. Peregrine Francis Cust, of the 22nd Foot, to be major in the army. Dated July 22, 1830.
Major the Hon. Peregrine Francis Cust, of the 22nd Foot, to be lieut.-col. in the army. Dated Nov. 9, 1846.

BOOKS.

Cocks' Musical Almanac for 1850; *containing Miscellaneous Information, with the days of birth and death, and the remarkable events appertaining to all distinguished musicians and vocalists of every age and nation.*

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 18th Dec. 1849.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Political and Military Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 23rd January, 1850, at 11 o'clock, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

MEAT,
FLOUR,
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CANDLES,
OIL,—and
SOAP;

for the use of their Military Seminary at Addiscombe, near Croydon; and that the conditions of the contract may be had upon application at the Military Department, East-India House, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the said 23rd January, 1850, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 2nd Jan. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 16th instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

ANKLE BOOTS and SHOES,—and
DEPOT CLOTHING;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 16th day of January, 1850, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 2nd Jan. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 16th of January, 1850, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 2,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Alexandria, in Egypt, viz.—

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DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
} Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 16th day of January aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Bentinck*, with the mails, left Calcutta Dec. 8, Madras on the 15th, Point de Galle 18th, Aden 29th, and reached Suez Jan. 4.

The *Mozuffer*, with a mail, left Bombay Dec. 17, and arrived at Aden on the 24th.

The *Braganza*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Nov. 30, Singapore Dec. 8, and Penang on the 10th, reaching Galle on Dec. 17.

The mails thus brought reached Alexandria Jan. 8, Malta (per *Ripon*) on the 12th, and Marseilles (per *Medusa*) on the 16th inst. The *Ripon*, with the remainder of the mails, may be expected at Southampton on the 25th inst.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *viâ* Marseilles, will be despatched from London on the evening of Thursday next, Jan. 24.

A mail for Bombay *viâ* Marseilles will be made up in London on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 7.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Jan. 22.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta	Dec. 8	Ceylon	Dec. 18
Madras	,, 15	Singapore	,, 8
Bombay	,, 17	China	Nov. 30

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

BY the present mail we learn that the surface of political affairs in India, which have been for the last two or three months almost stagnant, is slightly ruffled by the audacity of a petty rajah in the Tibet country, who has set our Government at defiance, by seizing, imprisoning, and treating with harshness and insolence two British travellers, Dr. Campbell, superintendent of the Sanatarium at Darjeeling, and Dr. Hooker, son of Sir W. J. Hooker (the illustrious botanist), who were on a tour, partly commercial, partly scientific, in the Himalayan country, some of the results of which we have reported in preceding numbers of the INDIAN MAIL.

It appears that Dr. Hooker having been botanizing alone in Nepal and the neighbouring districts, orders were sent to Dr. Campbell, directing him to assist Dr. Hooker on his arrival in Sikhim. He joined that traveller, and they ventured to trespass across the boundary-line which Chinese jealousy prescribes as the *ne plus ultra* of Europeans in Tibet. They were civilly warned off the sacred territory by a Chinese guard, and were about to obey the injunction, when a party of sixty men, belonging to the Rajah of Sikhim, rushed upon them, threw them on the ground, and were with difficulty restrained by the lama and the Chinese guard from putting them to death. The two gentlemen were bound with ropes, which were employed as a means of torture, to extort answers to questions (the cords being tightened and drawn back with violence, occasioning severe pain), and finally conveyed to rigorous confinement, where they remained at the date of the latest advices, the Rajah refusing to release them. Some accounts represent that the Rajah's motive for this arbitrary act is a desire to enforce attention to certain representations made by him to our Government respecting real or fancied wrongs, to which no answer had been returned; other accounts say that he or his dewan had a personal grudge towards Dr. Campbell, which he chose in this manner to gratify. It is with more probability conjectured that the rulers of the Tibetan states, partaking of the jealousy felt by the Chinese Government, and aware that European "travellers" have been sometimes the precursors of invading armies, look upon these visitors as spies, and that the Sikhim Rajah may have assumed that he had a right to exclude such travellers from his territory, no stipulations to admit them having been introduced into the treaty of Titalaya in 1817, by which the East-India Company made over in full sovereignty to the Sikhimputtee Rajah, his heirs or successors, "all the hilly or mountainous country situate to the westward of the Mechee river, and to the westward of the Teesta river, formerly possessed and occupied by the Rajah of Nepal, ceded to the Honourable East-India Company by the treaty of peace signed at Segoulee." The Sikhimputtee Rajah thereby engaged, for himself and his successors,—

"To abstain from any acts of aggression or hostility against the Goorkhas, or any other state; that he will refer to the arbitration

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of the British Government any disputes or questions that may arise between his subjects and those of Nepal, or any other neighbouring state, and abide by the decision of the British Government; to join the British troops with the whole of his military force, when employed within the hills, and in general to afford the British troops every aid and facility in his power; that he will not permit any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American state, to reside within his dominions without the permission of the English Government; that he will immediately seize and deliver up any dacoits, or notorious offenders, that may take refuge within his territories; that he will not afford protection to any defaulters of revenue, or other delinquents, when demanded by the British Government through their accredited agents; and that he will afford protection to merchants and traders from the Company's provinces; and that no duties shall be levied on the transit of merchandise beyond the established custom of the golahs, or marts."

Upon these conditions, the Earl of Moira, on the part of the Company, guaranteed to the Rajah and his successors "the full and peaceable possession" of the hilly country above specified, which, not being a conquest of much value, was erected into a separate state, in conformity with the then policy of girdling our territories with small dependencies.

The *Calcutta Star* states, that,—

"For some time past, the Superintendent of Darjeeling, an active and intelligent officer, has been engaged in attempts to extend the commerce between the British station of Darjeeling and the neighbouring districts. He has, with this view, made many trips into the interior to discover the resources of the country and the wants of the people, as well as to ascertain the best routes, and what improvements might be made in them. This enterprize has been an offence to the Sikhim ministers, who no doubt imagine these inquiries to be a preliminary to re-annexation of the country. They have, therefore, long been at feud with Dr. Campbell, and sought every opportunity to hinder or thwart him. Complaints have been further lodged before the Supreme Government, but it appears have been unheeded —not even answered."

The *Englishman* gives the following account of the Rajah and his people:—

"The Sikhim Rajah possesses a territory on our frontier nearly due north from Calcutta, between the countries of Nepal and Bootan, about the size of a large English county. About sixty years ago, the Goorkas invaded it, and expelled the Rajah. The country remained tributary to Nepal until the close of the Nepal war, in 1816, when the Rajah, who had taken part with the British, was restored to his dominions, and they have ever since been peaceably possessed by the same family. Bounded on the north and east by the Chinese territories, the connection of this petty state with those powerful neighbours has always been intimate, while very little intercourse was kept up with the British, until Lord Auckland, being desirous of establishing a sanatarium in Bengal, obtained from the Rajah the cession of Darjeeling, which, having an elevation of 7,000 feet, was supposed very suitable. The purpose was, however, abandoned on medical report, as far as the military are concerned; but the station has ever since been the resort of private individuals, as a refuge from the heat of the plains, and has acquired a high character for its salubrity. The inhabitants of the Sikhim country, who are termed Lepchas, have been found a most inoffensive people, very well disposed towards their European acquaintances, and not at all averse to intercourse with them. A jealousy has, however, always been displayed by the Rajah as to strangers penetrating into the country, which has been believed to be occasioned by Chinese influence. It has, at times, led to complaints as to the conduct of travellers, and about four years ago, the officer in charge of the station of Darjeeling received a severe reprimand from the Bengal Government on account of some transgression of limits."

Prompt measures have been taken to chastise the presumption of this petty potentate. The Bhagulpore hill rangers were sent off without delay to the station of Darjeeling. A corps of infantry at Berhampore detached several companies in the same direction, and the 16th native grenadiers were to leave Calcutta in the course of a few days for the Sanatarium, having been preceded by a small detail of artillery from Dum-Dum. If the Rajah attempt resistance, it must soon be crushed, notwithstanding the natural difficulties of a sub-alpine country. The immediate advance on Sikhim was said to be impossible, as the ground was thickly covered with snow.

Amongst the rumours connected with this occurrence, which seems to have excited a ferment almost unexampled in that part of our dominions, is one which traces it to the agency of the ex-Ranee of Lahore, now resident at Patna, who is said to be disposing of her valuable jewellery, and employing the proceeds in the furtherance of her intrigues to embroil our Government with that of Nepal and with the hill states in that quarter.

Another occurrence is, with more likelihood, ascribed to this restless and ambitious woman. A deep-laid conspiracy has been discovered, according to the *Delhi Gazette*, at Lahore, for carrying off the young Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, which was to have been effected whilst the troops were being reviewed by Lord Dalhousie. Some of the agents of the ex-Ranee, it is said, had tampered with the men of Prendergast's Irregular Cavalry corps, who proved true, and gave notice of the fact to their commanding officer. Nine of the emissaries had been taken; they proved to be *ci-devant* "kommedans" of Runjeet's better time. The little prince was to be sent to Futteh Ghur, under charge of Dr. Login, escorted by a strong party of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. Chutter Singh, Shere Singh, and the other rebellious Sikh Sirdars, were likewise to be removed from the Punjab, some say to Calcutta. Narayen Singh was to be transported.

Lahore was a scene of gaiety. The Governor-General had arrived there on the 28th November. The European and native infantry regiments and the cavalry were drawn up to receive his Lordship, and the usual salutes fired. Mr. John Lawrence, together with the other members of the Board, and the Rajahs and Sirdars, were in attendance on the roadside when his Lordship and Lady Dalhousie made their appearance. The young Maharajah had paid the Marquess a visit of ceremony. His Lordship announced his intention of holding levees and reviewing the several corps. The ceremony of investing Sir Walter Gilbert with the Order of the Bath was to take place on a scale of magnificence equal to that of the investiture of Major-General Sir John Littler and Sir Dudley Hill in Calcutta; no less than 17,000 troops would be assembled. Sir C. Napier arrived in the city on the 30th of November. The Marquess, as his health is much improved, will, after visiting Mooltan, proceed by steamer to Bombay. Some accounts report that he will accompany the Marchioness to Suez; others that he will proceed from Bombay to Madras and Calcutta. We must receive all these reports in future with less confidence than ever, since it is now asserted that the statements circulated for six months past, and reiterated "upon authority," of the speedy return of Sir C. Napier, are totally groundless, and that "he never had the slightest intention to return to Europe until the period of his service expires!"

Tranquillity still reigned throughout the Punjab. The expedition from Peshawur into the Eusofzye country, under Col. Lawrence, to which reference was made in our last Summary, had received orders not to follow the malcontents into the hills, and, by last accounts, was waiting at the entrance of the pass for orders from Government.

Complaints of the oppression of his subjects in Cashmere are renewed against Maharajah Gholab Singh. He is said to have monopolized every article of trade, even grain, reselling the commodities at cent. per cent. profit; that he over-taxes the shawl-workers; and that he has a force of 25,000 men engaged in expeditions against his neighbours. The *Bombay Times* observes truly—

"That there is so strong a tendency in certain quarters to malign the Jamoo chief, that the accounts of his cruelties must be received

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with hesitation. He is said to have instructed Dr. Honigberger, late physician at the Court of Lahore, to proceed home, and to perfect himself in the manufacture of beet-root sugar, a manufactory of the article being about to be established in Cashmere."

Sir H. Lawrence had taken his departure from Cashmere for Mooltan, *viâ* Kohat and Dera Ismael Khan, accompanied by Lord Gifford.

According to a letter from Delhi, published in the *Bombay Times*, rumours were in circulation regarding the determination of certain regiments, under orders for the Punjab, not to cross the Sutlej except on the same allowances as those that have hitherto been enjoyed by the regiments occupying that country.

"In the present stage," says the writer, "it would be more than improper to point out in mere direct terms, either the corps alluded to, or the reports regarding them; but Sir Charles is aware of the strong feeling of dissatisfaction which exists, as also is Government, and both one and the other are prepared to meet it with firm and vigorous determination. Sir Charles advocates no half measures, and will permit none. He intends to hold himself in readiness at some central point, so as to be prepared, should the emergency occur,—which God forbid!—to rush at once to the required locality, and so act as to deter others from following the bad example. However, all who wish well to the service will pray that his energy will not be called for, or put in requisition; but that, if such evil as is reported exists, the better sense of the men will so far overcome it as to prevent them exhibiting any opposition to the orders they may receive, be they to cross the Sutlej, Jhelum, or Attock."

The *Bombay Telegraph* discredits this rumour. Our readers are aware that, on the annexation of the Punjab to the British dominions, in April last, all extra allowances to the troops, now no longer considered to be on foreign service, were put an end to. There were some discontents and murmurings at first, when the General Relief withdrew the murmurers, and directed their places to be taken by others, who knew what they had to look for.

The same paper reports another affray of a serious nature at Hyderabad, between the rival sects of Musulmans, the Soonees and Sheeahs, arising from a trivial incident. A Sheeah, at a mosque, vexed at his own infirmities, cursed his age, and having employed the vernacular term for "age," *omar*, the name of the Soonee caliph, a stir took place amongst the Soonees present, which, in consequence of other provocations, roused the blood of the sect (to which the Nizam belongs), who are the most powerful of the two, and for several hours the city was the scene of tumult and outrage. At length the Kotwal, with a body of 250 Arab mercenaries, put an end to the conflict. This occurrence has led to the establishment of Arab posts through the whole of the Residency bazaars. It has been always deemed highly expedient that the Arabs should have as little to do with the Residency localities as possible; a large body of these turbulent mercenaries are now permanently posted under the very noses of the British authorities.

According to the Madras *Spectator*, the Resident at Hyderabad has been authorised to adopt a step which is likely to bring matters to an issue with the Nizam. It is said that General Fraser was charged with a message to his Highness from Lord Dalhousie, intimating that, as the advice and remonstrances of the British Government, although often tendered, had failed of producing any effect, they would no longer be thought necessary. The Nizam, however, is at the same time to understand that his pecuniary engagements with the Company must be fulfilled, as regards the future, under pain of their using measures for their own indemnification. Time has been given him for the payment of his outstanding debt, now amounting to 54 lacs of rupees, until the end of December, 1850; but should he meanwhile suffer the pay of the contingent to fall into arrears, the Governor-General will take measures for the adjustment of both old and new claims, without any advertence to the pleasure of his Highness.

Attempts are made to get up an opposition at the Presidencies against the Act for abolishing the exemption of British subjects from the jurisdiction of the Company's Criminal Courts,—stigmatized as "Bethune's Black Act,"—which, according to the *Englishman*, "will take away the birthright of British subjects in that country, and leave them at the mercy of the corrupt and incompetent tribunals of the East-India Company." We have offered a few remarks upon this proposed law in another place, and merely add the following extract of an article upon this subject in the *Friend of India*:—

"The draft of the new Black Act, as it is facetiously denominated, has now made the circle of the country, and we have been enabled to ascertain the opinions of the Parliament of the Indian Press upon it. With some exceptions, the papers at the three Presidencies have given their votes against it; while the Mofussil, or country, papers, published in the midst of the community most deeply affected by the Act, have unanimously declared in favour of it. But the opposition has been remarkable for its weakness and want of earnestness. The usual correspondents of the papers in all matters connected with the Mofussil Courts, have hastened to condemn it, but the community generally appears to have taken little interest in the matter."

The draft of another Act "for the Protection of Judicial Officers," is published, which, if we are to take its object from the interpretation put upon it by the *Hurkaru*, is "a very modest attempt on the part of the Government to exempt its servants from the just and natural consequences of their own ignorance or recklessness."

Mr. Bethune, like Mr. Macaulay, has been set upon personally by a portion of the press, and all his public actions are made the subject of comment, sometimes, at least, invidious. The *Hurkaru*, with reference to the circumstance of Mr. Bethune's presiding at the St. Andrew's dinner, observes:—

"The Hon. J. E. D. Bethune, the reputed author of these unpopular laws, and the editor of an emasculated edition of *Oliver Goldsmith*, has lately illustrated his character as a legislator and purist, and drawn upon himself the contempt, as he had already incurred the indignation, of the public, by making a vain egotistical speech, and singing a vulgarly obscene song at a public dinner."

At Madras the entire failure of the monsoon was the chief topic of interest. "Instead of the customary heavy showers which visit us in the month of November," says the *Athenæum*, "we have received only a few occasional driblets, quite inadequate either to satisfy the demands of cultivation, or the longings of those who look forward to the rains of the monsoon by way of a pleasant change from the tropical routine of unclouded sunshine and clouds of dust." Lord Gough is expected to pay Madras a visit on his way to England, and the sheriff, in obedience to a requisition, had convened a public meeting for the purpose of considering the best mode of testifying respect to him.

The local incidents at Bombay are devoid of interest.

The Ceylon journals, down to the 14th December, contain few matters which invite notice. The departure of Sir E. Tennent for Europe was a topic of general comment; the *Observer* admits that "the colony, in parting with the Colonial Secretary, parts with her cleverest man." The coffee crop is expected to fall short of the estimate formed at the commencement of the season. The rice market was assuming an alarming aspect: "The coolies on the estates must be fed, and the Madras papers bring alarming ac-

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counts of the failure of the north-east monsoon rains, on which the rice harvest of southern India and the supply to Ceylon entirely depend."

The Hong-Kong papers announce the complete success of the expedition under Commander Hay against the formidable pirate Shap'ng-tsai; of 64 piratical vessels, 58 were destroyed, without any loss whatever on our part. The event is of some historical importance, inasmuch as it is the first time, we believe, in which the British and the Chinese navies joined in friendly co-operation against a common enemy. Commander Hay pays a high compliment, in his despatch, to Major-General Wong, who "proved himself," he says, "a gallant, active, and efficient ally." It appears that her Majesty's sloop *Columbine*, Commander Hay, her Majesty's steamer *Fury*, Commander Willcox, and the East-India Company's steamer *Phlegethon*, left Hong-Kong on the 8th of October, and, proceeding along the coast, arrived at Hainan on the 13th, where they met with a most cordial reception from the Chinese authorities, who prepared a small force of eight war-junks to co-operate with them, and offered a Mandarin to accompany them, who was accordingly received on board the *Fury*. The squadron set sail again from Hainan on the 14th, and after a close search all along the coast, they fell in with the fleet on the 20th of October, in the Bay of Tonquin. The force consisted of Shap'ng-tsai's junk, mounting 42 guns, 16 junks carrying 28 to 34 guns each, 42 junks with 12 to 15 guns each, and a few smaller junks. Only six small junks escaped; 1,700 men were killed, and upwards of 1,000 driven on shore, where they were speared by the Cochin-Chinese soldiers; some 180, being made prisoners by her Majesty's forces, were subsequently handed over to the Chinese authorities at Hainan. The chief, Shap'ng-tsai managed to effect his escape in a small boat just before his own junk blew up.

Angry communications were still passing between the Macao government and the Chinese viceroy respecting the murder of Governor Amaral, and the refusal to deliver up his head and hand. The tone of Seu's letters to the Macao Council is haughty and contemptuous; he concludes his last letter, "this is all I have to communicate to the despatch of the council." The reply of the latter contains, amongst other strong expressions, the following: "Nothing now is left them but to hold you responsible for the assassination of Governor Amaral, for the retention of his head and hand, for the violation of the rights of the Portuguese nation, and for all consequences that may result from this inhuman and unheard-of act, and from the proceedings of the Chinese authorities at Canton with regard to it."

The *China Mail* states that the Spanish minister, besides opening diplomatic relations on the part of his own government with the imperial commissioner, has been negotiating for the delivery of the head and hand of the Governor of Macao.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. Edward Haines, engrs. at Maulmain, Oct. 6; Ens. John C. Griffin, 26th L.C. at Tarragonea, Nov. 24; Surg. A. C. Gordon, 1st N.I. at Jullundur, Nov. 30.

MADRAS. Capt. R. H. James, 35th N.I. at Davamunny, Nov. 29.

BENGAL.

SEIZURE OF DRS. CAMPBELL AND HOOKER.

Darjeeling, Nov. 23.—Dr. Campbell, with Dr. Hooker, crossed the frontier, and went into Tibet; we do not know how they managed to pass the guard of one officer and twenty men, but they did so, and remained four days in Tibet. On their return they went to Tumloong, the Rajah's winter residence in Sikhim. He would not, and did not, receive either of them; when they determined to go to Chola, a lofty mountain, two marches off, although they were warned not to cross the frontier. They reached Chola, and finding Choombee, the Rajah's summer residence in Tibet, to be only one march further, they determined to see it, knowing well it is across the boundary and in Tibet: they passed the fatal boundary, and were seized upon by a guard of sixty soldiers, and carried to Choombee, prisoners, whence they were ordered to be taken prisoners to the Sikhim Rajah at Tumloong. On their arrival, the Rajah wrote a letter to the Governor-General, inclosed in one to Capt. Bishop, officiating superintendent, both containing a long list of complaints against Dr. Campbell, and stating that the Rajah would keep him a prisoner until he received an answer from the Governor-General, to whom he has been writing for three years without receiving an answer. The letter, dated 'Tumloong, 11th November,' was received at cutcherry on the 13th, partly interpreted, but not wholly translated until the 18th, when Capt. Bishop had left, and Capt. Byng taken his place. The supplies of rice, &c. from the Terai to Tumloong, I believe, were ordered to be cut off, and were so; a requisition was sent for the Bhaugulpore hill rangers, and a letter of remonstrance to the Rajah, requesting him to send in Dr. Campbell, and depend on the Governor-General for justice and impartiality. The Tibetans hold the Sikhim Rajah responsible; and between the two I have no doubt he feels himself in a fix. Every precaution is made to defend this place, on account of a gathering of the Hill people on the banks of the Rungeet. The church is turned into an ammunition store; the cutcherry is occupied night and day by nine Europeans and as many sepoys, with the two 6-pounder guns.—*Hurkaru, Nov.* 29.

Darjeeling, Nov. 24.—Dr. Campbell is still in confinement, and not even allowed to write to his wife; but yesterday a chuprassee came from him with a message, saying that he was alive and well, but begged that no soldiers might be sent to Sikhim. People seem to think that he will not be released until the Rajah receives a communication from Government to that effect. All the servants in this place are armed with thick sticks, and most of them with swords; and last evening, when out walking, we met a party of armed sepoys, and saw numbers of them about the station. The bazar is almost empty, so many natives have run away from the station, on account of the reports they have heard. I believe there is no real danger now, but Capt. Byng seems to think it better to be prepared in case of any thing happening, for perhaps if the Rajah heard we were not prepared for any disturbance, it might tempt him to take us by surprise.—*Ibid. Nov.* 30.

Private letters, dated Darjeeling, Nov. 27, state that Mrs. Campbell had received a letter from her husband, telling her that he had been most cruelly treated, and did not see any prospect of his being realeased for some time yet.

The *Eastern Star* gives an extract of a letter from a correspondent, dated 26th Nov., which states that "A letter was received from the Rajah of Sikhim yesterday, in answer to one forwarded by Capt. Byng, immediately on the receipt of the news of the imprisonment of Drs. Campbell and Hooker. The Rajah was warned of the consequences of detaining Dr. Campbell an hour after he might receive Capt. Byng's despatch; but he has detained him, and in his reply does not hint at giving him up, until communications from the British Government reach him. It is said that he has hitherto sought the attention of Government to his wrongs, fancied or real, in vain; and that he is resolved not to let the present opportunity slip of enforcing respect to his petitions."

The *Calcutta Star* contains the following extract of a letter from Darjeeling, dated November 27:—"The treatment which Dr. Campbell has received has been of the most shameful description, and must entail on the Rajah of Sikhim the vengeance of the British Government. It appears that Dr. Campbell was proceeding towards the Tibetan frontier, when he was met by a Chinese guard of about 100 men, who in civil terms, requested the travellers not to cross the frontier. Upon this, they prepared to retrace their steps, when a party of Sikhimites rushed upon them, threw them to the ground, and with difficulty were restrained by the Lama and guard from murdering them on the spot. Their hands were bound with ropes, and they were conveyed to a residence, where they were placed in sepa-

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rate apartments, and all communication between them interdicted The Sikhim people were, however, not very sharp-sighted. Drs. Campbell and Hooker were allowed to share the provisions brought with them and those supplied to them; and joints of mutton, beer bottles, beefsteaks, and hermetically sealed meats and soups, &c., formed the vehicles of occasional written converse between them. The Dewan of the Rajah appears to have had the most implacable animosity towards Dr. Campbell, and there can be little doubt that much of the ill-treatment which that officer has experienced is the result of his hatred. Dr. Campbell's hands were bound in a cruel manner behind his back, and when he was asked questions and delayed answering, the cords were tightened and drawn back with violence, causing great pain. On one occasion it was attempted to destroy Campbell, by pressing his head with violence upon his breast."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mail (express from Bombay), with intelligence from London to Oct. 24, reached Calcutta Nov. 5. The steamer *Haddington* was reported on the 7th.

Disturbance at Bauleah.—Extract of a letter from Bauleah, 27th Oct.—" A most furious affray took place this morning between the Mahomedans and Hindoos, in consequence of the determination of the former to slaughter cows at the Durgah, in the Bazar, surrounded by Hindoo merchants, on the occasion of the festival Bukreed, against the remonstrance of the latter. The number of men assembled on both sides was no less than 5,000—the Mahomedans were the most powerful, and well armed. The Hindoos, having been previously bound down by the magistrate to keep the peace, were not allowed to carry any weapons with them. The consequence has been most lamentable; twenty men have been most severely wounded, one or two of them so dangerously that they are not expected to live. The Hindoos have suffered the most; they were not only beaten and wounded, but received all kinds of insult; one man among the rest was bound to a post near the Durgah, and beef and blood were put into his mouth. The house of another (and he was the Judge's sheristadar) was plundered; two or three other shops were also broken open and plundered in the same manner. The magistrate was on the spot, but he was too late."—*Cal. Star.*

Thuggee.—We have heard that the confession of a Thug has led to the exhumation, not far from Subraon, of the skeleton of an European, and from the correspondence of time, place, and circumstances, there is little doubt that the remains are those of Lieut. Brockman, of H.M.'s 50th, who very mysteriously disappeared during the first Sikh campaign. A correspondence is going on, on the subject, but as the regiment is at home, a greater difficulty exists in tracing particulars than would otherwise have been the case. We hope to receive full information when the investigation is completed.—*Delhi Gazette, Dec.* 1.

Dividends.—The following dividends are now in course of payment at the office of the Official Assignee, Calcutta:—Estate of Brightman and Co. second dividend at three per cent.; estate of Saunders, May, Fordyce and Co. first dividend at two per cent.; estate of Ferguson, Brothers, second dividend at eleven as. per cent.

Wreck.—The barque *Lady Sale*, bound to Calcutta, from Vizagapatam and Madras, was wrecked near the mouth of the Calingapatam river, on the 16th November. No lives were lost.

Opium.—At the first opium sale of the season held, Patna averaged Rs. 87-5, and Benares Rs. 61, below the result of the preceding sale.—*Nov.* 26.

The Magistracy.—It is said that Mr. Hume will be made senior magistrate and Mr. Wylie, junior; that Mr. Patton will be removed to an equivalent appointment; that the pay of the office of chief magistrate will be reduced; that the chief magistrate will be also superintendent of police; and that Mr. Law will be made deputy superintendent with the power of a magistrate in conservancy cases.—*Hurkaru.*

The Bonded Warehouse Association declared a dividend on Nov. 19 of Co.'s Rs. 5 per share for the last half-year.

The Salt Retailers have been brought to their senses by the late order from Government threatening to establish shops for the sale of salt at wholesale prices. The commodity is now for sale at ten seers the rupee.

Allahabad.—Letters inform us that the 2nd division of H.M.'s 87th arrived at Allahabad on the 16th Nov., and joined their comrades at Allopeebagh on the following morning. The 67th N.I. arrived by water from Cawnpore on the 17th, in progress to Dinapore. The European invalids also had passed that station. The 87th are not to march until the arrival of Lord Gough, who is the colonel of the corps, and will inspect them on his arrival at Allahabad.

Rev. J. H. Pratt.—The Bishop of Calcutta has nominated his domestic chaplain, the Rev. J. H. Pratt, to the office of archdeacon, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Dealtry to the See of Madras.

Earthquake at Chittagong.—A letter from Chittagong, dated the 27th Nov., states that a very severe shock of earthquake occurred early on the morning of the 12th; a young man, who was in a precarious state from an attack of fever, and had been delirious for several days, was brought to his senses by the shock, and the following day the fever left him entirely.

Military.—The 68th N.I., under command of Major C. Maling, reached Delhi on the morning of Nov. 10, and marched into camp the same evening. The march of the 38th L.I. from Lucknow has been countermanded for the present. The 56th N.I. left Agra early on the morning of the 12th of Nov., for Barrackpore; the artillery had also moved. The 4th N.I. were to march from Jullunder for Rawul Pindee, on the 22nd of Nov. The 5th Punjaub cavalry left Mooltan for Rawul Pindee on the 10th of Nov. The 12th N.I. left Allyghur for Mooltan on the 20th of Nov. The 49th N.I. marched from Nakoda for Phillour on the 13th of Nov.

Lord Gough presented colours to the 30th N.I. at Allyghur, on the 20th November.

The *Friend of India* gives us the following comparative statement of the Government receipts from Opium during the last twenty years. It will be seen that the demand for the drug has been steadily on the increase:—

			Receipts.
1829-30,	.....	.....	1,62,80,868
1830 31,	.....	.....	1,34 57,817
1831-32,	.....	.....	1,30,87,783
1832-33,	.....	.....	1,23,53,562
1833-34,	.....	.....	1,39,52,246
1834 35,	.....	.....	1,16,76,774
1835-36,	.....	.....	1,80,51,428
1836-37,	.....	.....	1,89,56,449
1837-38,	.....	.....	2,24,29,041
1838-39,	.....	.....	1,37,10,366
1839-40,	.....	.....	76,83,703
1840-41,	.....	.....	1,20,25,177
1841-42,	.....	.....	1,38,26,480
1842-43,	.....	.....	1,83,16,501
1843-44,	.....	.....	2,28,46,066
1844 45,	.....	.....	2,47,84,014
1845-46,	.....	.....	2,96,19,660
1846-47,	.....	.....	3,07,02,994
1847-48,	.....	.....	2,36,25,153
1848-49,	.....	.....	3,49,30,275

COURTS-MARTIAL.

CAPT. HUGH MACKENZIE, 2ND EUR. REGT.

Camp, Phugwara, Nov. 21, 1849.—At a general court-martial assembled at Lahore, Oct. 29, 1849, Capt. Hugh Mackenzie, 2nd Eur. reg., was arraigned on the following charge:—

For highly unbecoming conduct, in having, in a letter to the address of Lieut.-col. Grant, C.B., adj.-gen. of the army, dated Lahore, June 30, 1849, falsely and recklessly imputed to Major G. R. Talbot, of the 2nd Eur. reg., cowardice and misbehaviour before the enemy, in the battle of Chilianwalla, on Jan. 13, 1849, and in the battle of Goojerat on Feb. 21, 1849.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To lose three steps in the 2nd Eur. reg., by being placed in the list of the rank of captains in that regiment next below Captain and Brevet-major M. E. Sherwill, and above Captain F. D. Atkinson.

Approved and confirmed. C. J. Napier, Gen., C.-in-C.
Head Quarters, Delhi, Oct. 9, 1849.

LIEUT. AUGUSTUS FREDERIC ENGLISH, 22ND N.I.

Jullundur, Nov. 22, 1849.—At a general court-martial assembled at Rawul Pindee, on the October 24, 1849, Lieut. A. F. English, 22nd N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

For having failed to rejoin his regiment stationed at Rawul Pindee, on May 31, 1849, on the expiration of the temporary leave which had been granted to him, in expectation of general leave being sanctioned, notwithstanding that he had received the positive orders of his commanding officer to do so, and for having been absent without leave, from that date until the 24th of August, 1849.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be severely reprimanded, and to lose one step in the list of lieutenants of the 22nd N.I.

Approved and confirmed, C. J. Napier, Gen., C.-in-C.
Head-Quarters, Delhi, Nov. 1, 1849.

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Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—Lieut. English has been above five years in the service, and has therefore no right whatever to put forth the excuse that he was ignorant of his duties, especially as he must have seen men tried for the offence of which he has been found guilty. I feel, therefore, that it is necessary to carry so much of the very proper sentence of the Court into execution as to reprimand Lieut. English, and he is hereby reprimanded accordingly. But I accept of the contrition of Lieut. English, and in the hope that his conduct will be more correct in future, I pardon him the rest of his sentence, viz. the loss of one step in the list of lieutenants of the 22nd N.I.

C. J. NAPIER, Gen., C.-in-C.

CAPT. L. G. DA COSTA, 58TH N.I.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Kuppoorthula, Nov. 23.—At a general court-martial assembled at Lahore on the 5th day of November, 1849, Capt. Lionel Gomez Da Costa, of the 58th regt. N.I. was arraigned on the following charge:—

For unofficer-like conduct, in having, at Jugraon and Mullickpore, in the months of February and March, 1849, played at cards with Major T. Cooke, 17th regt. N.I., for large stakes and bets, in the course of which play he won from Major Cooke the sum of Rs. 26,000, or thereabouts; such conduct being in direct disobedience of repeated general orders prohibiting gambling in the army; viz. general orders by the Commander-in-Chief, dated respectively the 25th of September, 1820, the 16th of August, 1831, and the 26th of June, 1845.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be placed at the bottom of the list of captains of his regiment.

Approved and confirmed.

C. J. NAPIER, Gen., C.-in-C.

In accordance with the above sentence, Captain Da Costa's name will be placed immediately below that of Captain Augustus Kay Moffatt in the list of the 58th regt. N.I.; and he is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, H. A. R. asst. to mag. and coll. of Nuddeah, vest. with spec. pow. Nov. 24.
ALEXANDER, R. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Midnapore, and to be in ch. of sub. div. of Gurbetah, with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll.
ALEXANDER, W. S. civ. and ses. jud. of Bhaugulpore, made over ch. of du. of his off. Nov. 17.
BATTYE, G. W. to offic. as superint. of stamps and dep. sec. to board of customs, &c. Nov. 26.
BAYLEY, E. C. app. under sec. to govt. of India in all the civ. depts. with gov. gen. to offic. in that office until emb. of Christian for Europe.
BLUNDELL, E. A. rec. ch. of Penang res. fr. Lewis, Nov. 30.
BUCKLAND, C. T. to ch. of off. of coll. of Bhaugulpore, dur. abs. of Loch, on leave, Nov. 28.
CADENHEAD, J. to be a princ. asst. to gov. gen. ag. N. W. front. and to be stat. at Sumbulpore, Nov. 27.
COOKE, H. W. sub. dep. opium agent of Jaunpore, to act as do. of Azimghur, Nov. 15.
CUNLIFFE, D. mag. of Monghyr, made ov. ch. of off. to R. O. Heywood, Nov. 16.
DRUMMOND, Hon. E. to off. as mag. of Behar, dur. abs. of Balfour, Nov. 27.
FORSYTH, T. D. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. at Simla, Nov. 12.
FOWLE, F. C. rec. ch. of off. of Chittagong, fr. J. S. Spankie.
HARRISON, R. P. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh, dur. abs. of G. U. Yule, Nov. 15.
LEMARCHAND, J. surv. at Bulliah, to act as sub. dep. opium agent of Jaunpore, Nov. 15.
LENNOX, C. W. dep. coll. &c. of Hoshyarpore, resu. du. Oct. 25.
LOCHNER, W. C. to rec. ch. of off. of coll. of Burdwan, fr. Mackintosh, Nov. 27.
LONGMORE, W. J. late asst. to jt. mag. &c. of Noacolly, ret. to du. Nov. 13.
MACKENZIE, C. to off. as civ. and sess. jud. of Azimghur, Nov. 20.
MARRIOTT, R. to off. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Goruckpore, Nov. 19.
MARTIN, S. N. asst. to mag. &c. Goruckpore, inv. with spec. pow. Nov. 21.
MONEY, D. J. civ. and sess. jud. Moorshedabad, made over ch. of cur. du. of his off. Nov. 27.
MONEY, W. E. to offic. as coll. of customs at Mirzapore dur. abs. of Todd, Nov. 20.
NASMYTH, J. asst. to mag. &c. of Hoogly, vested with spec. pow.
PALMER, W. P. ret. to du. Nov. 27; rec. ch. of civ. aud. off. fr. G. W. Battye, Nov. 19.
SMELT, A. ret. to duty, Nov. 16.
TEMPLE, R. transf. as an asst. to Allahabad div. and app. to exerc. pow. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Allahabad dist. Nov. 19.
WATSON, J. to be asst. to mag. &c. Midnapore, Nov. 15.
WAUCHOPE, S. mag. of Hoogly, res. ch. of off. fr. W. G. Young.
WILSON, T. sub-dep. opium agent Azimghur to act as do. of Benares dur. Harvard's abs. Nov. 15.
WOODCOCK, E. E. mag. of Beerbhoom, made ov. ch. to A. Ogilvie, Nov. 12.
WYATT, T. ret. to duty, Nov. 23.
YOUNG, W. G. res. ch. of sub-div. of Serampore fr. Russell.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BABINGTON, L. leave cancelled.
BERFORD, G. M. 1 mo.
CHRISTIAN, J. G. to England on furl. on m. c.
COCKS, A. 2 mo. prep. to app. for furl.
DICK, A. fr. Dec. 3, prep. to appl. for leave to sea.
DUNBAR, J. leave canc.
FORSYTH, T. D. leave canc.
HOUGH, G. 6 days.
JOWETT, J. 1 mo.
LENNOX, C. W. leave canc.
LIND, F. M. 1 mo.
LOCK, G. coll. of Bhaugulpore, 1 mo.
MACKINTOSH, G. G. coll. of Burdwan, 1 mo.
OLDFIELD, R. C. 1 mo.
PALMER, W. P. leave canc.
PHILLIPS, A. M. 1 mo.
PLOWDEN, A. M. C. mag. & coll. of Boolundshuhur, to Nov. 30, in ext.
TAYLOR, T. 1 mo.
THOMPSON, F. 1 mo.
THORNHILL, H. 1 mo.
TUCKER, H. C. 1 mo. and 1 year to Europe.
WEDDERBURN, J. 3 mo. to Kurrachee.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOYLE, Rev. W. 1 mo.
BROOKE, Rev. R. P. chapl. of Bareilly, 1 mo. in ext.
GARBETT, Rev. C. to be chapl. of Mussooree, &c. v. E. K. Maddock, Nov. 16.
MADDOCK, Rev. E. K. chapl. of Mussooree, &c. placed at disp. of Gov. of Bengal with view to app. as chapl. of Penang, Nov. 16.
MALTBY, Rev. R. B. to Europe.
MAYNE, Rev. F. O. to be chapl. of Lahore, v. Maltby, to Eur. Nov. 16.
PANTING, Rev. R. asst. chapl. ret. to duty, and re-att. to Bengal div. of pres. Nov. 23; to be chapl. of Midnapore, Nov. 26.
PRATT, Rev. J. H. M.A. to be archdeacon of Calcutta, to continue to offic. as domestic chapl. to the lord bishop, Dec. 1.
SHARPE, Rev. J. to be chapl. of Loodianah, Nov. 16.
SHAW, Rev. F. W. to be chapl. of Rawul Pindee, Nov. 16.
SMITH, Rev. H. chapl. of Agra, 1 mo. leave of absence.
SMYTH, Rev. T. C. reported his arrival Dec. 3; att. to N. W. provinces.
WRITING, Rev. W. J. to Europe.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABERCROMBIE, Brev. maj. W. engs. placed under orders of supt. eng. Punjab circle, fr. May 12, to enable him to adjust his accounts.
BRUCE, Lieut. H. 2nd in com. 5th Punjab cav. to do duty as adj. dur. abs. of Ens, C. Chamberlain, Nov. 12.
BUNNY, Lieut. A. art. to act as adj. to Wuzeerabad art. div. v. Francis.
BURNE, Lieut. H. K. 2nd N.I. to act. as maj. of brig.
BYNG, Capt. the hon. R. P. rec. ch. of cur. du. of supt. of Darjeeling fr. Capt. G. W. Bishop, Nov. 17.
CADELL, Ens. R. posted to 20th N.I. at Jhelum.
CAHILL, Lieut. W. E. 40th N.I. returned to duty.
CAMPBELL, Brig. Sir C. K.C.B. trans. fr. com. of Sind Sagur to Peshawur dist. Nov. 21.
CARTER, Lieut. H. J. W. 66th N.I. returned to duty.
CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. C. T. 28th N.I. to be commt. of 1st irr. cav. in suc. to Smith.
CHRISTIAN, Ens. H. H. to join and do duty with 51st N.I. at Jullundur.
COVENTRY, Lieut. col. C. fr. 8th to 17th N.I. proc. fr. Lahore to Hosheyarpore, Nov. 21.
CROSSMAN, Capt. C. inv. estab. returned to duty.
CUNNINGHAM, Brev. capt. J. D. eng. to be capt. fr. Nov. 13, in suc. to Brev. maj. B. W. Goldie, dec. Nov. 23.
CURRIE, Lieut. M. E. art. to proc. to Peshawur and join his troop.
DAVIES, Lieut. J. S. to be jun. asst. to gov. gen. ag. S. W. front. and to offic. as 1st class asst. in Singboom, during abs. of Haughton, Nov. 27.
DAY, Brev. Lieut. col. E. F. fr. 1st to 3rd brig. h. art. but to continue in com. Ferozepore div. art. Nov. 21.
D'OYLY, Lieut. C. W. 58th N.I. returned to duty.
DRUMMOND, Brev. maj. H. 3rd L.C. placed at disp. of foreign dept. for special emp. for 12 mo.
ELLIS, Cornet H. A. L. 1st L.C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 16, in suc. to Goad, ret.

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EMERSON, Lieut. J. to off. as jun. asst. to Gov. Gen. ag. S.W. front. v. Davies, Nov. 27.
FAIRHEAD, Maj. J. A. inv. est. permitted to reside in vicinity of Subathoo or Simla.
FERGUSSON, Brev. maj. J. A. D. dep. asst. adj. gen. fr. Cawnpore to Sirhind div.
FITZGERALD, Capt. R. reassu. com. of 5th Punjab cav. Nov. 12.
GARBETT, Brev. lieut. col. H. fr. 3rd to 1st brig. h. art. to join at Loodianah, Nov. 21.
GASTRELL, Capt. J. E. to assume com. of 5th Punjab inf. Nov. 12.
GOAD, Capt. S. B. 1st L.C. perm. to ret. on pens. of rank.
GODBY, Ens. C. J. 36th N.I. to offic. as adj. in 2nd Sikh loc. inf. v. Lieut. Gordon, app. to offic. as 2nd in com. Nov. 19.
GORDON, Lieut. W. F. sub. asst. comm. gen. to ch. of office of supt. of bazaars at Mooltan.
GORDON, Lieut. J. 6th N.I. ret. to duty.
GREEN, Lieut. 2nd in com. 5th Punjab inf. to proc. on recruiting duty to Lahore and Loodianah, Nov. 12.
HALDANE, Lieut. col. C. 62nd N.I. ret. to duty.
HARRIS, Lieut. J. C. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 13, in suc. to Capt. C. Cunningham, prom. Nov. 23.
HASTINGS, Hon. E. P. R. H. 32nd N.I. ret. to duty.
HEATH, 1st Lieut. A. H. art. to rejoin his corps.
HENDERSON, Lieut. 3rd Punjab inf. to take ch. of adjts. off. Nov. 17.
HUISH, Lieut. col. G. C.B. on leave, fr. 69th to 37th N.I. Nov. 22.
JELLICOE, Ens. F. G. 53rd N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. v. Reynolds.
KEMP, Ens. F. C. posted to 69th N.I.
LAMB, Ens. T. 16th N.I. app. to do duty with Ramghur L.I. batt.
LUMSDAINE, Ens. W. S. R. 55th N.I. to do duty with recruits under com. of Maj. St. G. D. Showers, 72nd N.I. Nov. 22.
MAGREGOR, Maj. made over ch. of off. of agent to gov. gen. Benares, and superint. of ex-raj. of Coorg, to Mr. Reade, com. of 5th Benares div. Nov. 12.
MACKENZIE, Lieut. F. to rec. reports of station and depot of Landour, Nov. 21.
MANNING, Lieut. H. D. 19th N.I. to be adj. v. Robinson.
MARSHALL, Lieut. W. E. 48th N.I. to offic. as adj. to left wing dur. its separ. fr. hd. qr. Nov. 21.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. G. J. 15th N.I. ret. to do duty, Nov. 21.
MOODY, Lieut. col. S. 32nd N.I. to com. of Ferozepore station.
MOWATT, Maj. J. L. art. to proc. to Lahore and join hd. qr. of 2nd batt. Nov. 21.
NORTON, Lieut. col. H. fr. 17th to 71st N.I. proc. to Peshawur.
OLDFIELD, Brev. lieut. col. C. E. T. C.B. 5th L.C. ret. to duty.
OTTLEY, Brev. capt. G. O'B. 6th N.I. ret. to duty.
PATTON, Lieut. R. 17th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Watson, dec.
PHILLPOTTS, Ens. H. posted to 15th N.I. at Wuzeerabad.
RENNY, Lieut. R. 47th N.I. to offic. as dep. jud. adv. gen. of div. v. Brev. maj. G. Carr, on leave, Nov. 21.
REVELL, Capt. J. R. inv. est. ret. to duty.
RIPLEY, Ens. E. P. W. do. duty with 67th, to join and do du. with 47th N.I. on dep. of former corps fr. Cawnpore, Nov. 22.
ROBINSON, Lieut. A. 19th N.I. perm. to res. app. of adj. to corps.
ROSS, Lieut. col. R. fr. 71st to 8th N.I. Nov. 21; ret. to duty.
SAGE, Lieut. col. W. staff emp. fr. 37th to 69th N.I. Nov. 21.
SMITH, Maj. L. H. 6th L.C. perm. to res. ap. of com. of 1st irr. cav.
SNOW, Lieut. T. R. 9th L.C. ret. to duty.
STEWART, Maj. W. 22nd N.I. to be gov. gen.'s agent at Benares, and superint. of ex-rajah of Coorg, and of the affairs of the late ex-rajah of Sattara, Nov. 12.
STOKES, Ens. H. 12th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr.
STUBBS, Lieut. W. H. 33rd N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Lieut. T. Tulloh, Nov. 20.
TURNER, Brev. capt. V. F. 1st L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 16, in suc. to Goad, ret.
WATERFIELD, Capt. J. 38th L.I. returned to duty.
WOOD, Ens. J. C. to proc. in com. of l. w. 5th irr. cav. ord. towards Mooltan, v. Lieut. T. Watson, detained, Nov. 21.
YOUNG, Lieut. R. engrs. placed at disp. of for. dep. for civ. emp.
YOUNG, Lieut. J. 4th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

ROBINSON, J. J. Nov. 28.

INFANTRY.

CHALMERS, R. Nov. 21.
MADDOCKS, T. H. Nov. 26.
WYNCH, H. P. W. Nov. 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ABERCROMBIE, Brev. maj. W. engs. leave cancelled.
BISHOP, Lieut. H. P. art. 6 mo. to Bombay prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
BLAKE, Ens. H. B. 47th N.I. fr. Nov. 12 to Feb. 10, to Dinapore.
BRETT, Lieut. G. A. 41st N.I. 1 year fr. Oct. 29, to Kussowlie, Simla, and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
CARR, Brev. maj. G. prep. to sea, on m. c.
CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. T. H. 1st Oude local inf. fr. Nov. 12, to Dec. 24, in ext. to enable him to join.
CHAMBERS, Capt. J. 21st N.I. to March 1, in ext.
CLIFTON, Lieut. W. C. 67th N.I. leave canc.
COLE, Lieut. T. 12th N.I. fr. Nov. 24, to Nov. 15, 1850, in ext. to rem. at Mussoorie, on m. c.
CORNISH, Brev. capt. P. G. 10th N.I. 5 mo. fr. Oct. 19. in ext. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
CROMMELIN, Lieut. W. A. engs. fr. Sept. 9, to Nov. 30, to Bombay, prep. to proc. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
CURRIE, Lieut. J. R. 4th N. I. prep. to sea, on m. c.
DUNDAS, Brig. Hon. Sir H. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
EDWARDS, Lieut. H. B. 1st Eur. fus. 1 year to Europe, on furl. without pay, to emb. at Bombay.
ELMS, Lieut. E. J. 1st. N.I. 4 mo. from Nov. 10 to pres. prep. to app. for leave to Australia, on. m. c.
ELPHINSTONE, Ens. N. W. 4th N.I. prep. to sea, on m. c.
FERGUSSON, Capt. J. H. 38rd N.I. to Europe, on furl.
FITZ-GERALD, Ens. H. J. 10th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Nov. 15, to Meerut, on m. c.
GARDEN, Lieut. col. W. C.B. prep. to Eur. on m. c.
GRIFFITH, Lieut. J. C. art. fr. Dec. 1, to May 31, to Calcutta.
HAMILTON, Lieut. O. 7th L.C. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
HICKS, Capt. G. W. dep. comm. Punjab. in ext. to Nov. 15.
HUISH, Lieut. col. G. C.B. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 15, in ext. on m. c.
LAMB, Lieut. J. H. art. to Feb. 15, Lahore, m. c.
LAW, Capt. J. H. 30th N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to March 15, 1850, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
MACKENZIE, Lieut. col. J. 9th L. C. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
NUTHALL, Lieut. W. F. Arracan batt. fr. Oct. 26 to Nov. 15, to Calcutta.
OLPHERTS, Lieut. H. A. art. fr. Nov. 23 to March 1, 1850, in ext. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
PARROTT, Lieut. B. 37th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to Calcutta, on m. c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
RICHARDS, Lieut. J. 15th N.I. prep. to sea, on m. c.
RIDDELL, Maj. W. asst. superint. for sup. of Thuggee in Patna div. 1 mo. prep. to Eur.
ROBINSON, Lieut. A. 19th N.I. 1 year fr. Nov. 1, to Almorah and Nynee Tal, on m. c.
ROSS, 2nd Lieut. W. A. art. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 16, in ext. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
ROSS, Cornet J. A. 5th L.C. 1 year fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to remain at Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
SMITH, Lieut. R. M. 54th N.I. to Feb. 1, in ext. on m. c.
SMITH, Lieut. R. B. engs. prep. to Europe.
SMITH, Ens. O. L. 48th N.I. 2 yrs. to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, on m. c.
SUTTON, Lieut. T. M. 56th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. on m. c.
SWAYNE, Ens. J. D. 11th N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Jan. 20, to Allahabad.
TAYLOR, Brev. maj. J. L. 26th L.I. fr. Nov. 20 to Feb. 28, to rem. at pres.
TIDCOMBE, Ens. T. 42nd L.I. to Feb. 20, on m. c.
TRENCH, H. Le P. 35th L.I. to Feb. 1, in ext.
TURNER, Capt. G. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to Agra and Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
WARD, Lieut. G. 8th L.C. prep. to Europe (1 yr. without pay).
WATSON, Capt. E. D. 44th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to pres. prep. to app. for furl.
WINTLE, Maj. E. 71st N.I. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 10 to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BADDELEY, Surg. P. F. H. posted to 4th L.C. to join.
BOWRON, Surg. J. 37th, to aff. med. aid to 4th N.I. dur. abs. of MacDonald.
BRANDER, Surg. J. M. M.D. fr. 48th N.I. to 43rd L.I.
CAPE, Asst. surg. H., H.A. to med. ch. of 2nd comp. 6th batt. with No. 9 light field battery on its march to join 5th troop 1st brig. at Muttra.
CHALWIN, Vet. surg. E. G. 1st L.C. to ch. of horses of Bengal and Bombay art. at Peshawur.
CHRISTIE, Surg. R. 11th N.I. to aff. med. aid to staff on dep. of Surg. D. Woodburn, Nov. 21.
CRAIGIE, Surg. G. M.D. H.A. to be staff surg. at Meerut.
CRAWFORD, J. D. to be civ. asst. surg. of Charbassa, Nov. 27.
DIAPER, Asst. surg. H. ass. ch. of med. duties of Purneah, Nov. 15.
FARQUHAR, Asst. surg. T. M.D. to med. ch. of 3rd comp. 7th batt. art. and No. 5 light field batt.
FRANCIS, Asst. surg. C. R. returned to duty.
GRIFFITH, Surg. S. M. 65th N.I. to accomp. h. q. and r. w. of 48th to Banda, making over ch. of 65th, &c. to Surg. G. J. Berwick, art. Nov. 21; to med. ch. of 48th N.I.
GREIG, Surg. J. 38th L.I. to aff. med. aid to r. w. 1st Oude loc. inf. v. J. B. Macdonald, Nov. 21.
GRIERSON, Surg. M. fr. 4th L.C. to 48th N.I. at Benares, to proc. and join.
HANSBROW, Asst. surg. G. to do duty with H.M.'s 80th regt.
HOLMES, Surg. S. 19th N.I. transf. to 6th L.C. v. T. C. Elliot, dec. Nov. 21.

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LEE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to med. ch. of 6th N.I. v. E. V. Davies, joining 31st at Peshawur, Nov. 21.
MACDONALD, Surg. J. B. 10th N.I. to aff. med. aid to right wing 1st Oude local inf. Nov. 21; to aff. med. aid to right wing of 2nd Oude local inf.
O'SHAUGHNESSY, Surg. W. B. chem. exam. to govt. ret. to duties, Nov. 26.
O'SULLIVAN, M. to med. ch. of Purulia, Nov. 27.
PEARSON, Asst. Surg. F. to proc. to Bordee Pind, and assu. med. ch. of 4th comp. 6th batt. art.; to rel. Surg. J. O. Dwyer fr. med. ch. of 7th L.C. Nov. 21.
PASKETT, Asst. surg. W. to do duty with H.M.'s 70th foot.
TRIND, Surg. M. M'N. 28th N.I. trans. to 7th L.C. v. J. O'Dwyer, app. to 64th N.I. Nov. 21.
SIMPSON, Dr. A. to be a mem. of the ferry fund com. of Sarun.
WALLICH, Asst. surg. N. S. to do duty with H.M.'s 29th regt.
WEBB, Asst. surg. A. to be surg. fr. Nov. 14, v. T. C. Elliot, dec.
WILKIE, Surg. J. 61st N.I. to aff. med. aid to 3rd comp. of sappers, Nov. 21.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

PAGE, Vet. Surg. T. P. Nov. 21.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRANDER, Surg. J. M. M.D. 48th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 5, to Calcutta, on m. c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
CHEEF, Dr. G. N. civ. asst. surg. of Bancoorah, leave canc.
CHEYNE, Asst. surg. G. M. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 5.
GRANT, Asst. surg. J. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
HOUGH, Vet. Surg. J. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
HULSE, Vet. surg. H. C. h. art. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 10. to Bombay, instead of former leave.
MORRIESON, Asst. surg. J. S. M.D. fr. Nov. 1 to Nov. 15, 1850, in ext. to rem. in hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
WALLICH, Asst. surg. G. C. M.D. 2nd irr. cav. prep. to Europe, on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—10th hussars. Cornet Williams to be lieut. v. Blake; Lieut. Little 2 yrs. to England.—14th lt. drags. Asst. surg. Fasson 2 mo. to Mussoorie.

INFANTRY.—8th. Asst. surg. Martin 2 yrs. to England.—10th. Asst. surg. Macbeth to Nov. 25, in ext.—18th. Capt. Edwards to March 31, to rem. at Umballa.—24th. Lieut. Berry to be capt. v. Grant, dec.; Ens. Wedderburn to be lieut. v. Berry.—53rd. Lieut. Moubray 4 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to Calcutta.—64th. Lieut. Loft 2 yrs. to England; Ens. Grytts to be lieut. v. Johnstone.—75th. Lieut. Couche 2 yrs. to England, on m. c.—80th. Ens. Paterson 2 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Calcutta.—83rd. Lieut. Molony to Dec. 20, to Bombay.—86th. Capt. Thornton to Jan. 1, to Bombay; Maj. Sedley to Dec. 30, to Bombay, on m. c.—87th. Lieut. Bolero to England.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BRETT, wife of Lieut. G. A. 41st N.I. d. at Umballah, Nov. 24.
CAMPBELL, wife of A. d. at Darjeeling, Nov. 17.
D'CRUZE, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 5.
DEEFHOLTS, wife of Robert, s. at Calcutta, Dec. 4.
EDWARDS, wife of Capt. H.M.'s 18th, d. at Umballah, Nov. 22.
FREETH, wife of Maj. d. inv. est. at Mussoorie, Nov. 22.
GASPER, Mrs. A. M. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 4.
HAMPTON, Mrs. John Palmer, d. at Calcutta, Nov. 28.
KEENE, wife of Henry G. c.s. d. at Muttra, Nov. 25.
MILLER, wife of G. R. d. at Bowanypore, Nov. 25.
PRESGRAVE, wife of Edward, s. (still-born), at Berhampore, Nov. 4.
REID, wife of Capt. C. S. art. d. at Dum Dum, Nov. 26.
ROBINSON, wife of S. H. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 28.
SCOTT, Mrs. S. H. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 1.
SMART, wife of James, d. at Kidderpore, Dec. 1.
STEEL, wife of the Rev. Thos. d. at Cuttack, Nov. 19.
TAYLOR, wife of John, s. at Umballah, Nov. 29.

MARRIAGES.

ALLARDICE, Robert, to Isabella Mary, d. of W. J. Auchmithie, at Calcutta, Nov. 26.
BROWN, G. W. to Miss Mundy, d. of the Rev. G. at Burdwan, Nov. 26.
DOVETON, H. to Jessy Anne, d. of the late Robert Martindell, at Calcutta, Nov. 26.
HARRISON, Lieut. Edward, art. to Ann Leah, d. of Lieut. col. J. T. Boileau, eng. at Umballah, Nov. 28.
PENFOLD, W. to Jessy Mary Anne, d. of William Moulds, at Maulmain, Oct. 25.
REES, Capt. C. M. to Elizabeth Mary, d. of the late William Edward Rees, at Chunar, Nov. 28.
ROSS, Charles Richmond, to Miss Eleanor Harriet Ward, at Beerbhoon, Dec. 1.
ROWLAND, George Henry, to Jessy Henrietta, d. of Henry Randolph, at Calcutta, Nov. 26.
RYDER, Lieut. S. C. D. 14th N.I. to Julia, d. of the Rev. Wm. Money, at Berhampore, Nov. 22.
SLADE, E. to Aimee, d. of C. Edom, at Calcutta, Nov. 23.
WIGNEY, Lieut. Clarence, 58th N.I. to Louisa Josephine, d. of the late J. Sanders, at Lahore.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS, J. s. of J. at Calcutta, aged 1, Nov. 30.
BALLANDS, Capt. A. late commander of the H. C.'s steamer *Megna*, at Sukreegully, aged 33, Nov. 25.
COOPER, Caroline A. wife of A. H. at Calcutta, aged 17, Dec. 1.
FITZGERALD, Harold, at Chuprah, aged 58, Nov. 24.
GORDON, Surg. A. C. 1st N.I. at Julluader, Nov. 30.
GRIFFIN, Ens. John C. 26th L.I. at Tarragonea, Nov. 24.
HAEBERLIN, Rev. J. D.D. at Calcutta, aged 41, Nov. 12.
HAINES, Lieut. Edward, engs. at Maulmain, Oct. 6.
HARDING, Edward Weaver, at Calcutta, aged 3, Nov. 22.
LEFEUVRE, Louis François, s. of L. François, at Dacca, aged 3 mo. Nov. 29.
LOGIN, James D. L. M.D. at Dinapore, Nov. 13.
MACKINNON, Anne Margaret, d. of Dr. at Cawnpore, aged 1, Nov. 24.
O'BRIEN, M. A. F. d. of J. at Buxar, aged 3, Nov. 26.
OMAN, Oscar Ernest, s. of the late John, at Calcutta, aged 1, Nov. 30.
PARKER, Anne, wife of J. P. at Assam, aged 45, Nov. 28.
ROLLO, Jessie, wife of William R. at Calcutta, aged 20, Dec. 7.
ROY, W. at Calcutta, aged 43, Dec. 5.
SANDERS, F. P. at Calcutta, aged 39, Dec. 3.
SHERWILL, Zoney, inf. d. of Capt. W. S. at Bhaugulpore, Nov. 24.
SMELT, Arthur, at Calcutta, aged 60, Nov. 26.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

NOV. 25. *Monarch*, Weller, London and Portsmouth; *Poppey*, Cole, China and Singapore; *Ariel*, Burd, China and Singapore.—26. *Marlboro*, Methven, Portsmouth; *Buckinghamshire*, M'Gregor, Mauritius; *Rustumjee Cowasjee*, Wright, Mauritius.—27. *Dido*, Saunders, Singapore and Penang; *Prince Albert*, Thompson, Bombay.—28. *Comete*, Ireland, Bordeaux; *Red Rover*, Oliver, China and Singapore; *Charles Dumorger*, Leety, Coringa; *Elizabeth*, Carlyle, Port Phillip; *Victoria*, Smith, Bombay and Colombo; *Teak*, Rundle, China.—29. *Erin*, Plum, Macao; *Lydia*, Spratt, Sunderland.—30. *Louisa*, Potter, Boston.—DEC. 1. *Mary Rae*, Ellwood, Penang; *Zoe*, Mills, Ceylon.—2. *Alfred*, Wiltshire, Portsmouth.—6. *Zaphuash Panneah*, Fossle, Singapore; steamer *Haddington*, Field, Suez; *Prince of Wales*, Hopkins, Portsmouth; *Manchester*, Forsayth, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Monarch*.—Mrs. Short, Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Bull, Mrs. Cahill and child, Mrs. Keelun; Misses Henderson, Cahill, Dawson, Gibbon, Nisbett, Carew, Morton, and M. Morton; Lieut. col. Oldfield, C.B. Bengal cav.; Lieut. col. Short, H.M.'s service; Lieuts. Gordon, Carter, and Doyley, B.N.I.; Lieut. Snow, cav.; Messrs. Wynch and Maddocks, cadets; Mr. Muir, Mr. Inquahart; Major Fenwick, Lieuts. Montague and Bull; and Ens. Peard and Fundworth; Mrs. Howell and four children; 250 men of H.M.'s 10th reg. and 70th foot.

Per *Isa*.—Mr. and Mrs. Englebright.

Per *Ariel*.—Mrs. Burt and Capt. W. Cole.

Per *Marlborough*.—The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings and Miss Morris; Col. Haldane, Maj. and Mrs. Snodgrass; Capt. and Mrs. Anley and child; Capt. and Mrs. Crossman and four children; Capt. and Mrs. Waterfield and child; Rev. and Mrs. T. C. Smyth; Dr. and Mrs. Frances and child; Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon; Mrs. and Miss Jones; Mrs. and two Misses Boisragon; Mrs. and Miss Waterfield; Mrs. Law and child; Mrs. Clayton, two Misses Burnard; Lieuts. Cannon, Fellows, Grant, and Kippen; Ens. Little and Montgomerie; Mr. Fagan; Messrs. Morgan and Robinson, civ. serv. Steerage passengers—Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Peddie, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Croise, and 198 men.

Per *Dido*.—Mr. and Mrs. Bright and 2 children.

Per *Aliet Rohoman*.—Mr. Rud and 2 children.

Per *Mary Roy*.—Mrs. Ellwood and family.

Per *Compte*.—Mr. H. Bethmaun.

Per steamer *Tenasserim*.—Mrs. Ramsay, Miss Ramsay, Mr. Combe, Mr. Warrall, Miss Lemouzine, Mrs. Lemouzine, Miss Richardson, Mrs. E. Harris and child, Dr. Bedwell, Capt. Thomson, Mr. Mooreogosent, Mr. Slater, Capt. Tickell, wife, and child; Rev. Mr. Barpe, wife, and children; Lieut. Law, and Mr. E. Cogswell.

Per *Alfred*.—Mrs. Grindall, 3 Misses Grindall; Mrs. Cockbourn and 3 children; Mrs. Lukin, Mrs. Kennedy and child; Mrs. Emmerson and child; Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Wiltshire, Misses Blair, Gwatkin, Cart, and Greenaway, 3 Misses Stowell, Miss Martin, Majs. Mee, Rawcroft, and Kennedy, B.N.I.; Mr. Cockbourn, Bengal civil service; Capt. Lukin, M.N.I.; Messrs. Nicball and Rawcroft, art. cadets; Mds. Kenedy, Remfry, and Stowell, 2 Masters Stowell, Mr. Dougal, Mr. Naxon.

Per steamer *Haddington*.

From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Lieut. col. Taylor, Mr. A. Hammond, Maj. Ramsey, Mr. and Mrs. Gording, two infants, and servant; Mrs. Cumberledge, Miss Bagshaw, Miss Borrodaile and servant, Miss Motte, Mrs. Col. Jones, Miss

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Warren, Miss A. Warren, Mr. Wintle, Capt. Cheere, Mr. C. Lowell, asst. surg.; Mr. R. Hampton, Capt. and Mrs. Apthorp, Mr. R. Garrett, Capt. and Mrs. Hayes, infant, and servant; Messrs. Morris and Bird, writers; Mr. and Mrs. Adam, Mr. Bracken, Miss Bracken, Mrs. Tennant, Miss Tennant, Miss Tennant, jun. Miss Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Begg, Mr. Nichol, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. C. A. Daniel, cadet; Miss Plumb, Messrs. A. Jackson and W. H. Hammond, Miss Henderson, Mrs. C. B. Sanders, Mr. W. S. Kelly, Mrs. Patton, Mr. P. Johnson, Mr. Hogg, Mr. E. Johnson, Sir J. Hill, bart. cadet; the Hon. R. Drummond, Mr. D. M. Probyn, cadet; Hon. J. Bourke, capt.; Mrs. Crigie, Mr. Dick, Mr. F. B. Elliott, cadet; Mr. Whyte, Capt. Fitzsimon, and Mr. Dennis.

From MALTA.—Mr. C. Arbuthnot, Capt. Jones, Signor Dolce, and Mons. Robert.

From SUEZ.—Capt. Sensine.

DEPARTURES.

NOV. 24. *Delhi*, Burns, Boston; *Mary Imray*, Bissett, Liverpool; *Anna Henderson*, Coull, Liverpool; *Zuleika*, Williamson, Liverpool; *Robert Bradford*, Gloag, Liverpool; *Faulie*, Davis, London; *Seringapatam*, Furnell, London and Cape.—25. *Vellore*, Campbell, Liverpool.—26. *John Bright*, M'Lean, London.—27. *Emperor of China*, Locke, London; *Augustine Heard*, Huntington, Boston; *Lord Elphinstone*, Porter, Mauritius.—29. *Julia*, Nacoda, Bombay.—DEC. 1. *Breadalbane*, Logan, London.—2. *Junon*, Leloup, Bourbon; *Asia*, Rhodes, Boston.—3. *Seapark*, Humphries, London.—5. *Lanrick*, White, China; *Pitton*, Hutman, Cape of Good Hope.—8. Steamer *Bentinck*, Boucher, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Bentinck*, to MADRAS.—Capt. Ogilvie, and Baboo Moodelliar.

To GALLE.—Mr. A. Dick, Miss Dick, and servant.

To SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. and Mrs. Western, 3 children, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Hough, Miss Stevens, infant, and servant; Mrs. Dickson, Col. Bates, Mrs. Watts, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Moore, Mr. Egerton, Mr. Christian, Mr. H. Brown, Capt. Denison, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Boldero, and Mr. Davy.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Dec. 8, 1849.

Government Securities.		Sell.			Buy.	
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	11	4	to	11	8
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	0	15	..	1	1
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	1	0	..	1	2
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0	2	..	0	4
Third Sicca 4 do.	do.	15	8	..	15	12
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	14	0	..	14	8
Bank Shares.						
Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1600		to	1650	
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	20		..	40	
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50		..	60	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 4 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do. ..	.. 7 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. 5 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	.. 6½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver ..... Co.'s Rs.	104	8	to	104	14		p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16	2	..	16	9		per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	13	0	..	13	8		per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220	10	..	221	0		per 100.
Mexican ditto	220	0	..	220	8		per 100.
Sovereigns	10	7½	..	10	8½		each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3	..	16	0		each.
Old Gold Mohurs.....	21	2½	..	21	3½		each.

EXCHANGES.

Our quotations for Bills at 6 months' sight, 1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11½d., Navy Bills at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight; are 1s. 9¾d. to 1s. 10d. American Bills, under credit, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3*l.* 17s. 6d. to 4*l.* 5s.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL, per *Haddington*, with intelligence from England to Oct. 24, reached Madras Dec. 3.

THE BRIG *Thomas Metcalfe*, from N. S. Wales, when at anchor in the Madras Roads, on Nov. 27, parted with her anchor, drifted on shore, and became a complete wreck.

MILITARY.—The left wing of H M,'s 25th regt. was to leave Fort St. George for Bangalore Dec. 15, on which day the right wing of H. M.'s 51st regt. was to leave Bangalore for the presidency. The head-quarters of H.M.'s 25th regt. would not leave Madras before the first week in January.

RAJAH RAM BUX has been invested, in the presence of the resident, with plenary powers over the affairs of the Nizam's government.

RETIREMENTS.—The *Spectator* understands that Superintending-Surgeon Scott has offered to retire in March next, for the sum of Rs. 10,000; and that Superintending-Surgeon Smith is also ready to take the same step for a bonus of Rs. 12,000.

FAMINE.—"A letter from a correspondent at Salem, expresses much apprehension of a famine, and goes on to say, 'with such a prospect before us, by way of improving the condition of the people, the Board of Revenue have issued a circular, calling upon the tahsildars to collect each kist within the regulated term prescribed for payment, under the penalty of severe displeasure, and even supercession and dismissal.' We know not how far the contemplated scarcity is likely to prevail in the adjoining districts, but it is certain that, for many miles round Madras, the prospects of vegetation are in imminent danger."—*Athnæum, Dec.* 6.

MESSRS. G. ARBUTHNOT and G. THOMSON were elected Directors of the Madras Bank on the 11th Dec., in room of Messrs. W. N. Arbuthnot and D. Ross.

CAPT. WATT, 43RD N.I.—The trial by a general court-martial of Capt. Watt, of the 43rd regt. M.N.I. upon charges connected with the late Moplah outbreak at Munjerry, is to take place, as before-mentioned, about Christmas time. That officer has been placed in arrest on Wednesday, Nov. 28.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, Nov. 30.—The following movements are ordered:—

One-third B company 4th battalion artillery, from Aden to Mount.

One-third do. do., from Mount to Aden.

A company 5th battalion artillery, from Aden to Mount.

E do. do. from Cannanore, Mangalore, and French Rocks, to Aden.

C do. do., from Mount to Cannanore, Mangalore, and French Rocks.

One-quarter C company gun lascars, attached to the one-half C. company 2nd battalion artillery, from Penang to Mount.

One-quarter C. company gun lascars, attached to one-half C company 2nd battalion artillery, from Mount to Penang.

One-half H company gun lascars, now attached to C company 4 battalion artillery, from Aden to Mount, to A company.

One-half F. company gun lascars, now attached to A company 4th battalion artillery, from Mount to Aden, to C company 4th battalion artillery.

Fort St. George, Dec. 7.—Those portions of G. O. G., dated August 21, 1849, which direct the movements of the 20th regiment N.I. to Cannanore, and the 11th regiment N.I. to Madras on their being relieved, are cancelled; and the following movements are ordered:—

Corps.	From	To
11th regt. N.I.	Moulmein	Vizianagrum
20th do.	Aden	Palghat
39th do.	Palghat	Cannanore
43rd do.	Cannanore	Madras.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOILEAU, T. E. J. ret. to duty, Dec. 3.

COCHRANE, W. E. ret. to duty, Dec. 3.

COTTON, R. R. acting sub judge of zillah of Salem, ass. ch. of court fr. sudr. ameen, Dec. 7.

DAVIDSON, T. H. sub judge of Coimbaconum, assu. ch. of court.

DOWDESWELL, W. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Masulipatam, del. over ch. of court to A. S. Mathison, Dec. 7.

ELTON, F. B. acting civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Tinnevelly, del. over ch. of court to prin. sudr. ameen, Dec. 4.

FISHER, W. to act as ad. sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Canara, dur. emp. of Silver on other duty, Dec. 11.

FRERE, H. sub. judge of zillah of Salem, del. over ch. of court to the sudr. ameen, Dec. 5.

GLASS, E. B. civ. and sess. judge of Chicacole, res. ch. fr. A. S. Mathison, Nov. 30.

HODGSON, A. P. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Madura, dur. emp. of Knox on other duty, Dec. 11.

KNOX, W. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Madura, on emb. of Ratliff for Europe, to continue to act as sub coll. of that district, Dec. 11.

NEWILL, H. head asst. to coll. and mag. of Guntoor, rec. ch. of distr. fr. Tweedie, Nov. 23.

SILVER, J. to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Canara dur. abs. of Hall on leave, Dec. 11.

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STOKES, H. coll. and mag. of Guntoor, del. over ch. to Tweedie.
SWINTON, G. M. ret. to pres. to be asst. judge of zilla Mangalore, Dec. 7.
WHITTINGHAM, C. to be sub coll. and jt. mag. of Tinnevelly.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.
BREEKS, J. W. Dec. 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
BELL, J. H. to Jan. 15, in ext. to rem. at sea coast, on m. c.
BLANE, T. L. 1 mo. to Bombay.
HALL, A. 2 years to Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.
HARRIS, G. A. to Europe.
RATLIFF, J. to Europe.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

EVANS, Rev. G. H. 12 mo. leave to Neilgherry hills, on m. c.
MAHON, Rev. G. W. to Europe.
MORRIS, Rev. G. E. chapl. of Trichinopoly, to June 1.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.
ARBUTHNOT, Corn. G. A. cav. to rank fr. Aug. 20, 1849, rem. to 8th L.C. Dec. 7.
ATKINSON, Capt. E. H. 19th N.I. to act as dep. pay mr. at Masulipatam, dur. abs. of Capt. Leicester, Nov. 30.
BAKER, Ens. R. S. 17th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 7.
BEAUMONT, Brev. maj. W. 23rd L.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 30; perm. to join his corps at Kamptee, *viâ* Calcutta, Nov. 30.
BOND, 1st Lieut. F. W. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adj.; to be adj. and qr. mr.
BROWN, Ens. E. P. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 10, 1849, v. Dumergue.
BURGE, Ens. R. S. 24th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Dec. 6.
CADELL, 1st Lieut. A. T. art. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 12, 1849.
CAMERON, Lieut. F. K. C. 8th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. N. G. art. fr. 3rd batt. to h. brig. Nov. 30.
CANDY, Lieut. G. J. 27th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 10, 1849, v. Dumergue, res.
CONGREVE, Capt. H. art. ret. to duty Nov. 29; fr. 3rd to 5th batt. art. Dec. 7.
COOKE, Lieut. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 12, 1849.
COOKSON, Lieut. J. G. 8th L.C. to be adj.
COTTELL, Lieut. C. G. 45th N.I. ret. to duty Dec. 11.
CUNDY, Ens. R. 35th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 29, v. James, dec.
DANCE, Lieut. E. W. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, to receive moonshee allowance.
DESAUSMAREZ, Capt. G. 21st N.I. ret. to du. Nov. 30.
DIXON, Lieut. H. 22nd N.I. to be commandt. of the Phoordah and Balasore pack comp. Nov. 22.
D'OYLY, Ens. W. R. d. d. 15th, posted to 35th N.I. as 5th ens. to join under orders fr. officer commanding Mysore div. Dec. 8; to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1849.
DUMERGUE, Capt. E. 27th N.I. res. the serv. fr. Dec. 10, 1849.
DUN, Lieut. E. W. 43rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adj.
EAST, Lieut. F. R. C. 8th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
EMMERSON, Lieut. G. 41st N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 3.
FITZGERALD, Lieut. col. J. fr. 42nd to 9th N.I.
FOORD, Ens. H. H. to do duty with 4th batt. art. and to join on exp. of leave, Nov. 24.
FULTON, Ens. J. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. app. to do duty with 16th N.I.
GALBRAITH, Ens. S. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
GRÆME, Lieut. P. St. G. inf. to rank fr. June 8, 1849.
HAMILTON, Capt. R. 1st N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 11.
HANKIN, Ens. E. L. 24th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Dec. 6.
HELBERT, Lieut. F. J. H. 5th L.C. qual. as interp. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.
HENCHY, Lieut. R. C. inf. to rank fr. June 8, 1849.
HESSEY, Lieut. W. H. 21st N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp.
HODGSON, Corn. S. cav. to rank fr. Sept. 9, 1849, rem. to 5th L. C. Dec. 7.
HOWDEN, Lieut. col. J. A. fr. 9th to 42nd N.I.
JACOB, Ens. V. G. 44th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for officers of companies, Dec. 8.
LENNOX, Ens. S. W. 23rd N. I. doing duty with 31st, to join his corps with 4th L.C. Nov. 24.
LUMSDEN, Lieut. H. W. fr. 4th to 5th batt. art. Dec. 7.
MAIN, Brev. capt. J. D. art. fr. 1st batt. to H. brigade, Nov. 30.
MARKHAM, Act. rid. mast. J. to be rid. mast. fr. Dec. 4, 1849, v. Proudfoot, pens. Dec. 7; posted to 21st L. C. Dec. 10.
MARTIN, Lieut. G. C. M. to rank fr. June 8, 1849.
MEIN, Brev. capt. J. D. resigned app. of adjt. and qu. mr. of 1st batt. art. Nov. 30.
MICHAM, Ens. C. H. posted to 27th N.I. to join, Dec. 12, to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1849.
MOORE, Lieut. R. A. 29th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 30th N.I. Dec. 13.
NUTHALL, 1st Lieut. F. G. art. ret. to duty, Nov. 7, fr. 1st to 5th bat. art. Dec. 7, to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 12, 1849.
OGILVIE, Lieut. A. J. inf. to rank fr. June 8, 1849.
O'GRADY, Capt. R. W. 34th M.N.I. to offic. as dep. jud. adv. of a n. ct. mart. at Dacca, Nov. 22.
PHILLOTT, Capt. H. R. 25th N.I. to be cantonment adjt. at Jaulnah.
PRENDERGAST, Cornet R. S. J. 2nd L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
PRIOR, 2nd Lieut. G. B. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff, to rec. moonshee allowance.
PROUDFOOT, Riding master G. 4th L.C. transf. to inv. pens. estab.
QUAILE, Acting riding mas. G. posted to 4th L.C. Dec. 10.
RANKEN, Lieut. R. 35th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 29, v. James, dec.
RAYNSFORD, Ens. F. M. 18th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
ROLSTON, Lieut. W. T. K. 14th N.I. ret. to du. Nov. 30.
ROUND, Ens. W. R. inf. to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1849. To do du. with 52nd N.I. rem. to 10th N.I. Dec. 7.
SANDFORD, Brev. maj. J. R. 22nd N.I. perm. to proc. and join his corps under orders to proc. to Nagode, Nov. 30.
SHAWE, Lieut. R. 2nd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 12, 1849.
SMITH, Lieut. J. F., H.A. to be a.-d.-c. to Brig. gen. H. Walpole, fr. date of the brig. gen. assu. com. of S. div. of the army, Nov. 27, passed exam. in Hindustani, Dec. 1.
STEUART, Lieut. M. art. to rank fr. June 8, 1849.
SWETE, Lieut. J. B. fr. 4th to 5th batt. art. Dec. 7.
TAYLOR, Lieut. R. W. 17th N.I. pl. at disp. of Supreme Govt. for emp. in Nizam's inf.
TAYLOR, Lieut. C. P. 40th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 11.
THOMSON, Lieut. T. H. 9th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 22nd N.I.
WADDELL, Lieut. C. D. fr. 1st to 3rd batt. art. Dec. 10.
WARD, Lieut. A. 1st fus. to join Eur. inf. depot at the Mount.
WELLITON, Lieut. H. D. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
WILKIESON, 2nd Lieut. C. V. eng. ret. to duty, Nov. 29.
WING, Ens. J. F. rec. arr. and prom. app. to do duty with 49th N.I. Dec. 4; fr. doing duty with 49th to do duty with 21st N.I.
WHISH, Lieut. C. W. F. 43rd N.I. to res. app. of adjt.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.
GRÆME, P. St. G. Nov. 29.
MARTIN, G. C. M. Nov. 29.
STEUART, M. Nov. 29.

INFANTRY.
WING, J. F. Nov. 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
BABINGTON, Lieut. R. C. 4th N.I. to Cape and N. S. Wales, m. c.
BARKER, Capt. A. 1st fus. 2 mo. to western coast.
BAYLEY, Brev. maj. J. W. 20th N.I. 6 mos. to Madras.
BURROUGHS, Lieut. W. M. 2nd N.I. 3 mos. to Bangalore.
CARNELL, Ens. R. R. 32nd N.I. fr. Nov. 24 to Jan. 15, to Secunderabad, on m. c.
CLEMENTSON, Ens. C. D. 14th N.I. to Oct. 31, in ext.
DANGERFIELD, 2nd Lieut. E. 1st fus. 4 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Madras.
DE KANTZOW, Ens. A. 22nd N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
DYNELEY, Cornet H. E. 1st L. C. having been reported fit to return to his duty, the unexpired portion of leave granted on m. c. is cancelled, fr. Nov. 29, fr. which date he is permitted to proceed to Madura, E. coast, until April 1, 1850.
FISHER, Major T. J. 4th N.I. 6 mo. to Bangalore, Neilgherries, and Madras.
FITZMAURICE, Capt. G. 39th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
FRASER, Lieut. C. R. 30th N.I. to Jan. 15, 1850, Calcutta.
GAGE, Ens. I. 23rd L.I. to Eur. on m. c.
GIBBON, Lieut. S. 42nd N.I. to Jan. 31, in ext. on m. c.
GIBSON, Maj. gen. J. T. perm. to reside on Neilgherries, and to visit Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, fr. expiration of his tour on staff, Nov. 29.
GOSLING, 2nd Lieut. G. F. fus. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Madras.
GRIMES, Capt. J. 8th N.I. 6 mos. to Egypt.
GROUBE, Capt. G. B. B. 5th L. C. to Europe on m. c. and emb. at Bombay.
HAWES, Brev. maj. J. C. 1st Fus. to Europe on m. c.
KANTSOW, Ens. A. de, 22nd N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c.
LEADER, Capt. W. 5th N. I. to Jan. 20, in ext. to St. Thomas's Mount on m. c.
LEARMOUTH, Ens. A. J. 3rd L.I. to Apr. 30, 1851, in ext.
LEYCESTER, Brev. Capt. 19th N. I. 3 mo. Eastern Coast.
PEREIRA, Capt. E. 26th N. I. 1 yr. in ext.
RAINEY, Lieut. A. J. M. 5th L. C. to Europe on m. c. to emb. fr. Bombay.
ROWLANDSON, Ens. E. A. 37th gren. to Europe, m. c.
SKOTTOWE, Ens. C. F. J. 2nd N. I. to Bangalore dur. leave.
TAYLOR, Lieut. col. C. Eur. Vet. to Dec. 6, to pres.
TAYLOR, Lieut. and qr. mr. C. W. 13th N. I. from date of quitting regt. for 2 mo. to Trichinopoly.
USSHER, Major E. Eur. Vet. 2 mo. to Madras.
WEST, Capt. A. R. 6th N.I. Dec. 7 to Feb. 28, to Madras.
WEST, Lieut. W. H. 1st fus. 4 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Dharwar and Western Coast.
WHISH, Lieut. C. W. F. 43rd N.I. to Europe, on furl. and emb. for Bombay.

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MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Asst. surg. K. M'K, fr. doing duty 28th N.I. posted to 28th N.I. Dec. 7.

CLEMENTSON, Asst. surg. F. L. fr. inv. med. ch. of Eur. art. &c. at Aden, to 27th N.I. Dec. 6.

COWPER, Asst. surg. to rel. Asst. surg. Williamson at Penang, Dec. 6, fr. doing duty 1st M. fus. to 2nd batt. art. and to med. ch. art. at Penang, Dec. 6.

CURRIE, Asst. surg. A. O. M.D. to med. ch. of comp. of sappers and miners, and engs. dept. at Dowlaishweram.

DAVIDS, Asst. surg. to rel. Asst. surg. Clementson at Aden, Dec. 6, fr. doing duty H.M.'s 94th reg. to med. ch. of Eur. art. &c. &c. at Aden, to proc. fr. Cannanore, in ch. of art, &c. to Aden.

DONALDSON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. fr. do. du. 51st foot, to do du. 1st M. fusileers, to join Dec. 6.

EVANS, Surg. W. M.D. to be surg. of gen. hospital, Dec. 11.

HARDING, Surg. G. to resign appts. of surg. to gen. hospital; of superint. of the medical school, and of prof. of medicine and clinical medicine, fr. date of emb.

HUNTER, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to be surg. of 1st district, Dec. 11.

JOWETT, Asst. surg. J. to continue in med. ch. of detach. 52nd N.I. and art. vet. comp. &c. at Palaveram, until provided with a passage to Moulmein.

KEY, Surg. T. gar. sur. of Fort St. George, to be supt. of med. school, Dec. 11.

KIRKPATRICK, Surg. J. M.D. 4th L.C. to med. ch. of Nugger div. in Mysore territory, v. Campbell.

MACDONALD, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. dur. its progress to Masulipatam, Nov. 28.

PRICHARD, Asst. surg. W. G. M.D. 33rd N.I. to join at Jaulnah, *viâ* Bombay, Nov. 24.

WILLIAMSON, Asst. surg. W. fr. 2nd bat. art. to 29th N.I. to ret. fr. Penang, in ch. of rel. detach. art. Dec. 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEDWELL, Asst. surg. E. G. 50th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

DORWARD, Surg. J. 1st N.I. pres. prep. to Europe, m. c.

HARDING, Surg. G. to Europe, on furl.

KEVIN, Asst. surg. C. 2 years to Cape of Good Hope and New S. Wales, on m. c.

LUDLOW, Surg. H. C. M.D. to Europe, on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CALDWELL, wife of the Rev. R. d. at Palamcottah, Dec. 7.

CARR, wife of Qr. m. serjt. H. 40th N.I. d. at Madras, Nov. 27.

COLLINGWOOD, wife of 1st Lieut. Carlton, art. s. at Kamptee, Dec. 1.

CUNLIFFE, wife of Brooke, C.S., s. at Coimbatore, Dec. 9.

D'CRUIZ, wife of Cyriel, d. at Royapettah, Nov. 24.

FERMINGER, wife of Asst. surg. J. W. 47th N.I. s. at Ellore, Nov. 25.

GEDDES, wife of John Innes, d. at Madras, Nov. 26.

HONOR, wife of Apoth. s. at Vizianagram, Dec. 11.

HUDDLESTON, wife of T. d. at Negapatam, Dec. 6.

HUNTER, wife of Alex. M.D. d. at Chingleput, Dec. 1.

JACKSON, wife of asst. surg. Marriot, 41st N.I. s. at Berhampore, Dec. 1.

JANSEN, wife of Wm. James, s. at Black Town, Nov. 3.

KANE, wife of M. d. at Madras, Dec. 5.

KELLIE, wife of J. s. at Kilpauh, Nov. 24.

LOVETT, wife of Conductor George, s. at Palamcottah, Nov. 23.

MAHONEY, wife of F. s. at Madras, Dec. 2.

McCALLY, wife of Major Andrew, 28th N.I. d. at Khyouk Phyoo, Nov. 28.

POWELL, wife of Eyre B. s. at Madras, Dec. 5.

RAIKES, wife of Lieut. Thomas, 1st Eur. regt. s. at Bellary, Nov. 30.

ROSS, wife of Hugh, s. at Vepery, Nov. 20.

WHITEHOUSE, wife of J. O. s. at Palamcottah, Nov. 15.

WRIGHT, wife of Lieut. J. H. 1st N.I. s. at the French Rocks, Dec. 6.

MARRIAGES.

BARROW, Lieut. De Symons, 14th N.I. to Mary Elizabeth, d. of the late Dr. Honey, at Bangalore, Nov. 28.

DIXON, Lieut. Henry, 22nd N.I. to Catherine Eliza, d. of G. N. Cheek, at Bancoorah, Nov. 29.

FOXON, W. to Miss Elizabeth Edge, at Vepery, Nov. 17.

HILL, Major Wm. 1st Eur. regt. to Sibella, d. of Lieut. col. Phillpotts, at Hong-Kong, Nov. 14.

HOUGHTON, Ens. R. R. 19th N.I. to Josephine Louisa, d. of Maj. Yarde, at Ootacamund, Dec. 4.

INNES, Lieut. H. D. 47th N.I. to Robertina S. d. of the late R. S. Theobalds, at Vepery, Dec. 6.

KEMP, A. P. to Ann, d. of the late Maj. Whistler, at Trichinopoly, Oct. 11.

MILLER, W. to Charlotte Louisa, d. of the late C. Breithaupt, at Madras, Dec. 7,

MITCHELL, Serjt. R. B. to Ann, d. of G. Warder, at St. Thomas's Mount, Dec. 5.

SKEY, Capt. F. A. to Belinda Charlotte, d. of R. Strange, at Black Town, Dec. 12.

YORE, Serjt. P. 2nd Eur. L. I. to Eliza. d. of pensioned Serjt. T. Trewen, at Trichinopoly, Nov. 28.

DEATHS.

JAMES, Capt. R. H. 35th N.I. at Davamunny, Nov. 29.

HAMMOND, James T. s. of James, at New Town, aged 7 mo. Dec. 8.

HODSON, D. Charles William, inf. s. of Capt. D. 44th N.I. at Madura, Nov. 22.

HOWARTH, Sarah, wife of Serjt. J. art. at St. Thomas's Mount, Dec. 1.

M'EVOY, wife of the Rev. John, Nov. 16.

SHERARD, inf. s. of R. at Madras, Nov. 23.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

NOV. 25. *Sarah*, Skey, Coringa.—29. *True Briton*, Roe, Calcutta; *Trafalgar*, Robertson, Portsmouth.—DEC. 3. Steamer *Haddington*, Field, Suez.—4. *Eliza Ann*, Lea, Maulmain; *Emerald Isle*, Downie, London.—7. *Melaniæ*, Bird, Mauritius.—12. *Emma*, Knight, Sydney.—14. Steamer *Bentinck*, Boucher, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Sarah*.—R. P. Strange, Esq.

Per *True Briton*.—Mr. and Mrs. Shenton and family.

Per *Trafalgar*.—Lady Dowling; Mesdames Plowden, Beaumont, De Sausmarez, Rolston, Gwyn, Groves, and Wilkeison; Misses Hyde, Evans, Pierce, Arnot, Groves, Rolston, Gwyn, and Beaumont; Maj. Beaumont, 23rd regt. N.I.; Capt. Congreve, M. art.; Lieut. Rolston, 14th regt. N.I.; Lieut. Gwyn, H.M.'s 15th hussars; Lieut. Wilkeison, eng.; R. T. Stack, Esq., Murray Steuart, P. C. Græme, and G. C. Martin, M. art.; J. J. Wing, M. inf.; W. C. Thomson, Ben. inf.; J. G. Groves, Esq., J. P. Groves, Esq., C. T. Owen, Esq., and J. W. Bertram, Esq.; Mr. Camm, Mrs. Bernie, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Gwyn, Mrs. Chester, and Mrs. Moore.

Per *Eliza Ann*.—Mr. Andrew, family, and servant; Asst. apoth. Kingsley and servant, Mrs. Fenn and 3 children.

Per steamer *Haddington*, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane, Mr. J. Brecks, Mrs. Ford, Miss Kutzleban, Mr. Emerson, Miss Glass, Mr. Boileau, Mr. Northey, Mr. Baker, Mr. Forester, Lieut. B. Taylor. From MALTA to MADRAS.—Mr. M. Wilson. From ADEN.—Maj. Napier. From GALLE.—Mr. A. Gerard, Rev. J. Walton, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Napier and servant.

Per steamer *Bentinck*.—Capt. Ogilvie and Baboo Moodelliar.

DEPARTURES.

NOV. 24. *Julie*, Godin, Bordeaux.—25. *Cambrian*, Plumridge, Trincomalee.—29. *Trafalgar*, Robertson, Calcutta.—DEC. 3. Steamer *Haddington*, Field, Calcutta.—7. *Alverton*, Buckland, Bimlipatam.—13. *True Briton*, Roe, London; *Hashemy*, Ross, London.—15. Steamer *Bentinck*, Boucher, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Haddington*, to CALCUTTA.—Maj. J. R. Sandford, W. H. Poe, Esq., F. Taplin, Esq.

Per *True Briton*.—Lieut. G. V. Arbuckle, H.M.'s 84th reg.; Capt. Harrison, Ens. Lane, H.M.'s 25th reg.; Ens. Cooke, 21st reg. N.I.; Capt. R. B. Norton, Capt. Halsted, Mr. Hudson, Lieut. E. B. Ramsay, and 24 invalids of H.M.'s and the H.C.'s service.

Per *Hashemy*.—Mr. Haig, Mr. E. Hendricks, Capt. J. Forster.

Per steamer *Bentinck* to BOMBAY.—W. Lamond, Esq.

To ADEN.—Maj. N. H. Fishe and servant.

To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Howorth, 5 children, and 2 servants; R. M. Taylor, esq., J. Lawrance, esq., Capt. E. Dumergue, Surg. H. C. Ludlow, M.D.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL, with letters from London to Nov. 7, arrived at Bombay on Dec. 9.

BARODA AND TANKARIA RAILWAY.—We learn from the Bombay *Telegraph* that the total number of shares taken in the proposed Baroda and Tankaria Railway is 5,160, which at Rs. 50 per share gives a capital of Rs. 2,58,000, or more than one-half of the entire sum required for the construction of the line. The Guicowar, through whose territory the proposed line will run, will, it is expected, take a sufficient number of shares to fill up the list and set the scheme a-going.

Mr. P. J. McKENNA, formerly editor of a paper called the *Gentleman's Gazette*, has returned home by the last mail. He went out in 1840, retired from the *Courier* in 1841, and was next connected as editor or joint editor with the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Bombay United Service Gazette*. In 1843 he commenced the *Gentleman's Gazette*, a daily newspaper, which some six weeks since was transformed into the *Bombay Gazette*.

R. F. REMINGTON and MANOCKJEE LIMJEE, Esqs., were in Dec. elected directors of the Bank of Bombay, in room of H. Cormack and J. R. Hadow, Esqs., who retire by rotation.

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SCHISM.—A serious schism threatens to sever the Church at Poonah, "the two clergymen who have of late been officiating having," writes a Mofussil correspondent of the *Bombay Times*, "on successive Sundays been preaching doctrines most peculiarly opposed to each other, to the scandal of a large portion of the congregation."

THE MORTALITY had been very great on the island during the last fortnight, no fewer than 836 persons having died during the first thirteen days of the month, 408 of whom were cut off by cholera.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE COURT OF REQUESTS took place in December, when the following gentlemen were chosen Commissioners of the Court for the year 1850:—Gregor Grant; L. C. C. Rivett; W. de Blaquiere; M. Larken; Edward Arthur; E. E. Elliot; R. F. Barra; J. L. Johnson; R. F. Remington; H. Cormack; R. Willis; W. S. Grey; J. L. Johnson; W. Brooks.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BULKLEY, H. passed exam. in Hindustani.
GRANT, G. to be judicial comm. for Guzerat and the Koncan, v. Warden.
HOBART, G. A. pl. und. orders of the coll. of Tanna.
INVERARITY, J. D. coll. of Sholapoor, assum. ch. of duties, Nov. 26.
RIVETT, L. C. C. to be sheriff of Bombay, Dec. 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GILLET, J. I. to Nov. 19, in ext.
OGILVY, T. pol. ag. in Cutch, 1 mo. fr. Jan. 6.
ROSE, J. N. 20 days to pres.
RYAN, R. H. to Nov. 30, 1850, in ext.
SIMS, F. to Dec. 31, in ext.
TURQUAND, W. to Dec. 23, to Bombay.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AITCHISON, Lieut. C. T. 2nd Eur. L.I. to do duty with details of that corps proc. to Vingoria, en route to Belgaum.
ANDERSON, Lieut. D. G. art. fr. 1st batt. to h. brig. Dec. 7.
ARTHUR, Lieut. E. P. 1st Bombay lancers and Nizam's cav. pl. at disp. of Bombay govt. for emp. as lieut. of police in Scinde, Nov. 17; to be lieut. of police in Scinde.
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. R. to join his station, Dec. 3.
BARTON, Lieut. C. J. art. fr. 2nd to 1st batt. to join No. 1 lt. field batt. on its arr. at Kolapore.
BATES, Lieut. J. 8th N.I. rep. fit for duty, to rejoin his station.
BAUGH, Lieut. C. R. 9th N.I. attached to marine batt. Dec. 4.
BECHER, Lieut. A. 8th N.I. to act as adjt. to 8th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Bates on m. c. Dec. 4; to act as qr. mr. dur. abs. of McKenzie.
BOODLE, Ens. C. E. 5th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 9, in suc. to Alcock, dec.
BRANDT, Ens. E. posted to 1st Eur. regt. fus. to rank fr. Nov. 30.
BROWN, Maj. L. pol. agent in Rewa Kanta, res. ch. of duties.
CAMERON, Lieut. W. act. exc. eng. Ahmednuggur, placed at disp. of C. in C. for regt. duty, Dec. 5.
CASTELL, Lieut. to perf. duties of qr. mr. to 4th N.I. dur. abs. of Maude.
COGLAN, Maj. W. M. art. ret. to duty Nov. 27.
COUSENS, Ens. S. posted to 13th N.I. to rank fr. Dec. 1.
CRACKLOW, Lieut. col. H. to temp. comd. in Upper Scinde, fr. Sept. 27 until arrival of Brig. Derinzy.
CUMBERLEGE, 2nd Lieut. J. C. 1st Eur. fus. R. W. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 30, in suc. to Woodward, invalided.
CUNNINGHAM, Brev. col. D. Cav., to be col. fr. Oct. 19, v. Dunbar, dec.; posted to 2nd L.C. v. Dunbar, dec. Dec. 1.
D'ARCY, Lieut. R. W. adj. of Kandeish Bheel corps, res ch. of duties.
DICKSON, Capt. T. C. 13th N.I. to be major fr. Dec. 1, in succ. to Shortt, prom.
DES VAUX, Ens. A. A. posted to 5th N.L.I. to rank fr. Nov. 15.
ETHERIDGE, Lieut. A. E. to join his station, Dec. 3.
ETHERIDGE, Lieut. A. T. 23rd N.L.I. qual. as interp. in Persian.
FIFE, Ens. J. engs. to join his station, Dec. 3; to act as executive eng. in Upper Scinde, Dec. 5.
FOLEY, Maj. the Hon. S. G. to be mil. sec. to the gov. Dec. 10.
FRANKLAND, Lieut. A. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. to act as interp. to H.M.'s 83rd regt. dur. abs. of Mainwaring on leave.
GAYE, Lieut. D. art. fr. h. brig. to 2nd batt. Dec. 7.
GIBBARD, 2nd Lieut. T. B. art. fr. 3rd batt. to h. brig. Dec. 7.
GIFFARD, Lieut. 16th N.I. to act as adjt. to left wing, Dec. 7.
GODFREY, Capt. T. H. inv. est. to reside and rec. pay in Wynaud.
GORDON, Capt. M. F. to act as Inam comm. dur. abs. of Hart.
GRAHAM, Lieut. A. W. 4th N.I. to act as adj. to Scinde camel corps; to rec. ch. of qr.mr. office.
GRAVE, Lieut. D. 1st tr. h. art. to be adj. to art. in S. div. army, v. Douglas to Eur. Dec. 1.
GRAY, Lieut. sub.-asst. commy. gen. to proceed to Rajcote and take com. of commt. and Bazar dept. fr Major Blenkins.
GREEN, Lieut. 21st N.I. to act as adjt. to left wing while detached fr. hd. qrs. Dec. 7.
GUERIN, Capt. D. A. brig. maj. at Aden, to be brig. maj. at Candeish, v. Wilson, exc.
HALL, Lieut. J. D. 4th N.I. qual. in col. lang. Dec. 1.
HAMILTON, Lieut. J. art. to com. No. 8 lt. field batt. at Shikarpoor, v. Gibbard.
HANSON, Ens. G. W. 9th N.I. qual. in col. lang. Dec. 1.
HEAD, Lieut. M. T. 2nd Eur. L.I. trans. at his request to invalid corps fr. Dec. 13.
HOBSON, Ens. J. C. posted to 3rd N.I. to continue attached to 26th N.I. until arrival of his corps in Upper Scinde.
HOBSON, Capt. J. 1st Eur. fus. to join depot of fus. at Poona.
HUNTER, Lieut. F. E. 4th N.I. perm. to res. app. of post mr. at Mooltan.
JACKSON, Capt. C. P. 2nd L.C. to be major fr. Oct. 19, in succ. to Trevelyan, prom.
LANGTON, Lieut. 17th N.I. to join his station, Dec. 3.
L'ESTRANGE, Ens. E. to act as adjt. to 9th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Church, m. c. Dec. 4.
LOONDES, Lieut. 29th N.I. to act as exec. eng. in Upper Scinde for Lieut. Mellersh.
LYE, Lieut. W. H. C. 13th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 1, in succ. to Shortt, prom.
LYNCH, Capt. E. P. 29th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 27.
MACDONELL, Lieut. to perf. duties of adj. to L. W. 2nd gren. N.I. dur. its separation fr. reg. h. q.
MASON, Capt. to act as int. to 4th N.I. dur. abs. of Maude.
MAUDE, Lieut. C. O. 7th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. v. Waddington; to act as interp. to 3rd batt. art. Dec. 4.
MELLERSH, Lieut. G. B. acting executive eng. in Upper Scinde, pl. at disp. of c.-in-c. for reg. duty, Dec. 5.
MORRIS, Capt. A. 4th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 27.
MORSE, Lieut. R. A. art. fr. 2nd to 1st batt. to join No. 1 light field battery, on its arrival at Kolapore.
MUNRO, Capt. C. G. G. 16th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 27.
NAYLOR, Ens. 19th N.I. to act as interp. to 3rd N.I. v. Henderson, on furl.
POWELL, Capt. R. B. 26th N.I. to act as brig. maj. at Kurrachee dur. abs. of Capt. Follett, Dec. 4.
REYNOLDS, Lieut. J. H. 17th N.I. to be line adj. at Kolapore.
ROSE, Capt. H. B. 1st Eur. regt. ret. to duty, Nov. 25.
ROWLAND, Maj. A. art. ret. to duty, Nov. 27.
SAVILE, Lieut. J. W. 2nd Eur. regt. ret. to duty, Nov. 25; to ch. of details of that corps, proc. to Vingoria, en route to Belgaum.
SHAW, Lieut. col. M. M. 14th N.I. retired fr. service, Dec. 1.
SHEPPARD, Lieut. J. L. 4th N.I. to be post mr. at Moultan.
SHERWOOD, Corn. R. S. 1st L.C. att. to, and to join 3rd comp. 2nd bat. art. at Ahmednuggur, und. ord. for Nusseerabad.
SHORTT, Maj. J. M. to be lieut. col. fr. Dec. 1, v. Shaw; posted to 13th N.I. Dec. 12.
SMEE, Lieut. col. W. N. T. 13th N.I. ret. to duty Nov. 27; fr. 13th to 15th N.I. Dec. 12.
STACK, Lieut. col. M. fr. 2nd to 3rd L.C. Dec. 8.
STEUART, Ens. C. J. 13th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 1, in succ. to Shortt, prom.
STUDDERT, Capt. T. to ass. com. of sappers and miners, fr. Nov. 22, v. Goodfellow, Dec. 5.
SYMONS, Lieut. C. J. 5th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 9, in succ. to Alcock, deceased.
TREVELYAN, Maj. W. cav. to be col. fr. Oct. 19, v. Cunningham, prom.; rec. prom. to 2nd L.C. Dec. 8.
TREVOR, 2nd Lieut. J. S. to act as executive eng. at Ahmednuggur, Dec. 5.
TROWER, Lieut. C. T. 1st Eur. fus. r. w. to be capt. fr. Nov. 30, in succ. to Woodward, invalided.
VALLIANT, Lieut. F. to act qu. mr. and interp. to 1st L.C. Dec. 4.
WALLACE, Lieut. H. h. art. to rejoin, Dec. 10.
WALLACE, Ens. R. 5th N.I. to rejoin his station, Dec. 11.
WARDEN, Lieut. 4th N.I. attached to marine batt. Dec. 6.
WATSON, Ens. J. 28th N.I. to join his station, Dec. 3.
WILSON, Lieut. to act as adj. to l. w. 1st N.I. dur. its separ. fr. h. q. Dec. 4.
WILSON, Capt G. brig. maj. in Candeish, to be brig. maj. at Aden, v. Guerin, exc.
WOODWARD, Capt. inv. estab. posted to N. V. B. Dec. 8.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

WELSH, James, Nov. 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AITCHISON, Capt. A. N. 13th N.I. in ext. to Dec. 31, on m. c.
ANDERSON, Ens. F. to Jan. 10, to Ahmednuggur.
ANDERSON, Lieut. W. F. 11th N.I. in ext. to Dec. 31, on m. c.
ASH, Capt. J. fr. Dec. 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
ASHBOURNER, Capt. G. E. 8th N.I. in ext. to Dec. 31, on m. c.
BATES, Lieut. J. 8th N.I. in ext. to Dec. 31, on m. c.
BAYNES, Capt. supt. of police, in ext. to Dec. 31.

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BELLASIS, Maj. J. B. 9th N.I. in ext. to Dec. 31, on m. c. to Bombay, m. c.
BERTHON, Capt. H. engs. to Eur. m. c.
BLOWERS, Ens. W. H. 29th N.I. in ext. to Dec. 31, on m. c.
BOLTON, Ens. G. L. 10th N.I. to Dec. 31, m. c.
BROWN, Lieut. W. W. 9th N.I. to Bombay, m. c.
BUCHANAN, Ens. W. 29th N.I. in ext. to Dec. 31, on m. c.
CANE, Lieut. F. fort adj. fr. Dec. 20 to Jan. 24, to Bombay.
CHURCH, Lieut. A. B. 9th N. I. fr. Nov. 3 to Dec. 15, to Kurrachee, on m. c.
CREACH, Lieut. W. fr. Dec. 1 to Jan. 31, 1850, to Deesa.
DE VITRE, 2nd Lieut. J. 1st Eur. regt. in ext. to Dec. 31, on m. c.
FORBES, Lieut. H. E. 1st L.C. to Bombay, m.c.
GEACH, Lieut. G. O. 13th N.I. to Dec. 31, m.c.
GRAVES, Capt. J. C. 3rd L.C. to Jan. 31.
HAIG, Lieut. M. act. asst. qu. m. gen. N.D.A. leave canc.
HANKIN, Ens. S. K. 2nd G.N.I. in ext. to rem. at the Mahabuleshwur Hills, on m.c.
HAWTHORN, Ens. A. 9th N.I. fr. Nov. 3 to Dec. 15, to Kurrachee, on m.c.
HEATHCOTE, Lieut. C. J. 12th N.I. to Dec. 31, to Bombay.
HILL, Capt. J. exec. eng. Lower Scinde, 3 mo. fr. Dec. 15, to Mooltan and Punjab.
HOBART, Ens. Hon. W. A. 26th N.I. in ext. to Dec. 31, in m.c.
HUNTER, Capt. W. F. 2nd L.C. to Jan. 13, 1850.
JACKSON, Capt. T. to Jan. 31, 1850.
KEAN, Lieut. C. ord. dept. to Dec. 31, m. c.
KENYON, Capt. W. 2nd L.C. in ext. to Dec. 31, on m. c.
KINLOCK, Lieut. art. to Dec. 31, m. c.
KNOWLES, Lieut. J. P. 5th L.I. to March 10.
LEESON, Capt. W. F. 2nd N.I. to Jan. 20, in ext.
NEWNHAM, Lieut. F. G. 23rd N.L.I. in ext. to Dec. 31, on m. c.
NICHOLSON, Ens. J. 3rd asst. to commiss. at Sattara, to Jan 1, in ext. on m.c.
PRESCOTT, Ens. C. 24th N.I. to Jan. 31.
REYNOLDS, Capt. W. brig. maj. Poona, to Dec. 15, to Bhooj.
ROSE, Ens. W. 25th N.I. to Feb. 16.
SHORT, Lieut. W. Y. 21st N.I. in ext. to Dec. 31, on m. c.
SOPPITT, Lieut. M. 12th N.I. to Dec. 18, to in ext. to remain at Bombay.
STATHER, Capt. W. C. 1st N.I. to Jan. 15, 1850.
STERLING, Riding mr. J. 1st L.C. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 1, in ext. to remain at Bombay on m. c.
STRETTELL, Lieut. C. C., 1 mo. fr. Nov. 20, to remain at Kurrachee.
TAIT, Brev. maj. J. 6th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to remain at Bombay.
THATCHER, Lieut. T. 11th N.I. 3 mo. to Mooltan.
THOMPSON, Lieut. G. Q. 26th N.I. in ext. to Dec. 31, on m. c.
THORPE, Lieut. 26th N.I. in ext. to Dec. 31, on m. c.
TREVELYAN, Maj. W. H. in ext. to Dec. 31, on m. c.; to Europe for 3 yrs. on m. c.
WADDINGTON, Ens. W. 20th N.I. in ext. to Dec. 31, on m. c.
WALLACE, Ens. R. 5th N.L.I. in ext. to Dec. 31, on m. c.
WARREN, Ens. W. B. attached to 25th N.I. 3 mo. to rem. at Mhow.
WOODWARD, Capt. H. J. 1st Eur. fus. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Bombay, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOWIE, Asst. surg. relieved fr. doing duty in Indian Navy, Dec. 5.
CARTER, Asst. surg. H. J. to act as civ. surg. at pres.; to be act. surg. of police, v. Leith.
COLES, Asst. surg. H. placed at disp. of superint. surg. pres. div.
COLLIER, Surg. 2nd L.C. to rec. med. ch. of 8th N.I. on dep. of Pitcairn, Dec. 12.
DIMOCK, Asst. surg. 28th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. 2nd Eur. L.I. proc. to Belgaum, Dec. 12.
DON, Surg. J. ret. to duty, Nov. 27.
GLASSE, Asst. surg. to perf. duty of gar. surg. Surat v. Leggett, m. c. Dec. 4.
HOSKEN, Asst. surg. R. to rec. med. ch. of 3rd L.C. Dec. 5.
HUSSEY, Asst. surg. R. to med. ch. of 13th N.I. v. Watkins.
JOHNSTONE, Asst. surg. T. B. to be civ. surg. at Broach, v. Wiche, Dec. 8.
LEGGETT, Surg. W. gar. surg. Surat, fit for du. and to rejoin his station, Dec. 10.
LODWICK, Surg. 31st L.C. to rec. temp. med. ch. of head qrs. wing of 16th N.I. proc. to Asseerghur, Dec. 1.
MACKENZIE, Surg. to rec. ch. of staff and details at Malligaum.
MAITLAND, Surg. to be an asst. mag. in Rutnagherry collectorate, Dec. 5.
MOSGROVE, Asst. surg. 16th N.I. to proc. to Ahmednuggur, and relieve Asst. surg. Lodwick fr. med. ch. of wing of that corps, *en route* to Asseerghur, Dec. 7; to med. ch. of 16th N.I.
PIGOU, Asst. surg. 17th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of 1st co. 2nd batt. art. and stat. staff on dep. of Fraser.
PITCAIRN, Surg. 8th N.I. with wing of 2nd L.C. *en route* to Deesa, Dec. 12.
REMINGTON, Asst. surg. placed at disp. of c.-in-c. for emp. in Indian navy, in suc. to Bowie, relieved, Dec. 5.
RUSSELL, Asst. surg. art. to rec. med. ch. of depot of 1st Eur. fus. Dec. 12.
THOMPSON, Asst. surg. 5th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of head qu. 4th batt. art. at Ahmedabad, on dep. of Hockin, Dec. 12.
TURNER, Asst. surg. on meeting the depot of 1st Eur. fus. *en route* to Poona, on rec. ch. of the same, to deliver over med. ch. of invalids, &c. to Asst. surg. Brown, Dec. 6.
TURNER, Asst. surg. H. A. to rec. med. ch. of Eur. sick invalids, proc. to pres. Dec. 6.
WICHE, Asst. surg. C. G. to be civ. surg. at Sattara, Dec. 5.
WILMOT, Vet. surg. to rec. med. ch. of left wing of 25th N.I. and 6th comp. 4th batt. art. on dept. of head qr. wing of 26th N.I. to Shikarpore.
WINCHESTER, Surg. J. W. rec. ch. of med. duties of Bhooj agency fr. Asst. surg. Pitman, Nov. 24.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BATTERSBEE, Vet. surg. E. G. 1st L.C. to Bombay, on m. c.
BOWIE, Asst. surg. J. M. to Dec. 31, on m. c.
FRASER, Asst. surg. J. G. 1st Scinde irregular horse, in ext. to Dec. 31, on m. c. to Eur.
LEGGETT, Surg. W. in ext. to Dec. 3, on m. c.
MAITLAND, Asst. surg. 1s mo. fr. Dec. 15, to Mahabuleshwur.
MOSGROVE, Asst. surg. F. J. M. in ext. to Dec. 31, on m. c.
MURRAY, surg. J. to Eur. on m. c.
SANDERSON, Asst. surg. J. in ext. to Dec. 31, on m. c.
SKELDING, Asst. surg. W. 16th N.I. to Eur.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

COOKE, Mids. J. C. to be mate, Dec. 10.
COOKSON, Mids. A. A. to be mate, Dec. 10.
ETHERIDGE, Lieut. W. H. to Dec. 31, to Mahabuleshwur hills on m. c.
FARRER, Mids. C. H. to Dec. 31, to Mahabuleshwur hills on m. c.
FRUSHARD, Comman. to com. the *Feroze*, Dec. 6.
JOHNSTON, Comman. to assum. com. of the *Auckland*, Dec. 6.
MELVIN, Lieut. of the *Auckland*, perm. to reside on shore, Dec. 6.
PHILLIPS, Mids. R. A. C. leave to Mahabuleshwur hills to Dec. 28, on m. c.
REMINGTON, Asst. surg. pl. at disp. of c.-in-c. Indian navy.
SANDERS, Capt. J. P. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Mahabuleshwur.
STEVENS, Mate F. C. to be prov. lieut. fr. Nov. 28.
WINDUS, Mids. of the *Auckland*, perm. to reside on shore, Dec. 6.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BOWIE, wife of Assist. surg. d. at Bombay, Dec. 7.
CHETHAM, Mrs. L. d. at Kalbadavie, Dec. 10.
FULLER, wife of 1st Lieut. C.B. Art. d. at Cambray, Nov. 30.
MONTRIOU, wife of Lieut. W. 24th N.I. d. at Hyderabad, Dec. 3.
WHITING, the wife of T. s. at Surat, Dec. 4.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL, W. Reston, at Colaba, aged 29, Dec. 5
FALCONER, Frances, d. of Mr. at Upper Colabah, aged 2, Dec. 14.
FELL, C. B. J. at Calicut, Nov. 21.
GILES, W. F. at Mangalore, Nov. 18.
HUTCHINSON, James, at Hyderabad, Nov. 24
SARGON, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. at Ahmedabad, Dec. 3.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 4. *Dundonald*, Gillies, Liverpool; *Clarissa*, Andrews, Sandheads; *Accord*, Buckle, Singapore; *Robina*, Milford, Calcutta; *Sir Edward Ryan*, Briggs, Hong-Kong.—5. *Mohussur*, Darley, Calcutta; *St. Abbs*, Willis, London and Madeira.—6. *Kurramany*, Hogg, China.—8. *Jolly Robin*, Joynson, Calcutta.—9. Steamer *Acbar*, Gardner, Suez; *Owen Glendower*, Pare, London.—10. *Ann*, Gamble, Singapore.—11. *Earl of Hardwicke*, Brown, London.—12. *Courier*, Mellen, Port Phillip; *Mary Ann*, Darley, China.—14. Steamer *Fury*, Wilcox, Hong Kong; *Arien*, Looder, London.—16. *Orleans*, Hurry, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Clarissa*.—Mrs. James Scott, Misses Jane and Ann Scott, and Mrs. Thomas Crawford.

Per steamer *Feroze*.—Mrs. Mignon; Mrs. Baugh, and two children; Mrs. Strettell; Lieuts. J. Biggs, H.M.'s 8th regt.; D. J. Kinloch, art.; T. S. Warden, 4th Rifles; C. R. Baugh, 9th regt. N.I.; P. Dods, ditto; C. C. Shettell, 11th N.I.; Ens. C. J. Prescott, 24th N.I.; Asst. surg. H. C. Martin, H.M.'s 8th foot; J. Wedderburn, esq.; Lieut. Johnstone, 4th rifles; and Mr. Treavers, act. 2nd mr.

Per *Mohussur*.—Mrs. Darley.

Per steamer *Acbar*.—From SUEZ—Mrs. Marriott and servant, Mrs. Preedy and servant, Mrs. Wiche and servant, Mrs. Kirk, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Stephens, Miss G. Bell and servant, Miss M. Crawford, Miss C. Stroud, Miss. A. Wilson, Miss. G. Eastwick, Miss A. Eastwick, Capt. W. F. Marriott, Bom. engs.; Surg. R. Kirk, Bom. arm; Asst. surg. Coles, ditto; The Hon. Major Foley and servant, A. Cassels, Esq.; Capt. K. Jopp, 16th Bom. N.I.; Capt. D. Compton, 29th ditto, and servant; Col. C. B. James, Bom. army; G. James, Esq.; Lieut. F. Brougham, Beng. art;

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Major R. L. Shaw, 22nd Bom. N.I.; Capt. Johnston and Lieut. J. Baldwin, H.M.'s 22nd foot; R. Colesworth, Esq.; M. Arbathnot, Esq. H.M.'s 9th lancers; A. Anderson, Esq.; J. Halcroft, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Grant, Mr. T. Fitch, Mr. Stephens, and M. A. F. Wotzel. From ADEN—Mr. A. H. Gardner.

Per *Owen Glendower*.—Mrs. M. Eckford and family, Mrs. L. Bromley and family, Mrs. M. Reynolds and two children, Mrs. Pare, Mrs. E. M. Leeson, Mrs. E. M. Price, Misses C. J. Aitkin, H. Edwards, L. Darby, A. Eckford, and E. Milford; Capt. J. A. Eckford, 19th Bom. N.I.; Lieut. C. P. Taylor, 40th M.N.I.; Lieut. T. Bromley, 15th B.N.I.; Lieut. J. Meacham, H.M.'s 86th foot; Rev. W. S. Price, H. J. Johnson, Esq.; W. C. Crockett, Esq. I.N.; Mesdames Pritchard and Pegg, and Mademoiselle W. Rosini. From the CAPE—Mesdames M. Stovell and E. Morison; Surg. M. Stovell, Rev. G. Morison, Mrs. Grace, Mr. J. Grace, and C. F. Holding, Esq.—At CANNANORE—Mesdames L. A. White, M. Hamilton, and F. Cottell; Misses M. S. White, A. E. Hill, and M. P. Baillie; Capt. R. Hamilton, 1st M.N.I.; Lieut. C. G. Cottell, 45th M.N.I.; and C. Young, Esq.

Per steamer *Dwarka*.—T. A. Compton, C.S.

Per steamer *Moozuffer*.—Mrs. Taylor and child, Miss Forbes, and W. B. Taylor.

Per *Ann*.—Mrs. Gamble and family, and Miss Bell.

Per *Earl of Hardwicke*.—Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Salmon, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Jameson and infant; Mrs. Mildmay, Mrs. Coles and infant; Mrs. Seaward, Mrs. Brown, Miss Fallon, Miss Colthurst, Miss Seaward, Miss Stowe, Lieut.-col. Boyd, Capt. Salmon, invalids; Capt. Thornton, H. M.'s 86th regt.; Capt. Jameson, 29th Bo. N.I.; Ens. Mildmay, 25th Bo. N.I.; Rev. D. St. Coles, Mr. Barton, Asst. surg.; Mr. Gillespie, cadet; Mr. Barron, Mr. Lufe, Mrs. Frith and child; Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Nelms, Mrs. Bennet, Mrs. Archer, Mrs. McPatrick, and Miss Matilda Richards.

Per *Courier*.—Dr. Bowden.

Per *Medusa*.—Mrs. Kean and child; Lieut. C. Kean.

Per *Berenice*.—Maj. G. Macan, Capt. A. Saunders, Mrs., Miss, and Master Saunders; Lieuts. H. Shewell, W. F. Sandwith, C. S. Jessop, M. G. Head, and B. R. Whittaker; W. B. Barrington, LL.D., and Ens. G. A. Laughton; Maj. B. Crispin, 16th N.I.; Lieut. G. O. Geach, 13th N.I.; and Lieut. M. G. Head, 2nd Eur. L.I.

Per *Orleana*.—Mrs. Hurry and two children.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 3. *Lascar*, Thompson, Hull; steamer *Ajdoha*, Grounds.—4. *Lessis*, Wallis, Zanzibar.—5. *Constance*, Vaulking, Cochin and Mauritius.—7. *General Sale*, White, Liverpool.—8. *Eleanor*, Strettell, Liverpool.—10. *Isabella Watson*, Clark, Cork; steamer *Victoria*, Ammerate, Colombo.—11. *Surat*, Graham, Calcutta.—13. *Zanzibar*, Crighton, Port Glasgow; *Ontario*, Watson, Liverpool.—15. *Panthea*, Glen, Liverpool; *Alchymist*, Pearson, London.—16. *Morayshire*, Kirby, Cochin; *Cumberland*, Davison, Cork; *William Darley*, Commell, London.—17. Steamer *Moozuffer*, Herrett, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Bombay*.—Mrs. Manson, Misses Manson and Harvey, Lieut. J. F. Johnson, 4th rifles, Lieut. P. Dodds, 3rd N.I., Ensigns W. R. Ximenes, H. V. Lillicrap, and G. E. Huddeston, H.M.'s 22nd foot, Lieut. H. G. Bowden, Ens. H. C. Fraser, and W. Cairncross.

Per *Isabella Watson*.—Mrs. Ballantine and six children, and the Rev. H. Ballantine.

Per *Victoria*.—Mrs. Warden, A. B. Warden, Esq., Bo. C. S.

Per *Surat*.—Mrs. Graham.

Per steamer *Moozuffer*.—Maj. H. W. Trevelyan, Bo. art., Capt. Wrixon, and Lieut. Rainey.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Dec. 17, 1849.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	..	..	Rs. 118 a 119	per 100 Sa.
5 Do.	do. 1825-26	..	Rs. 106¼	do.
5 Do.	do. 1829-30	..	Rs. 104¾	do.
5 Do.	do. 1841-42	..	Par	per 100 Co.'s
4 Do.	do. 1832-33	..	Rs. 89	per 100 Sicca.
4 Do.	do. 1835-36	..	Rs. 85¾	per 100 Co.'s.
4 Do.	do. 1842-43	..	Rs. 85¾	do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up	18	per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	,, 1,000 each	500 do.	19	p. ct. dis. nom.
Commercial Bank ..	,, 1,000 each	500 do.	13	per cent. dis.
Agra Bank	,, 500 each	500 do.	4	per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras	,, 1,000 each	1,000 do.	10	per cent. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	,, 12,500 each	12,500 do.	13,000	
Colaba Press Com...	,, 7,000 each	7,000 do.	12,100	ex. div.
Colaba Land Com...	,, 10,000 each	10,000 do.	7,000	nominal.
Bombay S. N. Com.	,, 500 each	500 do.	75	per cent. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	,, 50 each	5 deposit.	Par	nominal.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 8 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	,, 10 8 as.
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,, 220½
German Crowns, ,, ...	,, 212
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,, 104½ a 104¾
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,, 16¾
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,, 17 to 17½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at			
6 months' sight, per rupee	1s. 11¼d.	For document bills.	
6	1s. 11d.	For credit	do.
6	1s. 10⅞d.	For bank	do.
4	1s. 10½d.	Do.	do.
2	1s. 10⅜d.	Do.	do.
1	1s. 10¼d.	Do.	do.
1 day's	1s. 9⅞d.	Do.	do.

On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100.... ⅝ per ct. dis.
..... 30 days' sight..... Par.
..... at sight..... 4 as. per cent. prem.
On Madras at 30 days' sight..... 2 as. per cent. pm. nom.
..... at sight ..... 8 as. per cent. pm.
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dlrs. Rs. 211 a. 212.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3*l.* 2s. 6d. to 3*l.* 5s. per ton.; to China Rs. 10 per candy.

CEYLON.

At the close of the session of the Legislative Council, the following protest was recorded in the minutes of the Council:—

"PROTEST.—In accordance with the permission granted by the Governor in Council, on the 23rd October, 1849, we, the undersigned Members of the Legislative Council, protest against the continuance of the payment of the contribution of 24,000*l.* towards the military expenditure, for the following reasons:—

"1st. Because no such contribution is exacted from any other of her Majesty's colonial possessions.

"2nd. Because it was levied under a misapprehension, to the effect that the island had, at the time of its imposition, a large surplus revenue, whereas this surplus was entirely the result of pearl fisheries, which have ceased, and the sale of the cinnamon in the Government Stores, or, in other words, of the disposal of accumulated property, and not from any current or continuous sources of revenue.

"3rd. Because the colony, having thus been impoverished by the disposal of its accumulated wealth, and furthermore by the sale of four-fifths of the cinnamon gardens, which, when in the hands of Government were so much capital, is now placed under the necessity of opening new roads, and developing means of communicating throughout the island to a greater extent than at any former period.

"4th. Because this colony already pays about 75,000*l.* per annum towards the military expenditure, in the shape of colonial pay and allowances, payments towards military works, and colonial commissariat.

"5th. Lastly, and chiefly, because Ceylon already contributes to the revenues of Great Britain upwards of 600,000*l.* per annum in the shape of import duty levied on Ceylon coffee, and the undersigned consider that, while thus indirectly taxed for the support of the general revenue of the mother-country, their military expenditure ought to be provided for also by Great Britain."

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DUNN, wife of C. L. s. at Pettah, Nov. 30.
GARSTIN, wife of the Rev. Norman, s. at Galle, Dec. 10.
HART, Mrs. Thos. s. at Colombo, Dec. 6.
MILLS, wife of A. s. at Colombo, Nov. 25.
MILFORD, Mrs. d. at Colombo, Dec. 11.
NUGERA, wife of J. F. d. at Colombo, Dec. 8.
TATE, Mrs. J. R. d. at Gampola, Dec. 7.
TYTLER, wife of Robert B. s. at Kandy, Nov. 22.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL, Alexander, to Sophia Welhelmina, d. of Don Lodewyk E. Pereira, at Negombo, Dec. 4.
DE KRETSER, Peter C. to Miss Arnoldina Welhelmina Van Geyzel, at Colombo, Nov. 22.
GIBSON, Wm. to Mrs. Henrietta P. C. Pereira, at Matura, Dec. 6.

DEATHS.

DE JONG, J. C. widow of the late C. A. at Colombo, Dec. 12.
DE ZILVA, wife of W. B. at Galle, Nov. 17.
NEWENHOOT, Thomas Andrew, at Marendahn, Dec. 1.

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CHINA.

DESTRUCTION OF PIRATES.

Government Notification.—H. M.'s plenipotentiary has much satisfaction in publishing for general information the accompanying official communication from Commander John C. Dalrymple Hay, to the address of his Exc. Rear-Admiral Sir F. A. Collier, C.B., K.C.H., Commander-in-Chief, reporting the success which has attended the operations of the *Columbine*, *Fury*, and *Phlegethon*, aided by a party of officers and men from H.M.'s ship *Hastings*, at the entrance of the Tonquin river, against the piratical squadron under the command of the notorious Shapng-tsai.

The following translation of an official communication, addressed by the Chinese naval commander-in-chief, on the Hainan station, to his Exc. H. M.'s plenipotentiary, is likewise published for the information of the public.

Victoria, Hong-Kong, Nov. 1, 1849.

"H. M.'s sloop *Columbine*, Chokeum, Cochin-China,
"Oct. 23, 1849.

"Sir,—I have the satisfaction to report to your Excellency the great success of the expedition you did me the honour to place under my command: 58 piratical vessels, mounting about 1,200 guns, with crews of 3,000 men, have been totally destroyed by fire; and, by the blessing of God, without the loss of one life of the officers and men under my orders.

"After leaving Hong-Kong on the 8th of October, I searched the harbours of Concock, Sattei, St. John's, Mong, Mamee, Sungyue, and Tienpak, and proceeded to Nowchou. From information received there, I determined to proceed to Hoi-how in Hainan, inside the shoals, and through the junk passage, for I found good pilots, and junks with fourteen feet draught going through, and we drew little more than fifteen feet. Moreover, Shapng-tsai had boasted he would go where English ships dared not follow him; this vaunt I determined to belie. We reached Hoi-how on the 13th, and found the Governor-General Ho, whom I visited at the capital, in great fear of the pirates, and with a most friendly feeling to the English nation. He immediately ordered a mandarin named Wong to proceed with me, taking with him eight war junks, and I gave him a passage, to prevent delay, on board the *Fury*. On the 16th we reached Chookshan, which the pirate fleet had left five days before, and we found the same sad story of towns destroyed, men murdered, and women taken away, that mark his track along the coast. On the 18th, we fell in with one of his look-out vessels, which having got into shallow water, was overtaken by the *Phlegethon*, and destroyed by her boats under the command of Mr. Simpson, first officer. On the 19th we reached Hoo-nong, his reported haunt, and found he had gone about twelve miles further, and I feared we had lost him; but that invaluable officer, Mr. Daniel R. Caldwell, impressed me so strongly with the correctness of his information, that I decided on a reconnaisance in the *Phlegethon*, in spite of our shortness of fuel; and proceeding in to Chokeum for that purpose on the 20th, saw thirty-seven of the fleet under weigh. From 7 o'clock until 4 P.M., like terriers at a rat-hole, we hunted for the channel. Then a pilot managed to escape from the shore. I proceeded in the *Phlegethon*, with the *Fury* astern and *Columbine* in tow, over the bar, fourteen feet (mud), and at 4.40 had the pleasure of finding all the ships warmly engaged. At 5.5 Shapng-tsai's junk blew up with a tremendous crash, and at 5.30 they had ceased firing. Before 8 o'clock twenty-seven were in flames, and the squadron in position to blockade the river. On the 21st October the steamers and boats destroyed twenty-four more, and nine of them gave Lieut. George Hancock in a paddle-box boat of the *Fury*, assisted by Capt. Moore, R.M., and Mr. Close, acting mate, with Mr. Leao, an opportunity of distinguishing himself. Two large junks turned to bay, to defend the retreat of the rest, but Mr. Hancock so handled his boat and her gun, that, after an hour and twenty minutes, he had beaten them from their guns, and carried them by boarding without loss, and then pursued and destroyed the other seven. Mr. Hancock's boldness in attacking, and correct judgment in managing this affair, are worthy of the highest praise; and Capt. Moore, R.M., Mr. N. N. C. Leao, a Brazilian lieutenant, and Mr. F. A. Close, acting mate, gave him the greatest assistance. On the 22nd I proceeded in the *Phlegethon* and boats to destroy all that were left. We found that the mandarins had destroyed four, and we finished two others. The low flat islands at the mouth of the river were at times covered with men deserted from the junks, yet afraid of the Cochin-Chinese, who had assembled in great numbers to attack them. The ships' boats and small-arm men harassed and destroyed many by constant fire of shell and grape, whilst the Cochin-Chinese destroyed and captured the rest. From the best information, it appears that the fleet consisted of sixty-four vessels of war, which may be classed as follows:—

Class.	No.		Guns.	Guns.	Crews.	No. of Men.
1st	1	of	42	42	120	120
2nd	16	„	28 to 34	480	75	1,200
3rd	42	„	12 to 19	672	40	1,680
4th	5	„	6	30	30	150
Total ...	64			1,224		3,150

"Of these, two small of the third class, and four of the fourth, have escaped with Shapng-tsai, but without much ammunition; and the mandarin assures me he will shortly destroy him—now an easy prey. He took with him about 400 men; so that, 1,700 having been killed, about 1,000 more remain to be finished by the Cochin-Chinese, who have already sent prisoners to the mandarins.

"I shall now proceed to Hong-Kong with all despatch. I have the pleasure of mentioning the exceeding good conduct of the officers and men during these laborious and hazardous operations. Their unanimity, willingness, and cheerfulness, have made it a most pleasant service, and no plunder, rapine, or misconduct has tarnished their honour. Major-Gen. Wong, the mandarin, proved himself a gallant, active, and efficient ally, and I trust his own government may reward him for his good services. To have Commander Willcox with me is, I feel, to have success. As a friend and an officer he is unequalled, and his ship is in such good order, that I believe there is nothing he could not do. His judgment and gallantry are on an equal footing. Mr. Niblett, of the *Phlegethon*, has handled his ship in a bold and determined manner, and has given me every assistance. As I was frequently obliged to be in the steamers, the command of this sloop has devolved upon Lieut. J. H. Bridges, senior lieutenant; and he conducted her in action, on the 20th, with much ability. Lieut. Darnell, senior of the *Fury*, in command of her boats, has also rendered good service. Capt. Moore, of the *Hastings'* Marines, has assisted me most materially in command of that body. Lieut. Hancock and Mr. Chambers, acting mate, in command of the respective detachments of *Hastings'* men, have given me much satisfaction; and Mr. Rathbone, midshipman of the *Fury*, has brought himself into notice for his zeal. I have also to notice the name of Mr. Algernon Woorton, midshipman, a most promising young officer, who has acted as my aide-de-camp, and been very useful on every occasion. I have the honour to enclose a list of the officers employed in the boats, who I have no doubt would equally have distinguished themselves if they had had the opportunity.

"I enclose a journal of my proceedings since leaving Hong-Kong, together with some hydrographical remarks compiled by Mr. Thomas Kerr, acting master of this sloop, which will, I trust, be of service to commerce and navigation in the Gulf of Tonquin, hitherto so little known. Mr. Kerr, during all this very hazardous navigation, has proved himself a careful and judicious officer. Mr. D. R. Caldwell, of the police force, has again proved his talent as a linguist, his intimate knowledge of the Chinese character, and the thorough correctness of his information. To him, in a great measure, our success is to be attributed. Mr. Soames, master of the Hong-Kong Company's steam-vessel *Canton*, did his work well as pilot, as far as he was acquainted with the coast.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient humble servant,
"JOHN C. DALRYMPLE HAY,
"Commander.

"His Exc. Rear-Admiral
Sir Francis A. Collier, C.B., K.C.H.,
Commander-in-Chief, &c."

Translation of an Official Communication addressed by the Chinese Naval Commander-in-Chief on the Hainan station, to H.M.'s Plenipotentiary.

"Ho, by promotion, Acting Commodore on the Yái-chau station, now acting Commander-in-Chief at Hainan, &c., makes a communication:—

"Whereas the pirate Chang-shih-wu-tsz' (Shap-'ng-tsai) and others, had for some time past been burning and destroying merchant vessels at Pihhâi (Pak hoi), in the department of Lieu-chau, and all that neighbourhood, I had been apprehensive that he would find his way into the waters of Kiung-chau, and cause trouble therein. I had accordingly consulted the intendant of the circuit of Lieu-chau, and Kiung-chau, and the prefect and sub-prefect of the department of Kiung-chau, and, with their concurrence, had instructed Hwang, the naval officer temporarily in charge of the Hái-kau (Hoi-hau) station, to put himself at the head of a naval force, and to take up, in addition,

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some trading vessels, and arm them properly. The intendant, prefect, magistrate, and assistant-magistrate, also sent a contingent of troops and militia; and the 28th of the 8th moon (14th of October) had been fixed as the day on which they were to go to sea in quest of the pirates.

"On the afternoon of the 27th (13th of October), two steamers and a vessel of war, despatched by your Excellency, arrived at Hai-kau, the commanders of which being desirous of accompanying the Government ships in the pursuit, as soon as I had had an interview with them, I desired Hwáng, the senior officer on that station, to move on with the force under his command, to exterminate and make prisoners.

"On the 5th of the 9th moon (20th of October), in the barbarian waters, of a place known as Hwá-fung,* they seized Chin-tsiu-ching, and other men, 48 in all, Wáng-pei, and other women, eight in all, and six children, whom they brought into the city. I have had the prisoners examined strictly, and they have admitted their share in several acts of piracy. I have, in my turn, forwarded them to the provincial city to be tried and disposed of, and have at the same time given positive orders for the pursuit of the pirate chief, Chang-shih-wu-tsz, insisting upon his apprehension and surrender, that he may be brought to justice. In addition to this, as in duty bound, I make this communication to your Excellency, of the contents of which I hope you will inform yourself.

"A necessary communication, addressed to Mr. Bonham, by royal appointment Envoy of Great Britain, Governor of Hong-Kong, and Superintendent (of Trade), at the Five Ports.

"Tàukwang, 29th year, ninth moon, 11th day (26th of Oct. 1849). (Received 1st Nov. 1849.)"

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Exc. H. M.'s Plenipotentiary is pleased to give publicity to the subjoined correspondence with the Imperial High Commissioner, on the subject of the destruction of Shap-'ng-tsai's fleet by the successful operations of the *Columbine*, *Fury*, and *Phlegethon*, aided by a party of officers and men from H. M.'s ship *Hastings*.

Victoria, Hongkong, 14th Nov. 1849.

From His Exc. Mr. Bonham, to Sü, Imperial Commissioner.

Victoria, Hongkong, 6th Nov. 1849.

In my despatch of the 15th ult., respecting the destruction of the *Mayflower* by pirates, I repeated to your Excellency my determination to spare no vessels found to be engaged in piracy; that I had written all this before, and not once only; and that your Excellency would find there was no difference between my word and my deed. I have now the satisfaction to inform your Excellency that two steamers and a brig of H.M.'s service, which left this upon the 8th ult., returned to Hongkong upon the 1st November, and have reported the complete annihilation of the fleet of Shap-'ng-tsai. The circumstances are as follows:—

(Here follows a detailed narrative of the operations against the piratical fleet, as given in Commander Hay's official communication, published in a Government notification dated 1st November, from the diplomatic department.)

From what has been done at Tin-pak, Ping-hoi, and Fa-fung, in the last few weeks, your Excellency will perceive that I am sincere in my desire to give security to the merchant by the punishment of these pirates; and that a very small force of our navy is perfectly equal to the task of extermination. By their recent successes the outer waters will be almost entirely freed from these dangerous enemies; but, as there are still loud and frequent complaints of the unsafeness of the river, within and without the Bogue, I again declare my willingness to co-operate with your Excellency in the suppression of piracy there or elsewhere.

Accept the assurances, &c., S. G. Bonham.

From Sü, Imperial Commissioner, to his Exc. Mr. Bonham.

Sü, Imperial Commissioner, Governor-General of the Two Kwang, &c., in reply:—

I am in receipt of your despatch of the 22nd of the 9th moon (6th November), by which I am informed of the particulars of an attack made upon the pirates in the waters of Cochin-China, by the steam cruisers of your Excellency's nation, which, with the co-operation of the officers of Cochin-China, who cut off their retreat, had been enabled to burn almost the entire pirate fleet; no more than six vessels of the third and fourth class having made their escape. This will indeed gladden the hearts of all men. Although Shih-wu-tsz' (Shap-'ng-tsai) has for the time delayed (the blow of) the sword of punishment, now that he is as a fish in the bottom of the kettle, there will be, I imagine, no difficulty in apprehending him.

* Off the coast of Chinese Cochin China.

With reference to what your letter farther says, upon the insecurity of the river within and without the Bogue, a searching inquiry has shown, that the fishermen and boat population of the locality in question, when there is no great quantity of fish to be taken, seize the opportunity to thieve and to rob. It can hardly be said that this is never the case; but they certainly do not band their craft together in fleets. Besides, there is no parallel between the river within the Bogue, which is close at hand, and the sea-board of a foreign nation like Cochin-China. The admiral is stationed on the spot: and, as his cruisers are not few, and quite equal to the task of pursuit and capture, it is not worth while to impose labour so severe upon the naval force of your Excellency's nation.

Adverting to the English merchant-folks, who suffered from a storm off the Páng-hú (Pescadores), the compassionate attention shown them by the officers and gentry of these islands was no more than (what is required by) the common law, where any two nations are amicably blent together. The Chinese and foreigner are of one family; if either chance to be in extremity, it is the natural duty of the other to protect and succour him. Why then be at the pains of returning such abundance of thanks?*

I therefore reply; availing myself of the opportunity to wish that comfort may increase to your Excellency, in your activity and your repose.

A necessary communication, addressed to H. E. Mr. Bonham, H. B. M. Plenipotentiary, &c. &c. &c.

Táúkwáng, 29th year, 9th moon, 28th day (12th Nov. 1849). (Received 13th Nov.)

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

Mackean, Mrs. T. W. L., s. at Victoria, Oct. 30.
Morrieson, Mrs. William, s. (still born), Nov. 6.

DEATHS.

Brooks, wife of J. A. at Victoria, Nov. 1.
Butler, Asst. surg. Richard, at Chusan, on board H.M.'s brig *Arab*, Oct. 28.
Dallin, Mr. at Victoria, Nov. 20.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 11.—*Mary Bannatyne*, McKirdy, Sydney.—14. *Hydrabad*, Castle, Sydney.—15. *Maggie*, Davidson, Hobart Town; *Stately*, Grinder, Sydney.—19. *Jacatra*, Bays, Batavia.—24. *Braganza*, Lovett, Bombay.—26. *Santiago*, Redman, Batavia.—28. *Joshua Bates*, Stoddard, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Braganza*.—Mrs. Dent and 2 servants, Mrs. Jamieson, Messrs. Leolu, Pardoe, Rashbone, J. Balastier, Gerand, Garrett, and A. O. Meyer.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 3. *Fury*, Willcox, Bombay.—9. *Tartar*, Webber, New York; *Wm. Gibson*, White, London.—12. *Duke of Cornwall*, Whitehead, London.—15. *John Line*, Palmer, Madras.—16. *Orpheus*, Neill, ———.—18. *Albert Edward*, Stoddart, Cork.—22. *India*, Campbell, Bombay.—23. *Vancouver*, Fuller, New York.—27. *Arabia*, Davis, Sydney.—30. Steamer *Braganza*, Lovett, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Braganza*:—
For Madras.—Mrs. Dent and 2 servants.
For Southampton.—Messrs. A. Price, W. Potter, and G. E. Bruce.

COMMERCIAL.

Canton, Nov. 29, 1849.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight, 4s. 3½d. to 4s. 4d., on India Company's Accepted Bills, 218. Syce 7½ per cent. Mexican Dollars 1¼ per cent. Rupees 223.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to Great Britain are 3*l.* to 3*l.* 3s.

* Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary addressed the Imperial Commissioner on the 6th instant to thank his Excellency for the services rendered, by the officers and people of the Pescadores to the shipwrecked crew of the *Sarah Trotman*.

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LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

At a monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on the 22nd November, the following report was read from the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, respecting nine silver coins presented by Mr. A. F. Bellasis, C.S., at the Society's meeting on the 20th September: "The nine old Hindu coins sent me for examination are those of Máha Kshatrapa Swámi Rudra Sáha, son of Máha Kshatrapa Swámi Rudra Dama, the 12th and last of the regal satraps of Saurashtra, mentioned in the *Journal* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Some of them are dated 390, which, if with Mr. Prinsep we suppose to be the era of Buddha, gives us B.C. 153. The coins before presented to the Society were mostly of an earlier date, but there were none of this reign in those found at Jooneer."

The Rev. J. Murray Mitchell read a paper, entitled, "Results of recent Investigations of the Religion of the *Vedas*." Mr. Mitchell stated that the object of the paper was to present a summary of the chief results of the more recent researches of the leading Orientalists of Germany, in connection with the *Vedas*, particularly of Professor Lassen and Dr. Rudolph Roth, who are probably the highest living authorities on this important subject. The Sanskrit term for God (*devas*) is derived from *div* or *dyu*, 'to shine,' and the fundamental idea of the Deity in the *Vedas* is drawn from the bright shining sky and its varied phenomena: essentially, the religion of the ancient Hindus was nature-worship. This chief god of the *Vedas* is Indra, the god of the sky; next is Varuna, whose position and attributes, however, are very different from those ascribed to him in the later mythology of India; next is Agni, the god of fire. The sun is also much worshipped; but not the moon, and scarcely the planets. The *Vedas*, however, exhibit clear traces of another type of religion, the offspring, not of a simple contemplation of nature, but of reflection. Thus the god Brihaspati (erroneously identified by the later Brahmans with the planet Jupiter) is the personification, not, like the elder gods, of some outward object, but of devotion: he is the "lord of prayer." Brahma never was a deity of the people; he was the product of a Brahmanical thought, speculating on a creator. Vishnu is quite an inferior deity of the *Vedas*; he is the god of the shining firmament. Shiva is not mentioned in the *Vedas* at all; nor is Rudra, originally the same as he. The *Vedas* contain no system, properly so called; they never classify or define the objects of worship. This was afterwards done by commentators, who have often greatly misunderstood the old religion. Of those Pantheistic views of God which have ruled so widely and so long in India, we find indications only in a very few of the latest hymns of the *Vedas*. Of the Avataras, or incarnations of Vishnu, there is no trace in the *Vedas*. There would seem to have been originally only two in number. The idea of them apparently arose, not among the Brahmans, but the warlike Kshatriyas.

Capt. Kittoe has addressed the Society to solicit the Society's assistance in supplying him with fac-similes or impressions of inscriptions in ancient Sanscrit type. The Pali of the pillars and rocks, Capt. Kittoe concludes, from his present investigations, to be the parent alphabet from which all the rest have sprung; the changes have been very gradual, more particularly on the western side of India. He further states that he is now engaged in transcribing numerous inscriptions, which are at the same time being translated into English by able scholars at Benares, and he proposes preparing a great table of comparative alphabets, in (as far as possible) chronological order, which he expects to prove useful in finding approximate dates to temples and caves, &c. This rule he has already applied, and found correct.

The *Calcutta Review* for September has an article upon the subject of "Canals of Irrigation in the North-West Provinces," detailing, from a mass of valuable canal literature, what the British Government has done, and what it proposes to do, for the extension of irrigation throughout those provinces.

Preliminary to this, however, the writer has traced the history of the Mogul canals, which maintained a system of irrigation, more or less efficient, for about four centuries.

The first Indian canal dates from the reign of Feroze Toghlak, whose works of utility, ornament, and benevolence, keep his name in deserved remembrance. The position of the head and source of supply of Feroze's canal are matters of some doubt. The testimony of historians and uniform tradition would lead to the belief that the supply was drawn from the Jumna at its debouchement from the Sewalik Hills; but a document, hitherto unknown, obtained from Lieut. S. A. Abbott from Abdul Saiwad and Abdul Mustakim, Pirzadas of Dhatrat, in the district of Khythul, tends to prove that Feroze drew his canal from the Chetang Nala, one of the drainage lines from the Sub-Himalayas west of the Jumna. This document is a *sunnud* of the great Akbar, dated in 1568, which states that the Chetang Nuddi, by which Feroze Shah, 210 years before, brought water from the nalas and drains in the vicinity of Sudhowra, at the foot of the hills, to Hansi and Hissar, had, in the course of time, become so choked, that, for the last 100 years, the waters had not flowed beyond Khythul, and thence to Hissar the bed was scarcely discernible; that, in consequence, the emperor had issued his *firman* the preceding year (1567) that the waters of the nalas and streams at the foot of the hills at Khirzabad (near the present Delhi Canal head), which were collected in the Sombe river, and flowed into the Jumna, be brought by a deep and wide canal into the Chetang Nuddi, and that the canal be excavated deeper and wider than formerly, so that all the water might be available at Hansi and Hissar the ensuing year, 1568. It would therefore appear that, whilst Feroze constructed in 1351 the first Indian canal, drawing an intermittent supply from the Chetang, it was to Akbar that the country west of the Jumna was indebted for a perennial stream drawn from that river.

The notices of the Western Jumna canals to the time of Akbar are brief and imperfect. In the reign of Shah Jehan new works were undertaken and completed with characteristic magnificence. To afford an abundant supply of water to his new capital of Shahjehanabad, he projected the Delhi Canal, and in Ali Murdan Khan he found an agent admirably qualified to execute his plans. Ali Murdan's first line parted from Feroze's canal at Madlonda, and pursuing a southerly course to Kerana, there entered an extensive natural hollow, the head of a great drainage line, and following that, in a highly embanked channel, as far as Gohana, it turned thence to the south-east, by Intoula, and, nearly on the existing line, entered Delhi. The embankments having given way, and the inefficiency of this line being demonstrated, an entirely new line was excavated from Rahr to Intoula, traversing the anticlinal ridge, or natural water-shed of the country, until it reached the vicinity of Bowana. Between this point and the city of Delhi very low land intervenes, which rendered embankments and an aqueduct necessary. Clearing the low land, the canal wound along the base of the Aravulli Hills, and, at a favourable point, boldly crossed this ridge by a channel cut through the solid rock. It then flowed through the city in a masonry bed, throwing off on both sides innumerable minor streams. The immense number of old water-courses along the whole line of the Delhi Canal show to how great an extent the agriculture of the country is benefited by its existence. For about a century and a quarter after its original construction in 1626, the Delhi Canal continued efficient; it became extinct in 1753. The canal of Feroze had ceased to flow in Hurriana about 1707, and at Suffidan about 1740; so that the Mogul canals became practically extinct nearly in the middle of the eighteenth century.

In common with the Delhi branch, the construction of the Eastern Jumna, or Doab, Canal, is ordinarily attributed to Ali Murdan Khan. Its head was established immediately under the Sub-Himalayan or Sewalik Hills, and passing by the hunting-palace of Shah Jehan, it entered the bed of the Raipur Nala, and carried thence in an excavated channel across the Intunwala and Nowgong mountain-torrents, it was thrown into a low ravine, near the town of Behut, which it followed until it reached the bed of the Muskarra river, near the village of Kulsia. Entering there upon the high land, the canal was carried past Saharunpur, Rampur, Jellalabad, Shamli, and other large towns, until it descended again into the valley of the Jumna, and fell into the river nearly opposite Delhi.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson has published at Bombay a curious treatise on the aboriginal inhabitants of India, in which he has enumerated at least twenty savage races, but little known, resident in or near the island of Bombay. Amongst them are the Waralis, the Katodis, the Nagakadeas, and the Kolis.

The Waralis were first met with in the year 1834. They were found in great numbers round the Portuguese settlement of Damaun, and in the solitary places adjoining. Their hair was black and lank; their bodies were smeared with oil, and perfectly naked; their appearance was wild and savage. They had no connection with the Brahmins, and knew nothing of the Hindu religion. Their villages are never permanent, and they have no fixed abiding place or trace of a home: they move about the jungles as fancy, caprice, or necessity requires. When they need what they cannot procure in the woods, they cut a few bamboos, bring them for sale, and purchase with the price all that is desired. Waghia, the Lord of Tigers, is the only deity they recognize or worship. He is represented by a stone smeared with red lead and ghee. He has offerings of chickens

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and broken coco-nuts made to him. They have scarcely any conception of an hereafter. They are not without intelligence, and seemed not unwilling to learn.

The Katodis are principally found in the Northern Konkan. They have no settlements of their own, but live as outcasts near the villages. They eat almost anything, excepting the brown-faced monkey, which they believe to have a human soul; rats, lizards, and snakes, are amongst the commonest of their dainties. They are as debased and improvident as they are rude and ignorant. They are nearly all drunkards, and will pawn the last rag they possess for intoxicating liquor. They are said to be given to robbery and plunder, and the repute of their magical powers spreads alarm amongst the native population. Like the Waralis, they know nothing of futurity, and scarcely have anything deserving the name of worship; the deities of both are spirits of evil.

The Nagakadeas are chiefly found in Goozerat. They are a source of much terror and annoyance to all around them, and are hunted down, hanged, or shot, wherever they can be reached. They worship, like the Waralis, the god of tigers, and, in addition, a female fiend, who is believed to destroy all who neglect or desert her. The parent or eldest son is the priest of each family. Unlimited polygamy is indulged in. They have no education whatever, and are much given to drink.

The Koli or Kuli tribes consist of betwixt twenty and thirty castes: there are supposed to be above ten thousand of them dwelling in the island of Bombay. They are some steps above the other aborigines in civilization. Their religion is a corrupt variety of Hinduism, and they seem as little discriminating in their spiritual as the Katodis are in their bodily food. They are a strong; robust, and turbulent race, much addicted to plunder.

At the meeting of the Institute of British Architects, on the 7th January, a paper of much interest, on "The Architecture of India," was read by Mr. James Fergusson, in which its distinguishing features were developed and subjected to criticism. In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. Tite noticed the resemblance (though somewhat distant) between the specimens of ancient Hindu architecture extant in Java and the architectural remains to be found in Yucatan and other parts of Mexico, and it was the general opinion of the meeting that the subject, in its philological and ethnographical relations, deserved investigation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The pay and allowances of a brigade major depend upon particular circumstances.

Company's officers do not receive additional pay for brevet rank.

The term *creole* is used in the West Indies and South America, and is applied to persons of mixed blood.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, January 22, 1850.

THE Legislative Council of British India has of late been active beyond all precedent. During a very short period of time, drafts of various Acts have been published (having passed a preliminary stage), which, if they acquire the force of laws, will prove of great importance to the well-government of that now vast empire. Some of these measures have attracted a good deal of notice, and been subjected to criticism in the Indian journals, which, *pro hác vice*, fulfil the functions of an opposition party at home; indeed, it is avowedly with the view of testing the opinions of the public in India respecting these projects of legislation that the drafts are officially published.

One of the most remarkable is that which proposes to abolish the exemption of British subjects from the jurisdiction of the East-India Company's Criminal Courts in the Mofussil, being the complement of the Act of 1836 (stigmatized as the "Black Act"), and the Acts of 1839 and 1843, which made them subject to the Company's Civil Courts. The slight resistance now offered to this extension of the power of the Company's Courts, compared with the storm of opposition raised by the Act of 1836,—though the latter was far more inoffensive, since it was confined to civil process, and excluded the Moonsiffs' Courts from jurisdiction over Europeans,—is a convincing proof of the unreasonableness of that opposition, which originated in a despicable party spirit, and a vindictive feeling towards a particular individual. The injustice, as well as invidiousness, of keeping up one set of Courts for Europeans and another for natives, is broad and obvious. If the Mofussil Courts are not good enough for the former, they are too bad for the latter, and the most effectual mode of discovering and correcting their defects is, as Mr. Macaulay remarked, to make both classes amenable to them. The absurd consequences to which the distinction has led may be seen from the following incident, which occurred at Meerut, and is supposed to have originated, or at least hastened, the present Act:—

"A youth was brought up before the Criminal Court on a charge of having altered a bill from 4 to 40 Rs. After the preliminary investigations had been completed, it was discovered that he was a British subject, and it became necessary to transfer the cognizance of the case to the Supreme Court in Calcutta, and this led to the summoning of the banker at Allyghur who cashed the draft, of the half-dozen individuals through whose hands it passed before it reached Meerut, of the deputy-collector and his head-clerk, and of several other persons, to Calcutta, a thousand miles distant, to give evidence in this magnificent forgery case."

This anomaly will now cease. All persons throughout the Company's territories (beyond the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay) will be henceforth subject to the magistrates and Criminal Courts of the Company, and liable to punishment for any offence, according to the Regulations and Acts in force; save that no natural-born subject of her Majesty, born in Europe, can be punished capitally by any such Court or magistrate.

The objections urged against the removal of this exemption rest entirely upon the ground we have referred to, the inefficiency of the Mofussil Courts,—for the argument of a Madras journal, that it is "part of a systematic and insidious design for the virtual subversion and final abolition of the functions of the Supreme Courts," scarcely deserves an answer. The system of criminal law in the interior is alleged to be bad; the magistracy is, in some cases, intrusted to civilians of immature age; the judges are not well instructed in the great principles of law, and perjury and forgery are said to flourish in the Company's Courts. These are, however, reasons for improving and purifying the system, not for exempting one class and not the other from its operations. With regard to the last-mentioned point, however, the Criminal Courts labour under the same difficulty in respect to evidence, oral and documentary. "We could point out an instance," observes the *Friend of India*, "in which more than 5,000*l.* has been paid for evidence in the Supreme Court within the last four years."

The journal just named, of the 6th of December, in an excellent paper, in which the whole subject is examined and discussed with great fairness and force of argument, observes:—

"The only question to be solved is that of justice and equity. We must confess that we are unable to perceive the justice of giving to Europeans all the privileges of the natives of the soil, and at the same time of relieving them from the responsibilities attached to those privileges. As long as they were considered interlopers, and resided in India only on sufferance, there was reason in exempting them from the liabilities of the native population. But when they

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became connected with the government by the same ties, and to the same extent, as the natives of the country, it became necessary that both classes should be equally protected from injury by being placed under the same supervision, and by having justice dealt to them on the 'same terms.' Even if it be admitted that justice is better administered in Calcutta than in the interior, this only appears to place in a more prominent light the invidiousness of giving a superior administration to a privileged class, and leaving the natives of the soil to the mercy of a less perfect administration."

Another Act proposes to establish trial by jury throughout British India, whereby every person who, at the time of his committal for trial by a sessions judge, shall claim to be tried by a jury, will be entitled to that form of trial. The manner in which juries are to be provided and appointed is as follows: All persons of reputed intelligence and respectability, between the ages of twenty-five and fifty years, are declared qualified to serve on juries, and, with certain exceptions, are liable to serve as jurymen. When a jury trial is to be had, five persons are to be chosen by lot from those who attend the sessions on their summons, and any deficiency in the required number is to be supplied by the judge *de circumstantibus*, or otherwise. Both prosecutor and prisoner may object to a juryman for cause, on the validity of which objection the judge is to decide. He is to appoint the foreman of the jury; he is to put such questions to the witnesses as may be suggested by the jury; at the close of the trial, he is to sum up and explain the evidence to the jury, of whose verdict (to be determined by the majority) he is to declare his approval or disapproval; in the latter event, the judge is to refer the case to the Nizamut or Foujdaree Adawlut.

It will be perceived that the scheme, which, we believe, has been in practice in some parts of British India, combines the principles of our jury system with those of the Hindu punchayet. Its simplicity and fairness, and its obvious analogy to their own system, will probably recommend it to the people of India.

A third Act, worthy of notice, under the guise of proclaiming and extending the liberal principle, that no man shall be deprived of rights or property by reason of any change in his religious opinions, throws a very necessary protection around converts to Christianity, and arms the Courts of law with power to prevent those tyrannical assumptions of authority, on the part of the Hindu heads of sects, whereby severe civil disabilities are inflicted upon those of their countrymen who, in renouncing their creed, violate the laws of caste. This, we apprehend, will, at least, be the practical effect of the law, and if so, it is, perhaps, the most important of the three we have enumerated. It appears by the last accounts from Calcutta that the "orthodox" Hindus of that city so understand the law, and have determined to petition Parliament against it.

THE subject of emigration to our colonies has acquired an additional degree of interest, now that the benevolent project started by Mr. Sidney Herbert, and well supported by a band of noble coadjutors, has a fair prospect of realization, namely, a fund for promoting the transfer of our distressed needlewomen from a state of abject penury, humiliating dependence, and incipient disease, at home, to health, freedom, and comparative comfort abroad. The scheme, in its conception, is a happy one; it combines the immediate and effectual relief of these females, many of whom are of reputable families, with the public objects of diminishing the glut of the home population, and making a large accession to the colonial communities of precisely that class of settlers they are most in need of. The only danger lies in the mode of working out the scheme, which demands much care and caution, and a vigilant supervision, to counteract causes that would nullify it altogether, and even generate greater evils than it cured.

The care of framing what may be termed the machinery of the project was confided to a sub-committee, who have just made a report upon the subject, which is distributed under the following heads: "1. The proper selection of emigrants; 2. The most effectual mode of protecting the emigrants during their transit to the colonies; 3. The aid and protection to be insured to them on landing; and, 4. The cost of their outfit and passage."

Under the first head, the sub-committee justly lay it down, as a conclusion drawn from experience and the best evidence, that it is of vital importance to the success of the undertaking that those persons only should be selected for emigration whose characters for morality and industrial habits will bear the strictest scrutiny.

The following are the recommendations which the sub-committee offer under this head:—

"1. The candidates for emigration should not exceed thirty-five years of age.

"2. They should be entirely free from any mental or bodily defect likely to impair their usefulness as settlers.

"3. They should have had the small-pox or have been vaccinated.

"4. Their characters for industry and morality should be satisfactory; and it is desirable that they should read and write.

"5. They should have been accustomed to washing and cooking, or have had some experience in domestic service, as housemaids or nurses."

It is proposed, in order that the characters and habits of the candidates for emigration may undergo a still further test, that a probationary-house should be established, capable of accommodating about fifty females, wherein they might reside for a short period prior to their embarkation.

Under the second head, which is an all-important one, the sub-committee conclude that the best description of protection which can be afforded to young females during their passage to the colonies will be on board the Government emigration ships, in which the strictest discipline is maintained, and where the emigrants are generally benefited by the surveillance of a clergyman or a schoolmaster; and where this mode of transit cannot be obtained, they advise that the females should be sent out in small parties on board free emigrant ships, with a view of securing to them that protection which the presence of married couples and families, interested in the maintenance of order and decency, would, to a certain degree, afford.

The third object is happily secured by the resolution of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to place at the disposal of the sub-committee the machinery already established in our colonies for securing to the new comers the same protection, aid, and guidance which they are in the habit of affording to parties who emigrate under their own direction.

"On reaching the colonies, the emigrants will be received by Government officers, who will be instructed to give them all the assistance and advice they may require, as to the rate of wages, the places where employment may be most readily obtained, and other similar points. They will also be received in barracks, and rationed for a limited period, should any delay inevitably occur in securing employment for them."

The cost of outfit and passage will be provided, either wholly or in part, according to the means of the applicant, by the Fund.

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These recommendations of the sub-committee were approved and adopted, and the donations having already reached a considerable sum, the scheme may now be considered to be in operation; and we indulge a very sanguine hope that the plan, in its public as well as its private effects, —in infusing pure and wholesome blood into the colonial societies, whilst redeeming the helpless from misery, disease, and perhaps vice,—will prove an instrument of extensive good; and those, whose benevolence does not lack the means of exercise, cannot, in our opinion, employ those means to better purpose than by contributing their aid to the "Fund for Promoting Female Emigration."

We find that Capt Da Costa, who had been engaged in a gambling transaction with Major Cooke, for which and its incidents the latter officer was dismissed the army, has been likewise brought before a court-martial, and being found guilty of "unofficerlike conduct," in having played at cards with Major Cooke for large stakes and bets, in the course of which he won from that officer Rs. 26,000, "such conduct being in direct disobedience of repeated General Orders prohibiting gambling in the army," has been degraded to the bottom of the list of captains of his regiment. Gambling is thus placed in the category of military offences in the Indian Army.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA.

A special general meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on the 17th January, to take into consideration whether any course be open whereby an enlarged commercial intercourse with India can be promoted, and especially an increased supply of cotton be obtained. Mr. T. Bazley, president of the Chamber, occupied the chair. The proceedings were opened by the president, and the following resolutions were proposed by Mr. Henry Ashworth, seconded by Mr. Lewis Williams, and supported by the Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, M.P., Mr. John Bright, Mr. William Brown, Mr. James Kershaw, M.P., and Mr. W. P. Clarke, and were unanimously adopted:—

"1. That the fact of the continued dependence of the great industry of this district for the supply of its raw material, mainly from a single source, calls for the serious consideration of all who are interested in the security and prosperity of the cotton trade.

"2. That notwithstanding the many proofs that the climate and soil of large portions of British India are well suited to the growth of cotton, and the many and costly experiments made by the East-India Company to promote its growth within the territories subjected to their rule, this Chamber is reluctantly compelled to believe that up to this time no sensible progress has been made towards procuring for the manufacturers of the United Kingdom a supply of cotton the produce of British India, and that proof is altogether wanting to show that efforts hitherto made by the East-India Company have resulted in any increase in the production of cotton in India.

"3. That this Chamber is led to believe that the economical condition of many parts of India is unfavourable to the extension and permanence of that industry without which large and steady exports of cotton to this country cannot reasonably be looked for, and that it is essential to the security and well being both of India and of the cotton trade of England that a searching investigation be instituted into the causes which have so long baffled the efforts which have been made to stimulate the growth of cotton in India.

"4. That this Chamber, contemplating the early expiration of the East-India Company's Charter, is of opinion that a special commission of inquiry should be sent forthwith to India to examine into the condition of the country, especially within the presidencies of Bombay and Madras, with a view to ascertain what are the obstacles to the growth of cotton, and to the extension and permanence of a profitable industry in the cultivation of the soil; and the Chamber is also of opinion, that the report of such a commission would furnish invaluable information to the Legislature and the public before the consideration of the future government of India is again brought before Parliament.

"5. That the directors of the Chamber be requested to prepare a petition for presentation to the House of Commons, and a memorial to Lord J. Russell, urging the appointment of such a commission of inquiry; and to take such steps as to them may seem desirable to obtain the co-operation of all parties concerned in the cotton trade in the promotion of this important object."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Royal Asiatic Society.—At a meeting of this society, on the 19th January, the Earl of Ellesmere, the president, in the chair, Major Rawlinson read a paper of extraordinary interest upon the Assyrian inscriptions at Nimrud, Kouyunjik (or Nineveh), and Khorsabad, which, it appears, contain a copious collection of historical data, anterior and subsequent to the date of Sardanapalus, as well as genealogical lists of the kings of his dynasty. Major Rawlinson read translations of some of these inscriptions, one of which was a minute chronicle, by the son and immediate successor of Sardanapalus, of the political and military events of his reign, extending to thirty years, detailing his various expeditions, conquests, &c., year by year. Many of these events synchronize with the historical records in the Bible —some of the names are identical—and the narrative throws a strong light upon the history, antiquities, and religion of Babylonia, Aramæa, Persia, Tyre, Sidon, and Egypt. The inscriptions of different obelisks mutually assist each other, and in one of them there is a reference to the colossal bull, and to the object which it was intended to commemorate. Major Rawlinson expressed the firmest confidence in the truth of his system of decipherment, and in the accuracy of his renderings, which their internal evidence justifies; and, in reply to an inquiry, he stated that the language was decidedly of the family called Semitic, the pronouns, verbal affixes, and other grammatical peculiarities, being nearly the same as in the Hebrew and Chaldee. The discoveries of Major Rawlinson may be considered as a gigantic step towards the recovery of the lost history of an empire, closely connected with that of the Jews, and as affording an irrefragable testimony to the truthfulness of the Sacred Records. Major Rawlinson offered to resume and continue his revelations at future meetings of the Society, which Lord Ellesmere, in the name of the Society, requested him to do. At the close of the meeting he read a letter from Mr. Layard, which he had just received, announcing further discoveries by that gentleman, now occupied at the scene of his former successful labours. The meeting was very numerous; the Marquess of Lansdowne and many persons of rank were present.

The late Lieut. Waghorn was born at Chatham in the year 1800. At twelve years of age he was appointed a midshipman in the Royal Navy, and sixteen days before he had attained seventeen he passed in navigation for lieutenant, the youngest midshipman that had ever done so. In 1817 he was paid off, and went third mate of a free-trader to Calcutta. Returning home in 1819, he got appointed to the Bengal Marine (pilot service), where he served till 1824, when he volunteered for the Arracan war, and received the command of the East-India Company's cutter *Matchless*, and a division of gun-boats, in connection with that army and flotilla. He was five times engaged, and saw much service by land and sea, and was once wounded in the right thigh. He returned to Calcutta in 1827, having received the thanks of all the authorities, with a constitution then undermined by the fever of Arracan; but from his indomitable perseverance Lieut. Waghorn rallied to the great project he had secretly at heart,—namely, a steam communication between our eastern possessions and England. He communicated his plan to the officials, including the then Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, Mr. C. Lushington, now M.P. for Westminster, through whom he brought home letters from Lord Combermere, then President in Council (Earl Amherst, Governor-General, being on a tour in Upper India), for the East-India Company, in London, as a fit and proper person to open steam navigation with India, *via* the Cape of Good Hope. On his arrival in England, Lieut. Waghorn advocated this object in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, &c., as he had previously done at Madras, the Mauritius, the Cape, and St. Helena. But the Post-office, at that time, was opposed to ocean steam navigation; and so were the East-India Directors, except Mr. Loch. However, in Oct. 1829, Lieut. Waghorn was called on by Lord Ellenborough (President of the India Board) and Mr. Loch (Chairman of the Court of Directors) to go to India, through Egypt, with despatches for Sir J. Malcolm, Governor of Bombay, and to report upon the practicability of the Red Sea navigation for the overland route. On that trip he got to Alexandria in twenty-six days; and so rapidly was his journey to Trieste accomplished (nine days and a half through five kingdoms), that an inquiry was then made by the Foreign Office respecting it. Lieut. Waghorn's orders were to join the *Enterprise*, first steamer from England to India, at Suez, on the 6th of December, 1829. Owing to an accident she did not appear, and as he had important Government despatches, Lieut. Waghorn had no resource except to return to England, or go on in an open boat down the Red Sea. He preferred the latter as a matter of duty, and sailed down the centre of that sea without chart or compass, the north star being his guide by night and the

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sun by day. He arrived at Juddah, 620 miles, in six and a half days, and there first learned that the *Enterprise* steamer had broken her machinery on her way from Bengal to Bombay, and was not coming. From what Lieut. Waghorn observed in this trip, he felt convinced that, for every purpose of interest, politically and commercially, between England and the East, this was the route, and with ardour, perseverance, and firmness, he worked it to completion. Unaided (except by the assistance of the Bombay Steam Company), he built the eight halting-places on the Desert between Cairo and Suez, the three hotels established above them (in which luxuries are provided and stored for the passing travellers), and rendered that hitherto waste the wonder of every traveller. When Lieut. Waghorn left Egypt in 1841, he had established English carriages, vans, and horses, for the passengers' conveyance across the Desert (instead of camels), and placed small steamers from England on the Nile and the canal of Alexandria. The "Overland Mails" to and from India for two years (from 1831 to 1834) were worked by himself; and he summed up his labours by carrying letters to England from Bombay in forty-seven days, in February, 1834, without any steam from Alexandria to London. In 1847, Lieut. Waghorn showed that England possessed another way to India as well as the route through France, the gallant officer having in the winter of that year effected a saving of thirteen days in the journey *via* Trieste. He, moreover, explored a mail route through the Papal State, *via* Ancona, between England and India; and another route by way of Genoa. Each of these routes is now open (Trieste, Genoa, or Ancona) for such purpose whenever Government may think proper to order mails to and fro between England and India by either.—*Times.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 4. *Robert Pulsford*, King, Bengal; *John Moore*, Withycombe, Bombay.—5. *Champion*, Morrish, New South Wales; *Jane Greene*, Harrison, Mauritius; *Francis Ridley*, Hudson; *Diana*, Pugh, and *John Brewer*, Brown, Bengal; *New Express*, Ware, Ceylon.—7. *Ruby*, Ellerby, and *Lord Wm. Bentinck*, Allan, Manilla; *Essex*, Roxby, and *Cassiopea*, Harmer, Mauritius; *Cassibelanus*, Armstrong; *Paradise*, Clare, and *Fairy Queen*, Richardson, Bengal; *Penelope*, Seadden, Madras.—8. *Ratcliffe*, Phillipson, Bengal.—9. *Symmetry*, Richardson, Ceylon.—11. *Java*, Gilbert, Bombay; *Hudson*, Fewson, Maulmain; *Eliza Moore*, Ashbridge, Hong-Kong.—14. *Louisa Munro*, Harding, Mauritius.—15. *Tory*, Nunn, Cuddalore.—21. *Duke of Richmond*, Barclay, Mauritius; *Seringapatam*, Pecket, Madras.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per steamer Ripon, JAN. 25.—Col. and Mrs. Western, 3 children and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Hough, Mrs. Stevens, infant, and servant, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Watts, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. M'Donald, Mr. Egerton, Mr. Christian, Mr. Brown, Capt. Denison, Capt. Hamilton, Mr. Boldero, J. Davy, — Clare, Mrs. Howorth, 5 children and 2 servants; Dr. Ludlow, Mr. Taylor, Capt. Damergue, Dr. Lawrence, Sir J. and Lady Tennant, Sir W. and Lady Gomm, Col. Yates and 5 servants, Miss Armitage, Mr. Sedley, Mons. Rossi, Madame Rossi, infant, and servant; Mr. Henna, Lieut. Pilkington, Mr. Venn, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, infant, and servant; Mr. Potter, Mr. Pryce, Lieut. Bythesea, R.N.; Mr. Machelson, Senor Montenezro, Mr. Cramer, Mrs. Shaw, Lieut. Sydenham, 78th; Mr. Rainy, Mr. Freud, Mr. Kennibal, Senior Otayza, jun.; Dr. Bainfather, Capt. Fenwick, Mrs. Schubert, Mrs. Robins and child.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—JAN. 6. *Osborne*, Couper, Cape; *Favourite*, Alexander, Port Phillip; *Toronto*, Wilburn, Madras; *British Empire*, Mertyne, Calcutta; *Diadem*, Caithness, St. Ubes and Cape; *Mary Sparks*, Graham, Bombay; *Orator*, Homan, Calcutta; *Arno*, Munden, Algoa Bay; *Bolivar*, Young (from Shields), Cape; *Richard Cobden*, Archibald (from Hartlepool), Ceylon; *William Carey*, Tosh, Cape.—2. *Isabella Leith*, Robertson (from Newcastle), Cape.—5. *Fanny*, Tidey, Mauritius; *Lioness*, Ramsden, Algoa Bay.—7. *Norton*, Mathew, Aden; *Hindostan*, Pook, Bombay; *John Edward*, Tidman, Calcutta; *Margaret West*, Bauman, Batavia.—8. *Taglioni*, Jolliffe, Adelaide; *Prince of Wales*, Wilson, Launceston.—13. *Blue Belle*, Wilson, Algoa Bay; *Mountain Maid*, Wishart, Cape; *Heroine*, Crighton, Algoa Bay.—12. *Labuan*, Scott, New South Wales.—17. *Rether*, Morris, Cape; *Sisters*, Smith, Galle and Maulmain; *Edward*, Robertson, Port Natal and Bombay.—18. *Lady Bute*, M'Kinlay, Calcutta; *Josephine*, Leader, Bombay.

From LIVERPOOL.—JAN. 3. *Goliah*, Slater, Bombay.—9. *Aden*, Smith, Hong Kong; *Robert*, Cavaverch, Singapore; *Gambia*, Anderson, Calcutta; *Gunga*, Throwell, Madras.—10. *George Buckham*, Matches, Batavia.—12. *William Carey*, Emment, and *Amathea*, Wilson, Calcutta.—13. *Ursula*, Cragg, Bombay.—14. *Frederick Boehm*, Woller, Singapore.—15. *Ariel*, Payne, Cape and Calcutta.—15. *Eleanora*, Todhunter, Batavia and Singapore.—16. *Patriot Queen*, Roddock, Calcutta; *Elizabeth Moore*, Patricksen, Singapore; *Yrurachat*, De Corthina, Manila; *Junior*, Sowthion, Singapore; *Zion's Hope*, Parker, Calcutta.

From BRISTOL.—JAN. 10. *Eliza Francis*, Allen, Port Phillip and Adelaide.

From SHIELDS.—JAN. 7. *Stephen*, Surman, Hong Kong.

From LEITH.—JAN. 17. *Alexander Harvey*, Smith, Adelaide.

From PLYMOUTH.—DEC. 31. *Eliza Caroline*, Williams, Port Phillip.—JAN. 2. *Euphrosyne*, Barras, Hong Kong.—6. *Julindur*, Burn, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney.—7. *Arabian*, McLeod, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—6. *Chebar*, Grayson, Bombay.

From PORTSMOUTH.—JAN. 6. *Bangalore*, Morgan, Moreton Bay.

From the CLYDE.—JAN. 6. *Cadet*, Aitchinson, Adelaide.—16. *Asia*, Watt, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Indus* from SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 20, to proceed per steamer *Haddington*, from SUEZ.

For MALTA.—Mr. Maxse.

For ADEN.—Mrs. and Miss Watson, Miss Watson, jun.; Mr. G. G. Karr, Capt. and Mrs. Dickson, Mr. E. Williams, Mr. Way, Mr. J. Hicks, Miss Richardson, Mr. Preston, Mr. Brown, Lieut. W. de Vitery.

For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Yulloch, Mr. W. B. Buckle and servant; Mr. E. Stone; Maj. Hay, Mr. H. Inglis, Mr. R. Chapman, Mr. J. M. Wells, Mr. G. Manson, Mr. Pollock, Mr. G. Westmacott, Mr. McKinnon, Mr. Brightman, Mr. L. D. Parsons, Mr. Grant, Lieut. W. Harris, Mr. C. L. Leresche, Mr. Nowell, Mr. Parker, Mr. Agabeg, Mr. Tomkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Haworth, Mr. Pogson, Mr. A. Houston, Mr. F. Conyshn, and servant, Mr. Cushing, Mr. Paul, Mr. W. H. Lumsden.

For MADRAS.—Mrs. McCally, Miss Warwick, Miss McCally, Miss P. McCally and two children, Mr. H. Dakyne, Mr. C. Weston, Mr. O. Smithers, Mr. J. Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Monckton, Mr. C. Cazenove, Mr. H. C. Hey, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. Gibbs, Capt. Cotter, Mrs. Cotter, Mr. J. H. Burnes, Mr. G. Harcourt, Mr. J. Crawford, Miss Hicks, Miss E. H. Wood, Miss E. J. Price.

For CEYLON.—Rev. and Mrs. H. Von Dodelzen, Miss Hoblyn, Lieut. col. Milman, Ens. Savage, Mr. R. W. Keate, Asst. surg. Rambant, Mr. S. J. Spyers, Lieut. Hays, Mrs. Bayley.

For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Hulme, Miss Hulme.

For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Cramer, Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CHRISTOPHER, the wife of the Rev. Alfred M. W. late Principal of the Martinière College at Calcutta, s. at Richmond, Surrey, Jan. 13.

COX, the wife of Henry M. of Mecklenburgh square, d. (still-born) Jan. 14.

EVEREST, the lady of lieut. col. d. (still-born) at Lovell-hill, Winkfield, Jan. 11.

GARRETT, the wife of H. H. Indian Navy, d. at Greenwich, Jan. 14.

LAKE, the wife of Capt. A. Madras Engineers, d. Jan. 14.

MASTERMAN, the lady of Edward, d. Jan. 10.

MAY, the wife of George, of Calcutta, d. at Warminster, Jan. 16.

MELVILL, the wife of J. C. jun. d. at Hampstead, Jan. 16.

TREVOR, the lady of E. T. Bengal Civil service, s. in York street, Portman square, Jan. 13.

MARRIAGES.

CHESTER, G. Hon. E. I. Co.'s Madras establishment, to Maria C. d. of R. Hicks, at St. Peter's, Eton-square, Jan. 12.

COTTER, Capt. G. S. Madras art. to Katherine, d. of the late Abraham Mann, at Camberwell, Jan. 14.

KITSON, Capt. J. 45th Madras N.I. to Mary E. d. of the Rev. T. Kitson, at St. Mary's Church, Devon, Jan. 10.

MAINWARING, Capt. H. G. Bengal inf., to Frances I. d. of the late J. Kelk, at All Saints Church, St. John's Wood, Jan. 15.

NEWBOLD, Rev. A. G., B.A., to Elizabeth, d. of the late Peter Watson, of Calcutta, at the church of St. Stephen the Martyr, Avenue-road, Regent's-park, Jan. 10.

NICOLLS, Capt. F. H., 4th drag. guards, s. of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B. to Ellen, d. of J. H. Hill, at Mansfield, Jan. 11.

SUGDEN, Charles, L. 39th Madras N.I. to Mary C. H. d. of the late Rev. J. C. Wright, at Bath, Jan 1.

TWINING, Richard, jun. to Hannah, d. of the late Rev. Henry North, at the church of St. Bartholomew-the-less, Jan. 8.

DEATHS.

BROOKS, Robert, formerly of the Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Buckingham-street, Adelphi, aged 66, Jan. 10.

DE HAVILAND, Emilia, relict of Sir Peter at Guernsey, aged 99, Jan. 15.

EDWARDS, Capt. R., late commander of the ship *Framjee Cowarjee*, on his passage from Calcutta to Singapore, Oct. 2.

FARRER, Penelope, widow of the late Capt. William W., Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Lee-terrace, Blackheath, aged 84, Jan. 5.

FRITH, John G. s. of R. Frith, of Bombay, aged 4, Jan. 11.

HATHERLEY, Lieut. col. H. N. late of the Madras establishment, at Kenwith, Jan. 10.

MONK, Capt. H. of the ship *Sulimany*, on the China seas, Sept. 2.

MOSELEY, Col. G. W. C.B. late of the Hon. East-India Co.'s Bengal army, at Boulogne, aged 61, Jan. 14.

OSWALD, Alexander, at Aix-la-Chapelle, aged 70, Jan. 8.

PEGGS, Rev. J. formerly general Baptist Missionary in India, at Burton-on-Trent, aged 57, Jan. 5.

SHORT, George F. s. of the late Maj. G., 45th Bengal N.I., at Teignmouth, Dec. 30.

SWANSON, Eleanor, F. d. of Maj. Bombay army, aged 3, Jan. 6.

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EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Jan. 7th, 9th, and 16th, 1850.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. William G. Law, 10th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Capt. Charles M. Elliot, engineers.
Ens. William E. D. Hands, 18th N.I.
Capt. William E. Lockhart, 45th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Thomas T. Haggard, artillery.
Lieut. James Blair, 2nd lt. cav.
Ens. David Hutcheon, 2nd Europ. reg.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. Hugh H. Bell, artillery, overland.
Lieut. William B. Fellowes, 3rd cav.
Lieut. Joseph J. Pearce, 2nd Europ. reg.
Lieut. Laurence Johnston, 26th N.I.
Lieut. Charles L. Sugden, 39th N.I.
Lieut. Charles J. Rudd, invalids, per *Malabar*.
Bombay Estab.—Assist. surg. Robert Millar.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. Robert K. Hamilton, overland, 20th Feb.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Rowley W. Leeds, Indian Navy, per *Herefordshire*.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. James H. Mackinlay, 68th N.I., 6 months.
Capt. James L. Walker, 71st N.I., 2 do.
Madras Estab.—Brev. maj. John H. Cramer, 2nd Europ. reg., 6 do.
Ens. Daniel A. McNeill, 15th N.I., do.
Lieut. Lodge R. De M. Hutchison, 20th N.I., 3 do.
Lieut. George C. Pybus, 22nd N.I., 6 do.
Lieut. George S. Dobbie, 44th N.I., do.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Charles J. D. Cole, Indian Navy, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Maj. Charles Butler, invalids.

APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Arthur Henry David Smith Moore, of Bishop's College, Calcutta, appointed an assistant chaplain.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Edward Butt, appointed a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 4TH JAN. 1850.

Bengal, 3rd Lt. Drags.—Vet. surg. Benjamin Chaning Rouse Gardiner, from the 7th drag. guards, to be vet. surg., v. Edlin, who exchanges. Dated 4th Jan. 1850.
Madras, 51st Foot.—Capt. William Blundell, from the 14th Foot, to be capt., v. Farmer, who exchanges. Dated 4th Jan. 1850.

WAR OFFICE, 18TH JAN. 1850.

Bengal, 9th Lt. Drags.—Cornet Alfred Eastfield Wilkinson to be lieut. by purch., v. Hunt, appointed to the 6th drags. Dated 18th Jan. 1850.
24th Foot.—Lieut. George Frederick Berry to be capt. without purch., v. Grant, dec. Dated 20th Oct. 1849.
Ens. Frederick William Adam Parsons to be lieut., v. Berry. Dated 20th Oct. 1849.
Madras, 51st Foot.—Robert Coke Glover, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. O'Callaghan, prom. Dated 18th Jan. 1850.
Bombay, 60th Foot.—Tristram Squire Richardson, gent., to be 2nd lieut. without purch., v. Freer, prom. Dated 18th Jan. 1850.
86th Foot.—William Winniett, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Bond, appointed to the 49th Foot.—Dated 18th Jan. 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 16th Jan. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Special General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, by the desire of nine Proprietors of East-India Stock, as expressed in the following letter, viz.—

"London, Jan. 7th, 1850.

"To the Chairman and Directors of the East-India Company.

"Honourable Sirs,

"We, the undersigned proprietors of East-India Stock, duly qualified by law, request that you will convene, at your earliest convenience, a Special General Court of Proprietors, for the purpose of taking into consideration the accompanying Motion, and that you will be pleased to publish the same, with this our requisition.

"We have the honour to be, Hon. Sirs,

"Your obedient servants,

(Signed) "J. SULLIVAN,
JOHN BRIGGS,
GEORGE FORBES,
JAS. STEWART FORBES,
W. H. STEPHENS,
M. LEWIN,
THOS. DICKINSON,
PETER GORDON,
SAMUEL GOODFELLOW.

"MOTION.

"That copies of all papers relative to the engagements which were entered into by the British Government with the Emperor of Delhi, in 1803 and 1804, be laid before this Court, together with copies of all other papers and correspondence that may have subsequently taken place up to the present period in any way affecting the said engagements."

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 9th Jan. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 23rd instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

1,420 HOGSHEADS OF EXPORT LONDON PORTER;

And that the conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 23rd day of January, 1850, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 9th Jan. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 23rd January, 1850, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 5,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Bombay:—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,
RISCA BLACK VEIN COAL (handpicked).
} Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 23rd day of January aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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40	49	45	40	53	49
50	63	59	50	66	61
60	82	77	60	84	79

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19	10 0	„ 25 „
20	12 4	„ 23 „
30	31 7	„ 13 „
40	94 0	„ 6 „

Ten per cent. additional is required for the Civil Service.

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Any Officer, aged 19, paying ten rupees per month during his prescribed service of twenty-five years, will be then entitled, as above, for life, to an annuity of one thousand rupees, payable half-yearly, with the addition of three-fourths of the intermediate profits; or, at his option, after ten or twenty years of service and continued payment of premium, to benefits proportioned to the then value of the Policy.

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19	137 8	1 1	„ 25 „
20	162 0	1 3	„ 23 „
30	347 6	3 8	„ 13 „
40	598 8	9 15	„ 6 „

Ten per cent. additional is required for the Civil Service.

Example:—

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Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured.	Original Premiums.	Reduced Ann. Premium for current Year.
20	On or before	£1,000	£19 6 8	£11 2 4
30	9th of May,	1,000	24 8 4	14 0 9
40	1844.	1,000	31 10 0	18 2 3
50		1,000	42 15 0	24 11 7
60		1,000	66 11 8	38 5 8

DAVID JONES, Actuary.

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Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1850.

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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Achar*, with the mails, left Bombay January 3, for Aden and Suez. The mails reached Alexandria, and were thence despatched by the *Medusa* to Malta, and arrived on the 26th.

The *Merlin* took the whole of the mails on to Marseilles, and arrived at her destination on the 29th ultimo.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay will be despatched from London, *viâ Marseilles*, on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 7.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China will be despatched on the morning of Wednesday, Feb. 20, *viâ* Southampton. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening; or, if marked *viâ* Marseilles, on the evening of Monday, Feb. 25.

(*Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Feb. 4.*)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta .. .. .. Dec. 25 | Madras .. .. .. Dec. 25
Bombay .. .. .. Jan. 3.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE present mail is by no means a barren one. The intelligence is not, indeed, marked by any feature of high political importance; but the incidents, foreign and domestic, are not without interest.

The Rajah of Sikhim has at length released Dr. Campbell and Dr. Hooker, who had arrived at Darjeeling, according to the Calcutta papers, on the 14th of December, though the *Bombay Times* affirms that they had not reached that station up to the 17th. Of their actual liberation from confinement there is, however, no doubt. They received their parting presents on the 7th December, and were to commence their return to Darjeeling on the 9th, by way of Dikling, which, strange to say, is the longest route. It is difficult to account either for the determination to release them, or for the selection of this circuitous journey. The Rajah's wife had been uniformly kind to Dr. Campbell in his captivity, and repeatedly sent him refreshments. The reason alleged by the Rajah for the outrage was, it is said, that Dr. Campbell had transgressed the boundary between Sikhim and Tartary, not that he had passed beyond the line of demarcation which separates our territories from those of Sikhim. Neither this plea, nor his tardy release of the two gentlemen, is likely to exempt the Rajah from punishment; the troops destined for that object had reached Darjeeling, and were moving upon Sikhim.

The next incident, in the order of importance, is the result of the expedition against the insubordinate zemindars of the Eusofzye country, near Peshawur, who, it appears, evince a repugnance, not unfrequently felt in various parts of the world, to the payment of rents and taxes. A body of troops, numbering about 2,500 men (as mentioned in a previous Summary), was despatched some time back into the Eusofzye country, and on the 11th December they marched, under the command of Colonel Bradshaw, 60th Rifles, from the village of Kothung (or Katlung), on the left bank of the Cabul river, to Sunghao (or Suggoo), a village situated in the gorge of a mountain range. A letter from the scene of action describes the position of the village as formidable from its natural difficulties. It was seated in a nook formed by the hills (3,000 feet high) which bound the valley of Lunchoor on the north, and a spur (500 feet high) projecting therefrom, across which a stone wall or breast-work, two feet high, had been constructed, behind which, and on the spur, the rebels (about 2,000) took post. On our force approaching them, two guns opened upon the men on the spur, whilst preparations were making for the attack. The plan of attack was, that the heights on the right were to be crowned by the 200 Rifles, supported by the left wing of the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, under Captain Bingham, of the Rifles. The other heights were to be occupied by Captain Lumsden's Guide Corps, and a company of the 1st Punjab Infantry, under Captain Coke; whilst the 300 men of the 61st Queen's and the right wing of the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, supported by Fordyce's troop of Bengal Horse Artillery, attacked the village. Instead, however, of allowing the Guides an hour to go round to the left, they were not allowed more than ten minutes; and the 61st and right

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wing 3rd N.I. instead of going at the village, in which there were not above a hundred men, remained under cover in front of it. The ascent was accomplished with great difficulty, the enemy throwing down large stones, with fatal precision, from the heights. After a desperate struggle, of five hours' duration, the enemy were driven by the troops forming the centre of attack, namely, the detachment of the 61st, ably supported by the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, along a narrow, precipitous, covered path on the heights behind the village, along which they crawled, and where it was impossible to follow them, to the mountain, 3,000 feet high. The village was sacked and burned. Our loss was five killed and twenty-six badly wounded, including Captain Bingham, dangerously hurt by a stone. The loss of the enemy is supposed to have been 100, and the punishment produced its proper effect; for, next day, the head man of the village came in and sued for pardon, promising to pay the arrears of revenue, and to be more punctual and better behaved in future.

On the 13th, the force moved to attack other refractory villages, within two miles of Sunghao, the inhabitants of which, having received succour from the Zwattees, mustered, it is said, 10,000 men. These villages, called Pulleewal, Zorumudee, and Theerkhanee, were situated on a narrow plain, in the north-west corner of the Lunchoor valley, where the hills, which form the north and west boundaries of that valley, terminate abruptly, thus forming the pass leading into Zwatt. The ground in front of the villages is intersected by watercourses and ravines, while on the left is an isolated hill, 1,500 feet high. The enemy took advantage of the natural strength of the position, and had fortified the village of Zorumudee (the centre one), and the graveyards and topes of trees surrounding it.

On the 14th, a party of the 61st Foot, with Coke's and Lumsden's men, attacked the insulated hill and the northern range; the 60th Rifles, and the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, driving the enemy out of the hills, and the artillery covering all the movements. The rebels made a stout resistance, and had vast numbers killed. Our loss was trifling. Their villages were burned and razed. A general submission was expected to be the result of this last affair.

A third incident is a projected expedition against a tribe called Kooks or Kookies, inhabiting the upper range of hills on our north-eastern frontier, beyond Sylhet, and who have been ravaging the plains in the Tipperah country. These people, it appears, sacrifice human victims at the funerals of their chiefs, cutting off as many heads as the deceased chief numbered years, and their descent, it is supposed, was for the purpose of collecting a sufficient number of victims for such a ceremony. Colonel Lester, commanding the Sylhet Light Infantry, had been ordered out against these plunderers and murderers.

At Lahore, the ceremony of the investiture of Sir Walter Gilbert and Sir Henry Elliot, which had been so long looked for, took place on the 5th December. A report of its incidents is given in a subsequent column. The Governor-General had held a durbar, when Shaik Emam-ooddeen was raised to the rank of Nuwab, and the Aloowala chief, Nihal Sing, received the title of Rajah. That capital, as well as the rest of the Punjab, appears tranquil.

The Governor-General left Lahore on the 8th December for Mooltan, and was expected at Bombay about the middle of January, where preparations had been made for his reception. An address had been resolved upon, at a meeting of inhabitants, European and native, expressive of the gratification which his lordship's presence would afford to all classes of the community, "and of their confident assurance that the personal knowledge which his lordship will acquire of the resources and capabilities of this part of the territories under his government, will enable him to appreciate their value, and tend to measures calculated to promote the general interests of the whole of British India."

The Commander-in-Chief remained at Lahore at the date of the last accounts.

For some time past, obscure intimations have been thrown out in many of the Indian journals respecting certain occurrences at Indore, and the conduct of the British resident at that court, especially with reference to the Mah Sahib. It now appears that charges were actually preferred against Mr. Hamilton; that his accuser is a native of high rank, Ragojee Rao Punsiab, and that the Governor-General, upon an investigation of the charges, has pronounced them frivolous, entirely acquitting the Resident, and declaring that he had done nothing to deprive him of the confidence of Government. His accuser, moreover, has been dismissed from his position in the Regency, as a person from whom the Resident had just grounds for withdrawing his confidence. Nevertheless, the Bombay papers do not appear to be altogether satisfied with this result. The *Telegraph* says:—

"We referred to charges which have been sent in by another party, whose high character will command respectful attention, and to whose application no reply had been received at the date of the last advices from Indore. We referred also to the grave allegation, that the Resident, when the Mah Sahib was attacked with the cholera, preferred treating her himself to calling in the Residency surgeon, and actually administered opium pills to her when in a state of collapse—a most injudicious act, as every medical man will at once admit."

The *Bombay Times*, however, refers to a letter from Malwa, "the author of which is beyond all suspicion of distorting facts," in which the alleged serious charges against Mr. Hamilton "assume a very different aspect from what one would have inferred from the notices in the columns of our Calcutta contemporaries;" adding:—"If matters really are as stated by the writer of the letter—and it comes from a quarter where the true position of things must be known,—the defamatory insinuations which have lately appeared in some of the public prints will meet with the reprobation they deserve."

At Calcutta, the hostility to the "Black Act" appears to be acquiring intensity, as well as an organization, and the other presidencies are partaking of the contagion of rancour. "The agitation against the proposed legislative acts for subjecting Europeans to the criminal jurisdiction of the Company's Courts, and for protecting the Company's judicial officers from the legal consequences of their own recklessness or ignorance, is rapidly acquiring strength and energy," observes the *Hurkaru*. The *Englishman* says, "We have already mentioned the general feeling of alarm and disgust with which the British inhabitants of Bengal have received the proposal to make them subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the unreformed and incompetent Courts of the East-India Company." A requisition to the Sheriff of Calcutta for a public meeting to petition against the proposed Acts, received more than four hundred signatures in a few hours. The draft of a memorial to the Government, prepared by Mr. Dickens, has been published,

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and is remarkable for the boldness of its tone. If the Government should prove deaf to these remonstrances, it is intended to petition Parliament.

Bombay was visited on the night of the 26th December by two slight shocks of an earthquake—a very unusual occurrence. The weather had been changeable, and its effect upon the public health unfavourable. Cholera, although not so general or so fatal as it had been, was still hanging about the island, carrying off its daily dozen amongst the natives. The success of the cold-water treatment of this disease, as recommended by Dr. Mosgrove, is said to be complete; more than half of the patients admitted into the Cholera Infirmary in a state of collapse were saved, and all who had not reached that stage of the disease recovered. At the European General Hospital, one of the most important institutions on the island, the cold-water treatment has been pronounced the best and most successful yet tried.

We have given, under its appropriate head, an account of the discovery of a gold mine in Sarawak, which will impart a new value to the little territory of Rajah Brooke.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Troops.—Lieut. W. L. D. Smith, 29th regt. at Wuzeerabad, Nov. 29.

Bengal.—Lieut. Col. H. J. White, com. 50th N.I. at Delhi, Dec. 15.—Lieut. Clarence W. Wigney, 58th N.I. at Lahore, Dec. 2.

Madras.—Lieut. W. H. Crompton, 7th N.I. at Hoosingabad, Dec. 5.

Bombay.—Lieut. C. E. Allam, Art. at Peshawur, Nov. 22.—Lieut. F. A. Billamore, 24th N.I. at Hydrabad, Dec. 7.—Asst. surg. W. R. Dimock, 28th N.I. at Vingorlah, Dec. 20.

OPERATIONS IN THE EUSOFZYE COUNTRY.

Letters from Peshawur, dated Dec. 12, inform us that Col. Lawrence, with the force under Brigadier Bradshaw, left Peshawur, Dec. 3, to punish the inhabitants of some villages, who not only refused to pay revenue, but plundered and annoyed their more peaceable neighbours. After crossing the Cabul river at Nowsheera with some difficulty, there being no ford, and but few boats, the force reached, on the 10th, Katlung, a village at which Capt. Lumsden, with his guide corps, has been encamped, protecting the country for the last month. On the morning of the 11th the force advanced to perform the successful little affair at Suggoo. The enemy was, of course, despicable; but his position, with the natural difficulties to be overcome before it was possible to engage, were most formidable. The village of Suggoo is situated in a nook formed by the range of hills (3,000 feet) which bounds the valley of Juncoor on the north, and a spur (500 feet high) projecting therefrom at an angle of 15 or 20 degrees; across this work was constructed a stone wall, behind which, and on the spur, the rebels took up their position, showing numerous flags, &c. &c. On the force approaching to within 1,200 yards, two guns opened fire on the men on the spur, while the 60th rifles, and some companies of the 3rd Bombay N.I. moved to the front, and ascending it at two points with great difficulty, the enemy throwing down stones, firing their matchlocks, &c., to annoy them. Coke's and Lumsden's infantry went to the left up the main range, to obtain possession of the only retreat that appeared practicable. The main body, with the remaining four guns of Fordyce's troop of H.A., moved to attack the village in front, and after the artillery had fired a few rounds of capital shells over the advancing infantry, the 61st Queen's entered, overcoming of course all resistance. The rebels, about 2,000 men, had more than 100 killed and many wounded, lost all their flags, and escaped only by climbing the most precipitous rocks. Their village was sacked and subsequently burned. Our loss is Capt. Bingham, 60th rifles, severely wounded—Lumsden's corps, 4 killed, 7 wounded—60th rifles, 3 wounded—61st, 1 wounded—3rd N.I., 3 wounded. The whole affair was managed excellently by Brigadier Bradshaw, and the troops deserve all sorts of credit for overcoming such natural difficulties. The 60th and Lumsden's men crawled up places which seemed quite impracticable. Capt. Lumsden conducted the advance, and showed himself the fine fellow he really is. Men may write nonsense about young Clives "doing" history, and incipient heroes holding indefensible places by the strength of their own right arms, but it is not too much to say that Lumsden knows every village, and is respected and liked by every villager, in the Eusofzye country, of which he has charge."—*Mofussilite, Dec. 20.*

From Brigadier Bradshaw's Force, Dec. 15.—"Col. Lawrence destroyed Suggoo and rested. On the 12th the head man of that village came, begged pardon, and promised to 'never do so any more.' His repentance and revenue for the past year were accepted. The next morning the force under Brigadier Bradshaw marched to within two miles of those other refractory villages, whose inhabitants had received great assistance from the Zwattees, and altogether amounted to near 10,000 men. During the night of the 13th the enemy annoyed the pickets and camp a good deal, by firing, and trying to pluck up courage to attack. One large body came to the rear of the camp and shouted 'the —— (indecent) Feringhees are all asleep; now let's prove we are are Ghazees.' Another sung obscene songs, to the amusement of those of our sentries who understood them. Many bullets came among the tents, but no damage was done. The sun of the 14th rose, and the force advanced to punish the insolent rebels; and right well was it performed. The villages of Pulleewal, Zerumudee, and Theerkhanee, were situated on the narrow plain on the N.W. corner of the Lunchore valley, where the hills which form the north and west boundaries of that valley terminate abruptly, thus forming the Pass leading into Zwat: the ground in front of the villages is intersected by watercourses and ravines, while on the left is an isolated hill some 1,500 feet high. The enemy took advantage of the natural strength of the position, and had fortified the village of Zorumudee (the centre one of the three) and the graveyards and topes of trees surrounding it. The artillery with some difficulty arrived within shot of the rebels. Two guns moved to the right with some of the 61st foot, and Coke's and Lumsden's men, to attack the enemy on the isolated hill and northern range; the 60th rifles, and 3rd Bombay N.I. to the left, driving the enemy out of the hills, the artillery of course, covering all these movements. The 60th rifles, 61st foot, Coke's and Lumsden's men, drove the enemy, though in great numbers, easily before them. The 3rd N.I. were not so successful. The advance was steady and regular. The practice of the artillery very good and pretty. The whole business was over by 10 o'clock. The rebels had immense numbers killed, and lost flags, swords, matchlocks, &c. without end. We have killed two privates 60th, one sowar of Quin's Horse; wounded ten of the 60th, and five of Lumsden's corps. At about 2 o'clock, the three villages having been razed, the force retired to the level ground, and on being drawn up the brigadier thanked his army, and seemed pleased with their achievements. The men cheered and vowed they were ready to follow such a commander anywhere, especially through the Khyber Pas."—*Ibid., Dec. 25.*

BENGAL.

THE INVESTITURE AT LAHORE.

The scene of this interesting ceremony was laid in the state tent of the Governor-General of India on the night of the 5th December. The state tent was lighted up most brilliantly, and thronged "with all the beauty and fashion of Lahore." There could not have been less than three hundred persons present. The decorations were composed chiefly of the colours of the various regiments quartered at this capital; the whole effect was extremely fine.

At about half-past nine, the Commander-in-Chief, attended by all his staff, made his appearance, and shortly after Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, and the leading members of the Sikh nobility entered the tent, and took the places assigned to them, his Highness being conducted to a state chair on the right of the throne by the Commander-in-Chief. It was nearly ten when the national anthem announced the approach of the Governor-General, who, preceded by his staff, advanced through an avenue of foot soldiers, extending from the outer entrance to the presence chamber, and took his seat upon the throne.

When the company had resumed their seats, his Lordship rose, and spoke as follows: "I have been commanded by her Majesty the Queen, to invest Major-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Major General Sir Joseph Thackwell, Major-General William Whish, Colonel the Hon. Henry Dundas, Colonel Colin

Campbell, Colonel John Cheape, and Mr. Henry Miers Elliot with the insignia of the respective ranks which she has been pleased to confer upon them in the most honourable Order of the Bath. The exigencies of the public service, and the distance at which some are detained by their duties, have combined with other causes to prevent the attendance on this occasion of many of the officers whom I have named. But it will be my duty this evening, and I desire to add that it is a duty which I perform with the strongest feeling of personal satisfaction, to invest with the honours they have so fully won, Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert and Mr. Henry Elliot—fitting representatives of those qualities and deserts for which the honours of the Bath are conferred—the qualities, I mean, of gallantry and glory in war,—of fidelity and ability in council. For this purpose I have requested your presence this evening; and after having recited to you the authority under which I have the honour to act, I shall proceed to the investiture of my gallant and honourable friends, in strict accordance with the simple forms enjoined by the statutes of the Order, and without those variations which have hitherto been admitted, but which, in my humble judgment, have been an innovation without being an improvement."

His Lordship then read the royal warrants, and commanded Sir Charles Napier and Sir Dudley Hill to introduce Sir Walter Gilbert and Mr. Henry Elliot. The candidates were introduced accordingly, preceded by the senior companions of the order, Colonel Mountain and Major Macgregor bearing upon velvet cushions the insignia; and the Governor-General then invested Sir Walter Gilbert with those of a Knight Grand Cross, and Mr. Henry Elliot with those of a Civil Knight Commander of the Bath, "in the name of her majesty the Queen;" whereat the cannon poured forth their deep-mounted homage, and six united military bands blended their martial crash in "God save the Queen."

The ceremony over, the knights were "*pukka*;" the supper ready; the company "*khoosh*."

But before leaving the state tent for the supper-room, there was witnessed a pretty little episode, well worthy of a place in our narrative. The little Maharajah of Lahore requested, of his own accord, that he might be allowed to pay his respects to the Marchioness of Dalhousie, who had honoured the ceremony with her presence; and slipping from the throne on which he had been seated, the little boy advanced towards her ladyship, and, holding out his hand, offered his compliments with simple but dignified demeanour.—*Mofussilite, Dec.* 14.

FINANCES OF INDIA.

The Parliamentary Papers state the annual deficit at about 1,100,000*l.* This deficiency must be made good either by additional taxes or by retrenchment. In our humble opinion, the equalization of the income and the expenditure of the state is to be sought, in the first instance, by the reduction of expenses, rather than by any attempt to increase the revenues. For any augmentation of the public income we must look to the gradual improvement of the country. The reduction of Scinde allowances in the Punjab will eventually produce a saving of about twenty lakhs of rupees a year. Should it fall short of this sum, still other reductions, which may be gradually made in the corps of irregular troops formerly engaged, will doubtless make up this amount. But, for that general revision of the establishments of the Indian Government which will eventually extinguish the annual deficiency, we must be content to wait until the administration of India is brought under the examination of a Parliamentary Committee at the termination of the present Charter. In the remarks we now offer on financial retrenchments, therefore, we desire to be understood as pointing to those which are likely to be adopted when new arrangements are made at the close of 1853 for the administration of India.

We stated last week that a sum not far short of forty lakhs of rupees a-year might be saved, by raising a loan at a more moderate interest, paying off the present Proprietors of India Stock, and transferring the election of directors—if a body of proprietors be still deemed necessary for the government of India—to the holders of the new stock, or adopting some other device for their appointment. We feel confident that Parliament will not consent to the continuance of the present iniquitous tax on the revenues of India when it may be at once terminated by borrowing eight millions and a half sterling at three per cent. and discharging the old debt. The precise mode of closing up this drain on our revenues must be left to the wisdom of Parliament, who will doubtless effect it in that mode which will occasion least interruption to public business; but it is the first and most momentous question connected with our Indian Government. It is by no means improbable that, when the present proprietors of East-India Stock perceive that such a measure is inevitable, they will consent to take the new stock themselves, at a lower rate of interest, on condition of being allowed to retain their present connection with East-India patronage.

When the word "retrenchment" is pronounced, every one hastens to point out the large allowances of the civil service, as the most legitimate field for reduction. The question cannot be evaded, and it is, therefore, wise to discuss it in all its bearings in the country in which it is most fully understood, during the two years that remain, before it passes into the hands of a Parliamentary Committee. The number of civilians at the three presidencies, according to the most accurate return we can obtain, is about 800; namely, 479 on the Bengal, 199 on the Madras, and 118 on the Bombay establishment. We assume the whole cost of this department at 130 lakhs. We have always advocated the bestowal of large salaries on those who are placed in situations of large responsibility, whether native or European, for the very obvious reason of enabling them to maintain the dignity and independence of their official position. The question of reducing them, therefore, is one which will require much consideration, and which will always be attended with some risk. Still, when we consider the loud demand for retrenchment in the public offices at home which is now made on Parliament, and which will become much louder in the next session, and the large reductions which the Ministry will be constrained to make in the number and salaries of public officers, it appears highly probable that, in the discussions regarding the administration of India which will come on while these retrenchments are in progress in England, the public voice will demand, and Government will be obliged to concede, the application of the same principle, in a modified degree, to the civil establishments of India, the result of which will probably be a reduction to the extent of at least ten per cent. in these allowances.

We have few sinecures in India, and little room for a reduction of expense by the abolition of them. No establishment, civil or military, in any part of the world is carried on by so small a body of officers, when compared with the magnitude of the Government, as that of India; and it is highly probable that at the revision of the Charter, the necessity of increasing, rather than diminishing, the strength of the public establishments, will be forced on the attention of Parliament. The only positive sinecure among us is the post of quarter-master-general of Queen's troops. The office is kept up solely for the patronage it affords the Horse Guards, and the abolition of it would save 2,500*l.* a year without in the smallest degree impairing the efficiency of our military establishments. Neither can there be any substantial reason for bestowing on the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India so extraordinary an allowance as Rs. 16,000 a month, or 19,000*l.* sterling a year. He receives 10,000*l.* annually as a Member of Council, in which he never takes his seat. There can be little doubt, therefore, that at the expiration of the Charter, when it becomes necessary to effect such substantial retrenchments as shall prevent the annual accumulation of a ruinous debt, the redundant emoluments of this office will be brought under discussion, and its prospective value regulated upon a scale which shall effect a saving of 9,000*l.* a year to the State.

A still farther reduction of our burdens may be made in reference to that most expensive hobby of the India House, the Indian Navy. According to the *Bombay Times*, the cost of this whistle falls little short of 400,000*l.* a year, or forty lakhs of rupees. This steam navy is almost exclusively employed in the conveyance of mail packets between Bombay and Suez; yet, so utterly inefficient is it even for this service, that, with eleven costly steamers attached to the port of Bombay, the mails have been once, if not twice, conveyed, during the present year, in sailing vessels, and on the last occasion but one, the steamer actually made 1,100 miles in seventeen days! The Government of India can at any time indent on the Royal Navy for whatever war steamers, or other vessels, may be necessary to maintain British sovereignty in the Indian seas. This expensive and comparatively valueless flotilla must be reduced to the limit of the public wants, and the Indian Navy must furnish its contribution of twenty lakhs of rupees a year to the exigencies of the exchequer. In fact, all our marine establishments are susceptible of reduction.

We advocate the experiment of retrenchment before any fresh attempts are made at taxation, but as the question of a searching revision and a general reduction of our establishments is not likely to be opened before the discussions come on in Parliament two years hence, we cannot but think that the small retrenchments which are said to have been made, or to be in contemplation, in the allowances of the humblest members of the public service, ought to be suspended. They are calculated only to bring odium on Government without any financial result. Their effect on the exchequer bears no proportion to the individual misery they inflict. We must save by the thousand, not by the

hundred, if we would grapple effectually with the annual deficit. We must begin at the right end. The first field of reduction is the dividends. The principle may then be carried downwards through the various ranks of the public service, wherever there appears any room for its application, and extended to the establishments which owe their existence rather to the predilections of those who control the funds than to the exigencies of the public service, and we shall probably find that an enlightened and impartial economy will effect such reductions in the higher departments of our Indian service, as to permit the Government to exhibit a feeling of liberality towards its subordinate branches, and to increase those allowances which are now confessedly so inadequate.—*Friend of India.*

The *Friend* calls the interest paid to these proprietors *an iniquitous tax* upon the revenues of India. The iniquity is not in the tax, but in the conquest; if the conquest be justifiable, the use made of it must be lawful. That question, however, is too wide for consideration at present, and we must be contented to take the political relations of the country as we find them, for whatever wrong may have been done to the inhabitants by the conquest, it affords no justification to one body of the invaders for breaking faith with another. Parliament gave the whole trade of the Eastern world to the Company, and sanctioned its proceedings for a term of years more than double that which has been deemed sufficient to confer a prescriptive right, even against the Crown itself. The Legislature, therefore, could hardly take away the monopoly so established, without some consideration for those who had advanced the capital, especially as it constituted itself heir to an empire acquired by the monopolists, the sale of a very small portion of which would have repaid their capital. It was accordingly enacted that the holders of India Stock should receive a clear dividend of ten and a half per cent. until the thirteenth day of April, 1874, and this is not quite so unreasonable a rate as might be supposed, because part of the stock of the East-India Company was subscribed at 200, and a part at 160, and 170 per cent., and part was raised for the express purpose of being lent to the Crown, and the Proprietors were compelled to subscribe the required sum. The capital stock on which this 10½ per cent. interest is guaranteed is not 3½, but six millions sterling, the remainder being the bond debt, which we conclude may be paid off at any time which may accord with the conditions of those bonds. The six millions of Stock, however, after the deliberate guarantee of the last Charter Act, cannot be touched one day before the stipulated period, without as gross a breach of faith as if it were cancelled. The guarantee fund of two millions, bearing compound interest at the rate of 3½ per cent., is intended to provide for the ultimate redemption of the whole debt, and the security of these stockholders seems to have been more carefully legislated for than anything else. Notwithstanding which, the *Friend* coolly proposes to pay these people by giving them three, instead of ten and a half per cent. for their money! As a compensation, indeed, he is inclined to let them "retain their connection with East-Indian patronage." This is like the generosity of the highwayman, who having helped himself to the traveller's purse, kindly lends him as much out of it as will pay for his supper.

Our contemporary would therefore take from the India Stock holders their property, because it is convenient to make a saving in the revenue, and at the same time would perpetuate a privilege which can be honestly abolished at any moment, and which cannot be continued for any good purpose.—*Englishman.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mail (express from Bombay), with letters from London to Nov. 7, reached Calcutta Dec. 17.

The Lahore State Jewels, not, of course, the *Koh i-noor*, are coming down to Calcutta for sale, and Messrs. Lattey, Brothers, and Co. have been honoured with the commands of Government to dispose of them by auction.—*Hurkaru, Dec.* 24.

Sikh Coinage.—The *Mofussilite* reports, that the Assay Master of the Agra Mint has been ordered up to Lahore with his establishment. This is said to be preliminary to a general improvement in the Sikh coinage, which has been greatly depreciated. This measure alone is a sign of an improvement, which even a Sikh can comprehend. There is perhaps no one subject with which natives are more conversant than the value of a coinage, and the profits of exchange, and any improvement in that respect is sure to call forth their unbounded admiration.

Government has, it is stated, sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 25,000 for the construction of a new bridge of boats across the Indus, at Attock.

James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq., is appointed sheriff, and Thomas Bruce Swinhoe, Esq., the deputy-sheriff, for the year 1850.

Lord Gough and suite are expected to reach Calcutta about Dec. 29.

Col. G. St. P. Lawrence.—We hear that Col. G. St. P. Lawrence is to escort the Nepal chiefs to England, and to have charge of them on a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum.—*Delhi Gazette.*

South-Eastern Archipelago.—The *Singapore Free Press*, in an article upon the extension of British influence in the South-Eastern Archipelago, mentions that the Americans have lately accredited an envoy in that direction, whose head-quarters will be Singapore.

Military Orphan Society.—The authorities have refused permission to the Rev. Thomas Wood to retain his chaplaincy in connection with the office of secretary to the Military Orphan Society. He has, therefore, resigned the latter appointment, and the managers, after expressing their regret at the loss of Mr. Wood's services, have selected the Rev. J. T. D. Kidd, rector of St. Paul's School, to fill the situation.

Taylor *v.* Lang.—This case has been decided, and the defendant condemned to pay Rs. 500 damages. The action, as our readers may remember, arose out of an article in the *Mofussilite*, in which Mr. Taylor was styled a cheat, for having won at cards the sum of Rs. 70,000 from a young man of twenty-one. The pleas of justification set up by the defendant were overruled, but the judge evidently considered them of some value, as the damages, Rs. 500, are little more than nominal. Unfortunately for Mr. Lang, the loss of the action inflicts on him the penalty of costs, on both sides, which will be at least treble the amount of damages.

Mr. John Beckwith received his final discharge by the Insolvent Court, on Saturday, Dec. 8.

The Bishop of Calcutta was to leave Ghazeepore for Dinapore and Patna on the 7th Dec.

Bhaee Maharaj Singh.—The *Mofussilite* asserts that that remarkable personage, Bhaee Maharaj Singh, who was reported to have perished in the early part of last year, was never drowned at all. The Government has placed a reward of ten thousand rupees upon his head, dead or alive, and it would seem that they still regard him as an object of dread. We very much doubt whether they will succeed in capturing the redoubted Gooroo, as he has the fanaticism of a whole population for his defence.

Fatal Accident to Lieut. Scott, 59th N.I.—The *Agra Messenger* reports a melancholy accident which occurred to an officer, Lieut. Scott, of the 59th N. I. He was out shooting and had brought down a neelgay. The animal, however, attempted to rise, and Lieut. Scott struck at it with the butt of his double-barrelled fowling piece. One barrel being loaded, the blow forced down the lock, the gun went off, and the unfortunate officer dropped dead on the spot. Lieut. Scott was recently married, and his young wife was in camp with him at the time of the accident.

Umballah.—A letter from Umballah mentions, that Ram Singh, of Jullunder notoriety, the man who gave Brigadier Wheeler so much trouble, passed through the Station a day or two ago in irons, under an escort consisting of a company of the 7th N.I., in progress to the provinces.—*Delhi Gaz., Dec* 8.

Military.—Intelligence received from Aumdungah states that the 16th grenadiers had arrived there, after some very wet and unpleasant marches, on the 11th Dec. The corps was to halt on the 13th owing to the above cause, but was expected to be at Berhampore by the 20th, Dinagepore on the 28th, and Titalyah in a few days after, *en route* to Darjeeling.

The 14th N.I. under command of Col. Wake, left Berhampore on the 14th Dec. in progress to Titalyah. The 42nd L.I. (from Delhi to Barrackpore in progress of the general relief) was at Cawnpore on the 8th Dec.

N. E. Frontier.—The *Englishman* hears a report from the north-eastern frontier, that a large body of Kookies, from the upper range of the Kooky Hills, came down into the Tipperah country about the middle of last month, and cut up more than thirty-five of the villagers, plundering the neighbouring country; another party, thirty miles to the eastward, attacked some Cacharry villages, murdered twelve men, women, and children, and plundered the villages.

The Lieut.-Governor N.W. Provinces left Allahabad for Benares on the 16th ultimo.

The Barque *Canopus*, of Liverpool, and bound to that port, was burnt at the Sandheads on the 11th Dec. The fire was caused by an accident; the captain, while attempting to exhibit a signal light, having dropped ignited turpentine down the companion-hatch upon some jute. The crew took to the boats, one of which, with the pilot, the second mate, and eleven of the men, was picked up, but the other, in which were the commander, Capt. Rowett, and the rest of the ship's company, has not since been heard of.

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Revised Drafts of the Acts for the encouragement and registry of merchant seamen have been published in the *Gazette*.

Dr. Edlin.—The Commander-in-Chief has remitted the remainder of the sentence of the court martial on Dr. Edlin, who was suspended from rank, pay, and emoluments for six months, for calling Capt. Fagan a "cheat and a liar." The sentence had about two months and a half to run; the remission appears to be owing to a letter of Capt. Fagan's, which Dr. Edlin was unable to produce as evidence on his trial, but which has since been received from England and forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief.

The Fraud on the Oriental Bank.—The post-office delivery peon, who was brought up before Mr. Wylie last week, upon a charge of having uttered on the Oriental Bank a post-office bill for Rs. 50, which had originally been drawn up (as it ought to have been) for only Rs. 5, has been committed to the sessions for trial. Since this cause came before the magistrate, the bank officers have discovered, that within the last 50 weeks the bank has been subjected to similar overcharges on post-office bills, to the extent of no less than Rs. 1,400! The bank officers are now engaged in seeing whether these additional overcharges may not likewise be traced to the peon already committed, and if they or any part of them can be so traced, they will be included in the indictment upon which the man is to be tried next sessions.—*Hurkaru, Dec.* 25.

Major Edwardes was to leave Lahore on the 3rd Dec. Her Majesty having expressed a wish to see a suit of Sikhee clothes, a quantity of the wedding garments which were prepared for the intended bride of Dhuleep Sing are to be sent home for her Majesty's inspection. The Koh-i-noor might be seen by the curious three times a week, from 8 to 10 o'clock A.M. Chutter Sing and the other sirdars were also visible.

A General Court-Martial will assemble at Benares as soon as practicable, for the trial of Capt. Hasell, 48th N.I., on charges of litigious and insubordinate conduct, preferred against him from head-quarters.

Gwalior.—A letter received from Poorsah, dated Dec. 15, informs us that "the march of the 3rd regiment Gwalior contingent has been delayed. They were to have escorted the Baee towards Boorhanpore, which has been fixed on as her future destination, but the queen-dowager refuses to remove, and the assistant-resident is in a fix. Mr. Bushby is shortly expected, when he will decide the lady's fate. The contingent troop are also held in readiness to go after a rebel zumeendar, who is plundering on his own account, and has for some time eluded the Lushkur authorities." The following letter, dated 19th instant, is from another correspondent at Gwalior:—"Great excitement here just now—nothing but troops flying here and there. To-morrow morning a detachment, consisting of a wing of Capt. Black's corps, the 2nd infantry, Capt. Hawkin's artillery, and the 1st cavalry under Lieut. Adlam, move into the district in pursuit of a Takoor named Bhoran Sing, who has been plundering and burning villages with impunity since last June, when the force under Lieut.-Col. Graves failed in catching him. Capt. Sale, of the 2nd infantry, goes in command of the whole—barring this, we have nothing strange in Scindia."—*Agra Messenger, Dec.* 22.

Estate of Messrs. Cockerell and Co.—Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., under instructions from the assignees of the late firm of Cockerell and Co., put up for sale, on Saturday, Dec. 15, the following indigo factories belonging to the estate of the insolvents:—"One-half share of the three several factories, called Bhojepore, Burnah, and Luckrong, situate in the district of Shahbad and province of Behar. The saltpetre works called Sugrampore, and a moiety of the indigo factory called Bereira, in Sugrampore, in the district of Chumparun, in the province of Benares. The Coleshdah indigo factory, in Burdwan. The six indigo factories called Cutchooa, Mohemulpore, Buttooee, Jamoos, Bohorompore, and Kutka, situate in the zillah of Mirzapore and province of Benares, and commonly called the Cutchooa Indigo concern; and the seven indigo factories called Maooli, Rajpore, Barjee, Pahitee, Parharee, Chonkea, and Chonpore, situate in Mirzapore, and commonly called the Maooli concern." Not a bid was offered for any one of these five lots, though the auctioneer asked for an offer of even Rs. 100 for each. Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co. also put up for sale the Hadgipore Saltpetre concern, in Tyrhoot.—Mr. Bell, the solicitor, prefers an adverse claim to this concern for a firm in Patna, and read a protest, which, however, nobody could hear. Mr. J. S. Judge said, in reply, that the very claim which Mr. Bell appeared to uphold had been preferred in the Patna Court, and been kicked out of it. The lot was knocked down to Baboo Gouripersaud Mookerjea, for Co.'s Rs. 5,000.

The Punjab.—The Governor-General left Lahore on the morning of Saturday, Dec. 8. Col. Benson accompanied his lordship as far as Koonj, and was to return to Lahore the next morning, and finally to leave with his office for Ghurmukteesur, on the 10th, from which place the colonel proceeds by water to the presidency. Letters from Lahore mention that Narain Sing, and about twenty-five other prisoners, were to leave on the 10th Dec. for Ferozepore, guarded by three companies of the 17th N.I. and a troop of Skinner's irregulars, the whole under the command of Capt. P. Shortreed. There is a report current to the effect that the station of Phillour is to be increased by a native regiment, one company of artillery, and one company of sappers and miners; but it may have originated from Sir Charles Napier having made a very minute inspection of the magazine and fort while on his way to Lahore, and the station having struck his Exc. as the key-stone, or entrance to the Punjab, being on the direct road from Loodianah across the Sutledge to Lahore. A robbery to some extent has been perpetrated at Lahore; the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing is the sufferer, the prince's wardrobe having been plundered. The theft has been traced to a man in the foot artillery. The Koh-i-Noor is no longer exhibited. Letters from Lahore mention that the head quarters camp was expected to leave about the 17th or 18th Dec. The investigation, which is being made into the theft at the Toshe Khana, in the palace, has, it is said, resulted in the discovery that four or five European artillerymen are implicated, and are now in confinement. The Commander-in-Chief is still at Lahore, and we understand he will remain there until after the departure of Dhuleep Singh and the principal state prisoners. The city walls are then to be levelled, and a new cantonment formed between Mean Meer and Shalemar: one regiment of European infantry, one of native infantry, and one of irregular cavalry, are to be stationed at Anarkallee, to take the duties of the citadel. The 15th reg. N.I. has been detained at Lahore for the purpose of taking charge of the state prisoners, Chutter Sing, Shere Sing, Moolraj, and others. They were expected at Umballah about the 28th, where the 15th is to be stationed, and the 45th, it is said, receive charge of the prisoners, and escort them to Allygurh, where we hear they will remain until further orders.—*Delhi Gazette, Dec.* 15.

Measurement.—The *Calcutta Star* states that the Government of Bengal have ruled that the Government standard for the bigah in the Lower Provinces shall be 120 feet square, or an area of 14,400 feet. This is the ordinary bigah, but in some places land is measured by the cubit, and the cubit again by the arm of the zemindar. This, as might be expected, creates endless confusion.

Village Schools in N.W. Presidency.—We rejoice to learn, as we do from a correspondent who is likely to be well-informed, that the Court of Directors has made a grant of more than a half a lakh per annum for village schools in the N.W. Presidency. By a judicious application of this sum, in establishing and aiding in the support of schools, very much may be done towards supplying every large village with the means of affording a rudimentary education to the youth of the neighbourhood. We shall watch the progress and result of the experiment with much interest, in the hope that its success may encourage our rulers to repeat it on a larger scale in the Lower Provinces.—*Hurkaru.*

The Jury Act.—The plan begins at the wrong end. Instead of raising the Courts to a level with the intelligence of the age, and rendering them fit tribunals for the trial of free men, they are to be left in all their deformity and corruption, and the privileges of British-born subjects pared down to the same level. The argument is, that all the inhabitants of a country should have equal rights. Granted; but that is no reason for subjecting them to equal wrongs. If one, and that a very small class, has hitherto been exempt from the defective and corrupt administration of criminal justice, the evils of the system will not be lessened by including them in the calamity which has befallen the native population. The attempt is monstrous, and cannot succeed if there is a spark of British spirit left in this country.—*Englishman.*

Aggravated Assault.—A native named Gopaul Mullick was sent up to the sessions by Mr. Wylie, to take his trial upon a charge of having committed an aggravated assault upon Mr. Rowland Graham, the assessor of Calcutta. The assault was committed on the evening of the 20th instant, and Mr. Graham was so severely injured, that the magistrate, Mr. Wylie, had to go to his house to take his deposition, which was to this effect: One Ramchurn Mullick, brother of the defendant, had petitioned the justices of Calcutta for a reduction of the tax on a house in Burtollah-street belonging to him. On the 20th instant, at about 5 P.M., Mr. Graham went to the house with Mr. Rowe, surveyor of roads, Sreenauth Mullick, and two tax sircars, to

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examine the building. When they entered it, Mr. Graham observed Gopaul Mullick on a verandah on the second story. Gopaul asked him who he was. He informed him; upon which Gopaul hastily withdrew inside. Mr. Graham and Mr. Rowe, suspecting nothing, proceeded to an inner square in the house, where the females live, but where no females were at that time. Having inspected the inner apartments, they came to an outer square, and, whilst standing at the entrance door, were joined by Gopaul, who came with a heavy stick like a rail under his clothes, beneath which Mr. Graham could see it projecting. He asked Mr. Graham and Mr. Rowe what they were doing within the premises, and both replied that they had come to examine them, in consequence of Ramchurn Mullick having asked for a reduction of the tax. This information was no sooner given, than Gopaul raised his stick, and struck Mr. Graham a violent blow with it on the left side. Mr. Graham staggered towards the door. A sircar who was before him, and was rushing out, fell, and Mr. Graham fell over him in a lane on the right arm, which was jerked, and the muscles of which were severely strained. When Mr. Graham got up, he saw Mr. Rowe with his hat off, and a cut on his forehead, from which he was bleeding profusely. Mr. Graham was quite faint and weak when he arose. He got into his buggy, without further protestation, with Sreenauth Mullick, who drove him home. Mr. Rowe, who was also in no condition to drive, got into Sreenauth Mullick's palki gharry, and was conveyed home. Gopaul Mullick had nothing to say for himself before Mr. Wylie yesterday, except that "he had no intention of committing this grievous assault!" Mr. Wylie, as mentioned above, has sent up the case for trial to the sessions as one of aggravated assault. Up to the time of writing, the accused was in custody, but the magistrate will enlarge him whenever he produces sufficient bail. Both Mr. Graham and Mr. Rowe, we are happy to say, are recovering from their injuries.—*Hurkaru, Dec. 25.*

THE TOLERATION ACT.—The following is the draft of the Act for extending the principle of Section IX., Regulation VII., 1832, of the Bengal Code, throughout the territories subject to the Government of the East-India Company: "Whereas it was enacted by Section IX., Regulation VII., 1832, of the Bengal Code, that 'whenever in any civil suit the parties to such suit may be of different persuasions, when one party shall be of the Hindoo and the other of the Mahomedan persuasion, or where one or more of the parties to the suit shall not be either of the Mahomedan or Hindoo persuasions, the laws of those religions shall not be permitted to operate to deprive such party or parties of any property to which, but for the operation of such laws, they would have been entitled;' and whereas it is expedient to extend the principle of that enactment throughout the territories subject to the Government of the East-India Company, it is enacted as follows: So much of any law or usage now in force, within the territories subject to the Government of the East-India Company, as inflicts on any person forfeiture of rights or property, by reason of his or her renouncing, or having been excluded from the communion of any religion, shall cease to be enforced as law in the Courts of the East-India Company, and in the Courts established by Royal Charter within the said territories." The new law will establish the rights of conscience throughout India, and enable any man to profess the creed he prefers, without the fear of being thereby deprived of all the property to which he would otherwise have been entitled. It was idle to talk of the existence of anything like liberty of conscience in India while the provisions of the Hindoo law, which were designed to extinguish it, formed part and parcel of our code. The present Act is, of course, a complete abrogation of that portion of the Shastru which was intended to keep the land of India for ever bound to the support of Hindooism, by ordaining that no one should enjoy the fruits of the soil who did not manifest his adherence to the Hindoo religion by the type of offering the funeral cake to the manes of his deceased parent. But the legislation of Munoo belonged to the age of Hindoo conservatism, when the rights of conscience were as little understood as in the days of St. Dominick, and it would be preposterous to suppose that it should continue in force in the present age, when India has come into the possession of those who pride themselves on honouring those rights.—*Friend of India.*

INDIA STEAM-NAVIGATION COMPANY.—On the 13th November, a rule, which had been obtained *nisi*, was made absolute, for an attachment, for non-performance of an award (which had been made a rule of Court), against James Hume, Joseph Spencer Judge, Colin Campbell, R. C. Jenkins, and A. Thompson (the directors for the time being of the India General Steam-Navigation Company), at the instance of Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, the late manager of that Company, whose claim was referred to arbitration by mutual bonds of submission entered into by Mr. Mackenzie and the directors, Mr. N. Cooke (the accountant of the company) and Mr. Deans Campbell being respectively chosen and appointed arbitrators, with power to choose an umpire. Seventeen meetings were held, at which both Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Harrison (the secretary of the company) were constantly present. A difference arising between the arbitrators as to the amount they conceived Mr. Mackenzie entitled to, the case was transferred to the umpire (Mr. Jardine), who awarded the sum of Co.'s. Rs. 17,000 in Mr. Mackenzie's favour, with costs. The directors not only refused payment, but made an application to the Court to set aside the award, which application was refused, with costs. Demand having been personally made on the directors, and refusal to pay being still persisted in, the present application for attachment was preferred.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

INDEMNIFICATION FOR LOSSES.

Fort William, Nov. 16, 1849.—Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, communicated in military letter to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, dated 19th Sept., 1849, and with reference to her Majesty's Warrant, dated 27th June, 1846, the Hon. the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to establish the following General Rules, regarding claims to indemnification for losses by officers and soldiers of the armies of the three presidencies, to have effect from this date; also to republish, under separate heads, the several Regulations on the subject now in force at this presidency.

General Rules.

2. Indemnification is not intended to make good the full amount of loss sustained, but is granted only to such extent as shall enable the claimant to re-equip himself for service.

3. Indemnification shall invariably be confined to losses which have been altogether unavoidable, and may be granted in the following cases, viz.—

First.—For losses in an action with the enemy.

Second.—By capture.

Third.—By shipwreck, or by inevitable casualties on board ship, occasioned by storms or stress of weather, when proceeding on duty.

Fourth.—By accidental fire.

Fifth.—By the destruction of a public storehouse, or

Sixth.—By the destruction of articles or of horses, or baggage cattle, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, or to prevent the spreading of an infectious or contagious disorder.

4. Provided, that in all the above cases, the articles or animals were placed in the situation in which the loss occurred under the sanction of proper authority; that every exertion was used to prevent the loss; and that any orders for the destruction of articles or of animals were issued by competent authority, and carried into effect with all possible promptitude.

5. No claim can be admitted in the following cases, viz.—

First.—Losses from desertion.

Second.—From articles having been improperly packed, placed, or left in improper situations.

Third.—From the death of horses or baggage cattle by fatigue in the ordinary course of service.

Fourth.—From the breaking down of carriages, being private property.

Fifth.—From the loss of accoutrements, clothing, or necessaries in hospital; or

Sixth.—From any circumstances whatever which might have been prevented by proper care and attention on the part of the regiment, or the claimant, or the person in charge.

6. No claim can be admitted from the representatives of officers or men slain in action, or dying in consequence of wounds.

7. No indemnification shall be granted for losses sustained by officers when proceeding on, or returning from, leave, nor to those in receipt of boat-allowance, that allowance being on a scale sufficient to remunerate them for all expenses attendant on the insurance of their property, as well as for their boat accommodation.

8. If an officer or a soldier shall have neglected to bring forward his claim for a period exceeding one month from the date of his loss, this delay shall be considered a sufficient reason for rejecting the claim, however valid it may be in other respects, unless the claimant can prove that he was unavoidably prevented from making an earlier claim.

9. Whenever baggage or articles of equipment are sent by a vessel in which the officer to whom they belong is not himself a passenger, it is incumbent upon such officer to protect himself against loss by effecting an insurance thereupon, and if he has an opportunity of doing so, and neglects to avail himself of it, no compensation will be given by the state for any loss that may happen.

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10. When losses occur on service in the field, the general or other officer in command shall assemble, with all convenient despatch, committees for the investigation of claims arising out of these losses, which committees shall be guided by the principles laid down in this Regulation, and the whole of their proceedings, or certified copies thereof, shall be transmitted through the prescribed channel to the Commander-in-chief, for his excellency's observations and opinions.

11. No claim shall be admitted on account of the loss of money, being the private property of individuals; but in special cases, where public money, which has regularly been received by individuals, and has unavoidably remained in their hands, shall be lost on service, application for indemnification may be made according to the form. Such application being supported by the several certificates and documents therein specified.

12. Claims on account of necessaries lost on service, by non-commissioned officers and soldiers individually, shall obtain a specification of the articles lost, and of their actual value, at the time of their loss; and officers in charge of troops and companies, and commanding officers of regiments, are held responsible that no such claim shall include any charge on account of articles not sanctioned as regimental necessaries, by the standing orders of the army.

13. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have been taken and detained as prisoners of war more than four months, shall not be allowed to receive indemnification for necessaries lost when they are taken prisoners; all claims, therefore, made by men who have been prisoners of war, shall contain a statement of the precise period during which they were absent from their regiments in consequence of being captured.

For Loss of Horses.

14. Such officers only are entitled to compensation for loss of horses in action as may be in receipt of horse allowance, either personally or as forming an item of their staff allowances.

15. Upon the first appearance of a disorder in any horse, the commanding officer of the station or detachment will order a committee to assemble, composed of such officers as in his opinion are best qualified to judge of the nature of the disorder of horses; and if, upon examination, it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the committee, that such horse is infected with the farcy or glanders, it will be their duty to recommend that the animal be immediately shot, with a view to prevent contagion; should the commanding officer concur in the opinion of the committee, he will, by his counter signature, confirm the proceedings and order the horse to be immediately shot, in the presence of a commissioned officer, and the proprietor of the horse is authorized to present a bill for compensation at the rates hereinafter mentioned, bearing an attestation on honour, that the horse destroyed was used by him as a charger, or parade horse, and accompanied by a certified copy of the committee proceedings of the committee; and such bill the military auditor-general is authorized to pass without further reference.

16. The above rule is applicable to the chargers of officers of the light cavalry and horse artillery, and of officers attached to horse field-batteries, but not to horses of officers of any other arm, nor to staff officers, except under peculiar circumstances of proximity to those of the cavalry in camp or other situation, where the destruction of a diseased horse might be considered by the commanding officer of the detachment a measure of necessary precaution.

17. The following rates of compensation for the loss of chargers in action, or shot in consequence of being infectiously diseased, are sanctioned.

18. To horse artillery and cavalry officers for the loss of a charger, selected from the ranks, or removals of their respective corps, a compensation equal to the price they would have been entitled to receive on returning such charger to the ranks, viz., the residue of the original price, after a deduction of ten per cent. per annum for the period that may have elapsed since the date of selection.

19. To all mounted officers for the loss of a charger, not selected from the ranks, at whatever price purchased, a compensation equal to the residue of such price, after the deduction of ten per cent. per annum, provided the residue do not exceed the sum of Rs. 300, which is the maximum of compensation allowed in any case.

20. Bills for compensation for the loss of a selected charger must be accompanied by a certificate, showing the horse's name, rank, troop, and regiment, from what troop the animal was selected, whether a bluff horse or otherwise; and those for compensation for a charger not selected from the ranks, by a declaration on honour, specifying the price paid and the date of purchase.

21. Compensation for horses of the irregular cavalry killed in action is sanctioned, at the rate of Co.'s Rs. 125 each. The same is also allowed when they are killed by fatigue, destroyed or disabled on extraordinary duties; on these occasions a committee of cavalry officers is to be assembled for the purpose of ascertaining the circumstances attending each case, the nature of the duty on which the animal was employed, the authority for so employing him, either civil or military; the commanding officer is to declare that the accident arose from no neglect or cruelty of the rider, as far as he is acquainted with the circumstances; and he is also to state, to the best of his knowledge, that the horse was in good and sound health, and capable of performing the general duties when detached. The committee is to recommend such amount of compensation, in no case exceeding the prescribed maximum of Co.'s Rs. 125, as, taking into consideration their age, the period they have been in the service, and the amount originally paid for them, the owners may be deemed entitled to.

22. The proceedings of the committee are to be prepared in accordance with the following form; and officers commanding corps of irregular cavalry, whose reports will accompany the proceedings of the committee, are enjoined to comply strictly with the instructions contained in the foregoing paragraph. (Here follows the form.)

23. Commanding officers will be held responsible that no horses are detached on duties which are likely to be severe, but such as are considered capable of bearing a full proportion of fatigue.

24. Compensation for horses of irregular cavalry, lost or missing in action, or captured by the enemy, is not admissible, unless occasioned by the death of the rider; nor for horses shot for being infectiously diseased.

Note.—Compensation for horses of irregular cavalry, lost or missing, on occasions when their riders may be killed, is inconsistent with para. 6, but the rule has been allowed to stand with reference to the decision of Government, No. 552, of 23rd Aug. 1844; more particularly as several of the horses of the above corps are bargeer horses, or horses belonging to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and hired out to the sowars.

For the loss of Baggage, Camp Equipage, &c.

25. Compensation is sanctioned for European commissioned and warrant officers who may lose the whole of their baggage and camp equipage when on duty in the field or when proceeding by sea, under the orders of Government, at the following rates:

	Baggage	Camp Equipage	Total
Colonel	3960	2160	6120
Lieut. Colonel	3137	1620	4757
Major	2813	1296	4109
Captain	2024	810	2834
Subaltern	1458	540	1998
Surgeon	4320	2160	6480
Dep. Commissary	3240	1620	4860
Assist. Commissary	2160	1080	3240
Conductor, Apothecary, Medical Department	1620	810	2430
Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster, Sergeant, Medical Department	1296	648	1944
Colonel	3960	2160	6120
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Assist. Commissary	2160	1080	3240
Conductor, Apothecary, Medical Department	1620	810	2430
Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster, Sergeant, Medical Department	1296	648	1944
Colonel	1890	910	2800
Lieut. Colonel	1617	578	2195
Major	1617	578	2195
Captain	1214	578	1792
Subaltern	910	578	1488
Surgeon	2187	910	3097
Dep. Commissary	1620	578	2198
Assist. Commissary	1296	578	1874
Conductor, Apothecary, Medical Department	1011	578	1589
Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster, Sergeant, Medical Department	810	578	1388

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26. The baggage and camp equipage of all regimental staff officers to be valued as those of subalterns officers, and of superintending surgeons as those of captain or surgeon, being the rank in which the latter draw batta and tentage.

27. In no case is compensation to be granted without a declaration, upon honour, from the officer concerned, that he has sustained the loss for which he claims to be reimbursed, accompanied by a certificate from his commanding officer, that at the time the loss was sustained, such officer was employed on public duty, and that, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, the loss did not arise from any fault or neglect of the officer applying for compensation.

28. Officers in drawing compensation will further certify, upon honour, whether they have lost the entire of their baggage or camp equipage, or only a part thereof; in the latter case, they will estimate their loss at one-fourth, one-half, or three-fourths, as the case may be, according to which they shall be paid the like proportions of the sums sanctioned for the loss of the entire of their baggage and camp equipage.

29. Officers holding non-military appointments have no just claim to compensation for loss of purely military equipments.

30. An officer of infantry is entitled to compensation for loss of baggage at the infantry rate, though at the time of loss he may be doing duty with a mounted corps.

31. The subordinate medical establishment being supplied with camp equipage and carriage by the commissariat department, the rules regarding compensation for those equipments are only applicable to them when not so supplied, and an actual loss occurs of their own property.

32 Compensation is further allowed to all officers of the artillery or engineers who may lose professional instruments while on duty in the field, or while proceeding by sea, under the orders of Government, as the particular circumstances of each case may appear to require, at the following rates:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Artificial horizon, each	42	4	10½
Compasses, levelling, with stand, each	135	2	5
Ditto surveying	41	5	8½
Ditto bow	3	6	0½
Ditto brass, common large, each	6	3	0½
Ditto ditto small, each	2	4	0½
Ditto prismatic, with stand, each	33	6	0
Chains, measuring 100 feet, with iron arrows	10	6	2½
Ditto ditto 66 feet, each	9	0	8
Ditto ditto 50 feet, each	5	2	8
Circumferenter, with stand, each	58	10	0
Colours, drawing (or common colour-box)	25	9	4
Drawing instruments, per set	12	5	10½
Glasses, spying or telescope, each	44	14	7½
Marquois' scale, per set	33	10	6
Mathematical instruments in case, each	86	8	2
Ditto ditto in box, each	35	5	11
Ditto ditto in fish-skin case, each	12	5	10
Pens, drawing, each	2	8	6
Perambulator, single wheel, each	181	13	0
Ditto ditto double wheel, each	202	1	8
Pentagraphs, each	59	1	3½
Protractor, brass circular, each	10	1	8½
Ditto, rectangular, each	7	0	3½
Rules, brass, parallel, 24 inch, each	19	10	3½
Ditto ditto 18 inch, each	20	3	1½
Ditto ditto 12 inch, each	14	0	4½
Ditto ebony 2 feet, each	5	6	2
Ditto ditto 1 foot, each	2	4	0½
Rods, levelling, each	1	14	0
Ditto measuring, each	0	15	11
Sextant, each	119	9	6
Scale, brass, plotting, each	8	15	9
Staves, levelling, each	12	10	9
Tape, measuring 66 feet, each	7	13	5½
Ditto ditto 50 feet, each	6	11	8½
Thermometers, each	4	12	6½
Theodolite, with stand, 5 and 4 inch, each	199	8	7½

No compensation is allowed for the loss of books.

33. Compensation for loss of necessaries is sanctioned for European non-commissioned officers and privates while employed on active service, or proceeding on duty, including invalids, such loss not happening through any fault of their own, the pound sterling being converted into Indian currency at 2s. 0½d. per Company's rupee:—

	£	s.		Co.'s Rs.	A.	P.
Sergeants of artillery, native cavalry, and sappers and miners	2	15	..	26	15	0
Corporals, bombardiers, trumpeters, drummers, gunners, or privates of artillery, and sappers and miners	2	10	..	24	7	10
Sergeants of European and native infantry	2	10	..	24	7	10
Corporals, drummers, or privates of European infantry..	2	2	..	20	9	2

34. Half-pay drummers are allowed a moiety of the amount sanctioned for a full-pay drummer. Women one-half and children one-fourth of the amount allowed to a private of infantry.

35. The loss of baggage by non-commissioned officers and privates is to be estimated at one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, or the whole value, as the case may be, on the principle laid down for officers' baggage; and officers transmitting bills for the compensation shall certify on honour, to the best of their knowledge and belief, after minute inquiry, that the proportions charged for in the bills are correct, as far as can be ascertained, and that the loss of the baggage was not occasioned by any want of care or exertion on the part of the soldier.

36. The maximum of compensation to be drawn by native troops of the line and by local troops for loss of private effects, inclusive of public equipments, to be as follows:—

Subadars, one month's pay and full batta.

Jemadars, non-commissioned officers, and native doctors, one and half month's pay and full batta.

Trumpeters, drummers, buglers, and privates, two do. do.

37. Quarter-masters of regiments are to restore, at the public charge, to non-commissioned officers and privates, all articles strictly denominated regimental equipments, that is, havresacks, head-dress, breast-plate, great coats, and such clothing as is furnished from the off-reckoning fund. Of the private effects lost by each individual, a detail is to be furnished by the commanding officers, with a statement of the probable value, and to be accompanied by contingent bills, containing the names of the sufferers, and the amount of compensation drawn for each, inclusive of the cost of the regimental equipments to be furnished as above stated.

38. Uncovenanted servants, when proceeding to the Upper Provinces with the Governor-general or the Commander-in-chief, are not entitled to compensation for the loss of their baggage, the additional allowance granted to such individuals being sufficient to guard them against loss, by insuring their property.

39. Whenever a cantonment at which officers have drawn only half-batta shall be abandoned, such officers are allowed six months' extra batta, as a compensation for the loss of their houses; but no compensation allowance is granted to any officer either on the abandonment or on the first occupation of a full-batta station; officers on full batta being considered to be in the field.

40. When arms, accoutrements, and regimental appointments of H.M. regiments are lost during hostilities, compensation is granted for such articles to the extent of three-fourths of their value, but no allowance is made for those rendered unserviceable.

41. Compensation for loss of property by baser chowdries or bunneahs, during hostilities, is inadmissible. Horse equipments, the property of Government, lost or destroyed on such occasions, are to be supplied by troop officers, charging the same in contingent bills fully attested.

42. Claims for loss of mess property are allowed to the extent of three-fourteenths of the entire valuation, the articles being restricted to those for which compensation is admissible.

43. Compensation for grasscutters' ponies, when admissible, is allowed at Co.'s Rs. 12 each.

TRANSFER OF STATIONS.

Camp, Kunchnee, Nov. 26, 1849.—The Most Noble the Governor-General of India is pleased to resolve that the under-mentioned stations attached to the Bengal Presidency shall hereafter be permanently occupied by troops of the Madras and Bombay armies, as follows:—

By the Madras Army.—Cuttack, Saugor, Hussingabad, Jubbulpore, Nagode, Nurainggore, and Mhow.

By the Bombay Army.—Neemuch and Nusseerabad.

All appointments connected with the Bengal army at the above stations will cease on the 1st of January next, but officers will continue to act in their present appointments until they are relieved, or are withdrawn.

The stations of Nowgong, Jhansi, Orace, Bandah, Humeerpore, and Calpee, now attached to the Saugor division, are transferred to the Cawnpore division, from this date.

COURTS MARTIAL.

LIEUT. JOHN EDWARD GUSSEY TAYLOR, H.M.'S 10TH FOOT.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Umritsir, November 26, 1849.—At a general court-martial assembled at Ferozepore, on Monday, October 1, 1849, Lieut. J. E. H. Taylor, H.M.'s 10th reg. of foot was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st Charge.—For having, in action at Mooltan, on or about Jan. 3, 1849, misbehaved before the enemy, he having, when No. 4 company, to which he belonged, was advancing to the assault of the Dowlat gate of Mooltan, separated himself from

the men, and taken refuge in a small house, and there remained under shelter till some time after the capture of the gate.

2nd Charge.—For having, in action at Goojrat, on Feb. 21, 1849, misbehaved before the enemy on two occasions; he having, while in the supernumerary rank of the company to which he belonged, when the regiment was advancing under fire of the enemy, marched with his body stooped down, under the influence of fear; and having afterwards, when the men were lying down under fire of the enemy, reclined in their rear, and availed himself of the partial protection of a cavity in the ground, under the influence of fear; in both these instances setting a very bad example to the men of the company.

3rd Charge.—For having, at Ferozepore, on or about June 9, 1849, improperly questioned Serjeant James O'Connor, of her Majesty's 10th foot, relative to the information given by him to the commanding officer, when called on so to do, relative to his, Lieut. Taylor's conduct at the battle of Goojrat, as alleged in the second charge; and for having, on the same occasion, spoken most disrespectfully and unbecomingly of his commanding officer, Lieut.-col. Franks, C.B., commanding H. M.'s 10th reg. by informing Serjeant O'Connor that Lieut.-col. Franks and himself had previously had a dispute, and that he, Lieut. Taylor, believed his commanding officer wished to injure him, or words to that effect.

4th Charge.—For having, at Ferozepore, on or about July 5, 1849, improperly communicated, at the orderly room, with Serjeant Michael Lloyd and Serjeant Michael O'Donnell, of H.M.'s 10th regt., and rebuked the former respecting the statements made by them at a regimental court of inquiry, held at Ferozepore, on July 2 and subsequent days, to investigate his, Lieut. Taylor's conduct, as alleged in the second charge; and unbecomingly warned them that it was his intention to cross-examine them strictly before a court-martial, and that if they were not careful they would convict themselves, for they had been very nervous at the court of inquiry, or words to that effect.

Finding.—Not guilty; and do therefore most fully and most honourably acquit him of the whole and every part thereof.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) C. J. Napier, G., C.-in-C.

Head-quarters, camp, Nov. 21, 1849.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—These proceedings have been extended to a most unwarrantable length by the admission of a very great proportion of irrelevant matter; the blame of such irregular proceedings rests mainly with the president, whose duty it was to have checked and prevented the introduction of such objectionable matter; and had this duty been properly performed, the court need not have sat for nineteen days, extending over a period of a month, to the great inconvenience of the public service.

LIEUT. FRANCIS ROBERT TOTTENHAM, 7TH LIGHT CAVALRY.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Bhopara'hee, Nov. 28, 1849.—At a general court-martial assembled at Jullundur, on Saturday, Nov. 10, 1849, Lieut. F. R. Tottenham, 7th light cav., was arraigned on the following charge:—

For conduct unbecoming an officer, in having at Jullundur, on August 24, 1849, in a written defence presented by him and read at a court of inquiry there held to investigate his conduct, expressed himself in a highly insubordinate and disrespectful manner respecting his commanding officer, Major B. T. Phillips, commanding the 7th light cav., unjustifiably alleging, amongst other things, that Major Phillips had been actuated by "malignant rancour" against him; had "raked up every little incident against him for no other purpose than to blast his fair fame and reputation;" had made an "impotent" attempt to "exert the influence of a commanding officer over the junior officers of his corps, to his (Lieut. Tottenham's) detriment;" had not adopted "a manly, frank, open, straightforward proceeding, calculated to inspire him (Lieut. Tottenham) with that respect and admiration for his commanding officer so essential to the well-being of the service;" had "not evinced most becoming spirit," and that "throughout the proceedings, Major Phillips had persecuted him (Lieut. Tottenham) in an almost unparalleled and unprecedented manner."

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for a period of three calendar months.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) C. J. Napier, G., C.-in-C.

Head-quarters, Umballah, Nov. 17, 1849.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—1st. On reading the proceedings of this court-martial, I feel bound to call the attention of Major Phillips to the mode in which he has exercised his authority as commanding officer of a regiment. It was not proper to cause his adjutant to write official notes to officers, demanding their written opinions on the general conduct and character of a brother officer, and to state the terms of friendship on which they stood with him. The officers very properly declined to answer such questions, except to a proper tribunal, and even then their answering such questions would generally be optional. Major Phillips has to learn that if a commanding officer has unfortunately cause to bring an officer under his orders to trial, he must deal with facts, and not seek to draw forth the opinions of his brother officers on the general character of the person he charges with misconduct. He has a right to make his inquiries as to facts, and when he thinks the evidence sufficiently strong to prove those specified facts, he gives in charges. I am willing to accept Major Phillips's assurance, and the opinions of witnesses, that Major Phillips's intentions were to serve the public; but his mode of proceeding was most injurious and destructive of all harmony in a regiment.

2nd. I have also to remark that no court of inquiry, nor a court-martial, has a right to allow, much less advise, a prisoner to withdraw a defence once read in public, and casting dishonour on another person. The doing this by the court of inquiry, of which Lieut.-Col. Downing was president, was a very unwarrantable proceeding. When a man publicly accuses another before any court, that court records the paper, and takes such notice of its propriety or impropriety as it deems fitting, or leaves it to a higher authority to do so; but it has no right to suppress such a paper after it has been publicly read.

3rd. I may here remark on the erroneous opinion which seems to have prevailed on the court of inquiry of which Lieut.-Col. Downing was president. A court of inquiry ought generally to be a closed court; no one allowed to enter but such individuals as are called for, and who being privately examined, are sent out. If any person happens to be accused of misconduct, he is called upon for his statement of the matter in hand like any other person; he may either appear or refuse to appear, as he pleases, unless ordered by superior authority, and either answer any questions put to him, or refuse to answer. The court may either communicate to him what has been said, or refuse to communicate to him what it has elicited; it does what it deems best suited to obtain information on which higher authority can safely act. It is generally objectionable to make a court of inquiry an open court. In this instance it has produced a court-martial, which this court of inquiry, by its improper mode of proceeding, forced upon me as Commander-in-Chief. Courts of inquiry are objectionable proceedings when they can be avoided, but in a large army they are sometimes necessary.

(Signed) C. J. Napier, Gen., C.-in-C.

The sentence of suspension passed upon Lieut. F. R. Tottenham is to have effect from the date of publication of this order to the 7th reg. light cav., of which a report is to be made to the adjutant-general of the army, and to the assistant adjutant-general at the presidency.

CORNET JOHN DUNKIN BENNETT, H. M.'S 3RD LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Lahore, Nov. 30, 1849.—At a general court-martial held at Fort William, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1849, Cornet J. D. Bennett, H.M.'s 3rd (or the King's Own) regt. of light drag., was arraigned on the following charge:—

For having, on the night of Sept. 25, 1849, been drunk when on duty as officer of the guard on board the ship *Camperdown*.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) C. J. Napier, Gen., C.-in-C.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Nov. 25, 1849.

Recommendation by the Court.—The Court, having awarded the only sentence which they deem commensurate with the serious offence committed by Cornet Bennett, do most earnestly recommend him to the merciful consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in consequence of his youth, contrition, and total inexperience.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—I do not consider the youth of the prisoner to be any excuse, his contrition is good, his "total inexperience" is some excuse, as it prevented his being aware of the magnitude of his crime; and this inexperience, added to his frank and manly defence, induces me to pardon Cornet Bennett, and I trust he will prove a better officer than his beginning promises. He is to join his regiment, and his commanding officer is to report to me till further orders how Cornet Bennett conducts himself. This report to be quarterly.

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CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, G. H. M. ret. to duty, Dec. 7.
ALLEN, C. to offic. as agent to lieut. gov. at Furruckabad, and as civ. and ses. jud. there, Dec. 10.
ANNAND, A. S. made over ch. of Sylhet coll. to Buckle, Dec. 1.
ASTELL, H. G. to be mag. and coll. of Moozuffernuggur, Dec. 10.
ATHERTON, H. Abkarry commr. of Dacca div. made over ch. of off. to C. Tottenham, Dec. 10.
BALFOUR, G. G. rec. ch. of mag. of Monghur fr. Heywood.
BALMAIN, W. qual. for serv. by prof. in two languages, Dec. 12; attach. to N.W. prov. Dec. 14.
BELLI, C. S. to be an asst. to mag. &c. of Hooghly, and in ch. of sub. div. Serampore, with pow. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. Dec. 4.
BEGBIE, A. W. to be a judge of sud. dewanny, &c. N. W. prov.
BROMHURST, W. H. mag. of Bhaugulpore, made over ch. of off. to Buckland, Dec. 7.
BROWN, W. C. to be post mr. of Allahabad, Dec. 11.
CADENHEAD, J. princ. asst. to agent of gov. gen. at Sumbulpore, ass. ch. of off. Dec. 6.
CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess. judge of Rajeshye, made over ch. of off. Dec. 12.
CLIFFORD, F. W. qual. for serv. and attach. to N. W. prov.
COCKBURN, G. F. ret. to duty, reattached to Bengal div. Dec. 14.
COLVIN, J. R. to be a judge of sud. dewanny, &c. in Calcutta.
COOKE, H. W. vested with powers of dep. coll. in district of Azimgurh, Dec. 7.
COURT, M. H. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Budaon, dur. abs. of Morgan.
CUNNINGHAM, W. C. S. to be jt. mag. &c. at Putteealee, holding magcy. of Furruckabad.
DEANE, H. W. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Meerut, Dec. 10.
DIROM, W. M. rec. ch. of the salt agency of Chittagong, Dec. 7.
DODGSON, J. C. to be an asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh, Dec. 8.
DRUMMOND, Hon. R. rep. his ret. fr. England on Dec. 7, and he is reatt. to N. W. prov.
FAGAN, C. W. to offic. as mag. &c. Futtehpoor, Dec. 5.
FORBES, W. A. services placed at disp. of Gov. Gen. for emp. in Punjab, Dec. 5.
GARRETT, R. B. ret. to duty Dec. 7, and reattached to Bengal div. Dec. 14.
GUBBINS, M. R. ret. to duty Dec. 7, and reattached to N. W. prov.
GUBBINS, F. P. ret. to duty Dec. 9, and reattached to N. W. prov.
HAMMOND, A. ret. to duty Dec. 7, and reattached to Bengal div.
HAMMOND, A. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom, with pow. of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. Dec. 15.
HAMPTON, R. ret. to duty re-attached to Bengal div. Dec. 7.
HARRISON, E. F. rep. qual. for pub. serv. att. to Bengal div. of pres. Dec. 25.
HODGSON, R. F. coll. of Moorshedabad, rec. ch. of off. fr. Harrison, Dec. 5.
JACKSON, W. B. to be a jud. of sud. dewanny, &c. in Calcutta.
JAMES, H. F. civ. and sess. jud. of Jessore made ov. ch. of off.
JENKINS, R. P. asst. to mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, vest. with spec. pow. Dec. 10.
LEMARCHAND, J. vested with pow. of a dep. coll. in Jounpoor district, Dec. 7.
LOCH, G. made ov. ch. of collect. of Bhaugulpore to Raikes.
LUSHINGTON, C. H. rec. ch. of off. of superint. of Darjeeling fr. Byng, Dec. 11.
MACKILLOP, C. W. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of the 24 pergunnahs, with pow. of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. Dec. 12.
MACKINTOSH, Coll. of Burdwan, made ov. ch. of off. to W. C. Lochner, Dec. 21.
McCHLERY, W. to offic. as jt. mag. &c. of Meerut dur. abs. of C. Gubbins, Dec. 7.
MILLS, A. J. M. ret. to duty Dec. 7, and reattached to Bengal div. Dec. 14.
MONCKTON, H. to be an asst. in Benares div. Dec. 7.
MONEY, G. R. to off. as mag. and coll. of Cawnpore dur. abs. of Morland, Dec. 3.
MUSPRATT, J. R. made ov. ch. of sub. div. of Kholna, to F. L. Beaufort, Dec. 7.
OUSELEY, G. to off. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Dehlee, Dec. 1.
PROBYN, W. G. asst. to mag. and coll. of Cawnpore, to ex. pow. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. Dec. 3.
REID, H. S. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Humeerpore, dur. abs. of Taunton, Dec. 5.
ROBINSON, F. H. to offic. as a jud. of sud. dewanny, &c. dur. abs. of B. Taylor.
SHAWE, M. A. G. mag. of Backergunge, made ov. ch. of off. to Muspratt, Dec. 10.
SWINTON, A. A. mag. of Rajeshye, made ov. ch. of off. to Russell, Dec. 10.
TAYLOR, J. to be a member of ferry com. at Bograh, Dec. 5.
TUCKER, F. to be an asst. to mag. &c. of Rajeshye, with power of jt. mag. and dep. coll. his app. to Tirhoot, &c. canc. Dec. 7.
TYLER, W. H. to offic. as agent to lieut. gov. at Agra, and as commr. of Agra div. Dec. 10.
WALKER, R. accountant to govt. resum. ch. of off. fr. Adams.
WAUCHOPE, S. mag. of Hooghley, to be regt. of deeds for that distr.
WILKINS, G. D. offic. coll. Midnapore, made ov. ch. of his treasury to G. Bright, prep. to proc. to interior of his districts.
WILSON, T. vested with powers of a dep. coll. in Benares district, Dec. 7.
WOODCOCK, E. E. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, rec. ch. of off. fr. Craster, Nov. 30.
YOUNG, W. G. to offic. as mag. of Moorshedabad, dur. abs. of R. P. Harrison, Dec. 4.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

BIRD, F. M. Dec. 7.
ELLIOTT, F. B. Dec. 7.
HAMMOND, H. W. Dec. 7.
HOGG, F. F. Dec. 7.
JACKSON, A. J. Dec. 7.
MORRIS, G. G. Dec. 7.

ARMSTRONG, H. 2 mo.
ASTELL, H. G. leave canc.
BLUNT, W. asst. to mag. and coll. of Cuttack, 2 mo. on m. c.
BOUCE, J. G. 4 mo.
DICK, A. 4 mo. sea, on m. c.
EGERTON, P. H. to England, on m. c.
FLETCHER, G. C. 2 mo. on m. c. prep. to Cape of Good Hope.
GARSTIN, C. 2 mo. prep. to Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.
GRANT, J. 1 mo.
JONES, H. F. 20 days, on m. c.
LATOUR, E. 15 days.
LOCKHART, R. J. 1 mo.
MORGAN, R. B. 2 mo.
MORLAND, E. H. 1 mo.
NELSON, H. 3 mo. Madras.
BONTET, J. leave canc.
RICKETTS, M. 1 mo.
TURNBULL, G. D. 4 mo. on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOUSTEAD, Rev. J. chaplain of Lahore, leave cancelled.
PAWSON, Rev. F. A. ret. fr. furl. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. of N. W. prov. Dec. 14.
HERDMAN, Rev. J. C. to be jun. minister of St. Andrew's church, Calcutta, Dec. 3.
KIDD, Rev. J. T. D. to be sec. to mil. orphan society fr. Dec. 14.
LASCELLES, Rev. H. chaplain of Cawnpore, 1 mo. leave of absence.
SLOGGETT, Rev. C. M.A. chapl. offic. at Wuzeerabad, app. a surrogate for granting episc. licences of marriages.
WALKER, Rev. R. O. chaplain of Agra, 1 mo. leave of absence.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Capt. G. G. 15th. N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. of Sind Sagur dist. Dec. 5.
ANDERSON, Ens. T. C. to rank fr. Aug. 27, 1849.
ANGELO, Maj. R. 34th N.I. returned to duty, Dec. 9.
APTHORP, Capt. C. 41st N.I. returned to duty Dec. 8.
BAKER, Ens. T. N. to rank fr. Sept. 20, 1849.
BATTINE, Ens. W. A. to rank fr. Sept. 20, 1849.
BECHER, Ens. D. W. 2nd Eur. reg. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, 1849, v. Vicary, ret.
BLEAYMIRE, Lieut. J. 2nd Eur. regt. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, 1849, v. Vicary, ret.
BROUGHAM, 1st Lieut. T. art. returned to duty Dec. 9.
BROWNLOW, Lieut. C. St. G. 15th N.I. to be adj. v. Anderson, prom.
CAMPBELL, Capt. W. C. 30th N.I. app. a maj. of brig. Des. M.
CAUDERLEY, Lieut. J. P. 3rd N.I. to be adj. to Bhaugulpore hill rangers, v. Don.
CAVE, Lieut. G. N. 21st N.I. to be 2nd in com. of Sylhet L.I. batt. v. Verner.
CHALMERS, Ens. R. to rank fr. Sept. 7, 1849.
CHEAP, Capt. C. brig. maj. rem. fr. Neemuch to Umballah.
CHEARE, Capt. H. inv. est. ret. to duty, Dec. 8.
CHICHESTER, Cornet Hon. F. A. J. to rank fr. July 20, 1849.
CHRISTIAN, Ens. H. H. with 51st, posted to 68th N.I. proc. to Meerut, Dec. 5.
COLE, Lieut. T. 12th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 15, 1849, in suc. to White, dec.
COURTEY, Maj. J. R. inv. est. perm. to reside at pres. instead of Simla, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
DAVIES, Lieut. J. S. jun. asst. and off. 1st class asst. in Singbhoom, assum. ch. of off. Dec. 6.
DE TEISSIER, Ens. L. M. 59th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 30, 1849, v. Scott, dec.
DON, Brev. capt. W. G. 43rd L.I. to be commt. of hill rangers, v. Napleton, prom.
EDEN, Ens. F. G. 39th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 28, 1849, in suc. to Low, dec.
EMERSON, Lieut. J. off. jun. asst. to agent at Singbhoom, assumed ch. of off. Dec. 6.
FAITHFUL, Lieut. G. assumed ch. of dist. of Aong, fr. Capt. S. B. Tickell, Dec. 7.
FANSHAWE, Capt. R. W. H. 1st Eur. fus. returned to duty, Dec. 9.
FARMER, Maj. C. 21st N.I. trans. to inv. estab. fr. Dec. 1.

FITZMAURICE, Lieut. J. C. 17th N.I. to offic. as interp. to H.M.'s 14th L.D. v. Capt. W. E. Evans, who rejoins his corps, Dec. 5.
FITZSIMONS, Capt. H. 29th N.I. returned to duty, Dec. 8.
GARDEN, Lieut. H. off. asst. qr. mr. gen. to proc. and join head qrs.
GARFORTH, Lieut. P. engs. to be supt. of operations for improv. of navig. of Ganges, between Allahabad and Revelgunge, Dec. 7.
GLADSTONE, Lieut. C. A. 15th N.I. to act as adj. v. Anderson, prom.
GLOVER, 2nd Lieut. T. G. engs. to be 1st lieut. v. Haines, dec. to rank fr. Nov. 13, 1849, v. Cunningham, prom.
GOLDIE, Lieut. col. A. fr. 38th L.I. to 8th N.I.
GOODRIDGE, 2nd Lieut. E. J. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Dec. 4, 1849, v. Pulman.
GORDON, Lieut. W. R. 66th N.I. to do duty with Bhaugulpore hill rangers.
GOVAN, Lieut. J. 14th N.I. to act as adj. to left wing, proc. to Dinapore.
GRAHAM, Lieut. col. J. fr. 39th to 40th N.I. under orders to proc. to Allahabad.
HALDANE, Lieut. col. C. fr. 62nd to 39th N.I.
HALL, Capt. A. 5th L.C. rem. fr. app. as asst. in stud dept. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
HALLETT, Lieut. C. T. 72nd N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 10.
HARRIS, 1st Lieut. J. C. engs. to rank fr. Nov. 6, 1849, v. Haines, dec.
HASTINGS, Lieut. Hon. E. P. R. H. 32nd N.I. to act as adj. to Calcutta native militia, Dec. 14.
HAYES, Capt. F. F. C. 62nd N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 8.
HERVEY, Col. A. C.B. 52nd N.I. perm. to reside at Darjeeling.
HOLROYD, Lieut. C. to rec. ch. of hos. &c. in Upper Assam [illegible] v. Veitch, Dec. 13.
HUNT, Cornet C. J. to rank fr. Sept. 20, 1849.
JONES, Brev. capt. W. engs. ret. to duty, Dec. 12.
KENNEDY, Maj. J. D. 25th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 4.
[illegible] Ens. [illegible] to be [illegible] Dec. 7, 1849, in suc. to Rind, trans. to inv. est.
LAW, Lieut. J. A. 66th N.I. to be interp. and qr.mr. v. Lieut. [illegible] Dec. 23.
[illegible]
[illegible] Ens. W. [illegible] to be interp. and qr. mr. [illegible]
LINDSAY, Capt. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Dec. 18, 1849,
[illegible]
[illegible] Dec. 5, 1849, in
[illegible]
[illegible] Ens. [illegible] July 23, 1849.
[illegible]
[illegible] Ens. [illegible] fr. Sept. 20, 1849.
[illegible] Maj. [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] duty, Dec. 20.
[illegible]
[illegible] Capt. [illegible] 28th N.I. [illegible]
[illegible] of public works [illegible]
MOWRAY, Ens. H. to rank fr. Sept. 20, 1849.
[illegible] Lieut. [illegible] under orders to proc.
[illegible] Ens. [illegible] posted to 27th N.I. [illegible]
[illegible] Capt. [illegible] 30th N.I. returned to duty, Dec. 8.
RABAN, Lieut. H. 36th N.I. to be adj. to Sylhet lt. inf. batt. v. Cave.
RAMSAY, Maj. W. M. 62nd N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 12.
RIDDELL, Maj. W. made over ch. of off. of asst. superint. for supp. of thuggee in [illegible] Lushington, also of Behar station gds. to Lieut. G. [illegible] 67th N.I. Dec. 21.
RIND, Capt. [illegible] 21st N.I. [illegible] Dec. [illegible]
RIPLEY, Ens. E. P. W. to rank fr. July 20, 1849.
ROBBINS, Brev. maj. [illegible] of 18th irr. cav. [illegible] Dec. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
ROWCROFT, Maj. F. 1st N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 4.
ROWCROFT, Ens. [illegible] 1849.
RYBOT, Lieut. G. [illegible] and Ass. temp. [illegible] Dec. 3.
SAGE, Lieut. col. W. fr. 69th to 70th N.I.
SAUNDERS, Capt. S. J. 41st N.I. perm. to ret. on pension of rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849.
SANDERS, Lieut. col. T. inv. estab. perm. to reside within the limits of Meerut instead of the Cawnpore div.
SHEPHERD, Cornet [illegible] to rank fr. Sept. 20, 1849.
SMYTH, Lieut. [illegible] 13th N.I. to rec. ch. of office of offic. dep. qr. mr. gen. fr. Garden.
STRANGWAYS, Lieut. G. 71st N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 7, 1849, in suc. to Rind, trans. to inv. est.
STURT, Lieut. col. W. [illegible]
SWINHOE, 1st Lieut. F. W. H.A. to be adj. to detach. under com. of Capt. Fitzgerald.
TAYLER, Lieut. J. H. G. 60th N.I. to act as adj. v. Dennys, dec. on leave.

TAYLOR, Lieut. col. T. M. 5th L.C. ret. to duty, Dec. 12.
TAYLOR, Ens. R. T. to do duty with 37th N.I. at Barrackpore, posted to [illegible] Dec. [illegible]
THOMAS, Lieut. [illegible] 29th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 29, 1849, in suc. to Low, dec.
THOMPSON, Brev. lieut. col. W. J. C.B. to be lieut. col. fr. Dec. 15, 1849, in suc. to White, dec.
THORESBY, Lieut. col. C. fr. 52nd to [illegible] N.I.
THORNTON, Lieut. col. S. L. fr. 70th to 71st N.I. in progress to Peshawur.
TULLOCH, Ens. A. 58th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. [illegible] 1849, v. Wigney, dec.
TURTON, Capt. J. 3rd N.I. to ret. to duty, Dec. [illegible]
[illegible] Capt. [illegible] at Mooltan.
VANRENEN, Ens. A. D. to rank fr. July 7, 1849.
[illegible] Capt. [illegible] perm. to retire on pension of a major fr. [illegible]
[illegible] posted to [illegible] Dinapore, Dec. 5.
WILSON, Capt. T. F. 13th N.I. [illegible]
WINTLE, 1st Lieut. A. art. ret. to duty, Dec. 8.
[illegible] to rank fr. July [illegible]
YOUNG, Capt. K. 50th N.I. name to cease to be borne on [illegible] Bengal army, Dec. 11.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

[illegible] Dec. 10. NICHOLL, T. Dec. 4.

CAVALRY.

DANIELL, C. A. Dec. [illegible] Dec. 3.
[illegible]

INFANTRY.

ANDERSON, T. C. Dec. 10. ROWCROFT, G. C. Dec. 4.
DARRAH, H. Z. Dec. 10. SHAW, W. B. Dec. 10.
McDOUGALL, C. A. Dec. 10. THOMSON, W. B. Dec. 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARLOW, Lieut. [illegible] 52nd N.I. to April [illegible] prep. to Eur.
BEATY, Capt. H. 62nd N.I. [illegible]
BIGG, Ens. J. A. [illegible] N.I. [illegible] Nov. [illegible] to remain at Nynee Tal on m.c.
BROWNE, Capt. [illegible] 1849,
BURNEY, Maj. G. [illegible] Dec. 15, to pres.
CAMERON, Capt. T. M. 66th N.I. furl. to Eur.
CORNISH, Capt. F. W. art. fr. Nov. 14 to Mar. 15, to pres. [illegible] to app. for leave to sea, on m.c.
CROSS, Ens. R. C. 17th N.I. 1 year fr. Nov. 26, in ext. to remain at Landour on m.c.
ERSKINE, Capt. E. T. 63rd N.I. to April 1, m.c. prep. to sea.
GRAHAM, Maj. W. H. engs. to Nov. 15, 1850, in ext. to remain on the hills.
GWATKIN, Capt. C. R. inv. est. furl. to Eur.
HAINES, Capt. G. supt. Bangalore div. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1.
HAWES, Lieut. B. 2nd Eur. regt. 4 mo. fr. Sept. 14, to pres. on m.c.; this cancels former leave.
JAMES, Capt. T. comdt. Kotah contingent, leave cancelled.
KENNEDY, Capt. W. 5th N.I. leave cancelled.
LESLIE, Lieut. H. G. 37th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
MACLEOD, Ens. D. J. [illegible] N.I. to April 1, Juanpore.
NICHOLSON, Brev. maj. J. 27th N.I. furl. to Europe for 1 year.
NORTON, Lieut. col. H. 69th N.I. 1 year fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c.
OBBARD, Lieut. H. S. 61st N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to May 31, to Calcutta.
PATTLE, Col. W. C.B. 4th L.C. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to pres.
POND, Brev. maj. L. R. asst. adj. gen. Benares div. fr. Dec. 1 to March 15, to pres.
POOLE, Riding mr. A. 5th L.C. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Meerut.
RAMSAY, Lieut. E. [illegible] to [illegible] Mynpoorie [illegible] to [illegible]
ROSS, 2nd Lieut. W. A. art. to Europe, on furl. on m.c.
SCOTT, Brev. maj. T. H. C.B. [illegible] in ext. to Nov. [illegible]
SHERWILL, Capt. W. S. 66th N.I. leave canc.
SPENCER, Capt. R. 26th N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to Nov. 15, 1850, in ext. to remain in hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
[illegible] Brig. J. G. [illegible] to Bombay and thence to Europe, on furl.
[illegible] Lieut. [illegible] 33rd N.I. [illegible]
VETCH, Capt. H. [illegible]
WATSON, Maj. gen. A. [illegible] furl. to Europe.
WESTON, Lieut. col. F. S. H. C.B. [illegible] N.I. to Europe, on furl.
WHELER, 1st Lieut. T. 1st Eur. fus. 4 mo. fr. Nov. [illegible] in ext. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for leave to sea, on m. c.
WILSON, Lieut. col. R. W. C.B. 68th N.I. to Europe, on furl.

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MEDICAL.

AINGER, Asst. surg. M. to proc. to Lahore land. dep. and to 6th comp. 6th batt. art. and No. 15 R. field batt. prof. to Delhi.

BEATSON, Asst. surg. J. F. M.D. to med. ch. of 7th irr. cav. dur. absence of Hare.

BOGLE, Asst. surg. A. L. M.D. posted to 10th N.I. at Lahore.

BRYDON, Asst. surg. W. to be surg. R. Newcastle's regt. of Goorkhas, to supersede Lieut. col. S. L. R. 70th N.I. to rank from 1st Nov. 1849.

BUCKLE, Asst. surg. H. B. art. to aff. med. aid to left wing 19th Ft. vice at Bareilly Paddon, N.I. to be lieut. and adj. to 2nd irr. cav.

CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. A. L. S. fr. 4th troop 3rd brig. H.A. to 1st N.I. in progress to Peshawar.

CHEEK, Asst. surg. A. to med. ch. of 4th Sikh hospital and magazine at Cawnpore.

GILMORE, Asst. surg. M. 40th N.I. to aff. med. aid to details of native foot art. on duty at Jhansi, fr. Oct. 17, 1849.

COCKBURN, Asst. surg. E. to join duty with 24th reg. at Wuzeerabad, Dec. 1.

COPPEN, Asst. surg. E. to be attached to duty with art. at Dum Dum, to proc. and place himself under orders of supt. surg. Punjab circle; to rank fr. Sept. 20.

CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. D. to be asst. surg. of Goorkhas (Sanghbeerah), Dec. 2.

DARBY, Sen. surg. W. perm. to resign, Dec. 31, 1849.

DEMPSTER, Surg. T. E. art. to ass. med. ch. of 1st and 3rd comps. 6th batt. art. at Loodianah.

DOSSABHOY, Asst. surg. D. to be med. ch. of 2nd irr. cav.

DUNBAR, Asst. surg. J. A. to aff. med. aid to gar. of Delhi.

EDLIN, Asst. surg. E. M.D. perm. to resign as apothecary, Dec. 18.

FLETCHER, Asst. surg. J. W. to proc. to Chinsurah, and ass. med. ch. of a detach. Dec. 5.

FORBES, Asst. surg. C. to do duty, Dec. 8.

GLOVER, Asst. surg. J. T. rem. fr. 41st to 4th N.I. in progress to Rawul Pindee, Dec. 3.

GRAHAM, Asst. surg. J. C. M.D. 49th N.I. to aff. med. aid to sick of 22nd N.I. and cst. att. to magazine at Phillour.

GRANT, Surg. J. W. to be ch. of a detach. of recruits.

GUISE, Asst. surg. R. C. 7th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 6th L.C.

GUTHRIE, Supt. surg. M.D. to proceed upon leave as gar. surg. at Allahabad; to offic. as supt. surg. Cawnpore circle.

HANSBROW, Asst. surg. C. to proc. to Mhow and aff. med. aid to 34th comp. 1st batt. art. and No. 14 R. field batt.

HARE, Asst. surg. E. to do duty with H.M.'s 78th regt.

HAMILL, Asst. surg. H. P. posted to 1st N.E. Dec. 3.

JOHNSTON, Asst. surg. J. L. proc. to Hoshiarpore and med. ch. of detach. of H. M.'s 32th regt. temp. med. aid to 4th L.C.

KEMP, Asst. surg. J. G. M.D. art. to aff. med. aid to head quarters and right wing 2nd irr. cav. instead of Hutchins.

LEE, Asst. surg. J. doing duty with 50th N.I. to med. ch. of 1st comp. 1st batt. art. on dep. D. M'Rae, Dec. 4.

MAWE, Asst. surg. T. 52nd N.I. to med. charge of stat. Dec. 4.

M'DONALD, Asst. surg. D. M.D. fr. 4th N.I. to join and rem. in progress to Peshawar.

McKINNON, Surg. C. M.D. art. to med. ch. of 1st stat. hospital at Bangalore v. O'Dwyer.

MCRAE, Surg. J. 8th L.C. to med. charge of civ. and gen. estab. v. H. B. Hinton, resigned same, Dec. 6.

MORGAN, Asst. surg. H. to rank fr. Aug. 9, 1849.

MORRIS, Asst. surg. W. G. doing duty in trans-Jumna dist. to do duty in hosp. of Eur. reserve art. at Fatehpur, Dec. 4.

NICHOL, Asst. surg. R. to be post mr. at Baltoon, Nov. 12.

NISBET, Surg. M. to retire on pension, fr. Dec. 31, 1849.

O'CALLAGHAN, Asst. surg. D. J. placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal, with 8 mos. to proceed on leave, on dep. station of Chittagong.

O'SHAUGHNESSY, Surg. W. B. resum. ch. of duties at dep. Assay gar. of Calcutta mint, Nov. 24.

PARKER, Asst. surg. R. with 8th N.I. to do duty with 3rd tr. 1st brig. h. art. v. J. F. Beatson, who joins 7th irr. cav. Dec. 3.

PASKETT, Asst. surg. F. to proc. and do duty with art. at Dum Dum, when relieved by 2nd lieut. Hall of H.M.'s 78th regt. by Asst. surg. Johnston.

RAMFORD, Surg. J. art. to feb. ch. of sept. surg. office of Cawnpore, with instead of Surg. Gutheik.

RAMSFORD, Surg. J. art. to aff. med. aid to 47th N.I. and regt. of Loodianah, on dep. of Hosk, 2nd lieut. W. A. art. to Europe, on fur.

REID, Surg. A. 31st N.I. to med. ch. of 1st N.I. v. A. C. Gordon, ass. Dec. 4; to aff. med. aid in detach. Dec. 6.

REES, Asst. surg. J. to 7th N.I. to 4th irr. cav. 3rd brig. H.A. in progress to Mutra.

SHEE, Surg. H. to be med. ch. of detach. on N.I. of treasury, and to aff. med. aid to civ. estab. and jail at Mattra.

SISSMORE, Asst. surg. G. N. doing duty in Sindh, proceed to med. ch. of 2nd comp. 7th batt. art. &c. Dec. 4.

SMITH, Surg. J. C. 7th N.I. to assume med. ch. of 4th Sikh local inf. v. J. F. Beatson, who joins 7th irr. cav. Dec. 3.

STEWART, Surg. F. M.D. 10th N.I. to aff. med. aid to gar. and station staff at Delhi; to proc. to Chinsurah, and aff. med. aid to detach. of H.M.'s regiments at that station.

STOKES, Surg. J. 4th inf. regt. Nizam's army, to act as asst. surg. of his Highness's army, gar. abs. on leave to Europe, v. Dr. Turnbull.

THOMSON, Surg. F. 42nd L.I. to make over med. ch. of 5th comp. 7th batt. art. and No. 13 R. field batt. to Surg. J. Stokes.

TERING, Asst. surg. E. B. fr. 19th to 20th N.I.

WALLICH, Asst. surg. G. M. to aff. med. aid to gar. to 16th N.I.

WHITE, Asst. surg. W. to proc. to Mauseerabad, and aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. 1st batt. art. and No. 14 R. field battery.

WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J. to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. 6th batt. of art. and No. 2 R. field battery, at Neemuch.

WRENCH, Asst. surg. T. G. to med. ch. of recovered men, proc. fr. depot at Landour to join their corps.

YOUNG, Asst. surg. J. to proc. to Hoshearpore without delay, and rel. Surg. M. McN. Rind, app. to 7th L.C. fr. med. charge 26th N.I. posted to latter, Dec. 3; to aff. med. aid to 4th N.I.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE PRESIDENCY.

LOWDELL, C. Dec. 8.

MORGAN, R. Nov. 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRANDER, Surg. J. M. to Eur. perm.

FLEMING, Surg. E. to Oct. 1, 50, to remain to Simla.

GERRARD, Asst. surg. W. 4 mos. in ext. on m. c. Dec. 1.

GLOVER, Asst. surg. J. T. M.D. to Europe, on fur.

GOODEVE, Surg. H. H. M.D. 2 yrs. to Cape of Good Hope, or Australia.

MURRAY, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to Europe, on fur.

WHITE, Asst. surg. A. 63rd N.I. 4 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Calcutta, on m. c. prep. to app. fur. to Europe.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd lt. drag.—Lieut. Thackwell, 3 mo. to Calcutta, app. 2 yrs. to England.—4th hussars. Lieut. King, 6 mo. fr. Nov. 8, in ext. on m. c.—9th lancers. Lieut. Mitchell, to Dec. 31, to Bombay.—14th lt. drag. Cornet Dudgeon, to Nov. 30, to Bombay.

INFANTRY.—32nd. Lieut. Bellairs, to rem. at Kurrachee till Feb. 1.—24th. Capt. Thelwall, 5 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to Nilgiri Hills. Lieut. Nagel, Nov. 15 to Madras, to Calcutta.—35th. Lieut. Lea, 2 yrs. to England.—29th. Maj. Way, fr. Nov. 6, to Calcutta, and Capt. to England; Lieut. M'Donald, Ensn. Simmons, and Ens. Neville, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England, on m. c.; Lieut. col. the Hon. T. Strutt, to be Lieut. col. to Monmouth.—51st. Lieut. Wheatley, 2 yrs. to England.—55th. Lieut. Hopkins, Nov. 15 to Jan. 1, to ext. to app. on the hills, in m. c.—64th. Maj. Dundas, 2 yrs. to England; Capt. Douglas, fr. Nov. 1, to Dec. 15, to Lahore; Lieutenants Muter and Gordon, 3 mo. to Bombay.—61st. Lieut. col. Jones, Dec. 11, to March 15, to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England, on m. c.; Lieut. col. Campbell, Nov. 26, to March 1, to Calcutta; Lieut. Berry, Dec. 11, to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. Berry, fr. Nov. 6, to rem. at Kapdwan, on m. c.—73d. Major W. Hamilton, to Hillsbrough, and Capt. T. J. Taylor, to be major, fr. Oct. 2, v. Douglas.—80th. Capt. Sapsford, fr. Nov. 11, to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England.—83. Capt. Spring, Dec. 20 to Jan. 31, to Poonamallee. Lieuts. Adams and Ellis, Jan. 1, to Feb. 15, to Bombay.—86th. Capt. Wilgam, 1 mo. fr. Dec. 17, to ext. on m. c.; Lieut. Mackay, to Jan. 1, to rem. at Bombay.—87th. 2nd Lieut. Gibson, to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 27.

DOMESTIC.

BELSON, wife of Lieut. Henry, 43rd N.I. (still-born), at Wuzeerabad, Dec. 3.

BLUMHARDT, wife of G. H. d. at Hoshearpur, Dec. 4.

BOILEAU, wife of T. 7th L.C. s. at Ballandur, Dec. 28.

BRADSHAW, wife of T. 3rd L.C. d. at Mhow, Dec. 10.

BRANDER, wife of Chas. Esq. of 31st N.I. d. at Baraackpore, Dec. 10.

CAMPBELL, wife of Thomas, d. at Jellalabad, Dec. 19.

CAMERON, wife of W. G. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 9.

CHATTERTON, wife of Maj. R. 14th N.I. d. at Baitalli, Dec. 4.

COX, wife of Major George, 50th N.I. d. at Landour, Dec. 13.

DAVIS, Mrs. P. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 22.

FIELD, wife of Capt. J. d. at Garden Reach, Dec. 8.

FISHER, wife of Capt. G. A. 1st N.I. d. at Jullundur, Dec. 7.

FORBES, wife of Capt. J. W. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 11.

FORREST, wife of Capt. J. T. d. at Mahidpore, Dec. 6.

GRAHAM, wife of Lieut. S. F. 5th N.I. d. at Nusseerabad, Dec. 5.

GRIEFF, wife of W. T. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 10.

HERRELEE, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 11.

HICKIE, wife of E. b. at Delhi, Dec. 26.

HUNT, Mrs. John, d. at Bonipore, Dec. 6.

INGLIS, wife of Henry, s. at Calcutta, Dec. 8.

KEARNEY, wife of D. H. s. at Jessore, Dec. 2.

KEY, wife of J. O. B. s. at Meerut, Dec. 14.

LINSTEAD, wife of W. A. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 19.

MATOW, wife of Capt. J. H. Wynell, d. at Shiah, Dec. 9.
NICOL, wife of F. A. M. d. at Dhobah, Dec. 12.
PALMER, wife of Dr. C. d. at Jessore, Dec. 14.
REID, wife of Surg. A. s. at Jullunder, Dec. 6.
REYNOLDS, Mrs. C. at Entally, Dec. 13.
SAUNDERS, Mrs. J. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 9.
TAYLOR, wife of B. d. at Simla, Dec. 18.
THORP, wife of Asst. surg. E. C. M.D. 3rd Punjab cav. d. at Lahore, Dec. 5.
UNWIN, wife of Lieut. Robt. 16th gren. s. at Jullunder, Dec. 5.
VINING, Mrs. Wilton, s. at Dum Dum, Dec. 9.
WIGGINS, wife of F. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 16.
WILLIS, Mrs. C. B. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 12.
WILIE, wife of Macleod, s. at Calcutta, Dec. 19.
TROWARD, wife of G. d. at Benares, Dec. 9.
YOUNG, wife of J. A. Burkie, d. at Calcutta, Dec. 22.

MARRIAGES.

BELL, Adam, M.D. to Louisa Anne, d. of John Watson Borradaile, at Calcutta, Dec. 12.
BLAKE, Ens. Henry Benjamin, 47th N.I. to Charlotte E. D. R. d. of the late J. R. A. Ammen, at Dinapore, Dec. 7.
BROWN, Capt. Charles, 18th N.I. to Mary Christina, d. of Lieut. col. K. F. Mackenzie, at Ferozepore, Dec. 14.
CALDER, D. to Miss Louisa Matilda Vaughan, at Calcutta, Dec. 4.
CASPERSZ, C. P. to Rachel Elizabeth, d. of the late Rev. A. Alexander, at Calcutta, Dec. 13.
COCKBURN, W. to Miss Frances Elizabeth Carbery.
DUNDAS, Ensign Edward Thomas, 19th N.I. to Louisa Anna Maria, d. of the Rev. Mordaunt Barnard, at Calcutta, Dec. 7.
FABIAN, E. D. to Mary Frances, d. of the late John Bales, at Calcutta, Dec. 5.
HICKS, Capt. Henry, of the *Joseph Manook*, to Miss Elizabeth Powell, at Calcutta, Dec. 6.
LLOYD, Lieut. E. P. 24th N.I. to Louisa Susan, d. of the late Col. Pogue, art. at Simla, Dec. 18.
PORTEOUS, G. M. M.D. to Delia Turner, at Calcutta, Dec. 10.
POYNDER, Rev. L. to Louisa, d. of Col. Pattle, c.B. at Cawnpore Dec. 21.
RICKETTS, Henry, A. to Sophia Worsley, d. of the late G. Rickland, at Purneah, Dec. 12.
ROSS, Charles Richmond, to Miss Eleanor Harriett Ward, at Beerbhoom, Dec. 1.
SEDLEY, G. W. to Rebecca, d. of the late R. Morton, at Calcutta, Dec. 1.
STEVENS, George, to Evelina Maria Caroline, d. of J. H. R. Mott, at Calcutta, Dec. 22.

DEATHS.

BISHOP, Frederick A. s. of Capt. George W. 74st N.I. at Calcutta, Dec. 19.
BRAGANZA, Mr. D. C. at Lucknow, aged 87, Nov. 29.
BURGESS, Serj. John, at Dinapore, aged 39, Dec. 11.
CASIDY, James, inf. s. of the late W. G. Casidy, at Calcutta, Dec. 19.
CURRIE, Isabella, wife of J. at Calcutta, Dec. 15.
DALY, J. M. at Lahore, Dec. 8.
D'ROZARIO, Benjamin, s. of P. S. at Calcutta, aged 16, Dec. 23.
DU BOURDIEUX, R. wife of Charles, at Calcutta, aged 45, Dec. 16.
FARRIS, Johanna, wife of J. A. at Calcutta, aged 32, Dec. 18.
GASPERRE, Robert Edward J. s. of J. A. L. at Calcutta, aged 11 mo. Dec. 14.
HARVEY, Mary Ann Catherine, d. of Surg. W., H.M.'s 70th regt. at Calcutta, aged 7 mo. Dec. 12.
JAFFRAY, William, at Calcutta, aged 46, Dec. 9.
JENNINGS, Eliza, widow of Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 46, Dec. 6.
LYNCH, John Foley, at Delhi, aged 36, Dec. 15.
PHILLIPS, Frances A. wife of A. M., c.s. at Cawnpore, Nov. 3.
REID, inf. s. of surg. A. at Jullunder, Dec. 8.
REMINGTON, Samuel C. s. of Lieut. J. C. 18th N.I. at Ferozepore, Dec. 15.
ROBERTS, James, inf. s. of E. at Delhi, Dec. 18.
RUDOLPH, Elizabeth, d. of the Rev. A. at Subathoo, aged 1, Nov. 29.
SMITH, Lieut. W. L. D., H.M.'s 29th, at Wuzeerabad, Nov. 29.
SMITH, Matilda Catherine, d. of H. at Umballah, aged 1, Nov. 29.
STEPNEY, E. M. wife of Capt. H. D. at Calcutta, aged 24, Dec. 4.
VERPLOEGH, Wm. at Calcutta, aged 27, Dec. 15.
WAUCHOPE, Elizabeth, d. of S. at Hooghly, aged 4, Dec. 12.
WHITE, Lieut. col. H. J. com. 50th N.I. at Delhi, Dec. 15.
WIGNEY, Lieut. Clarence Walter, 58th N.I. at Lahore, Dec. 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 8. *Anna Maria*, Heckford, Penang; *Rob Roy*, Frances, China.—11. *Argaum*, Tait, Greenock; *Gallant*, Conway, Hong-Kong; *Champion*, Stevenson, Bombay.—12. *Bellaire*, Rees, Liverpool.—13. *Trafalgar*, Robertson, Portsmouth; *Royal Albert*, Scantlebury, China.—14. *Collingwood*, Molison, London; *Borneo*, Ingleton, Greenock and Singapore; *Harold*, Mann, Liverpool; *Fattle Rezook*, Andrew, China; *Isis*, Baxter, Mauritius; *Huron*, Young, Boston; *Argo*, Meacon, Boston.—15. *Georgiana*, William, Liverpool; *Pel*, Browne, Liverpool; *Elizabeth*, Morris, Port Phillip; *Paragon*, Barley, Madras.—17. *Nemesis*, White, Liverpool.—18. *Gemini*, Harvey, Hull.—19. *Cowasjee Family*, Durham, China and Penang.—22. *Regina*, Quinton, Bombay.—23. *Patriot*, Rigby, Penang.—24. *Ocean*, Bobin, Muscat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Manchester*.—Mrs. and Miss Forsyth.
Per *Rob Roy*.—Mr. A. Stephen.
Per *Agincourt*.—Mrs. Hyne and child, Mrs. Witheernob and 2 children, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. Lambe, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Lambe, Messrs. C. and G. Devinner, Mr. M'Intoch, Mr. Cripps, Mr. Cupens, Mr. Solomons. From the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Mrs. and Miss Lang and 3 children, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Alexander and 5 children, Mrs. Boyd and 1 child, Mr. Lang, Mr. Walker, Capt. Boyd, Mr. Vamiener, Mr. Taylor, H.Ms.' 83rd; Mr. Alexander, Mr. Hares and child, Mr. Pearce, and Mrs. Reynolds.
Per *Henrietta*.—Mr. O'Shaughnessy.
Per *Argaum*.—Mrs. Traite and child.
Per *Champion*.—Mrs. Stephenson and 2 children.
Per *Gallant*.—Mrs. Chartrous and 4 children, Mr. Conway and 4 children, Mrs. Rangel and 6 children.
Per *Bellaire*.—Mrs. Rees.
Per *Trafalgar*.—Mrs. Plowden, Mrs. Beaumont; Maj. Beaumont, Madras army; R. F. Stack, esq.; Messrs. T. W. Thompson, T. W. Berkim, and C. T. Gwen, cadets; Mr. Carr.
Per *Royal Albert*.—Capt. Davis, Mrs. and Miss Davis.
Per *Collingwood*.—Mrs. Molison, Mrs. Hough, Capt. H. W. Hough, H.M.'s 32nd regt.; Lieuts. A. W. S. F. Armstrong, and W. T. McGregor; Ensigns G. A. Elliott, H. M. Jones, and M. V. Mahee, H.M.'s 78th regt.; — Forbes, esq. B.E.; J. C. Coulie, esq.
Per *Argo*.—Revds. R. Coolie and lady and J. Porter and lady.
Per *Jessie Smith*.—Mrs. Kinsman, Mrs. Tapley and 3 children, D. Tapley, esq.
Per *Georgina*.—Mr. Stevenson.
Per *Paragon*.—Mr. Stonehewer, Mr. Williamson, Mr. James Millwright, Mr. C. D. Browde.
Per *Cowasjee Family*.—Mrs. Agabeg and family, Mrs. Whatell, Misses Mitchell and M. H. Durham, A. H. Galstin, esq. and Mr. C. Mulchur, esq.
Per *Patriot*.—Capt. Hutchinson, Mr. Thomson, Mrs. Hutchinson and 2 children, and Mrs. Rodyk.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 8. *Ariel*, Burt, China; *Sophia*, Mansfield, Mauritius; *Arrow*, McFarlane, China; *Hosannah*, Barnet, Bombay; *Helen Mary*, Legge, Mauritius.—10. *Canopus*, Rorrett, Liverpool; *Storm King*, Blessdale, Liverpool; *Electric*, Douglas, Liverpool.—12. *Coromannel*, Norman, London; *Camperdown*, Denny, London.—14. *France*, Arnoult, Bourbon.—15. *Mary Ann Johnson*, Johnston, Bristol.—16. *Frances Walker*, Hay, London.—17. *Isa*, Shepherd, Penang; *Allibi*, Walker, Madras and Bombay.—18. *Wellesley*, Arrow, London and Cape.—19. *Pons Ælie*, Thurlts, Mauritius; *Rajah Bibee*, Sharp, Singapore; *City of Glasgow*, Brow, Clyde.—20. *Delhi*, Saunders, Penang and Singapore; *Arrurat*, Rouse, Singapore.—21. *Amelia*, Maiden, Madras and Colombo.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Barham*.—Mrs. Younghusband and 4 children, Mrs. Col. Oliver, 2 Misses and Master Oliver, Mrs. Wilmer and child, Mrs. T. Taylor and 3 children, Mrs. Flyter and 2 children, and 2 of Dr. Boad's children, Mrs. Swinton and 2 children, Mrs. Wilson and 2 children, 2 Misses and 2 Masters Drake, Miss Kean, Master Madden, Miss Fagan, Miss McClerdy, Miss Warneford, Mrs. Lamb, Major Innes, and 2 Masters Alexander; Dr. Simmons, lady, and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Mahon, Miss Blake, Capt. and Mrs. Molyneux, and Mr. and Mrs. Ratcliffe and 2 children.
Per *Ellenborough*.—Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Jellicoe and two children, Miss Staples and Miss C. Staples, Mrs. Krauss and 3 children, Mrs. Perkins and 4 children, Mrs. Rowlatts and 1 child, Miss Charlton, Lieut. col. Marshall, Master Dunbar, Mr. Carathers, Dr. George Oman, Rev. Mr. Perkins, Mr. Munro, and Mr. Barry.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Dec. 25, 1849.

Government Securities.		Sell.			Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	11	4	to	11 8
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	0	15	..	1 1
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	1	0	..	1 2
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0	2	..	0 4
Third Sicca 4 do.	do.	15	12	..	16 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	14	8	..	14 12
Bank Shares.					
Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1600		to	1620
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	20		..	40
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50		..	25

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months) .. 4 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do. .. 7 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper .. 5 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts .. 6 per cent.

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PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Syces Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104	8	to	104	14	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16	2	..	16	9	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	13	0	..	13	8	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220	10	..	221	0	per 100.
Mexican ditto	220	0	..	220	8	per 100.
Sovereigns	10	7½	..	10	8½	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3	..	16	0	each.
Old Gold Mohurs.....	22	2½	..	21	3½	each.

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d. Bank Post Bills at sight, and Navy Bills at 3 days, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d. American Bills, under credit, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 3*l.* 17s. 6*d.* to 4*l.* 5s.; to Liverpool, 3*l.* 10s. to 3*l.* 17s. 6d.

MADRAS.

EMPLOYMENT OF EAST-INDIANS.

Our East-Indian brethren must be content to improve their condition in the accustomed way, and ought to feel happy that the experience of past generations can teach them how to set about it. We have hitherto pointed out the road which they should *not* travel, and sought to demonstrate the folly of agricultural schemes, and leagues of labour; we would now turn direct their attention to feasible plans of amelioration. Their safety lies, then, in the introduction of new manufactures, and the improvement of those already known to the Hindus, where the field of endeavour would be almost exclusively their own, and their aptitude for acquiring knowledge be made productive of the happiest results. What should hinder the establishment of a pottery, for example,—to say nothing of soap and glass making, the construction of mills for grinding flour, and of machines for thrashing paddy? The success of Dr. Hunter's labours has shown, beyond all question, that pottery of all kinds, from the commonest to the finest porcelain, may be made with the materials furnished in the hills lying in the immediate vicinity of Madras. The cost in the shape of outlay is a mere trifle,—a grant of Rs. 4 000 having been found sufficient, with the aid of occasional sales, to establish the works and defray the expenses of experiments over a period of three years. In the various processes of this interesting branch of industry, occupation may be found for the most refined ability and the lowest kind of labour. The native chattie and the Dresden vase are separated by untold centuries of invention and persevering trial, and whilst the Hindu resolutely adheres to the rude methods of his forefathers, the East-Indian has it in his power to acquire insight sufficient to enable him to practise the high efforts of European art. Such is the enormous extent of the demand for pottery, that we are convinced constant employment of a lucrative kind might be found for hundreds of the unemployed in this presidency.—*Athenæum.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEWAUB OF THE CARNATIC.—The *Athenæum* says that petitions have been sent to the imperial legislature, signed by the inhabitants of Madras, praying that the law which protects the Newaub of the Carnatic from the prosecution of his creditors may be repealed.

CONSPIRACY.—The *Madras United Service Gazette* states that the government of that Presidency have discovered a conspiracy among the Mahomedans to massacre all the Europeans, and that the plot was only revealed through the fidelity of some sepoys. The *Madras Spectator*, however, supplies a somewhat less alarming version of the affair. It appears that certain offers were made to the sepoys, but it is not yet known by whom, although the clue to the affair has been in the hands of the government for some days. The whole story looks very apocryphal, and unless Mahomed Ghouse has lost his senses, we cannot conceive any motive on the part of the Mussulman population for any outbreak. It is much more probable that the affair originated in some personal question, and the aggrieved parties bethought themselves of trying the infidelity of the sepoys.

EXPORTATION OF COOLIES.—The Madras *United Service Gazette* quotes the following notice, which has been issued at Pondicherry:—"MM. C. Chatelier and S. De Souza will furnish vessels in the roads with coolies for the island of Bourbon, in the order of entry, at Rs. 30 a head, which sum will cover all expenses of embarkation." No stipulation of any kind with regard to the treatment of the coolies is even alluded to, and MM. Chatelier and De Souza appear to regard the transaction as a simple matter of purchase and sale, in which no one but themselves or their customers is interested.

THE BRIG *Thomas Metcalfe* was recently stranded in the Madras roads.

PIRATES.—We copy the following rather vague, but sufficiently startling, announcement from the *Madras Spectator*, to which it was sent by Capt. Biden:—

"Intelligence received from the master attendant at Tellicherry, dated 3rd December, 1849.

"It is reported that the pirates, having cut off a merchant vessel, sent to Capt. Daniells, of the *Semiramis*, stating what they had done. He immediately sent two of his boats in pursuit, which were destroyed, having been becalmed when close upon the pirates."

THE 83RD N.I. were to arrive at Mhow on Dec. 24.

GRAVE CHARGES.—We believe that charges of a grave nature have been sent in against a small officer belonging to the 49th N.I. who has for some time past been in the enjoyment of the public hospitality of the sheriff of Madras. He is charged, we believe, among other things, with not having resented certain most unbecoming expressions made use of towards him by a respectable solicitor, and also with having averred, to the damage of a credulous gentleman, his relationship to a distinguished officer of Government.

MR. MACLEAN.—It will be seen that the Court of Directors have refused to allow Mr. Maclean to return to India, which appears to be tantamount to a dismissal from the service of the Hon. Company. Under these circumstances it may be assumed, that his pension is forfeited, a result very painful to contemplate in the case of one holding for so many years such an elevated station.

RETIREMENTS.—It is reported that Capt. Warington, of the 1st Madras fusiliers, and Major Carmichael, of the 38th M.N.I., contemplate retiring from their respective regiments, by selling out.—*Athenæum, Dec.* 20.

THE 47TH N.I. marched from Ellore on the 15th Dec., *en route* to Secunderabad.

SHIPWRECKS.—Two disastrous shipwrecks had occurred (Dec. 16) to the northward, on the Madras coast; one of them, the *Princess Royal*, attended with the loss of many European lives. According to the particulars of the catastrophe given by Capt. Biden, the ship *Industry* was driven on shore in a hurricane at the above date, to the south of Munsoorcottah, and the *Princess Royal* was wrecked soon after to the south of Sonapore. The latter vessel went to pieces in the outer surf immediately on striking, the chief mate being the only European saved.

INSOLVENT COURT.—An article in the *Madras Athenæum*, unfortunately too long to extract, contains some amusing statistics of the Insolvent Court at Madras. The total amount of debt incurred by the individuals discharged from that refuge for the destitute during the last ten months is Rs. 11,45,870, and the following skilfully graduated list shows the different proportions in which it has been incurred:—"Twenty-eight Europeans divide among themselves Rs. 6,71,545, of which a little more than half is taken by a late member of the Board of Revenue. A gallant major comes next, whose trifling spoil amounts to Rs. 50,990. A livery-stable keeper occupies the next place in point of honour, and helps himself to Rs. 45,765. A couple of commission agents follow, whose united borrowings reached Rs. 30,729. Two captains share respectively Rs. 20 879, and Rs. 20,015. An officer of the same rank dismissed the service, lifted Rs. 16,000 before he bade the army good-night, and a veterinary surgeon in the like predicament, was content with Rs. 12,968." This extract is an epitome of Indian society. A man's importance is not estimated, as is too often the case in England, by the amount of his property, but by the account against him in the Mofussil bank books. It may be an indication of elevated feeling in Indian society that every man is candid enough to acknowledge his debts, but we doubt very much whether the habit of boasting of them, which is so common, tends to raise the moral feeling, or the tone of general respectability.—*Friend of India.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.

Fort St. George, Nov. 27.—With reference to para. 4 of G.O.G., 24th October, 1848, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council directs that claims on account of Europeans of the Hon. Company's army to share in the Deccan Prize Fund, shall cease to be taken by committees from the 31st December next, and that after that date they be received by station staff and commanding officers, to be referred for the sanction of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

The period for committees assembled under the provisions of the above G. O. for the investigation of claims on account of natives is extended to the 31st July, 1850.

FINES.

Fort St. George, Dec. 4, 1849.—Instances having recently been brought to the notice of government in which unauthorised disbursements have been made at various stations from the fines levied under the General Bazar Regulations, the attention of officers commanding is called to paras. 2 and 3 of G. O. G., 30th March, 1847, No. 74, and the Right Hon. the Governor in Council strictly prohibits all payments not specified therein.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, Chowkey Pleasd Dec. 14, 1849.—At a general court-martial held at Maulmain, on Thursday, Nov. 1, 1849, and continued by adjournment, Lieut. H. Bell, 50th N.I., was arraigned on the following charges, viz:—

Charges.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Maulmain, on Feb. 20, 1849, as officer commanding the F. comp., 50th N.I., received the sum of Co.'s Rs. 28, from Appiah, regimental number 507, private of the said Co. and reg., for the purpose of being remitted to his relative, Mah Letchmee, at Chicacole, which said sum of Co.'s Rs. 28, he, Lieut. H. Bell, culpably failed to forward to the said Mah Letchmee through the quarter-master of the said regiment in obedience of a reg. order under date Dec. 13, 1848, and which said sum he fraudulently misapplied to his own use.

Finding.—Guilty of the charge, with the exception of the words "unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman," and which said sum he fraudulently misapplied to his own use;" and the Court find that the sum of Rs. 28 was deposited by private Appiah about February 14, instead of the 20th February, 1849, as stated in the charge.

Sentence.—To be severely reprimanded.

Maulmain, Nov. 1, 1849.

I confirm, but cannot approve the sentence.

(Signed) G. H. F. Bruere, Lieut.-Gen. C.-in-C.

Head-quarters, Madras, Dec. 12, 1849.

Lieut. Henry Bell, you have been acquitted of that part of the charge imputing "conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman," and also of fraudulent intent. Must say, however, that I consider the Court have passed a very lenient sentence upon your most culpable neglect. A soldier gave you a deposit of Rs. 28, to be sent for the use of his family. You disobeyed the regimental order that all such moneys were to be deposited in the hands of the quarter-master, for the purpose of remittance, and took no further notice of having received the money till some months afterwards, when you were applied to respecting it. You then endeavoured to excuse the non-payment on the plea of forgetfulness! Strange forgetfulness indeed, that, subsequent to your receiving this money, when you went to the honourable to settle the accounts of the regiment previous to his embarkation, it should not have occurred to you that this said Appiah had placed money in your hands for remittance to his son. The non-transmission of the money might, and probably did, occasion distress and great inconvenience to poor Appiah's family, and all owing to the most culpable negligence on your part. The Court have taken a favourable view of your intentions, and you ought have the benefit of it; but let me warn you against any repetition of such neglect, as you may not again get off so easily. I shall esteem it my duty to issue such instructions to the army as may tend to guard against any similar misconduct in an officer in future. Lieut. Bell, you are released from arrest, and will return to your duty.

(Signed) G. H. F. Bruere, Lieut.-Genl., C.-in-C.

Lieut. H. Bell to be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

LIEUT. JOHN PASKE, 1st MADRAS FUS.

Head-Quarters, Chowkey Pleasd, Dec. 12, 1849.—At a general court-martial held at Bellary, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1849, Lieut. J. Paske, 1st Madras Fus., was arraigned on the following charges, viz:—

First.—For disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Bellary, on the night of Oct. 14, 1849, been found lying on the public road in the vicinity of a garrison guard, in a state of intoxication, where he was seen by Lance Naigue and Private of the said guard.

Second.—For having at the place and time mentioned in the first charge, repeatedly struck with his clenched fist on the arm of Lance Naigue [illegible], No. 775, of the grenadier company of the 48th N.I., the Lance Naigue commanding the guard near which Lieut. Paske was lying, and who came to his assistance.

Lieut. J. Paske, of the 1st Madras Fus., charged, in addition to the chages originally preferred against him, as follows:—

First Additional Charge.—For having at Bellary, on Oct. 19, 1849, failed to appear at the place of parade for field exercise appointed by his commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Assheton Duke, commanding the 1st Madras Fus.

Second Additional Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at the same place, on the night of the same 9th month and year, been in a disgraceful state of intoxication in the public receiving room of the mess-house of the 1st Madras Fus.

Third Additional Charge.—For having at the same place, between 6 and 7 o'clock on the evening of the 10th of the same month and year, disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, Lieut. C. S. Elliot, of the 1st Madras Fus., by not immediately proceeding to his quarters when ordered home under arrest, he (Lieut. J. Paske) having neglected to proceed to his quarters until between 11 and 12 o'clock the same night.

Fourth Additional Charge.—For conduct highly unbecoming and derogatory to the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—

First Instance.—In having at the same place, on the night of the 20th of the same month and year, been in the room attached to number one company, barrack of the 1st Madras Fus., belonging to Colour-sergeant James Mulligan, of the 1st Madras Fus., and then and there sat and conversed with the said Colour-sergeant James Mulligan, and Sergeant George Noldret, of number one company, of the 1st Madras Fus., for three hours or thereabouts, without any sufficient excuse.

Second Instance.—In having at the same place, on the night of the 29th, or morning of the 30th of the said month and year, been in a disgraceful state of intoxication, and assisted to his quarters by Colour-sergeant James Mulligan and Sergeant George Noldret, of number one company of the 1st Madras Fus.

Answer.—Guilty of all the charges.

Sentence.—To be dismissed the service.

Bellary, Dec. 4, 1849.

Recommendation.—The Court having performed their painful duty, beg now respectfully to recommend the prisoner to merciful consideration, in consequence of his youth.

I approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court.

(Signed) G. H. F. Bruere, Lieut.-Gen., C.-in-C.

Head-quarters, Madras, Dec. 12, 1849.

Remarks.—The Court has recommended the prisoner to merciful consideration on account of his youth. I cannot agree with them as to the validity of such plea. Lieut. Paske has been upwards of five years in the service; he cannot, therefore, plead inexperience; and the reports of him are most unsatisfactory. He has been repeatedly admonished, and the necessity of immediately reforming his habits strongly urged upon him by his commanding officers. These admonitions have completely failed, and it is therefore impossible for me to attend to the recommendation of the Court, when the grave nature of the charges is considered. I take this opportunity of observing that indiscriminate and ill-judged recommendations of courts-martial place the commanding authority in a false position. It is an attempt to throw undue and additional responsibility upon the latter, for carrying out the decisions of the former; and when he cannot, consistently with his duty, accord therewith, only obliges him to give greater publicity to the errors and character of the individual so recommended.

(Signed) G. H. F. Bruere, Lieut.-Gen.

Lieutenant John Paske is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the publication of this order at Bellary, which is to be reported to the Adjutant-General of the army.

LIEUT. [illegible], 1st MADRAS FUS.

At a general court-martial held at Bellary on Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1849, and continued by adjournment, Lieut. [illegible] Rybot, of the 1st Madras Fus., was arraigned on the following charge, viz:—

Charge.—For having at Bellary, on Nov. 7 and 8, 1849, when on duty as officer of the ninth guard, neglected to obey the garrison and cantonment order by Brigadier Howard Dowker, commanding the above station, dated June 14, 1849, by not visiting the [illegible] during his tour of duty.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be [illegible] publicly reprimanded in manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct. Bellary, Dec. 6, 1849.

(Signed) G. H. F. Bruere, Lieut.-Gen. C.-in-C.

Head-quarters, Madras, Dec. 12, 1849.

Remarks.—The custom that seems gaining ground, of awarding an officer a reprimand for almost all offences not of a very flagrant character, instead of one of the discretionary punishments authorized by the Articles of War, encourages among the junior members of the army, a disregard for good order and discipline, mischievous to themselves and injurious to the service. It should be recollected that a reprimand is a minor punishment, in the power of every commanding officer to award, from the commanding officer of a regiment to the Commander-in-Chief of the army, without resorting to the intervention of a court-martial; and that it is only in cases where reprimands have been found of no avail that an officer is brought to a court-martial for one of the inferior military offences.

Lieut. Rybot, you have been found guilty of disobedience of orders, and sentenced to be severely and publicly reprimanded. This award of the court-martial must be carried into effect, but I confess, looking back to your past conduct, that I fear that it will have but little effect upon one apparently so callous to reprimand. Since September last you were severely reprimanded by my order in presence of the officers of the garrison for exactly a similar offence to the present.

On the 22nd of February 1847, you were tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to be severely reprimanded.

On the 16th of December, 1847, you were again tried by a court-martial, and again sentenced to be severely reprimanded.

And you are now under a similar sentence by the present court-martial that has tried you. Lieutenant Rybot, you may rest assured that conduct such as yours will neither raise you in the estimation of your brother officers, nor tend to your promotion in the service. I will hope, however, that some portion of high soldierlike feeling is still left in your disposition, and that the reprimands you have received will at last have their due effect. You have yet a chance of redeeming yourself,—avail yourself of it.

(Signed) E. Hoff, Brigadier, Lt. Gen. C.-in-C.

The above reprimand to be read to Lieut. Rybot, in the presence of all the officers in the garrison of Bellary, assembled for that purpose. He will then be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

(Signed) E. Hoff, Brigadier, Lt. Gen. C.-in-C.

CIVIL.

BISHOP, J. J. to be Sec. to Sadr Adalut, vice Robertson, dec.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOWEN, Ens. C. G. 1st N.I. posted to 21st N.I. on 5th inst. Dec. 18.

BOLLEYER, Ens. G. G. 21st N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee.

CAMPBELL, Ens. D. P. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 5, 1849.

Cadogan, lieut. R. H. 32nd L. I. to join, Dec. 21.

CRAIG, Capt. jun. asst. to commiss. of Mysore, ret. to duty.

COGAN, Lieut. W. 22nd N.I. to be sub. asst. com. gen. Dec. 21.

COGAN, Ens. A. H. 21st N.I. to be lieut. from Dec. 17, v. Impey, res.

DOWIE, Ens. R. 26th N.I. qual. in Hindoostanee for gen. staff.

DUNKERLEY, Capt. E. 27th N.I. res. the serv. Dec. 18.

FULTON, Ens. J. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. app. to do duty with 16th N.I.

HUTCHISON, Lieut. W. G. F. A. F. 28th N.I. to be sub. asst. com. gen. Dec. 21.

IMPEY, Capt. R. F. I. 21st N.I. res. the serv. Dec. 17, 1849.

MACDONALD, Capt. 48th M.N.I. to be lieutenant, of Ellichpore Div. in Nagpore subsidiary force, to Brig. Outlaw, div. Nagpore.

MACKRAS, Ens. G. H. 30th N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee.

MILNER, Ens. W. 1st M. fus. to 7th N.I. Dec. 17, v. to join, Feb. comp. 5th batt. art. proc. to Sangor, Dec. 19.

RIGG, Lieut. H. 21st N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 17, v. Impey, res.

SANKEY, Lieut. R. H. 18th, and interp., passed exam. in Tamil.

SHORE, Lieut. J. 3rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee, but promotion to lieut. from Dec. 18.

WARD, Lieut. A. 1st M. fus. app. to charge of Eur. inf. dep. at Mount, Dec. 18.

STRONGHARM, Ens. W. G. M. 21st, to do duty with 12th N.I.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BADINGTON, Capt. W. 11th N.I. 1 yr. to Cape of Good Hope on m. c.

BERKSDALE, Capt. J. P. 1st N. Sept. 14, in ext.

BOYD, Lieut. W. B. 8th L.C. to Feb. 1, Kampter, on m. c.

BLAKEWOOD, Ens. B. G. 45th N.I.

BOURNE, Capt. H. M. 30th N.I. to Europe.

DYSART, Lieut. C. 47th N.I. to March 8, Secunderabad.

GARRATT, Lieut. T. 1st, to Europe, 1 yr. without pay.

GORDON, Brev. maj. J. 31st N.I. to Feb. 1, in ext.

HUTCHISON, Lieut. W. G. F. A. F. 28th M.N.I. leave canc.

JOHNSTON, Capt. W. M. 18th N.I. 4 mo. on m. c.

KEYES, Lieut. T. J. H. 17th N.I. 4 mo.

WRIGHT, Major G. 30th N.I. to June 20.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BUTLER, Surg. W. 3rd batt. art. to 2nd L.C. to join, Dec. 17.

FULLER, Surg. J. C. 27th N.I. to 31st L.I. to do duty with former.

KANE, Asst. surg. M. b. art. to do duty with 11th N.I.

KIRKPATRICK, Asst. surg. J. 4th M.L.C. joined Mysore commiss.

LUDLOW, Surg. H. C. 32d L. C. to 30th N.I. Dec. 17.

MACDONALD, Surg. G. H. 32nd L.I. to 2nd bat. art. Dec. 17.

M'KERNIN, Surg. L. 11th N.I. to 30th N.I. Dec. 17.

PEARSE, Surg. G. to be gar. surg. of Bangalore, v. G. A. C. Bright.

ROGERS, Asst. surg. C. J. Rogers, perm. to enter on gen. duties of army, Dec. 18.

SHEWAN, Surg. A. 50th N.I. to 11th N.I. Dec. 17.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CALDWELL, wife of the Rev. R. d. at Palamcottah, Dec. 7.

HOLMES, wife of Lieut. T. E., H.M.'s 84th, d. at Secunderabad, Dec. 12.

JACKSON, wife of Surg. H. 41st N.I. s. at Berhampore, Dec. 1.

RUSKIN, wife of Capt. J. P. 1st N. Madras, Dec. 8.

SHARNE, wife of Capt. T. P. 27th N.I. s. at Bellary, Nov. 27.

STEPHENSON, wife of Capt. L. 1st Eur. regt. s. at Bellary, Dec. 1.

THOMSON, wife of Lieut. W. 7th N.I. s. at Kamptee, Dec. 6.

WALKER, wife of Paymaster, 27th N.I. d. at Trichinopoly, Dec. 4.

MARRIAGES.

GORDON, R. A. to C. C. Graham, d. of R. Graham, at Palamcottah, Dec. 6.

JAMES, Lieut. George L. 5th N.I. to Caroline Genevieve V. d. of Maj. gen. F. Whish Wilson, at Bangalore, Dec. 19.

O'LEARY, Daniel, to Miss Cecelia Augusta, d. of R. Long, at Secunderabad, Dec. 12.

VAUGHAN, Lieut. E. W. 17th N.I. to Miss M. Howard, at Secunderabad, Dec. 6.

BROWN, Henry, at Madras, Nov. 30.

CAMPBELL, John, at Trichinopoly, Dec. 17.

CROMPTON, Lieut. W. H. 5th N.I. at Hoshangabad, Dec. 5.

GRETO, Frederick, at Madras, aged 4, Dec. 10.

MORRIS, David, at Trivandrum, Nov. 18.

M'KINNON, Mary Caroline, d. of Capt. 3rd N.I. at Wuntagah, Dec. 5.

PONNOOSAMYAN, Rev. F. L. to Pondicherry, Dec. 11.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 18.—*Eliza Lindsay*, Dickson, Glasgow and Mauritius.—19. *Dejanira*, Sergeant, Mauritius.—20. *Montrose*, Taurel, Bourbon.—21. *Steamer High Dudley*, Newman, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Dejanira*.—Mr. and Mrs. Dalmeiss and child, Mr. Bisset, and Mr. Good.

Per *Montrose*.—Mr. L. Cowell and Mr. Nazabeth.

Per steamer *High Dudley*.—Rev. Mr. Nelson, Mr. F. E. Elliot, Esq., Mrs. J. Dent, Mr. Nelson, Esq., 5.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 19.—*Sarah*, North, Northern Ports.—20. *Eliza*, Bird, Cheetah.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Sarah*.—Mrs. Flint, Miss Sikey, and Mr. T. Strange.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

MADRAS, DEC. 22, 1849.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26		1 per cent. dis.	
1829-30	do.	do.	
1841		3 ½ dis.	
1842-43	78 to 16	do.	
1844-45	78 to 16	do.	
1846-47	78 to 16	do.	

No transaction.

Tanjore Bonds ..... Rs. 10-13 to 10-14

Bank of Madras Shares ..... Rs. 10-13 to 10-14

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns ..... Rs. 10-13 to 10-14

Bank of England Notes ..... None.

Spanish Dollars ..... Do.

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BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	6	per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c.	8	,,
On do. of Indigo	8	,,
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods	9	,,
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	7	,,

Discount.

On Government Acceptances	5	per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	7	,,
Ditto above 30 days	8½	,,

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England..... 1-9½ to 1-10½ according to sight.
H.M. Treasury Bills, none.
Bank of England Post Bills, do.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.
Calcutta.—Buy, Par.
,, Sell, ½ to ¼ per cent. dis.
Bombay.—Buy, ¼ do. do.
Sell, 1 do. do.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL, with letters from London to Nov. 24, only reached Bombay on the evening of Jan. 2.

BRIGADIER SIR C. CAMPBELL, G.B., arrived at Peshawur Dec. 1, and assumed command of the force from Sir H. Dundas, who left for Bombay on the evening of the 2nd.

THE BOMBAY TROOPS are to leave by regiments for Scinde. The 19th N.I. expected to be the first to break ground about the end of December.

MESSRS. RITCHIE, STEWART, AND CO., of Bombay, have applied to Government for permission to erect machinery at Baroach, for the purpose of ginning cotton.

H. M.'s STEAM SLOOP *Fury* is to proceed to Maulmein, and afterwards to the Persian Gulf.

FAREWELL ORDER OF BRIGADIER SIR H. DUNDAS, K.C.B.—"In retiring from the command at Peshawur, Brigadier Dundas begs to return his thanks to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, for the discipline and good conduct which has been observed since the occupation of the present cantonment by the troops. No collision with the natives, or any circumstance calculated to produce angry feelings, has occurred, and strict attention has been observed in the performance of duty. To the Bombay division of the force, with which he has been so long and proudly connected, he begs to offer his especial thanks for that uniform discipline and good conduct which has marked their career during the important events which have taken place in the last twelve months that the division has been absent from the presidency. The division, as at first formed, has long since been broken up, but the brigadier cannot allow this occasion to pass without the expression of his thanks to the general commanding officers of regiments, to the officers who composed the staff, heads of departments, and the division at large, for the able support invariably afforded him, and the gallant manner in which every duty was discharged. He shall always reflect with satisfaction on the position in which he has been placed, and the connexion he has held with the Bombay army, and sincerely wishes it every prosperity. To Captain Barrow, 19th regiment Bombay N.I., the sole staff officer at this station, the brigadier is under the greatest obligations for the diligence, ability, and assiduity, with which he has conducted the various duties that have devolved on him, and the assistance he has derived from his services. To Superintending-surgeon Straker he has to tender his thanks for the manner in which the duties of the medical department have been arranged under his directions, and the attention that he has given to the various wants and medical attendance of the troops. To Lieut.-colonel Thomson, and to Captains Shaw and Vincent, in the respective positions they hold in the commissariat department, his thanks are equally due for the attention paid to the important duties devolving upon them. To Major Hogge, the commissary of ordnance, he is also much indebted for the attention paid by him to the duties of his department. To Lieutenant Pollard, and the other officers of the engineers, who have had so much duty to perform, and with very moderate means, to meet the heavy demands made on their department, he has to offer his best thanks, being well aware with what difficulties they have had to contend, and the exertions made by them to meet every exigency."

SCINDE.—We have letters from Kurrachee to the 24th Dec. The collector had returned to the sea-coast, having only proceeded as far up-country as Sehwan, at which place fraud to an enormous extent is said to have been detected by the deputy collector. A tremendous flock of locusts had visited Kurrachee on the 9th. A considerable number of persons were laid up with fever. A heavy shower of rain had fallen on the morning of the 17th, which had been succeeded by cool, pleasant weather. The depôt of the 60th rifles, 200 strong, with a detachment of thirty-seven men of the 22nd foot, left Kurrachee, in progress to join their corps on the 26th. Consequent on the breaking out of the cholera at the station a wing of the 60th had been sent out to Clifton. The corps had lost in all ten men and one woman from the disease, which fortunately had entirely ceased after the fall of rain above mentioned. The rumour of something serious being apprehended at Sukkur puzzles us not a little: the idea that Ali Moorad could be so insane as to do anything to damage his character with our Government cannot for a moment be entertained. A letter of the 17th Dec., from Sukkur, mentions that the head-quarters and right wing 24th N.I. were looked for on the 19th, and that the head-quarters of the 27th were to start for Kurrachee on the 20th. The wing 29th N.I., ordered to proceed to the coast, were believed to have been directed to stand fast for the present. The commissioner, Mr. Pringle, had reached the station, where he was to remain till the arrival of the Marquis of Dalhousie, who was expected about the 5th inst. by the river steamer *Napier*. H.M.'s 22nd foot were looked for by the 27th.—*Bombay Times*.

ASST. SURG. DIMOCK.—It is with much regret we announce the demise at Vingorla, on the 20th ult., of Asst. surg. W. R. Dimock, of the 28th N.I., who had been sent from Bombay in medical charge of a detachment of the 2nd E.L.I. to that port in the steamer *Hugh Lindsay*. The deceased had, on returning from his evening visit to the sick, fallen into a well and broken and shattered his leg and ankle, about the middle of the past month. The case was from the first considered a serious one, and as the necessary splints, &c. were not procurable at Vingorla, the medical gentleman there, Dr. Burton, wished to have sent Dr. Dimock up to the Presidency by one of the steamers about leaving the port. Dr. Dimock was himself most anxious to return to Bombay for further treatment, and went out on purpose to the steamer (the *Atalanta* we believe), and the fatigue and disappointment attending on his unsuccessful efforts to effect this, probably hastened his fate. The deceased was carefully attended to by the medical gentleman in question, but high fever ensued shortly after the accident, which could not be subdued, and he sank into a premature grave on the 20th Dec. He was a man of good talent, and of a large amount of general information; he was much esteemed by all who knew him, and his loss will be deeply and generally felt. He has left a widow and very young family almost wholly unprovided for, who will, we trust, meet the sympathy of which they stand so much in need. The late Dr. Dimock entered the service on the 2nd September, 1841.—*Bombay Times*.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—Preparations for the Indian contribution to the great "exhibition of the works of industry of all nations" are already begun at Bombay. "The most remarkable manufactures in Western India are silks and damasks; blackwood furniture, and open carved work: inlaid work of ivory, coloured woods, and metal; lapidary work, especially in agates, jaspers, and cornelians; silver work; arms – bows, arrows, swords, shields, and matchlocks." And many others have been prepared. Each province of India ought to send its own peculiar manufactures, and some specimens of its industry. They will form no insignificant addition even to the grand spectacle which will be presented, and many of the rude machines of the natives will be found to be as remarkable for their ingenuity as the more perfect contrivances of European artificers.

RAILWAYS.—The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* mentions that Sir Erskine Perry, having travelled over the proposed route of the Tankaria Railway, was so satisfied of the importance of opening a more rapid mode of communication, that he put his name down immediately for two hundred shares. If every traveller who suffers, grumbles, or swears, at the dilatory journey along the Great Trunk Road, would only act likewise in regard to the Great East-India Railway, there would be no complaint of a lack of funds

THE 16TH N.I. were at Jaulnah Dec. 27.

MOOLTAN.—Late letters from Mooltan mention that the Bengal cavalry, for the relief of the 1st Bombay lancers, was expected to reach the station about the 15th Dec., and that in this case the latter regiment would start for Nusseerabad about the 18th. They were to march by way of Bekaneer, and expected

to reach their destination about the 20th February next. The 74th N.I. were to arrive at Indore on Dec. 26.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

AVAILABLE FURLOUGHS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 17, 1849.—The following disposition list of furloughs available is published for general information :—

Furloughs available on this date, 10. Admitted, Mr. D. Davidson.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARMSTRONG, J. F. 3rd asst. to coll. of Tanna, joined app. Dec. 1.
BAKER, A. to be an asst. to supt. of rev. survey and assessment in Ahmednuggur collectorate, v. Waddington, Dec. 19.
BETTINGTON, A. coll. of Ahmedabad, allowed to proc. into his districts on deputation, fr. Dec. 3.
D'OYLY, W. passed exam. in Mahratta, Dec. 19.
ERSKINE, J. M. passed exam. in Gonzeratree, Dec. 19.
FIERE, W. E. jud. &c. of Dharwar, res. ch. Nov. 26.
INVERARITY, J. D. coll. of Sholapoor, to proc. into districts on dep. fr. Dec. 10.
JENKINS, E. L. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Patna, fr. date of Davidson's dept. for Europe, Dec. 19.
LAW, J. S. coll. of Tanna, allowed to proc. into districts on deputation, fr. Nov. 24.
RIVETT, L. C. C. 3rd mag. of police, res. ch. on Dec. 8.
WALTER, C. pl. under orders of coll. of Sholapore to prosecute studies in nat. lang.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DAVIDSON, D. fr. Dec. 25, prep. to embark for England on furl.
HARRISON, W. H. leave canc.
HAVELOCK, W. H. to Feb. 20.
MORISON, Rev. G. leave canc.
WEBB, J. 20 mo. to Neilgherries, on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ALLEN, Rev. J. N. senior chaplain of Poona, 1 mo. leave to pres.
CARR, Rev. W. to ret. to his du. as jun. chapl. Kurrachee, on arr. of Cotes at Hydrabad, Dec. 22.
COTES, Rev. D. H. adm. an asst. chapl. fr. Dec. 12, date of his arr. and app. chapl. of Hydrabad, &c.
MORISON, Rev. G. to act as chapl. at Aden, Dec. 22.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOYD, Lieut. col. G. 1st Eur. fus. ret. to duty, Dec. 11.
BROMLEY, Lieut. F. 28th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 9.
BURKE, Lieut. J. H. engrs. to be capt. by brev. fr. Dec. 12, 1849.
CLIFTON, Ens. E. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 13, 1849, v. Kane.
COMPTON, Capt. D. O. T. 29th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 9.
COUSENS, Ens. T. 13th N.I. to do duty with 6th N.I. at Baroda, until arrival of his corps at that station, Dec. 24.
CUNNINGHAME, Col. D. fr. 2nd L.C. to 1st L.C. Dec. 18.
ECKFORD, Capt. J. A. A. 19th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 9.
EVANS, Capt. W. E. 1st Eur. fus. ret. to duty fr. furl. 6th May last, the date of his arrival at Calcutta *en route* to join his reg. in the field.
GOLDNEY, Maj. coll. and mag. of Shikarpoor, del. ov. ch. of off. to Lieut. Ferrington, Dec. 21.
GRAHAM, Lieut. asst. mag. at Ahmedabad, exam. in regulations, and found competent for transac. of pub. bus. Dec. 27.
HALBETT, Ens. F. A. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. to rank fr. Dec. 18.
HOUGH, Lieut. L. S. 27th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 21, 1849.
JAMES, Lieut. H. H. 10th N.I. to act as adj. to left wing, Dec. 20.
JAMESON, Capt. T. L. 29th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 9.
JOPP, Capt. K. 16th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 9.
LUCAS, 2nd Lieut. G. D. A. art. passed colloq. exam. Dec. 29.
MARRIOTT, Lieut. M. T. engrs. ret. to duty, Dec. 9.
MCGREGOR, Capt. E. M. 2nd L.C. to be a mem. of com. for exam. of remounts.
MILDMAY, Ens. A. G. S. J. 26th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 11.
MONTRIOU, Lieut. 24th N.I. to act as adjt. to left wing, Dec. 20.
PIERCE, Ens. J. H. T. 24th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 7, 1849, v. Bellamore, dec.
ROSS, Capt. H. B. 1st Eur. fus. to proc. in com. of art. recruits and details of 1st Eurp. fus. to Poona, returning to Bombay on completion of that duty, Dec. 19.
SALMON, Capt. H. L., N.V.B. ret. to duty, Dec. 11.
SANDWITH, Col. B. C.B. fr. 1st L.C. to 2nd L.C. Dec. 18.
SEYMOUR, Lieut. L. W. 2nd L.C. to rec. vet. ch. of left wing 2nd L.C. dur. its separation fr. head qrs. Dec. 13.
SHAWE, Maj. R. L. 22nd N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 9.
SIMPSON, Capt. E. H. 2nd L.C. to rec. vet. ch. of head qrs. wing 2nd L.C. on dept. of Tucker to Deesa, with left wing.
SMITH, Lieut. to rec. vet. ch. of 2nd L.C. dur. abs. of Capt. Simpson, Dec. 27.
SOUTHEY, 2nd Lieut. E. sappers and miners, passed colloq. exam. Dec. 29.
STUBBERT, Capt. engrs. app. to com. of corps of sap. and min. in succ. to Maj. Goodfellow, Dec. 22.
SYKES, Cornet W. H. F. 3rd L.C. passed colloq. exam. Dec. 29.
TAYLOR, Lieut. 5th N.I. to act as interp. to 4th batt. art. Dec. 20.
TAYLOR, Capt. to rec. vet. ch. of left wing 2nd L.C. fr. Lieut. Seymour, Dec. 27.
THAIN, Ens. D. D. posted to 24th N.I. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1849, v. Pierce, prom.
TUCKER, Lieut. 2nd L.C. to act as adjt. to left wing, Dec. 20; 2nd L.C. to vet. ch. of 2nd L.C. dur. abs. of Simpson on leave.
WADDINGTON, Ens. T. 7th N.I. to be asst. to supt. of rev. survey and assessment in Ahmednuggur collectorate, v. Day.
WATSON, Ens. J. 28th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Dec. 29.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

GILLESPIE, R. R. Dec. 11.
JOHNSON, H. J. Dec. 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARROW, Capt. C. M. 19th N.I. fr. Dec. 15 to March 1, to Bombay.
BOYE, Capt. H. dep. judge adv. gen. fr. Jan. 1 to Feb. 15, to pres.
BUCHANAN, Ens. W. 29th N.I. fr. Dec. 12 to Jan. 31, to the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
CHAPMAN, Ens. J. F. 3rd N.I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 17, to Bombay.
CHURCH, Lieut. A. B. 9th N.I. fr. Dec. 29 to Jan. 31, to Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
COWPER, Capt. T. A. 2nd asst. supt. of roads and tanks, to Jan. 15, to pres.
DAY, Lieut. H. J. in ext. to sailing of ship *Earl Balcarras*.
DENNIS, Lieut. J. H. B. 1st B.L.C. to Feb. 15.
GEORGE, Ens. G. St. 25th N.I. fr. Dec. 12 to Jan. 31, to Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
HART, Capt. T. V. W. 1 mo.
HAWTHORNE, Ens. A. Dec. 19 to Jan. 31, to rem. at Kurrachee on m. c.
KENYON, Capt. W. 2nd L.C. to Europe, 3 years.
MAUDE, Lieut. E. 4th B.N.I. to Feb. 15.
MILLS, Ens. G. L. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 17, to Bombay.
MORRIS, Capt. A. 4th N.I. to Jan. 3, to Bombay.
SCOTT, Lieut. col. J. 11th N.I. leave canc.
THOMPSON, Lieut. G. L. 26th N.I. Dec. 29 to Jan. 31, to Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
VINCENT, Capt. H. to Jan. 15, to pres. on m. c.
WAHAB, Lieut. C. W. 14th N.I. fr. Dec. 15 to Jan. 31, to Bombay on m. c.
WHITEHILL, Capt. C. T. 2nd Eur. L.I. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 27, to Bombay.
YOUNGHUSBAND, Ens. G. 18th N.I. 1 mo.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYNE, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to med. ch. of 1st regt. Scinde irr. horse, in suc. to Fraser, Dec. 17.
CAMERON, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of left wing 21st N.I. Dec. 22; to proc. in med. ch. of l. w. 10th N.I. to Deesa, to rec. med. ch. of 1st tr. h. art. &c. at Deesa, Dec. 27.
CARTER, Asst. surg. rec. ch. of office of civ. surg. at pres. Nov. 29.
COSTELLOE, Asst. surg. civ. surg. at Tannah, to assume ch. of duties of vaccinator of the Concan, v. Johnstone, Dec. 24.
COTES, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to detach. of art. recruits proc. to Poona, &c. and att. to do du. with 1st batt. art. Dec. 22.
JOHNSTONE, Asst. surg. H. to rec. med. ch. of 1st L.C. v. Elliott, on m. c.
KIRK, Surg. R. app. to med. ch. of 28th N.I. in suc. to Dimock, dec.
LEITH, Dr. A. H. del. ov. med. ch. of country gaol to Asst. surg. Carter, Dec. 26.
MCDOWELL, Vet. surg. F. art. passed colloq. exam. Dec. 29.
MURRAY, Asst. surg. to proc. and do duty at Shikarpore, to proc. to Larkhana, and rec. med. ch. of l. w. 20th N.I. Dec. 27.
PITMAN, Asst. surg. 10th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of l. w. 21st N.I. &c. to proc. to Nusseerabad, Dec. 27.
RUSSELL, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 4th troop h. art.
STOVELL, Surg. M. rec. ch. of office of sec. to Board of Education.
THOM, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of 24th N.I. Dec. 13.
WELSH, Asst. surg. directed, dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Remington with Peshawur forces, to hold himself in readiness at pres. to join I.N.
WESTON, Asst. surg. app. to med. ch. of staff at Sukkur, Dec. 27.
WINCHESTER, Surg. 2nd gren. N.I. to rec. med. ch. of staff at Bhooj, Dec. 27.
YOUNG, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of 5th co. 2nd batt. art. Dec. 13.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

BARTON, Vet. surg. C. E. Dec. 11.
COTES, Asst. surg. Dec. 9.
JAMES, Col. C. G. 4th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOYCOTT, Asst. surg. T. 16th N.I. fr. Nov. 27 to Dec. 24, to Bombay, on m. c.; to Europe, 3 yrs. on m. c.
SEAWARD, Asst. surg. leave cancelled.
STOVELL, Surg. M. leave cancelled.

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MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BARROW, Volunt. T. H. arr. Dec. 11.
BYRNE, Act. 1st class 2nd mast. of the *Berenice*, perm. to reside on shore.
COCKE, Mids. perm. to reside on shore.
COOKSON, Mate A. A. appt. to the *Sesostris*, Dec. 18.
CROCKETT, Volunt. W. T. arr. Dec. 9; app. to the *Sesostris*.
DEANE, Asst. surg. perm. to reside at Kurrachee.
JAMES, Lieut. app. to the *Sesostris*, Dec. 18.
LEEFE, Volunt. R. B. arr. Dec. 11.
MCNEIL, J. act. 2nd class 2nd mast. prom. to act. 1st class 2nd mast. fr. Dec. 1.
RENNIE, Lieut. to the *Medusa*, fr. Nov. 22.
SOMERVILLE, C. act. 1st class 2nd mast. prom. to act. mast. fr. Nov. 13.
TRAVERS, J. act. 1st class 2nd mast. perm. to reside on shore.
YELF, Mids. app. to the *Sesostris*, Dec. 18.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BIGGS, wife of Lieut. H.M.'s 8th regt. d. at Kurrachee.
BURGESS, wife of Lieut. R. d. at Ahmednuggur, Dec. 11.
CONSTABLE, wife of Archibald G. (still-born), at Bombay, Dec. 27.
JOHNSON, Mrs. W. J. at Girgaum, Dec. 10.
DOMINGO, wife of [illegible], at Bombay, Dec. 19.
MILNE, wife of [illegible], at Ahmednuggur, Nov. 25.
MACPHERSON, wife of Lieut. [illegible], at Ootacamund, Dec. 19.
PASCOTT, wife of [illegible], at [illegible], Dec. 19.
SMITH, Mrs. J. a. at Bombay, Dec. 18.

MARRIAGES.

BARTLE, R. to Miss Laura Isabel Crosland, at Bombay, Dec. 18.
DICKENSON, Lieut. J. H. M.'s 8th to [illegible], at Poona, Dec. 18.
JAMES Randall, at Poona, Dec. 18.
BURNS, W. T. to Ellen Eathorne d. of the late James Cornell, at Bombay, Dec. 20.
HAYCRAFT, R. W. to Margaret Jane d. of the late G. West, at Bombay, Dec. 21.
RAGONE, Wm. Henry, to Miss Jane Matthew, at Bucella, Dec. 24.
SMART, Edward, to Virginia, d. of A. Rozario, at Bombay, Dec. 27.
WILMOT, Asst. surg. J. H. to Miss Eliza Telford, at Kurrachee, Dec. 15.

DEATHS.

ALLAN, 2nd Lieut. C. E. at Shawlee, Nov. 22.
BARR, Harry David, s. of Lieut. J. T. at Rajcote, aged 1, Dec. 4.
BALLANTINE, Lieut. F. A. H. M.'s 8th at Hyderabad, Dec. 7.
BURN, wife of Abraham, at Bombay, Dec. 26.
[illegible], aged [illegible], Dec. 22.
DIMOCK, Asst. surg. W. R. 28th N.I. at Vingorlah, Dec. 20.
JOHNSTONE, Capt. A. of the ship *Adam Lodge*, at sea, Sept. 22.
MURPHY, Maud Margaret, d. of Mr. J. at Hyderabad, aged 3.
SULLIVAN, James, at Kurrachee, Dec. 12.
TAYLOR, Michael, at Bombay, Dec. 23.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 18. *Lord Weston*, Rice, Calcutta.—23. *Indian*, English, Port Adelaide; *Catherine*, Moody, Aden; *Emily*, Wilson, Port Adelaide; steamer *Braganza*, Lovell, Hong-Kong.—25. *Mary Charlotte Weber*, Wilkins, Calcutta.—27. *Hindostan*, West, China.—29. *Cambrian*, Morris, Trincomalie; steamer *Surat*, Banks, Goa; *Isabella*, Baird, Glasgow.—31. *Sophia Moffat*, Poole, Whampoa. JAN. 1, 1850. Steamer *Lady Mary Wood*, Tronson, Point de Galle; *Adam Lodge*, Johnstone, Liverpool.—2. Steamer *Auckland*, Johnstone, Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Bombay*.—Lieut. A. R. Bayley, H.M.'s 80th foot; S. Forbes, Esq. and Miss Schoenemann.
Per steamer *Phlox*.—Dr. Wiche.
Per *Surat*.—Lieut. Kane.
Per *Indian*.—Mr. J. B. Taylor.
Per *Emily*.—W. Min, Esq. M.D.
Per steamer *Braganza*.—Mr. W. Lamond.
Per *Bombay*.—Mrs. Col. Pope, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Calder, Miss Frere, Capt. J. H. Crawford, Lieut. Henderson, and Dr. Hulse.
Per *Hindostan*.—Mrs. West.
Per *Surat*.—H. Brooks, J. Holland, E. Penn, R. H. Burn, C. M. I. Pollock, J. A. M'Kenzie, Esqs., H. B. Gilmour, Esq., W. Scott, Esq. and J. A. Reeve, Esq.
Per steamer *Auckland*.—Mrs. Larken, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. White, Miss Penoyeuick, the Hon. L. Carey, Messrs. James Gibbs, George Grant, and Richard White, Bombay C. S.; Mrs. Sippee and child, and Miss MacGuire.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 16. *Childe Harold*, Byres, London.—17. *Dorothy*, Moodie, London; *Cumberland*, Davison, Cork.—19. Steamer *Achilles*, Evans, Point de Galle, Singapore, and China.—20. *Catherine Apcar*, Fowler, Calcutta; *Earl of Balcarras*, Morris, London.—23. *Sultany*, Handley, Calcutta.—24. *Hannibal*, Crighton, Liverpool.—26. *St. Laurence*, Macfarlane, Liverpool.—27. *Berhampore*, Smith, Liverpool.—JAN. 1, 1850. *Earl of Chester*, Blackstone, Hong-Kong; *Cambrian*, Morris, Persian Gulf.—3. Steamer *Acbar*, Gardner, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Childe Harold*.—Mrs. Jackson and child, and servant; Misses Jane Amelia and Mary Anne Ingaller, and Lieut. E. C. Zouch, R.N.
Per *Achilles*.—Miss Cheafe; Messrs. P. Ranken, J. Smith, J. F. Barra, White, Campbell, Langlaya, Lushington, and J. Hill.
Per *Bombay*.—Lieut. [illegible], and Mr. and Mrs. Masar.
Per *Earl of Balcarras*.—Mrs. H. W. Brett, Mrs. Robinson and child, Mrs. Stanley and child, Mrs. Lancaster and two children, Mrs. Day and child, Mrs. Gale and two children, Mrs. Skelding, Mrs. Barne, Capt. H. W. Brett, Bom. art.; Lieut. H. J. Day, 19th Bom. N.I.; Lieut. R. E. Blake, 10th royal hussars; Asst. surg. [illegible]; Lieut. W. Johnston, H.M.'s 64th foot; Lieut. J. H. C. Lee, [illegible]; Ens. W. Dickenson, 8th Bom. N.I.; Ens. J. P. Warner, 24th M.N.I.; Asst. surg. Martin, H.M.'s 8th foot; F. Ba Hoskin, and J. B. Birne, esqs.; Mrs. Jones and three children, Sergt. Jones, privates Cook and Wright.
Per *Sultany*.—Mrs. [illegible] and family, and Miss Bell.
Per *Dwarka*.—Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Cotes, Lieut. E. P. Arthur, 1st lan.; Rev. Dr. John Wilson; Rev. D. H. Cotes.
Per *Futtey Moobarak*.—Miss Ingrib and Mrs. [illegible].
Per steamer *Acbar*.—Mrs. [illegible] and two children, with servant; Mrs. T. Leighton; Mrs. H. Wooley; Mrs. Remington and two children, with servant; Mrs. Calder and child, with servant; Stewart Forbes, and D. Davidson, Esqrs. Bomb. C.S.; Lieut. T. Leighton, Bomb. army; Capt. W. Kenyon, 2nd Bomb. cav.; Capt. H. Berthon, Bomb. engs.; Capt. Leader; Thomas de Villa Nova Ferrari, Esq.; H. Wooley, Esq.; J. G. Frater, Esq.; Dr. H. C. Hulse; Capt. Hunter, 2nd Bomb. cav.; Lieut. Gordon; Lieut. Muter, H.M.'s 60th rifles.

BORNEO.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Dec. 3, 1849.

Government Securities.

5	Do.	do.	1835-36	Rs. 106½ do.
5	Do.	do.	1839-40	Rs. 106½ do.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42	Rs. 106½ do.
5	Do.	do.	1842-43	Rs. 106½ do.
5	Do.	do.	1835-36	Rs. 86 per 100 Co's.
5	Do.	do.	1842-43	Rs. 86 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000	pd. up	19 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	18½ per cent. dis.
Commercial Bank.....	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	Transf. books closed
Agra Bank.....	,, 500 each	500	do.	Transf. books closed
Bank of Madras.....	,, 1,000 each	1,000	do.	9 per cent. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	,, 10,000 each	10,000	do.	23,000 nominal.
Colaba Press Com.	,, 2,000 each	2,000	do.	11,700 nominal.
Colaba Land Com.	,, 10,000 each	10,000	do.	7,000 nominal.
Bombay S. N. Com.	,, 500 each	500	do.	75 per cent. dis.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Bank of England Notes, per 100	Rs. 10 [illegible]
Spanish Dollars, per 100	[illegible]
German Crowns, ,,	[illegible]
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,, 104 a 104½

EXCHANGE.

On London, per rupee 1s. 11½d.
On Calcutta at 30 days sight, per 100 dts. Rs. 211 a 212.
On Madras at 30 days sight, per 100 dts. Rs. 211 a 212.
On China at 30 days sight, per 100 dts. Rs. 211 a 212.
Our quotations are to London, 6s. to Liverpool, 8s. 6d., and Rs. 11 per cent. to China.

MADRAS.

COTTON YARN.—Scarcely anything has been done in Yarns since our last, the only sale reported being one of 35 bales (lot) Mule—No. 40, No. 30, and No. 60. A good inquiry exists for all counts except No. 20 inferior: the numbers most required but are 30s. and 50s. Of Water we have no sale to report. No. 60s. are in demand:—heavy stocks of 20s. and 30s. are in the hands of importers, and in but small request.—Of Turkey Red we hear of a sale of 11 bales (3,300 lbs.) No. 40 and 50.

METALS.—Sales during the fortnight have been confined to copper of different descriptions, at former rates, the stocks on hand being large. In the prices of other metals we have no interesting to notice. Bar Iron, Swedish, is scarce and wanted, as also is Pig Lead.

BEER.—There is sale of Allsopp's beer at market, while of Bass's there is a good stock, but others are neglected. Per Bombay.

Per Rajah of Balcarres.—Mrs. H. W. Birett, Mrs. Robinson and child, Mrs. Stanley and child, Mrs. Lancaster and two children, Mrs. Day and child, Mrs. Skelding, Mrs. Burne, Capt. H. W. Birett, Bom. art.; Lieut. H. J. Day, 19th Bom. N.I.; Lieut. R. E. Birett, 10th royal hussars; Asst. surg. Gordon, to Harriett & Lieut. Brassington, 3d Cavalry; Lieut. W. Johnston, H.M.'s 84th foot; Lieut. J. H. Dod, Ens. W. Dickinson, 8th Bom. N.I.; Ens. J. P. Warner, 24th M.N.I.; Asst. surg. M. Mitchell, to Lieut. Brassington, 3d Cavalry; J. B. Burne, esq.; Mrs. Jones and three children, Sergt. Jones, private Cook and Wright.

Per Sultany.—Mrs. Arthur, and Miss Bell.

Per Dunvale.—Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Coles, Lieut. E. P. Arthur, 1st Ian.; Rev. Dr. John Wilson, Rev. D. H. Coles.

Per Fatley Abdoo.—Mr. Sergeant, Bom. art.

Per steamer Adonis, to Singapore.—Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Bennington and two children, Mrs. T. Leighton; Mrs. H. Wooler, Mrs. Bennington and two children, Mr. Stewart, 1st Bom. N.I.; Capt. W. C. Stewart, 1st Bom. N.I.; Lieut. D. Davidson, Engrs. Bom. C.S.; Lieut. T. Leighton, Bom. army; Capt. W. Leighton, 2nd Bom. cav.; Capt. H. Hertson, Bom. engrs.; Capt. Thomas de Vilia Nova, Portugal; Capt. H. Wooler, Bom. cav.; Lieut. Gordon; Lieut. Hulse; Capt. Hunter, 2nd Bom. cav.; Lieut. Gordon; Lieut. Master, H.M.'s 60th rifles.

BORNEO.

COMMERCIAL.

GOLD IN SARAWAK—FALL OF A PORTION OF TRIAN, AN AURIFEROUS MOUNTAIN.

The *Journal of the Indian Archipelago* publishes the following important and interesting, contained in a letter dated "Sarawak, 2nd November, 1857:—

"The rains, at the beginning of this month of last year, fell in great quantities in Sarawak, and a considerable portion of the face of a mountain called Trian was washed down into the plains below. The depth was found to abound in gold, and upwards of 2,000 men, for about a month, were at work, and it was reckoned that, on the smallest average, they obtained a dollar's worth per man. The gold was all in dust, and not in nuggets, and several of the lumps weighed from three to four tahils, and they were rarely less than one or two tahils in weight. This fact may, in this locality, lead, at some future day, to important explorations, and I am indeed so notice it, as it corroborates the statements in Mr. Low's work, and at the same time is contrary to the received opinion, and the experience of the workings in the Brazils, where gold is said to be found in the gold bearing mountains.

The good effects which were to be expected from the late expedition against the Sarebas and Saloumas pirates are now beginning to manifest themselves. The Dyaks of the right-hand side of the Batang Lupar have sent five men to Sir James Brooke, to entreat his protection, and to promise that they will have nothing more to do with the Saloumas. Information has also been received at Sarawak, that the chief of the Sarebas and Sakarran tribes, residing on the Kahawit river, whom Capt. Fitzgibbon attacked in August last, had sent thirty-five of their principal men to meet Sir James Brooke, and to promise to leave off fighting. It was also generally reported that great division existed in the councils of the two great pirate hordes of the rivers of Sarebas and Saloumas, and that a part, almost the majority, were inclined to submit, but were prevented by a few of the more determined chiefs. They have evidently learnt, and received a strong impression from the late proceedings against them; they are all in great fear of Sir James Brooke, and are anxious to be at peace before they are treated like those of Paku and Kanawit. They have evidently bullied and cajoled, even the most determined to succumb. A short article of a contrary, the very appearance of our being on the alert, and resolved to keep a watch upon their proceedings,—would probably have the desired effect. Every fresh inquiry tends to show the extent and numbers of the Dyak tribes on this coast, and the importance of preserving peace and quietness amongst them. The interior Dyaks of the right hand of the Batang Lupar number at the very least 30,000, and the Sarebas and Sakarran tribes may be safely stated at 70,000. The other rivers are equally populous according to their size, and the produce of those rivers, at present closed, were it to have free passage, would be very great. The Dyaks of the interior are industrious and great cultivators, and were there no obstacles in their way to the disposal of their produce, they could export a very large quantity of rice, sago, and cotton. This latter plant yields luxuriantly, and could no doubt be grown to any extent from the comparative cheapness of labour. It is therefore for the interest of commerce, no less than of humanity, that peace should be maintained on this coast,—that the rivers should be kept open and freely accessible to all, and that piracy, whether on sea or land, should be rigorously repressed.—*Singapore Free Press.*

AUSTRALASIA.

Late advices from Sydney bring details of the commencement of the winter of the colony during the preceding half year which is, on the whole, satisfactory. The demand for goods for California had at one time almost exhausted the market of imported articles, and although subsequent arrivals had corrected this state of affairs, very remunerative rates were still obtainable. The result of the February wool sales in the country had also had a permanently favourable effect. The settlers were making great efforts to reduce the cost of production of the various articles of export, and were deriving in this respect much advantage from the employment of labourers from China, who were now engaged to a great extent,—little doubt being entertained of a continued immigration of Chinese, in the course of the year would contain several thousand Chinese to be located in the district of Braidwood. The immigration from England during the past year, although amounting to 11,000, had been totally absorbed without the rate of wages being perceptibly reduced, and so strong was the feeling against the re-introduction of convicts, those who had already been early engaged at wages varying from 15l. to 20l. a-year, with board and lodging. The quantity of stock in the colony, exclusive of Port Phillip, was 97,400 horses, 1,366,164 cattle, and 6,530,542 sheep, and this was likely to be greatly increased, owing to the genial character of the latter part of the present season, coupled with the circumstance that the commencement of the season having been unfavourable, one-tenth part of the number of sheep intended to have been bred down for butchering were slaughtered. The staple of wool was consequently expected to be heavy.

The *Singapore Free Press* publishes a translation of the treaty entered into between the Dutch and the chief of the island of Lands and the princes of Bali, whence it appears that the Batavian Government has at length been enabled to reduce that little island to a state of partial subjection, while the clause forbidding the ingress of other Europeans shows that they have some misgivings about their power of holding it.

A decree of the Governor General of Netherlands India declares that "the office of Governor of Borneo and its dependencies shall remain vacant until such time as the circumstances of the land and people shall appear to render proper and necessary a central location of this officer upon the island of Borneo."

The latest news from Batavia (up to the end of October) informs us that the Governor-General was at Macassar, on the Island of Celebes, assembling a considerable naval force, consisting of two frigates, three steamers, and a whole fleet of schooners, cutters, and other small craft, with the important object of putting an end to the intestine wars which have for so many years desolated the provinces of Boni, in the centre of that island.

PERSIA.

Accounts from Bushire, to the 14th November, state that that place had been besieged by Ngaber Khan, chief of Dilgastoon, with about 300 men. His object is to execute the orders of the Governor of Shiraz, to turn Sheik Nasseer out of Bushire, and to confirm Mirza Ali Akbar Khan in the government. All the Bushire people had taken arms, and were determined to defend the town against Ngaber Khan, but he had compelled to retire, but determined to return. Letters from Lephan represent the country as in a extremely disturbed condition.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

At a meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society, on the 22nd November, with reference to a paper by Capt. Jacob, on a remarkable hail-storm at Shikarghur, near Peshawur, on the 22nd September, Dr. Buist said there were few things of greater interest amongst the anomalous phenomena of meteorology than the occurrence of hail-storms in hot countries; and he read a list taken chiefly from the *Asiatic Journal*, and more lately from the newspapers, of the most remarkable aerolites, or luminous meteors, and of the most striking hail-storms, that had been seen in India for thirty years. The particulars were given of twenty-eight fire-balls which had been observed; fragments of ten of these had been obtained; those of six are in the Calcutta Museum, of three in that of Bombay, and one in the British Museum in London. From one a shower of stones was said to have fallen, but none had been collected. Forty hail-storms were enumerated; and from the facts connected with them the following conclusions were drawn by Dr. Buist:—1st. That hailstones in India are generally from five to ten or twenty times the size of those at home, from six ounces to a pound being nothing unusual. Hail in England hardly ever exceeds the size of beans or filberts; that in India is often the size of oranges or pumpkins,—hardly ever less than walnuts. 2nd. Hail generally falls betwixt noon and sunset,—hardly ever after it is fairly dark; it is almost invariably accompanied by violent storms of wind and rain, and generally of thunder and lightning. 3rd. No hailstones of any magnitude are known to have occurred at the level of the sea south of the 22nd parallel: they are most abundant immediately to the north of this, and are plentiful to the south, on ascending 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. The fall of hail at Bombay in 1832 seems to have been slight and insignificant, and scarcely forms any exception to this. 4th. The Delta of the Ganges, especially the low country within fifty miles of the Bay of Bengal, seems especially liable to hail-storms. 5th. Though hail-storms generally occur in the dry season, south of the tropic, and are seldom experienced earlier than the month of January, a dry atmosphere seems by no means essential to their appearance. A violent hail-storm occurred at Belgaum on the 3rd June, when the air was charged with moisture, and the rains close at hand. Hail fell at Indore on the 6th and 7th June; and in the end of July, when the air was at the point of saturation, hail fell on the Mahabuleshwar Hills. There seems to be no record of the occurrence of hail in Ceylon, or indeed to the southward of Ootacamund, lat. 12°.

Mr. Malet, the chief secretary to Government, mentioned the occurrence of a hail storm of unusual fury in Candeish in 1826; the roofs of palanquins were split, those of houses perforated as if by small cannon-shot. Mr. Malet noticed a mass of ice that had, about the time mentioned, fallen in that neighbourhood, which it took some days to melt. It must have weighed more than a hundred weight.

Dr. Buist also read a paper of some length on the evaporation of, and probable currents in, the Red Sea, in continuation of his former remarks. He had since then seen it affirmed that a very powerful under-current had just been detected running out from the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibraltar, and, notwithstanding the very high authority of Sir C. Lyell, according to which vast masses of salt must needs be accumulating in the recesses of the seas, the evaporation of which insured their supplies of fresh water, there seemed much reason to imagine that so soon as the water attained, by evaporation, a certain specific gravity, it would descend and lodge, without at all increasing its gravity or precipitating its salt. Other masses of heavy water descending over this would accumulate only until their upper surface attained a higher level than the bottom of the straits, when they would, according to the laws of hydrostatics, flow out as a brine current, and mix with the waters of the open ocean. If this view were correct in reference to the Red Sea, the anomalies regarding the uniformity of its specific gravity, notwithstanding the amount of evaporation from its surface, would disappear. A brine under-current flowing out through the Straits of Babelmandeb would mix with the waters of the outer ocean, and, passing eastward by Aden, be reduced by the deluges of the Indian monsoons to the proper strength of ordinary sea-water.

India is reproached with being destitute of native history; but if we are content with what the vanity of modern Hindus dignifies with the name of history, there is sufficient to surfeit us. In a Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul, in the Nizam's country (published in the last *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*), Dr. A. Walker, amongst other curious information, respecting its geology, products, institutions, and population, has given a summary of the Chronicles of the Kings of Warungul, which he offers as a perfect specimen of "Brahmin pretence and Brahmin lying," which have spun from (probably) a thread of truth a web of misrepresentation, and the veneration paid to this sophistication shows the eagerness with which such exaggerations are seized on by Hindu credulity.

The rajahs of Warungul are said to derive their origin from Narain, reckoning Brahma and the Rishis amongst their ancestors. One of these heaven-descended mortals came into the Deccan, and, settling at Dhurmapoor, a village on the south bank of the Godaveri, subdued many princes, took 460 fortresses, and built the town of Nandair on that river, where there are still the remains of extensive fortifications. By fasting and sacrifices, he was deemed a meet companion of the gods, who admitted him into their abode, and the protecting deity, Nursing Deo, conferred upon him a sword, a shield, and a pair of slippers, all of miraculous power, especially the last, which whirled him through the air between heaven and his own capital, Nandair. The celestial weapons enabled him to vanquish the king of Chola, whose daughter he married, and the king of Ceylon became his tributary. His successors seem to have prospered, by virtue of their liberality to Brahmins, until one of them lost his life and capital (Kundhur) in a war with the king of Cuttack. His son, Madawarumah, a fine lad, was fond of learning, for improvement in which he resorted to the temple of Padmatchee amah Devikee, protectress of his fathers. One day, he forgot to bring home his writing-board and book, and to repair his negligence, he rose in the middle of the night, and entered the temple at that dread hour when the devi and her train were preparing for their horrid revels. The boy, unappalled at the sight, boldly demanded his book and board, which were in the goddess's hand, and endeavoured even to snatch them from her. The divinity, diverted by his audacity, allowed him to name a wish, which she promised to grant. He asked to be revenged on the rajah of Cuttack, who had killed his father. The devi, changing his book into a sword and his board into a shield, gave them to the boy, telling him he would be the father of a long race of kings. When he grew up, he ascended the throne of his ancestors in Hunnumcondah, in Sal. 236, and with a large force overthrew and slew the king of Cuttack. He reigned 160 years, and left the throne to his son; whose successors, mighty potentates, reigned till Sal. 1263. One of these princes, named Poolraj, was distinguished for piety, continually building temples, kissing the feet of munis, and feeding Brahmins. Such virtue met with its due reward. As, some carts were conveying grain to Hunnumcondah, one of them upset, and it being night, the tired carmen lay down to sleep until the day broke, when, to their astonishment, the iron rings of the cart-wheels had become gold. On announcing this prodigy to the rajah, he came to the spot, with his wise men, who dug round the cart, and came upon Mahdeo Persabede Shembo Lingam, beaming like the purest gold. The rajah wished to transport the precious object to his capital, but the sacred stone refused to stir. The king was cast down; he sent for more munis, who, after performing poojah to the Lingam, advised his majesty to leave the stone where it was, and build a city. He adopted their advice, and the city of Akhsalinuggur (two coss south of Hunnumcondah) rose upon the spot, in Sal. 909, filled with shrines to Mahdeo, as well as to other deities. The cost of these temples was easily defrayed; it was only necessary to place a piece of iron beside the Lingam, when straightway it became of the purest gold. Poolraj was slain in the very temple of the Lingam by his son, who, in expiation of his crime, made many pilgrimages, weighed himself eight times against gold, which he gave to Brahmins, and built temples without number. Pertab Rudra, the last of the series of kings, the Arther of Warungul, fell before the Musulman power; but his exploits and renown are still the themes of eulogy in the country. But, recent as is his date, the incidents recorded of him and his reign are as extravagant as the preceding. He is said to have had three eyes in his forehead, at which his Mahomedan conqueror was (as well he might be) much astonished. His fall is attributed to the treachery of a sirdar, who betrayed his sovereign into the hands of Pooloo Khan for 18 lakhs of rupees. Before the treachery was consummated, a miraculous incident warned him of his fate. The poojarees of the temple announced to the king that the Lingam had lost its power of transmuting iron into gold. Pertab Rudra, in fear and sorrow, repaired to the shrine of Pudma Devi, and placed the sword and shield, which she had given to his ancestor a thousand years before, at her feet; whilst he was performing his devotions to her, the goddess swallowed the sword, and the shield sprang up and clung to her chest. Bereft of these weapons, and abandoned by the devi, Pertab Rudra gave battle to Pooloo Khan and Shitab Khan, aided by the traitor Boochoo Reddy; he was

defeated, made prisoner, and sent to Delhi. He obtained permission to retire to Benares, and, clothing himself in his best apparel, he entered the holy Ganges, and "his soul was carried up to heaven in a chariot, to the wonder and joy of his subjects."

The Cape of Good Hope journals publish a letter from the Rev. Mr. Moffatt, announcing the discovery, in the interior of Africa, of a great inland lake, called Nokanen Nama, or Ngma. The following is an extract of a letter, dated 2nd August, from Mr. Livingstone:—"We reached this a day or two ago, after a journey of about 500 miles from Kolobeng, and feel thankful that our path has been one of safety and pleasure. We are now at the Batauana town, and yesterday rode down about six miles to look on the broad blue waters of the lake. We cannot tell how broad it may be, for we could not see a horizon, except one of water, on the south and west. We traversed through much desert country, and were looking for the lake for 200 miles before we came to it. We traversed about 200 miles along the banks of a large river, which runs S.S.E.,—a beautiful stream, in some parts very like the Clyde, but frequently broader. The water was rising, and seems to come from the north from melted snows, it is so clear and soft. Two large rivers run into the lake, both from the north. The Batauana are a numerous tribe,—the chief a youth. Many Makoba or Bayeiye fish and float on the river; darker in complexion than the Bechuanas, and speak a language which has a slight kick. Canoes hollowed out of one tree; very fine scenery on the banks of the river; splendid trees, mostly new to me,—one, the fruit like a small yellow pumpkin, about three inches in diameter. The Bayeiye are very numerous, but villages all small. Last observation of sun gave about 19° 7'. We are now N.N.W. of Kolobeng; but we expect, when at Sebetoana's, to be considerably farther north." The Batauana tribe are Bechuanas, and originally of the Bamunato tribe, which lie eight days' journey north of the Bakuena, among whom Mr. Livingstone has his station (Kolobeng). The tribe of Sebetoana (the chief's name) are also Bechuanas; the Makoba (which means slaves) are a different race. They possess no cattle, but live on fish. Bayeiye seems to mean eaters. Mr. L. says he expected they would reach Kolobeng in two months.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

MONDAY, February 4, 1850.

A discussion of some interest to the holders of East-India Stock has arisen in the Calcutta journals, upon a suggestion by the *Friend of India*, that, amongst other means of meeting the deficiency of the Indian revenues, there might be a saving of nearly 400,000*l.* a year, by raising a loan to pay off the charge for the dividends upon that stock, which the editor of that paper terms "an iniquitous tax on the revenues of India."

The case is this: when Parliament, in 1833, granted to the East-India Company their last Charter, it enacted that, in return for the transfer of their commercial assets to the Crown, and which were to be applied to the redemption of the Indian remittable debt, the holders of East-India Stock should receive an annuity of 10½ per cent. upon their nominal capital of 6,000,000*l.*, secured upon the Indian revenues, redeemable, at the option of the holders, in 1854, if the Charter were not then renewed, and at the option of Parliament, in 1874, upon payment of 200*l.* for every 100*l.* stock (its market value in 1833): 2,000,000*l.* of the Company's commercial assets being set apart, as a security or guarantee fund, to accumulate at a compound interest of 3½ per cent., until it should amount to 12,000,000*l.*, for better securing the redemption of the annuity or dividend. The proposition, as we understand it, is to raise a sum of money, at the rate of interest of the day,—say 3½ per cent.—which, with the security or guarantee fund, will be sufficient to pay off the 12,000,000*l.* in full. Assuming that the guarantee fund is now about 3,500,000*l.*, a loan of 8,500,000*l.*, at 3½ per cent., will substitute a charge of 297,500*l.* a year upon the Indian revenues, instead of 630,000*l.*, being an annual saving of 332,500*l.*

The proposition itself, and especially the invidious remark upon the "iniquity" of laying this "tax" upon the Indian revenue, seem to betray a forgetfulness of facts on the part of the able editor of the *Friend of India*. The odium, as well as the injustice, of transferring the capital stock of the Company, which their commercial assets could have secured in the Government funds at home, to a distant and hazardous security, was strongly insisted upon at the time of the negotiations for the Charter. Mr. Tucker, the director, in his "Dissent," urged the injury which the proprietary would sustain in being "severed from their capital," and placed invidiously as "creditors upon the territory of India." Sir Charles Forbes and Mr. R. Jackson, in the Court of Proprietors, complained that such a charge upon the Indian territorial revenue would be unjust to the natives, who never could understand it otherwise than as a burthen, and a drag upon the resources of the country. What was the reply of Mr. Grant? The Government plan, he observed,

> "Allots to the proprietary body important powers and functions in the administration of Indian affairs; and in order to insure their properly exercising such powers and functions, his Majesty's Ministers deem it essential that they shall be linked and bound, in point of interest, to the country which they are to assist in governing. The measure, therefore, of connecting them immediately with the territory of India is evidently not an incidental or immaterial, but a vital, condition of the arrangement; and in proportion as this condition is dispensed with, the advantages of the arrangement are sacrificed."

And again:—

> "The plan involves no increase of Indian debt, or of charge on the Indian resources, but simply the substitution of one set of public creditors for another; and that in a manner peculiarly advantageous to India, by the purchase, in the first instance, of the remittable debt. While, therefore, with regard to England, it involves no expense, its financial advantages with respect to India are more than negative. It removes the pressure of a liability which it might be difficult to find another opportunity of so conveniently discharging; it secures the proprietors of East-India Stock their dividend; it not only preserves them in a separate character, thus continuing the connection between the directors and the constituency by whom they are elected, but it knits that connection more closely; it identifies their interests with those of India, by giving them a direct and immediate money interest in its good government, and thus qualifies them, in a decidedly greater degree than hitherto, for the duties assigned to them in the system of Indian administration; and thus, while it is directly beneficial to the Indian finances, it affords new and stronger securities for that good government on which the prosperity of the finances, not less than of all the other interests of India, must mainly depend."

If all these reasons were not mere fictions, they have as much cogency now as in 1833. There is at present ground as substantial as at that time for believing that the giving the East-India Company a money interest in the good government of the country confided to their care affords a security that it will be well governed. If the measure was then really "directly beneficial to the Indian finances," it is difficult to conceive how it can now be "an iniquitous tax on the resources of India." If they were fictions, the proprietors were cheated by the Government in 1833, and it seems that, because they were duped then, they are to be punished now.

But we will assume that it is not intended to perpetrate any wrong upon them. They cannot then be compelled to exchange their security until the year 1874,

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when the guarantee fund will have nearly reached 12,000,000*l*. With their consent and the consent of Parliament, however, they may undoubtedly anticipate the termination of their annuity by receiving the principal twenty years before it is due; but what becomes then of the "vital condition" of the arrangement under the Charter, that they should be "connected immediately with the territory of India," as a security for its good government?

The truth is, that the state of the Indian finances drives the Indian authorities to their wits' ends. Something must be done to equate expenditure with revenue, and public writers, after exhausting their ingenuity in devising modes of raising money by taxation, which are one after another abandoned as impracticable, are driven to the last resource of state-financiers,—retrenchment; and, judging by the exhibitions made in Courts of Proprietors, they fancy that India can dispense with the money connection of holders of stock with its territory, and that they may safely reduce the deficiency of income one-third by buying them out.

For some time past, Sir James Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, has been the object of attacks, in certain quarters, so pointed and vindictive in their character, that they have created a strong impression on the minds of impartial men that they must originate in private pique and personal hostility. Be that as it may, his recent chastisement of the Bornean pirates (of which we published a narrative in the *Mail* of November 22) has, during the past week, been the subject of discussion at a public meeting of the "Aborigines' Protection and Peace Societies," convened "to consider the fearful sacrifice of human life on the coast of Borneo in July last." At this meeting a letter from Mr. Cobden was read, in which the result of the Bornean expedition is designated "a gratuitous and cold-blooded butchery, which brands its authors not only with cruelty but cowardice."

The Chairman (Mr. Sturge, a Quaker) and the other speakers amused themselves and the ladies whom they had invited to the meeting, for a time, with bedaubing Sir James Brooke with the darkest colours, and softening the shadows of the piratical character, when, upon the resolution submitted to the meeting,—declaring that the conduct of Sir James and his gallant companions was "a gross outrage on all the rights of justice and humanity, and calculated to cast deep dishonour upon our national character,"—a British seaman, Captain Aaron Smith, had the courage and generosity to stand up and bear his testimony, from personal knowledge, to the character of Rajah Brooke and that of the miscreants who were the objects of such morbid sympathy. The facts stated by him, and also by Captain Campbell, in a letter published in the *Times* of Feb. 2, are alone sufficient to refute the shameful calumnies uttered against Sir James Brooke, and to sanction the course he has pursued, even upon the grounds of "justice and humanity."

For a long series of years, and especially since the establishment of the free port of Singapore, the atrocities committed by the pirates in the Malay seas, and the losses sustained by commerce there, have been the theme of loud and constant complaints. The Governments of the East have been charged with shameful apathy and indifference in not taking measures to "put down" an organized confederation for purposes of plunder and murder, destructive of legitimate commerce, by rendering its great highways unsafe.

In all ages, and under almost every code of law, pirates have been placed out of the pale of civilized society; but of all forms of piracy, that of Borneo and the Eastern seas is the most detestable, and should most brand those who pursue it as *hostes humani generis*. These "blood-thirsty savages," as Captain Campbell most justly terms them, every man of whom carries a poisoned kreese, "are everlastingly on the look-out for unarmed merchant vessels, or traders of any description, and, if they succeed in boarding, they invariably murder every man, and pillage and scuttle the vessel." These are the gentle creatures whom Messrs. Sturge and Thompson would hug to their bosoms.

We have as much tenderness for human life as any member of the Aborigines' Protection Society can feel; but it is not one-sided; we commiserate the victims of Bornean cruelty, and have no pity for those who shed blood without necessity; who make rapine their business, and the sufferings of their fellow-men their pastime.

The proceedings of Sir James Brooke, which have been highly commended by his countrymen at Singapore, if persevered in, will be ultimately the means of an extensive preservation of life, by suppressing a practice which is a standing reproach to civilized society. It is admitted by a writer who is no partial witness, that Sir James Brooke offered protection to the native tribes if they would only abandon piracy, and live at peace with their neighbours. Some (Friend Sturge, for example) attempt to palliate this form of piracy by the wretched plea that the Bornean pirates do not attack English vessels,—which is, however, disproved by the statements of Captains Smith and Campbell, and is directly at variance with the experience of all who know anything of the Eastern seas. But are these men less pirates, and entitled to more sympathy, because they refrain from attacking a class of vessels which could offer resistance, and reserve their concentrated barbarity for the weak and defenceless? The same plea might be set up on behalf of the Chinese pirates, who have been exterminated by Commander Hay; and we may observe, by the way, as a strong indication of the personality of this movement against Sir James Brooke, that, whilst he has been vituperated, the proceedings of the gallant officer just named have been visited with no censure from the Society, or even from Mr. Cobden. Yet it would be difficult to discover a distinction between the two cases.

The Session of Parliament was opened on Thursday last, with a Royal Speech, delivered by Commission, wherein it was announced that, amongst the most important of the measures which had been postponed at the end of last session, for want of time for their consideration, and which would be reproduced before the House of Commons, is one "for the better government of the Australian Colonies." No time, it would appear, will be lost in bringing this momentous subject under discussion, for, on that very night, notice was given, on behalf of the First Lord of the Treasury, that he would move for leave to bring in such a bill, when he would make a statement of the colonial policy of the Government. The discussion will take place on Friday next.

The peculiar circumstances of some of our colonies; the views developed with regard to all of them by the Finance Reform agitators; the occurrences in the South African colony, which has assumed an attitude of defiance towards

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the mother country; the abject condition of our West-India possessions, to say nothing of the alien spirit growing up in those of North America—all conspire to invest the subject with commanding interest.

Announcements were likewise made in the Commons, on behalf of Government and of private members, of a motion for the reappointment of the Select Committee on the affairs of Ceylon; of another for a Select Committee to inquire into the rights of succession of the allied and dependent princes of India, and of a third for a resolution relating to our Colonial Government. These early intimations imply that, during the current session, the interests of our ultra-Indian empire will not be overlooked amidst the urgent, and sometimes overpowering, claims of home.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A Special General Court of the East-India Company was held on the 25th January to consider the following motion:—

"That copies of all papers relative to the engagements which were entered into by the British Government with the Emperor of Delhi, in 1803 and 1804, be laid before this Court, together with copies of all other papers and correspondence that may have subsequently taken place up to the present session in any way affecting the said engagements."

Major-General Sir A. Galloway, K.C.B., in the chair.

The Chairman acquainted the Court that the papers referred to on the subject of adoption in India were placed on the table of the proprietors' room on the 11th inst.

THE EMPEROR OF DELHI.

The special requisition having been read by the Secretary,

The Chairman said,—I cannot be consistent, perhaps, to Mr. Sullivan and the other requisitionists to state that I have looked into the papers which they wish to have produced, and on the part of the Court of Directors I have to inform them that there is not the slightest objection to produce the papers from the proprietors. They will be prepared as soon as they possibly can be; but, in consequence of the very long space of time which is embraced between the dates of their commencement and the present period, (from seventy-seven to 1844,) it will require some time to prepare them; but every paper you may desire on this question shall be placed before you.

Mr. Lauie.—I hope the hon. proprietor (Mr. Sullivan) will not consent to abandon his motion, the great object of which is—(cries of "Order.")

Mr. Sullivan.—I wish to draw the attention of the Court to that section of the By-Laws which provides that, if any resolution shall have been passed by the Court of Directors, notwithstanding any dissent for reasons assigned in writing by any members of the Court of Directors against the passing of such resolution, such dissent or protest shall be laid before the Court of Proprietors, together with such resolution. I wish to add words to my motion which shall embrace the effect of that by-law.

The Chairman.—If there are any protests, they will of course be produced. All the papers called for shall be laid before you.

Mr. Sullivan.—I now wish to have this Court adjourned, in order that we may take these papers into consideration. When do you think the papers will be ready?

The Chairman.—I cannot say when they will be ready. I can only assure you that no delay shall take place in their preparation. With respect to adjourning the Court, all that is done, I don't think that is a very usual course.

Mr. Sullivan.—Oh, it is a very usual course. It is almost always done.

The Chairman.—The Court of Directors have assented to your motion, there can be no difficulty in getting another requisition for a special meeting.

Mr. Sullivan.—The usual course has always been to adjourn the Court.

The Chairman.—I admit that, when a discussion had once commenced, it would be right that any adjournment ought only to be for the next day; but in this case there has been no discussion, the papers called for have been laid before you for the very purpose of affording grounds on which a debate could be raised.

Mr. Sullivan.—I will withdraw my proposition, with the understanding that the motion shall be brought on on the next general Court-day.

Mr. Serjeant Goulden.—I understand that this meeting is put off till the general meeting in March next, and that then it is to be made special for the purpose of considering these papers. Now, if the law be as the Chairman has on a former occasion stated it to be, but which I venture to say it is not, this absurdity will arise: if the debate should be met by an amendment that the motion be adjourned, then all the general quarterly business of the Court will go off too. ("No, no," by Mr. Sullivan.) My hon. friend does not remember the fact of our once having made a Quarterly General Court a Special Court, and that when the special business was brought on first, and was met by a motion of adjournment, which was carried, all the general business went off likewise. I hope the rule will be different in this case.

The Chairman.—After the special business, the ordinary business will be taken up.

Mr. Sullivan.—When we brought this motion before the General Court for the production of these papers, it was met by the Chairman with the suggestion that the question was *sub judice*, but that was the only reason why the papers should be granted. I contend that it is only when a question is *sub judice* that the action of the Court of Proprietors can be felt, or their voice be effectous; when the question ceases to be *sub judice*, the opinion of the Court of Proprietors is inoperative. Upon every occasion during the present century, whenever any serious conflict has arisen between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, the executive of the Company have volunteered the production of papers, and have called for the support of the proprietors; and upon every occasion a strong and unanimous resolution has been passed in their favour. It never, therefore, could be the intention of the law that the Court of Proprietors should be merely lookers on while the Court of Directors were acting with the Board of Control, and that the proceedings of the Directors should be subject only to their censure and reprobation after the measures have been effected.

Sir Peter Laurie.—It appears to me, that it was the duty of the Court of Directors to call upon the proprietors, and to ask them, "Have we the consent or dissent of the proprietors for the course we propose to adopt?" I perfectly agree with the hon. gentleman, that you should have learned what were the sentiments of the proprietors upon this question; you would then have been able to go to the Board of Control well armed. Under all the circumstances, before you come to a final decision, my humble opinion is, that you ought to collect the opinions of the proprietors. I think the best thing for you to do is, to present the papers, and then call a Special Court to take them into consideration. A matter of so much importance as this appears to be, ought not to be tagged on to the fag end of the business of a General Court.

The Chairman.—The proprietors should recollect that they have delegated their authority to an executive body, namely, the Court of Directors. It appears to me impossible to give the papers until the deliberations of the executive have been actually finished, because the papers should be entire to exist until the whole act is complete. Therefore, as the Court of Proprietors have delegated their authority to the executive, it is perfectly impossible that the executive can abandon their duty. They must do the best that in their hands lies, and their best I hope the Court of Proprietors will justify them. On the occasion I believe they will be justified; but I cannot admit that the Court of Proprietors, after having delegated their own authority, can take it back again. They are precluded by their own act from any interference in reference to the government of India. But there is a responsibility attaching to the Court of Directors, and that responsibility consists in the publicity of what has been done; and I hope that responsibility will be considered ample sufficient to check any improper proceedings on their part. You may just as well call upon the House of Commons to produce an Act of Parliament before it is enacted, as to call upon the Court of Proprietors to give up papers which have no legal existence until they are complete. The Court of Directors cannot give the papers until they have actually decided the question themselves. I hope the proprietors will consider that our compliance with the motion, by agreeing to give the papers, is all that we can possibly be required to do.

Sir Peter Laurie.—If the proprietors have delegated all their powers to the Court of Directors, I should like to know for what object it is that we have a Court of Proprietors at all? (Hear, hear.) The hon. Chairman has told you that you have left all power to the executive; therefore you have no *veto* on any measures the Directors may think proper to take. I am of opinion, that if the Directors have the support of the proprietors, their proceedings with the Board of Control would be much more effective; but if the opinion of the proprietors is not to be consulted until after the Directors have concluded the question, then there is nothing for the proprietors to support them in.

Mr. Clark.—This question assumes a very nice position. The Chairman justly says, the executive have powers delegated to

them by the proprietors. If, then, the Court of Proprietors were to be made a party to every question that came before the Court of Directors, where would be the use of an executive body? If on all occasions there is to be a mutual deliberation and agreement between the two Courts, it is just tantamount to the destruction of the executive power of the Court of Directors. It is, I confess, a very nice point. On the other hand, I feel the imperative importance of a demonstration being made on the part of the Court of Proprietors whenever it is necessary. I feel it possible that it may be sometimes desirable that the Court of Directors should ascertain what are the general sentiments of the proprietors on certain questions, without, however, committing themselves thereby, or of allowing the proprietors to share with them in their executive capacity. But such occasions of consulting, as it were, with the proprietors, ought to be the exception, and not the rule.

Mr. Serjeant Gaselee.—I must enter my protest against the dangerous doctrine which you, Sir, have laid down. You have taken upon yourself to lay down a general rule, which, if correct, would make it the greatest farce in having summoned us here to-day. I, as a proprietor, will not allow such a doctrine to be advanced in this room without entering my protest against it. We have elected you as our executive; but it is our bounden duty not to give up any authority we have delegated to you. You are bound to consult us on certain occasions. There are occasions when you ought to come, and are bound to come, to us; but, as I have said before, we are not treated with proper respect by you. When you come to ask for our votes, you come in a manner which is unbecoming of men; and when you get our votes, you treat us in the way we deserve to be treated for having given you our votes. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lewin.—The Chairman has decided this question between himself and Mr. Sullivan; but it is right that the country should have an opportunity of judging of the matter, as well as those inside this Court. I hope the hon. gentleman will not abandon the motion, but state his reasons for bringing it forward.

The *Chairman.*—The hon. proprietor is completely under a mistake; instead of abandoning the motion, the hon. gentleman is only adjourning it.

Mr. Lewin.—He abandons it *pro tempore.*

Mr. Sullivan.—Of course, I do not abandon my motion. You have conceded it. But what has fallen from the Chairman obliges me to call the attention of the Court to what has been the unanimous practice of the Court in years past. In 1802, a serious conflict occurred between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control upon this question, viz. whether the trade should be thrown open. After a correspondence, which lasted two years, the secretary called the proprietors together, and the Directors having volunteered papers, asked for a vote, and they received a unanimous vote in their favour. In 1806, a dispute arose between the two Boards upon this question, viz. as to the merits of Lord Wellesley's government; and, after a great deal of discussion between the two Boards, papers were laid before the Court of Proprietors, and the vote not being unanimous, the Directors submitted the question to ballot, when they received almost a unanimous vote. In 1814, another question arose between the two Boards; and I will read a speech made by one of your predecessors, to show what was the view he entertained upon the question now under discussion. The report appears in the first volume of the *Asiatic Journal*, and that portion of the debate in which it occurs is headed "Mr. Sherson and Mr Cooke" [Read the speech of the *Chairman*, in page 84 of vol. 1.] Here, then, a question was submitted to the Court of Proprietors when it was *sub judice.* Upon another very long agitated question, when a *mandamus* was moved for, the Chairman said—[Read the speeches of the *Chairman*, as reported in the *Asiatic Journal*, vol. 1, pp. 384, 387, and 389.] Then there is the opinion of Mr. Bosanquet,—a great authority before the Court in those days. He said (p. 400) "that, upon so important a subject as this, it was absolutely impossible that the Court of Directors could be silent. It was their bounden duty to lay the papers before the Court of Proprietors." Similar to this was the case of Messrs. Palmer and Co., which occurred in 1833, when a *mandamus* was moved for.

The *Chairman.*—Allow me to observe, that before the *mandamus* was issued, all discussion between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control must have terminated.

Mr. Sullivan.—I have already shown that in more than one case it has been the practice of the Court of Directors to ask for the vote of the proprietors where the discussions have not terminated. Then, upon the subject of the appointment and removal of Lord Heytesbury, as Governor-general of India, Mr. Mill having moved that papers be laid before the Court of Proprietors, how did he begin his speech? "The principle upon which he moved for those papers," &c. [Read from *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xviii., N.S., pp. 57 and 58.] So said Mr. Astell the same day. He said, "If India really," &c. [Read from p. 69.] Mr. Clark may be right in what he has said about the inexpediency of the Court of Proprietors being called upon on all occasions to express their opinion on the conduct of the Court of Directors, but there were, as he had justly observed, exceptional cases, and this is one of them. The Court of Directors are now about to make a final remonstrance to the Board of Control, and they ought before this to have called upon the Court of Proprietors to have given them their support. If they had done so, no one could for a moment doubt that this Court would have supported them by a unanimous vote in the resolution which they had come to in so good a cause, that cause being a firm determination to resist a gross outrage and to uphold the public faith. That would have aroused the Board of Control to a sense of the mischievous measure they were now about to enforce upon the Directors; and such a resolution might pass, if necessary, by a petition to Parliament. That is the constitutional course which we ought to take, and I say it upon the highest authority, upon the authority of no less a man than Mr. Fox—not when he was sitting on the opposition benches, but when he occupied the highest place on the ministerial seat. Mr. Fox said, "The only remedy they (the Directors) had, when they found that the Board of Control insisted upon measures which to them appeared to be of the most dangerous tendency, was to come and state their case to the House. Last session a motion was made for a letter of the Secret Committee, which could properly be considered only as a letter of the Board of Control." So that I still maintain, though most cordially concurring in the observation of Mr. Clark, that it would be mischievous in the extreme if this Court should be called together on every public question, that in such a case as the present it behoves the Court of Directors to meet the Board of Control with the strongest powers, and that that can only be done by their being supported by the unanimous vote of the Court of Proprietors.

Mr. Serjt. Stock.—I wish to have it definitely explained when, how, and to what extent we have delegated to the Directors the executive powers. Whether it rests upon practice—upon alleged right—or upon what ground, and to what extent does it go, that we cannot question the operation of their power—that we have no place to interpose an opinion before any measure is adopted by them? Or do they mean to say that they are in the situation of an arbitrary government—of an oligarchical government—in which no voice can be given—no opinion asked—no part taken in any matter in which they are to act?

The *Chairman.*—I can only say, in answer to the hon. proprietor, that the Act by which we hold all our right and privileges is the Charter of the East-India Company, in which are laid down, by a very strict law, all the powers we possess, and I have only to refer the hon. proprietor to that Charter, which will tell him how the Court of Proprietors and Court of Directors can alone conduct the affairs of the East-India Company.

Mr. P. Gordon.—Then as I understand you, our only control over the Court of Directors is that which has been strictly preserved to us by the Charter, viz., by a single vote, by which this Court may dismiss the whole Court of Directors at once, and that the Charter does not allow us to interfere with you in any other shape?

Mr. Sullivan.—I beg to observe that you, Mr. Chairman, are begging a very great question, the moment you say that you will lay the papers before us. Is it upon my motion that you have consented to do this? At first you resisted it. Do you now tell me that you intend voluntarily to lay them before us?

Mr. Lewin.—I would ask, is it to be taken as a favour that these papers are to be produced? This motion is not made by Mr. Sullivan alone—nor is it to be decided by the Chairman alone. There is a large number of proprietors besides Mr. Sullivan interested in the question, and some of them may oppose their production; the Chairman, therefore, has no right whatever to say that they shall be produced.

Major-General Briggs.—I beg leave to second the motion of Mr. Sullivan.

The motion was then put, "That the papers be produced, and that the next Quarterly General Court be made special for the purpose of taking them into consideration," which was agreed to.

The Court then adjourned.

A grand experiment is now in progress in Ceylon, which may ultimately affect the destiny of all India, namely, an endeavour to superinduce the progressive spirit of the West upon the immobility of the East;—in a word, to substitute the European type of civilization for that of Asia.—*Calcutta Review.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMANDER HAY, of H.M.'s ship *Columbine*, has been promoted to the rank of captain for his gallant conduct in the suppression of piracy in the China seas.

NEW PENINSULAR STEAM-FLEET. —We understand that, in anticipation of securing the contract for conveying the mails between India and Australia, and of performing the whole of the Mediterranean and Bombay service, the Peninsular and Oriental Company have determined on building seven new and powerful paddle-wheel steam-vessels. Todd and Macgregor, of Scotland, are to build two of the number, they having succeeded so well with the *Sultan*, the ship last built. The vessels are to be built of iron.—*United Service Gazette.*

RATES OF EXCHANGE.—The East-India Company has issued notice to the effect that the rate at which they will receive cash for bills upon Bengal and Madras is 1s. 11½d., and Bombay 2s., per Company's rupee, until further notice.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. — The Message of the President of the United States, on the 24th December, contains the following passage respecting the Sandwich Islands:—" The position of the Sandwich Islands with reference to the territory of the United States on the Pacific; the success of our persevering and benevolent citizens, who have repaired to that remote quarter, in christianising the natives and inducing them to adopt a system of government and laws suited to their capacity and wants; and the use made by our numerous whale ships of the harbours of the islands as places of resort for obtaining refreshments and repairs, all combine to render their destiny peculiarly interesting to us. It is our duty to encourage the authorities of those islands in their efforts to improve and elevate the moral and political condition of the inhabitants; and we should make reasonable allowances for the difficulties inseparable from this task. We desire that the islands may maintain their independence, and that other nations should concur with us in this sentiment. We could in no event be indifferent to their passing under the dominion of any other power. The principal commercial states have in this a common interest, and it is to be hoped that no one of them will attempt to interpose obstacles to the entire independence of the islands."

PROPOSED COLLEGE IN CEYLON. — An application has just been made for governmental aid for the establishment of a college in the diocese of Colombo (island of Ceylon). The Bishop of Colombo has applied to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts to undertake the task, the members of the Society being the trustees in England. The College, it is proposed, shall be dedicated to St. Thomas, the Apostle of India, the visitor being the bishop of the diocese; the officers, a principal (at 400*l.* per annum), four honorary fellows, and a native tutor (in holy orders). The objects proposed are the theological and general education of students in preparation for holy orders, and the training of native catechists and schoolmasters for the service of the church in the diocese of Colombo. Towards the endowments of the College, there have been already promised a grant from the Christian Knowledge Society, 2,000*l.*; exhibitions for native students of the annual value of 10*l.*, promised in the colony; the Heber Fund, about 400*l.*, at present invested at Calcutta, and unemployed, to be transferred to the College; and from the Bishop, a site of nine acres, with buildings upon it, purchased by the Bishop for 2,000*l.*; from the Bishop's income during the present episcopate, 200*l.* per annum; two exhibitions of 10*l.* each; the Bishop's library; and from the Bishop of Calcutta, the metropolitan, 200*l.* The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel intend granting a liberal donation towards the foundation of the proposed college.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 21. *Reindeer*, Enright, Hong-Kong; *Sea Witch*, Reynell, Shanghai.—22. *Charlotte*, Lyster, *Sultana*, Mainland, and *Harriet Humble*, Bevis, Bengal; *Mariner*, Harland, New Zealand; *Sydney*, White, New South Wales; *Justina*, Leshaw, Singapore; *Baboo*, Barker, and *Duke of Portland*, Cubitt, Shanghai; *Ferozepore*, Masterton, Bombay; *Patna*, Rorison, Whampoa.—23. *Allerton*, Phillips, Hong-Kong; *Scourfield*, Motey, Mauritius; *John O'Gaunt*, M'Donald, Bombay; *Euphrates*, Wilson, Shanghai; *Benares*, Brown, Bengal.—24. *Tam O'Shanter*, Marienburg, Singapore; *Magellan*, Sproule, Hong-Kong.—25. *Hindoo*, Kelly, Bengal; *Ingleborough*, Rea, and *Plantagenet*, Bird, Bengal; *Charles Jones*, Cothaz, Shanghai; *Rival*, Cordiner, Mauritius.—26. *Madagascar*, Hight, *Courier*, Towerson, *Sea Nymph*, Grange, *Anne Nelson*, Nelson, *Reginald Heber*, M'Farlane, and *Bengalee*, Colebank, Bengal; *Monarch*, Duncanson, Whampoa; *Queen*, Leyden, Hong-Kong; *Forfarshire*, Tudor, Shanghai; *Equator*, Adamson, *Zion*, Losh, *Columbus*, Edie, and *Columbine*, Crisp, Mauritius; *Lady Sandys*, Rentreath, Shanghai; *Falcon*, Poole, Bombay; *Paragon*, Bennett, Mauritius.—28. *Amand*, Wake, *Rockliffe*, Clendon, *Mary Shepherd*, M'Donald, *Palatine*, Stubbs, and *William*, Maxwell, Bengal; *Lady Amherst*, Myhill, New South Wales; *Royal Shepherdess*, Bell, Cochin; *Enterprise*, Campbell, Singapore; *Mohawk*, Morrison, Whampoa; *Diana*, Fletcher, New South Wales; *Medora*, Pounder, and *Mermaid*, Leslie, Mauritius; *Julia*, La Croix, Madras and Pondicherry; *Ann Mila*, Thoma, Bimlipatam; *Gipsey*, Garwood, Hong-Kong; *Crona*, Chandler, Whampoa; *Chaleo*, Brown, Hong-Kong; *Franklyn*, Abbott, Mauritius.—29. *China*, McLean, and *Loodianah*, McDonnell, Bengal; *Susannah*, Lukey, Mauritius; *Cecilia*, Byron, South Australia; *Columbia*, Ramsay, Bombay; *Bowes of Streatham*, Newholm, Penang.—30. *Emily*, Harvey, Bengal; *Sumner*, Wilkinson, Madras and Pondicherry; *China*, Ferguson, Whampoa; *Lively*, Bamborough, Mauritius; *Kapstad*, Van Hall, Cape.—31. *Northumberland*, Parish, and *Bengal*, McLeod, Bengal; *Ramillies*, McLean, Mauritius; *La Belle*, Rivers, Madras.—FEB. 1. *Lalla Rookh*, Hains, New South Wales; *Japan*, Anwyl, Mauritius; *Glencairn*, Fowler, Shanghai (since stranded at Dungeness); *Bahamian*, Hawkins, Whampoa; *Alecto*, Grace, Shanghai; *Moffatt*, Smith, Bombay; *Jenny Wren*, Varian, and *Urgent*, Hannaford, Mauritius; *Autumnus*, Maughan, Bengal; *Schah Jehan*, Johns, Hong-Kong.—2. *Harbinger*, Sampson, Moulmain; *Tanjore*, Pearse, Mauritius; *Queen*, Main, and *Malabar*, M'Clear, Bengal.

DEPARTURES.

From NEWPORT.—JAN. 30. *Augusta*, Black, Hong-Kong.

From PLYMOUTH.—JAN. 25. *Thetis*, Dodds, New South Wales.

From PORTSMOUTH.—JAN. 30. *Malabar*, Noaks, Madras and Calcutta.

From LIVERPOOL.—JAN. 19. *Matilda*, Marshall, Calcutta.—20. *John Bibby*, Pearson, Bombay; *Dublin*, Robinson, Calcutta.—24. *Warwick*, Owen, Calcutta.—25. *Zarah*, Ayre, Ceylon.—30. *North Pole*, Hodgkins, Phillipines.—27. *Lord Ashburton*, Forrest, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—29. *Bonanza*, Moodie, Manila; *Menzies*, Braithwaite, Hong-Kong; *Nereides*, Michael, Calcutta.—30. *John Matthie*, Groom, Calcutta; *Nicoline*, Knudsen, Calcutta; *Richard Cobden*, Steward, Bombay.

From the DOWNS.—JAN. 44. *Thomas Sparks*, Scott, Hong-Kong.—26. *Rifleman*, Hammock, New South Wales.—27. *Harry*, Dare, Mauritius.—29. *Bombay*, Moore, Cape and Singapore; *George Metcalfe*, Barker (from Shields), Bimlipatam; *Zoe*, Shaw, Madras; *Medusa*, Bordenave, Manila; *Colfield*, Cargey (from Shields), Calcutta; *Soubahdar*, Umfreville, Calcutta; *Bank of England*, Davison, New South Wales.

From the CLYDE.—JAN. 19. *Ann Martin*, Martin, Bombay.—20. *British Isle*, Robinson, Madras.—25. *Lord Byron*, Campbell, Singapore and Moulmain.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BRICE, the wife of Alexander C. d. at Croydon, Jan. 26.

CURRIE, the lady of James, d. (still born) at Woodford, Essex, Jan. 19.

FINNIS, the wife of Lieut. col. Bengal army, s. at 8, Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, Jan. 28.

MACNAGHTEN, the lady of E. s. at Monkhams, Woodford, Jan. 24.

PRICE, the lady of C. Bombay civil service, s. (still born) at Chelsea, Jan. 20.

MARRIAGES.

FISHER, Rev. W. to Caroline H. d. of the late Capt. C. Sealey, Bombay marine, at Fulham, Jan. 22.

MARRETT, Henry, R. D. s. of Maj. gen. Hon. East India Co.'s service, to Catharine H. d. of Richard Price, at Kennington, Jan. 24.

DEATHS.

BLOGG, Mary H. d. of Capt. H. B. 7th Madras cavalry, at Brighton, aged 3, Jan. 17.

CARLETON, James M. s. of the late Capt. W. Hon. East India Co.'s service, at Walthamstow-house, aged 12, Jan. 18.

CATHCART, Lieut. col. Charles, 5th Bombay Native Infantry, in London, Jan. 28.

DAMPIER, Lady, widow of Sir Henry, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 80, Jan. 24.

DAUBENY, Albinia A. wife of Rev. George B. at Milton, near Abingdon, Berks, Jan. 21.

HAY, Sarah, relict of Col. P. Bengal estab. aged 88, Jan. 19.

HILL, Frederick C. s. of Thos. W. late of the Bengal military estab. at Tunbridge-wells, aged 13, Jan. 22.

SHAW, Laura, wife of Richard, of the Bengal medical estab. in Montpelier-road, Brighton, aged 43, Jan. 19.

VANSITTART, Rev. E. N. at Taplow, Bucks, aged 81, Jan. 21.

WATSON, J. late of the firm of J. and R. merchants, Calcutta, at 15, Old Cavendish-street, Jan. 26.

WHITE, Mrs. wife of Col. Henry L. Bengal Army, at 24, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde park, Jan. 18.

Mohun Lal, in his description of Herat, says that the palace of the Shah " has so little of the character of a regal residence, that the gaols in British India are much superior to the palace of Kamran, not only in architectural beauty, but even in cleanliness."

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EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Jan. 23rd, 25th, and 30th, 1850.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. George J. Christian.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. George E. Voyle, artillery.
Lieut. col. J. S. Henry Weston, C.B., 44th N.I.
Vet. surg. Joseph Hough.
Madras Estab.—Ens. Andrew K. Hunter, 37th N.I.
Ens. Harvey G. Dickinson, 45th N.I.
Surg. Joseph Lawrence, retired.
Assist. surg. Joseph Forster.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. George Stack, 24th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Charles J. Metcalf, purser, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Archibald O. Wood, 14th N.I.
Surg. John Davidson.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Cecil Nicholls, 5th N.I., overland.
Lieut. William S. Mitchell, 22nd N.I.
Maj. Adam Cuppage, 27th N.I., overland.
Capt. John Kitson, 45th N.I., do.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Samuel Thacker, 9th N.I., in March.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Comm. John Stephens, Indian Navy, overland.
Lieut. Robert Barker, Indian Navy.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. Edward Peters, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Alexander Irvine, 24th N.I., 6 months.
Assist. surg. Henry B. Crommelin, 6 do.
Vet. surg. Daniel Cullinors, 6 do.
Vet. surg. Robert B. Parry, 6 do.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Hugh L. Christie, 10th N.I., 6 do.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Assist. surg. John Tait.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Fitzmaurice G. Bloomfield, artillery.

ADDISCOMBE.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut. Alexander Pond, of the Bengal establishment, and Lieut. Walter Neill Dyett, of the Bombay establishment, appointed orderly officers at the Military Seminary.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 25TH JAN. 1850.

Bengal, 14th Lt. Drags.—Page, William Featherstonhaugh, from 59th Foot, to be paym., v. Samuel Rose, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 25th Jan. 1850.

Bombay, 64th Foot.—Ens. John Austen Moultrie to be lieut. by purch., v. Johnston, who retires. Dated 25th Jan. 1850.

WAR OFFICE, 1ST FEB. 1850.

Bengal, 24th Foot.—Ens. William Vesey Munnings to be lieut. by purch., v. Parsons, whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled. Dated 1st Feb. 1850.

Ens. Robert Lind, from 6th Foot, to be ens., v. Munnings. Dated 1st Feb. 1850.

75th Foot.—Ens. Alfred Harrison to be lieut. without purch., v. Couche, dec. Dated 14th Jan. 1850.

Ens. Edward Villiers Briscoe, from 6th Foot, to be ens., v. Harrison. Dated 1st Feb. 1850.

Bombay, 86th Foot.—Lieut. Edward Monckton Jones, from the Cape mounted riflemen, to be lieut., v. Thelwall, appointed adj. of 65th Foot. Dated 1st Feb. 1850.

BOOKS.

Translations from the Manchu, with the Original Texts, prefaced by An Essay on the Language. By THOMAS TAYLOR MEADOWS, Interpreter to H.B.M.'s Consulate at Canton. Canton, 1849.

THE Manchu language, as we are told by Mr. Meadows, grammatically considered, holds a middle place between the Chinese and the languages of modern Europe, resembling the latter, however, more than the former. It has an alphabet, which is somewhat more complicated in form than those of European tongues, most of the letters, like those of the Semitic class, having different forms, according to position, at the beginning, middle, or end of a word. The Manchu writing begins, like ours, at the top of the page, and the left corner; but the columns run, as in the Chinese, perpendicularly down the page, instead of horizontally across it. The Manchu is a harsh-sounding language, owing to the very frequent recurrence of gutturals and aspirated consonants. It has all the parts of speech, indicated, not by the position of the words, as in Chinese, but by formation. Our definite article is wanting, but the cases of substantives are denoted, as in English, by means of particles, which, however, are placed *after* the words they affect, and by one of them an accusative case is marked. It has plural terminations, equivalent to our *s*, but they are used only after names denoting living beings; inanimate objects are understood to be of either number from the context, or discriminated by words resembling our *all*, or *every*. The most characteristic part of the language, etymologically considered, consists in the verbs and their modifying particles, whether of tense or mood. To acquire a knowledge of the true nature and uses of the particles employed to modify verbs, and of the order in which the words of a sentence stand in relation to each other, is the greatest difficulty of the student of Manchu. As the verb always stands after its subject and object, with its particles of time and mood after it again, the language is highly periodic in its structure, and so far energetic. The sense of a sentence remains suspended till its very end; words without ideas are first given,—the memory being exercised without any other faculty of the mind,—until, at length, two or three syllables, as by an instantaneous flash, infuse sudden life and meaning into the preceding words. The written character of the Manchus is not of an earlier date than A.D. 1599, when the emperor Tien-ming employed two scholars in China to invent characters on the basis of the Mongolian.

F. Amyot and M. Langlès speak of the extreme facility of learning Manchu, in comparison with Chinese; M. Leontiev, a Russian Manchu scholar, on the contrary, maintains that it is a very difficult language. Mr. Meadows does not adjudicate upon this point; our own information, derived from an able Chinese scholar skilled in Manchu, leads us to believe that the truth lies in the medium.

Mr. Meadows insists very justly upon the usefulness of the language, especially as an interpreter of the Chinese, the characteristic obscurities of which cannot be perfectly mastered by Europeans without such help. This is not only of importance in the study of Chinese literature, but in diplomatic intercourse with the authorities of China. From the time of the Nanking treaty, Mr. Meadows observes, "an accurate knowledge of the exact meaning and force of Chinese words has been a matter of constantly increasing importance: an ambiguous expression, or an error in a public document, may, by influence on commerce, be almost directly productive of grave consequences." Moreover, the Manchu is no dead language, but that of the dominant race in Central and Eastern Asia, by whom it is diligently cultivated; and Manchuria, where it is the mother-tongue, though now closed to foreigners, will in all probability, at no distant period, be opened to the mercantile enterprize of western nations.

Mr. Meadows's little work, excellent as far as it goes, contains no instructions for learning Manchu; but it directs the learner where to resort for them. Besides the original texts (which are elegantly printed, in the Manchu manner) and the translations, the work embodies an essay on the nature of the language, the origin and progress of the written character, the usefulness of Manchu, and the facilities for its acquisition.

The late Mr. Rich, writing from Mosul or Nineveh, says he suffered grievously from the *Sherki*, or east wind, which is much dreaded in that country, not on account of its possessing any keenness or stormy qualities, but because of its singularly relaxing and dispiriting effects on the human frame. This fact furnishes an incidental confirmation of the truthfulness of the Book of Jonah, where it is said (iv. 8) that "God prepared a vehement (marg. *silent*) east wind, and the sun beat on the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wished in himself to die."—*Biblical Review.*

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 25th Jan. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 1s. 11½d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 30th Jan. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 20th March, 1850, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 30th Jan. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Tuesday, the 5th March next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 11th April following.

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 10th of April, 1850, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, for the Election of Six Directors of the said Company for four years.

That the form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained upon application at the Treasury in this House.

That the lists of the members of the said Company will be ready to be delivered on Tuesday, the 26th March next.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 30th Jan. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 6th February next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 2s. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about
134 tons of Dead Weight (including Coal, Coal Tar, and some heavy Ordnance).
49 " Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 30th Jan. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 6th February next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Madras, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus, viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the rate or exchange of 1s. 11½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about
115 tons of Dead Weight (including Coal Tar, and some heavy Ordnance).
116 " Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 30th Jan. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 13th February next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

WRITING PAPERS;

and that the conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 13th day of February, 1850, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

MR. MURRAY'S

LIST OF NEW WORKS.

1.
LIFE OF MAHOMET AND HIS SUCCESSORS. By WASHINGTON IRVING. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

2.
ON THE CAUSES OF THE SUCCESS OF THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION of 1640-1688. By M. GUIZOT. 8vo. 6s.

3.
TURKEY AND ITS DESTINY. By CHARLES MACFARLANE, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

4.
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VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month, at 1.30 P.M. When either of these dates falls on a Sunday, the vessels start the following day.

MEDITERRANEAN.

MALTA, 20th and 29th of every month. ALEXANDRIA, 20th of the month.

CONSTANTINOPLE AND BLACK SEA,

On the 29th of the month.

INDIA AND CHINA (via Egypt).

ADEN, BOMBAY, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, 28th of the month.

ADEN and BOMBAY, also on the 29th of the month.

HOMEWARD ROUTES.

From CALCUTTA for England, 10th of every month, except in May, June, and July, when the Steamers sail on the 5th.

From MADRAS, four days after leaving Calcutta.
From CEYLON, nine days after leaving Calcutta.
From ADEN, on or about the 30th of every month.
From ALEXANDRIA, on or about the 10th.
From MALTA, on or about the 14th and 26th.
From TREBIZOND, on or about the 12th.
From CONSTANTINOPLE, on or about the 19th.
From SMYRNA, on or about the 21st.
From GIBRALTAR, on or about the 6th, 16th, and 26th.
From LISBON, on or about the 9th, 19th, and 29th.

☞ For Plans of the Vessels, rates of Passage-money, and to secure Passages and Ship Cargo, please apply at the Company's Offices, No. 122, Leadenhall Street, London, and No. 57, High Street, Southampton.

N.B.—Length of passage from Southampton to the undermentioned ports, including all stoppages:—

To GIBRALTAR	Seven Days.
MALTA	Eleven do.
ALEXANDRIA	Sixteen do.
CONSTANTINOPLE	Sixteen do.
BOMBAY	Thirty-five do.
CEYLON	Forty-two do.
MADRAS	Forty-five do.
CALCUTTA	Forty-eight do.
HONG KONG	Fifty-four do.

APPOINTMENTS to INDIA and the COLONIES.—Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, and others appointed to India, Officers joining their Regiments, and all those who have or who are expecting Appointments to India, China, or to any other of the Colonies, may obtain Detailed Lists of the necessary Outfit for every appointment, full particulars of the Overland Route to India, Rates of Passage-Money, Allowance of Baggage, &c., on application to Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, East India and General Outfitters, 152, Strand, London. The only house in the kingdom where Thresher's India Gauze Waistcoat can be procured.

THE HAND-BEDSTEAD FOR CADETS, weight 17 lbs.

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PUBLICATIONS for FEBRUARY, 1850.

THE LAND WE LIVE IN. Part XXX.—The Staffordshire Potteries.

*** Volume III. is now completed.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, Part XXXVII,

*** Volume IX. is now completed.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND DURING THIRTY YEARS' PEACE, Part XII.

*** The Second Volume and the Work are now completed.

FRANCE AND ITS REVOLUTIONS, Part XX.

*** The Volume and the Work are now completed.

THE BIBLE HISTORY, by J. Kitto, D.D., in one Volume, with six Engravings on Steel, and numerous Wood Engravings, is now completed.

THE BRITISH ALMANAC for 1850, price 1s. sewed, and the COMPANION to the ALMANAC, price 2s. 6d. sewed; or bound together in cloth, price 4s., are still on sale.

London: Charles Knight, 90, Fleet Street;
And sold by all Booksellers in London and Country.

1850.

THE following SPLENDID SHIPS, belonging to Messrs. GREEN, of Blackwall, built expressly for the INDIA TRADE, will be despatched punctually from GRAVESEND at the undermentioned dates:—

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
For MADRAS and CALCUTTA.			
WINDSOR	800	W. B. Payce	15 Feb.
MADAGASCAR	1000	E. Hight	5 March
NORTHUMBERLAND	900	A. Parish	5 April
NILE (new ship)	1250	E. P. Nisbet	1 June
WELLESLEY	1150	F. Arrow	15 —
BARHAM	1200	J. Gimblett	25 —
TRAFALGAR	1250	D. Robertson	20 Aug.
For MADRAS, Direct.			
CARNATIC	800	C. Nelson	15 April
VERNON	1000	E. Voss	10 Sept.
For CALCUTTA, Direct.			
CITY OF POONAH	900	A. A. J. Triscott	1 May
MONARCH	1400	C. G. Weller	26 July
ALFRED	1400	A. Henning	10 Aug.
PRINCE OF WALES	1350	W. F. Hopkins	26 —
SUTLEJ	1200	W. Gregson	26 Sept.
For CAPE and CALCUTTA.			
AGINCOURT	1050	C. Hyne	15 July
For BOMBAY Direct.			
SERINGAPATAM	1000	J. Furnell	25 June
EARL OF HARDWICKE	1000	L. Brown	20 Aug.
For CAPE and BOMBAY.			
OWEN GLENDOWER	1000	W. H. Pare	20 July
For SYDNEY, Direct.			
BLACKWALL (new ship)	1000	J. Thorne	26 July

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F. GREEN & Co., 64, Cornhill.

1850.

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Each Ship carries an experienced Surgeon.

Ship's Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Destination.	To sail.
Essex	850	T. W. Pixley	Madras & Calcutta	March 1
True Briton	800	R. Roe	Ditto	May 10
Maidstone	1000	J. T. Nash	Cape & Calcutta	July 3
Southampton	1050	W. A. Bowen	Calcutta direct	— 20
Devonshire	900	C. C. Consitt	Cape & Madras	Aug. 15
Queen	1350	D. M'Leod	Calcutta direct	Sept. 1
Royal Albert	750	A. Scanlan	Ditto	Oct. 10
Samarang	700	W. Buckle	As may be required	
Cornwall (new ship)	700	W. Dawson	Ditto	
Minerva	900	G. Coleman	Ditto	

For Freight or Passage, apply to the respective Commanders, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to WIMBLE and ALLPORT, 156, Leadenhall Street.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Haddington*, with the mails, left Calcutta Jan. 8, Saugor 10, Madras 14, Point de Galle 18, Aden 29th of January, and reached Suez Feb. 5.

The *Sesostris*, with a mail, left Bombay Jan. 17, and arrived at Aden on the 23rd.

The *Malta*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Dec. 30, Singapore Jan. 7, and Penang 9, reaching Galle on Jan. 15.

The mails thus brought reached Alexandria Feb. 8, Malta (per *Indus*) 13, and Marseilles (per *Medina*) on the 17th instant. The *Indus*, with the remainder of the mails, may be expected at Southampton on the 25th instant.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *viâ* Marseilles, will be despatched from London on the evening of Monday, Feb. 25.

A mail for Bombay, *viâ* Marseilles, will be made up in London on the evening of Thursday, March 7.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Feb. 21.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta	Jan. 8	Ceylon	Jan. 16
Madras	Jan. 14	Singapore	Jan. 7
Bombay	Jan. 17	China	Dec. 29

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE whole of India has again subsided into perfect repose.

Drs. Campbell and Hooker had arrived safely at Darjeeling on the 23rd December. They disavow any act on their part which could have justified their seizure, which, it appears, was as wanton and unprovoked, as it was cruel and cowardly. The intentions of our Government with regard to the Sikhim chief had not been declared, but the necessity of inflicting some punishment upon him seems to be generally recognized; and as the assemblage of troops in the direction of Darjeeling still continued, it is probable that something will be done to satisfy the ends of justice.

The force under Colonel Bradshaw, having thoroughly chastised the Eusofzye recusants, had returned to Peshawur. Some further accounts of the operations against their villages are published in the Bombay papers, but they add nothing material to the previous reports, except the following particulars of the confession of one of the prisoners, who, according to a letter dated "Camp, near Pullal, 16th December," which appears in the *Bombay Times*, had been brought in the previous day, taken before Colonel Lawrence, and subjected to the following ordeal:—

"First he was brought up with a rope round his neck, when the preparations for hanging him were gone through, and he was ordered to prepare for death. He was then asked if he preferred to be hung or have his head cut off with a sword, and he preferred the latter. A man next commenced flourishing a sword round the prisoner's head, and he was again told to prepare for death. He now performed his ablutions, said his prayers, and seemed perfectly resigned to his cruel fate. A long exhortation was then commenced, and he was asked to tell the truth. He replied that the war was a *Holy War*, and that the people of Booneere, Bajour, and Swat had risen in arms to assist the Eusufzais against the tyranny of the Feringhees, and they were determined to destroy them root and branch. He then repeated the names of several Khans and other chiefs, all of which were written down in Colonel Lawrence's *Black Book*, after which the prisoner was led out of camp, and told to depart."

A misunderstanding is said to have taken place between the British Government and Ali Moorad, the ruler of Kyrpore, the exact nature of which is not, however, known.

The territories of the Nizam continue in the same disorganized state. "Our last report from Hydrabad," says the *Englishman*, "states, that the only novelty in affairs there is, that dependence on the Government for the performance of its engagements has ceased, and that nothing but the intermediation of other parties, trusted on account of their character or influence, brings the Government a day of grace and relief from immediate tumult, insurrection, and the disorders of licentiousness and disorganization." It has been surmised that the Governor-General, after leaving Bombay, may possibly visit the Nizam's capital, with the intention of seeing for himself what can be effected in the way of reform.

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Bhai Maharaja Singh, the celebrated Sikh Gooroo, has at length been captured, and consigned to safe custody in the Jullundur gaol. The capture of this man, who is stated to have exercised, by reason partly of his "sanctity," and partly of his talents, almost unbounded influence over the Sikh nation, must be regarded as a most fortunate occurrence. He was taken by a party of irregular horse, acting under the direction of Mr. Vansittart, of the civil service. The *Delhi Gazette* gives the following account of the affair:—

"It would appear that on the afternoon of the 28th December, information was brought into Jullundhur that the Gooroo was known to be at a place near Adampore, midway between Hoshearpore and Jullundhur, with some followers, and that there was every chance of capturing him if no time were lost, the intimation being also given that it would be necessary to ride hard, as fourteen koss must be done in an hour and a half. Mr. Vansittart lost no time in getting together some twenty of Skinner's horse, and set off immediately in the direction which the guide pointed out, and on arriving at a thick enclosure of trees, they were warned that they had arrived at the spot of their search by the sudden appearance of some six or seven men, who immediately took to their heels; they were, however, pursued by a portion of the party (only ten, we are told, arrived with Mr. Vansittart), and the others kept guard over the enclosure. The resalder of Skinner's horse was the first to enter the enclosure, and the others following, the Gooroo, with twenty followers, was captured: they were generally unarmed, or there would no doubt have been a contested struggle. As it was, we hear that one man struck at Mr. Vansittart with a small axe, but a pistol-ball from the gentleman disabled the Sikh from doing further mischief."

The ex-Maharaja, Dulleep Singh, was removed from Lahore on the 21st December, to his future residence at Futtehgurh. The Sikh Sirdars who were arrested some little time ago have been sent across the Sutlej, and will be detained for the present at Aligurh. The walls of Lahore are to be immediately levelled to the ground, and as this city has been found most unsuitable as a station for troops, a new cantonment will be formed at Meean Meer.

The Governor-General, whose health, it appears, is almost entirely restored, arrived at Mooltan on the 31st December, where he and the Marchioness experienced the most cordial reception. At a levee the Marquess, it is stated, was much struck with the youthful appearance of the Bombay native officers (not promoted by seniority), compared with the old Bengalees. A dinner, an evening party, and a durbar, at which the Nawab of Bhawulpore was present, followed on successive days. On the 2nd January his lordship took a trip to Dhera Ghazee Khan. He was to leave Kurrachee on the 16th January, and was expected at Bombay on the 20th. His stay there would not exceed three days; he would return thence to Calcutta and Simla. The Guicowar had determined to visit Bombay in order to be presented to the Governor-General, and five steam-boats had been despatched to his Highness's capital to bring down his elephants and attendants, amounting to several thousands: a residence had been provided for him at Malabar Point. His visit was not to be altogether one of courtesy and compliment. He intended to propose to the Governor-General that the British Government should afford a guarantee of five per cent. on the portion of the Tankaria and Baroda Railway which passes through their dominions—about one-half,—he providing for that of the half which passes through his own; making up, besides, all deficiencies in the share-list. The offer is considered a most liberal one.

The Commander-in-Chief still attracts attention by his proceedings, which contrast strangely with the gravity of those of his predecessors. In reviewing the troops quartered at Lahore, he fulminated a general order against the state of their discipline, in which he states that he never before, in the course of half a century of service, witnessed such a scene,—and felt assured, that in no other regiments of the army could such misconduct have occurred; winding up by saying, that troops in such a state of discipline as some of the regiments exhibited, would in the field prove dangerous to their friends and contemptible to their enemies. Sir Charles left Lahore for Sealkote and Peshawur on the 24th December.

The agitation upon the subject of the "Bethune Black Act" at Calcutta still continued. The meeting referred to in our last Summary took place on the 29th December, at the Town-hall. The greatest unanimity prevailed; "in fact," says the *Englishman*, "there was no one present who did not appear convinced that the Acts for subjecting British-born subjects to the criminal jurisdiction of the Company's courts might justly be entitled Acts for banishing Englishmen from India." We agree with this journalist, that "one good will probably arise out of this agitation. It will expose the inefficiency and corruption of the Company's judicial system, and force a reform therein."

The Madras papers are bare of local intelligence. "It has been found impossible," says the *Athenæum*, "to screw the folks of this apathetic presidency up to a public demonstration against the proposed obnoxious legislative enactments."

The anti-Black Act agitation is, however, gaining strength at Bombay, where a memorial against it has been signed by nearly all the legal, commercial, and trading classes; a committee, composed of several of the most distinguished members of the various occupations and professions, has been formed, and several of the British resident merchants have resolved to subscribe largely in aid of the fund raised at Calcutta to defray the expense of opposing these Acts. The harbour has been the scene of another act of incendiarism. The ship *Dartmouth*, belonging to Messrs. Pennington, of Liverpool, was totally destroyed in this manner, on the morning of the 7th January. The results of the census, taken in May last, have been published, and it appears that, in the little island of Bombay, comprising in all twenty square miles of ground—four-fifths of which, at least, is uninhabitable swamp or rock—there are in all no fewer than 566,119 inhabitants, of whom 354,090 are males, and 212,029 females.

The Ceylon papers are engrossed with the subject of the coffee crop, which is over in all save the very highest districts. "The out-turn of Plantation is not expected to exceed, if it reaches, 250,000 cwts.," says the *Observer*; "Native, judging from present appearances, will fall short of the usual quantity, but it may be held back, in consequence of the present wild state of the market—the prices, even at Kandy, quite keeping up with those reported from the London market. Colombo is now crowded with Tamil Coolies on their way back to the continent."

Advices from Malacca state that Gongallegodde Banda, who acted as "King" in the disturbances in Ceylon of 1848, died on the 1st December, of small-pox.

The intelligence from China contains nothing worthy of especial notice. A report that the pirate, Shap'ng-tsai, was again at the head of a formidable fleet had not been confirmed.

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The dispute between the Chinese and Macao authorities had not been arranged; the former still retained the head and hand of the late Governor Amaral.

Hong-Kong was healthy, the weather being cool and dry.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Capt. Wm. A. Scott, 59th N.I. at Calcutta, Nov. 30.

MADRAS.—Ens. W. C. Black, 36th N.I. at Samulcottah, Dec. 24; Lieut. Percy M. Carpendale, 12th N.I. at Gillapoor, Dec. 14.

BENGAL.

AMHERST AS A SANATARIUM.

ALL those who have had occasion to visit the very interesting and flourishing settlement of Moulmein have returned with a feeling of regret that no facilities existed for taking advantage of the admirable position of Amherst, and converting it into a sanatarium. No one, we believe, needs to be informed that it lies at the entrance of the Moulmein river, about thirty miles from the town. It projects out into the sea, so as to enjoy the perpetual benefit of an exhilarating and healthy sea breeze. It is easy of approach at all seasons of the year, and no storm has ever been known in the Gulf of Martaban, in which it is situated. It lies on a gentle elevation, with the noble scenery of that coast behind it, and the broad expanse of the ocean before and around it. It partakes in the fullest degree of the matchless salubrity of the Moulmein province, and presents the finest site in the bay for a sanatarium. A steamer direct from Calcutta would reach it in five days, and one from Madras in six. It is unquestionably the nearest point, as it regards time, to those cities to which invalids could resort for the recovery of health, or the invigoration of the constitution; and it possesses this especial advantage above all inland mountain sanataria, that the journey to it by sea would of itself be a source of health, and that those who proceeded to it would begin to attain their object from the day they quitted the shore. We feel confident that it is destined one day to become the great sanatarium of the Bay of Bengal, to which, not only those who are labouring under disease will resort, but where the families of those who reside in Calcutta and Madras will proceed during two or three months of the year, to recruit their health and strength. But we want it established, on the footing of a sanatarium, in our days, that our wives and children may reap the benefit of it, and that we may not on every occasion of enervation from the effects of the climate be obliged to break up our domestic associations and despatch our families to England. How many such expensive voyages, and how many heart-rending separations might be avoided, if we could give them the advantage of two or three months' residence on so favourable a spot. What is wanted is the nucleus of a sanatarium. We are fully aware that people in this country are, generally, very unreasonable in expecting Government to do everything for them, while they do nothing for themselves, and that there would be more improvement if there was more self-dependence. But, in this instance, it would be for the advantage of the State if Government were to "take the initiative." There is quite enough of the go-ahead spirit of enterprise at Moulmein to follow up this beginning, and turn Amherst into the first watering-place in the East. All that we could desire Government to do is to erect barracks for fifty invalid European soldiers to be sent, as required, from the troops cantoned at Calcutta, Dumdum, and Madras, and to appoint a surgeon to the station. The salvation of the lives of only ten soldiers in the year would cover all the expense of such an establishment. The establishment of medical barracks and the appointment of a surgeon would inspire confidence in the community, and in a very short time a new town would arise on that spot, and invalids would be found flocking to it. Now that the Navigation Act is repealed, brother Jonathan will, in all probability, send out steamers, screw-propellers, to compete with ours for passengers, as well as for cargo, and we shall have more than a single opportunity of resorting to it in the month.—*Friend of India.*

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO SIR JOHN LITTLER.

The third resolution adopted by a meeting of the residents of Calcutta convened by the Sheriff at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 3rd of April, 1848, was "that a subscription be set on foot for a service of plate to be presented to Sir John Littler."

The splendid "Littler Testimonial" arrived by the ship *Monarch*, and was displayed at Messrs. Lattey's for several days; it was on Thursday last delivered to the gallant veteran by the committee appointed for that purpose at the meeting of April, 1848. On presenting this magnificent service of plate, Mr. Evelyn Gordon, of the Civil Service, the President of the Committee, addressed General Littler in the following terms:—

"Sir John Littler,—It must be fresh in your recollection, that soon after your arrival at this presidency, to take your seat as a member of the Supreme Council of India, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta was assembled to do you honour. In virtue of a resolution passed at that meeting, there was presented to you an address, expressing the high sense entertained by the community of the value of your military services, and their heartfelt satisfaction that those services had been noticed, and rewarded by your Sovereign and by the Court of Directors. In consequence of another resolution passed at the same meeting, it was proposed that a service of plate should be presented to you. To that proposal you, with the frankness of a soldier, acceded, cordially accepting what was cordially offered. A subscription was opened accordingly to all classes. When a sufficient amount had been subscribed to accomplish the object in view, this committee, acting on behalf of the subscribers at large, placed themselves in communication with a gentleman of acknowledged taste, General Macleod, of the Bengal Engineers, who was then residing in London. By his kindness and zeal a service of plate was, with all practicable despatch, commissioned, designed, manufactured, and sent to this country. It is now our pleasing duty to present it to you.

"Costlier testimonials than this, Sir John Littler, more magnificent tributes of acknowledgment for public services, have often been bestowed. But, if the value of the gift consists in the spirit in which it is given, I know no man who has greater reason to set a high price upon any honour that may have been conferred on him, than you have for prizing this testimonial. It did not originate in flattery; it was not a return for any personal favours received from you, nor was it an offering made in expectation of future favours. It sprang from the spontaneous and disinterested impulse of a large body of men, who honestly thought you deserved it, as a mark of their gratitude. Amongst the subscribers are very many of your brother officers, of the humblest rank, who vied with each other in contributing according to their slender means, that they might do honour to the man who, one of themselves, unaided by any political influence, and through his own merits alone, had risen to the highest military posts, and who, in many critical situations, had nobly upheld the honour of the Bengal army.

"Yours is not a nature to remain unmoved by sympathy so general, and so sincere. Next to that peace of mind which you must derive from the consciousness of having, through a long life, sedulously endeavoured to do your duty, must be the satisfaction felt by you in receiving this stamp of the approbation of your countrymen.

"May this testimonial long prove a source of comfort, of consolation, of pride to you; and when you are gone, may the sight of this testimonial, by your children's children, incite them to emulate your honourable example, and preserve them from the commission of any act that would cast a stain on your unsullied name."

To this address Sir John Littler replied as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—It is with a proud satisfaction I accept this public testimonial, conveying as it does the approbation of a large and highly-valued body of my brother officers of both services, as well as of the gentlemen, European and native, who have so cordially united, from all parts of this presidency, in presenting me with such a splendid token of the sense they are pleased to entertain of my military services. It must ever be a source of pride and gratification to a British soldier to find that his conduct and services have met with the approval of his Government, and not less so, when he is fortunate enough to obtain the favourable opinion of his countrymen.

"It has been my happy lot to secure both; and I can in all sincerity declare that the distinguished honour now conferred on me, and the kindly feeling which has prompted the presentation of this magnificent service of plate, are circumstances which have produced so strong an impression on my mind, that I find it very difficult to express myself in adequate and sufficiently grateful terms.

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"I assure you that this testimony of the approbation of my fellow-countrymen, so highly prized by me, shall be handed down as an inestimable heir-loom to my family. Allow me, gentlemen, to return you my sincere thanks for the kind and friendly manner in which you have conveyed to me the sense and the wishes of those whom you represent on this occasion."—*Bengal Hurkaru, Dec.* 31.

LAW.

Insolvent Court, Dec. 8.

In Re John Beckwith, and certain other Insolvent Shareholders of the Union Bank.—This was an application for proof of the claim of Mr. W. D. H. Oehme, a judgment creditor of the Union Bank, for Co.'s Rs. 26,000, against the separate estates of Mr. John Beckwith and certain other insolvents, who were shareholders of the Union Bank. A similar application was made on behalf of Mr. Oehme, and fully argued, in January last, in the matter of Messrs. Mackilligin, Gilmore, and Robertson, the application having been opposed on behalf of certain parties who claimed to be separate creditors of Colville, Gilmore, and Co., under a mortgage and a joint and separate bond with separate covenants. The Court refused to admit proof of Mr. Oehme's claim in competition with the separate creditors, whose demands, it was then supposed, would absorb the whole of the assets belonging to the separate estates.

Sir L. Peel, having taken time to consider his judgment in this case also, delivered a written one:—The question in this case is, whether a creditor of the Union Bank can prove and receive a dividend from the separate estate of one of several insolvents, traders, who was a shareholder in the Bank, there being a surplus of such separate estate. I decided, that he must first resort to the Union Bank, who must be deemed solvent co-contractors. The propriety of this decision is now to be considered. I leave entirely out of question the surplus, for that really carries the question no further; for, as the joint estate will not pay the joint creditors in full, they are entitled to rank on the surplus of the separate estate; and it still comes round to the question—whether the creditor, having a separate debtor to look to, can receive a dividend in competition with those who have only the insolvent estate to look to. The question, therefore, really resolves itself into this—whether the rule in bankrupt law is applicable or not. This Court, in distributing the estates of insolvent traders who may be made bankrupts also, has long adopted the general rules under which the distribution of the estate of a bankrupt is made. It has done so on the ground of convenience, and of implied intention on the part of the Legislature. The provision as to joint creditors claiming on the joint and separate estate, which is in the Act, is an adoption of a rule of the law of bankruptcy as established by the Courts, and it is to be inferred from the provisions which are to be found in the Act,—as to the same party being at once subject to the insolvent law here and to the bankrupt law in England, and for the collection and distribution of his assets in that case,—that it was not intended that the right to a dividend should vary.

But even if it were originally a rule wrongly established, that the general rules of bankruptcy should be applicable to insolvent traders under this Act, it is an error of too long a prevalence for me to abandon it. There is, however, very good reason for the original adoption by a Court of Bankruptcy of this particular rule. The Court says, "As you have a solvent debtor, pursue your remedy first against him: resort to him. We cannot work out the equities of all parties, if you diminish an insolvent estate by putting the claimants on it in your place, by giving them a resort to your debtors: for we have not the parties before us. If you obtain payment of your debt from the co-contractors, and they pay more than their share, they may claim for his portion against the insolvent." It is, therefore, a practice which tends to expose the insolvent's estate less to the expense of litigation, and puts the creditors of the insolvent debtors upon the assertion of their remedies against them, instead of making the assignees the actors in an equity suit against the co-contractors of the insolvent.

The 37th section (of the old Insolvent Act), in my opinion, does not touch the question. That section gives a right of claim; and it incidentally gives the right to a dividend, though there be more contractors than one, and the insolvent not the sole contractor: but it does not say jointly liable, and solvent; and it cannot be supposed that the Legislature, in introducing this section, which was to give a right of proof, under an Insolvent Act, to one who, if he claimed not, would not be barred, as not included in the schedule, meant, by a side-wind, and without express reference to the subject, to say, that though those jointly liable were solvent, there should be no primary resort to them.

Application refused.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mail from London, Nov. 24, had not reached Calcutta on the 7th of January.

Major Thoresby, the Resident at Nepaul, it is said, intends proceeding home immediately, and that his place will be supplied by Major Mackeson.

The Resident at Indore.—We have heard on undoubted authority, that Mr. Hamilton, the resident at Indore, has been fully and honourably acquitted of all the charges that were brought against him. The allegations have been proved utterly false, and the native official who was the first to spread them, has been declared unworthy and incapable of serving the Government further. He will, consequently, be dismissed the agency.—*Delhi Gazette, Dec.* 29.

Lahore.—Letters from Lahore mention that the head quarters and camp was expected to leave about the 17th or 18th December. The 69th is expected to reach Lahore, Dec. 23, and the 60th Native Infantry has been directed to halt to escort some of the state prisoners to the provinces. Moolraj is starving himself to death—such is the report. The 2nd Europeans marched from Lahore on the 7th December.

Mr. Medley, the pilot, was dismissed the service by the Court of Inquiry on the charge of asking for a gratuity, but the deputy-governor has commuted his sentence to loss of twenty steps in rank.

The missing boat of the burnt ship *Canopus*, containing the captain, mate, and some of the crew, has arrived safely at False Point Light. Through the active exertions of the committee of the Sailors' Home and the liberality of the mercantile community, upwards of Rs. 1,400 has been raised for the captain and crew, who lost their all by the destruction of that ship by fire.

Jute.—The Insurance Companies of Calcutta have issued notice that they will not insure jute on board any vessel, unless it is carried in covered packages.

Lucknow.—Letters from Lucknow mention that Col. Sleeman, the resident at that court, is about to make a tour throughout the Oude dominions, for the purpose of ascertaining the true source of the evils that afflict that unhappy country. It is expected that a general reform will follow the resident's movements, and it is said that the king's favourite (a court singer of the name of Rezee, who at present rules the king's inclinations,) is now intriguing to prevent what must necessarily bring about the loss of the greater part of his present emoluments.—*Mofussilite, Dec.* 27.

Civil Service News.—We hear that Mr. F. H. Robinson takes his seat permanently in the Board of Revenue on Mr. T. J. Turner giving over charge about the latter end of next month or 1st of February. Mr. W. H. Tyler will, doubtless, then permanently succeed to the commissionership, and the judgeship of Furruckabad will most probably fall to the lot of Mr. C. Allen, now acting in the appointment. The magistracy of Azimgurh to be vacated by Mr. Allen will be filled up by some junior officer, or by one returned or returning from furlough. Mr. Cunningham will, it is said, get the magistracy and collectorate of Furruckabad. Mr. Lushington remains in the Suddur, acting for Mr. Cartwright.—*Agra Messenger, Dec.* 29.

Garrison at Phillour.—The *Delhi Gazette* states that the garrison at Phillour is to be increased by a native regiment, a company of artillery, and one of sappers and miners, as Sir Charles Napier considers that fortress the key of Northern Hindoostan.

Prumuthonath Deb.—We regret to observe an announcement of the death of Prumuthonath Deb, one of the most estimable of the native gentlemen of Calcutta. Prumuthonath Deb, and his brother Aushootosh Deb, were assessed by the creditors' committee of the Union Bank at £60,000, solely on account of their reported wealth. This demand was at length paid, as the brothers found that a refusal would only lead to the adoption of still more severe measures. Prumuthonath Deb was one of the two sons of Ram Doolal Deb, commonly known as Doolal Sirkar, who began the world with Rs. 5 a month, and died worth a million sterling. It is popularly reported that his two sons have doubled the fortune he bequeathed to them. The natives of Calcutta are fond of repeating an instance of generous humility furnished by the conduct of Ram Doolal. He was originally a sirkar in the service of the wealthy family of the Dutts of Hatkhola. When he became a millionaire, he still continued to go once a month to their residence, and ask for his salary of five rupees, to convince them that the acquisition of such extraordinary wealth had not led him to forget his obligations to them, and that he still acknowledged himself to be their servant.

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PLANTERS' MEETING AT TIRHOOT. — The *Englishman* and *Hurkaru* publish a report of a meeting which has been held by the planters, and other European residents at Tirhoot. A resolution deprecating the "Black Act" was passed, and signed by thirty-seven European gentlemen. It is couched in moderate terms, and contains no offensive allusions to the peculiar nature of the Company's government. Thanks were also voted to the editors of the *Star*, *Hurkaru*, and *Englishman*, for their "independent and able advocacy" of the just rights of the planters.

THE BARRACKS OF THE FOOT ARTILLERY at Jullunder were burnt down on the 13th December.

The following is the result of the last opium sale: Behar, 2,055 chests, average 1,054, proceeds Rs. 21,66,775; Benares 855 chests, average 1,056, proceeds Rs. 9,02,975. This shows an increase of Rs. 132 on the average of the last sale for Behar, and Rs. 115 for Benares.

VISIT OF NEPAL CHIEFS TO ENGLAND.—The *Delhi Gazette* mentions, that Lieut.-col. G. P. Lawrence is to escort the Nepal chiefs to England, on a salary of 1,000*l.* a year. It would be an excellent thing for India if every native chief in this country were advised to pay a visit to England before mounting the musnud. Independently of the expansion of ideas which travel necessarily produces, the view of the opulence and power of England, which they obtained thereby, would tend to reduce their confidence in their own power. One of the most popular fallacies among the native princes is, that the defeat of our Indian army would be equivalent to emancipation from British control, and they appear to be ignorant of the fact that three months would be sufficient to land 30,000 Europeans in India, and extinguish for ever their hopes of undisturbed command.

OUR WEATHER.—The weather has been delightful for the last fortnight, the temperature seldom ranging higher within doors than 67° or 68°. On the 28th December, it was during the forenoon at 67° in a closed room, the glazed windows shut; and at Allipore at 6 A.M., in the open air the thermometer stood at 45°, which is quite cold enough for us Bengalees, accustomed for nearly nine months of the year to have it ranging from 86° to 94°.

MAJOR GEN. SIR W. R. GILBERT, G.C.B.—The following extract from General Orders contains a notice which is important to several general officers of the Company's forces:—"The Most Noble the Governor-General is pleased to publish the following despatch from the Hon. Court of Directors, in General Orders:—'Being of opinion, that the public interests will be consulted by the retention of Major Gen. Sir Walter R. Gilbert, G.C.B., on the staff for another year, we have resolved, in compliance with the recommendation of the late Commander-in-Chief, in India, and of the Governor-General, to reappoint him to the general staff for one year, from the 10th of January next.'" One of our contemporaries argues that this order, though highly commendable, as far as regards Sir W. Gilbert, is unjust towards such officers as might reasonably have expected the vacant step, and intimates his opinion that the Court might have rewarded Sir W. Gilbert with greater justice by a present of the year's allowances. We imagine that the resolution is not owing to any wish to reward Sir W. Gilbert, but to the fact that the contest between Leadenhall-street and the Horse Guards remains as yet undecided, and that the Court has determined not to remove Sir W. Gilbert from the staff of the Indian army for another year, during which period His Grace may possibly reconsider his determination, or relinquish the supreme command of the British army.—*Friend of India.*

REGENERATION OF INDIA.—The *Bhaskur*, as translated by the *Indian Times*, has devised a notable project for the regeneration of India. He calls upon his countrymen to raise a subscription of Rs. 30,000, with which to engage a qualified European at a thousand rupees a month, and two native assistants as delegates from the natives, to plead for the abolition of the civil service, and the salt, and opium monopolies, when the charter question comes under discussion in Parliament. The money might perhaps be better employed in paying some member of the House of Commons to act as their representative upon such questions. Surely, if the rich natives of Bengal are so very earnest in the matter, they may contrive to raise something more than Rs. 30,000 for so magnanimous a design. Why, the salt merchants alone, whose prospects would be improved by the removal of the government restrictions, ought to contribute at least three times that sum. But will the *Bhaskur* give us the assurance that the two native delegates, who may be deputed to England, shall not, on their return, find themselves turned out of caste, for quitting the country "consecrated by the foot of the antelope," and consorting with outcasts?—*Friend of India.*

VILLAGE SCHOOLS.—We rejoice to learn that the Court of Directors has made a grant of more than half a lakh per annum for village schools in the North-west presidency. By a judicious application of this sum, in establishing and aiding in the support of schools, very much may be done towards supplying every large village with the means of affording a rudimentary education to the youth of the neighbourhood.—*Hurkaru.*

GWALIOR.—A letter received from Poorsah, dated 15th Dec., informs us that "the march of the 3rd regt. Gwalior Contingent has been delayed. They were to have escorted the Baee towards Boorhanpore, which has been fixed on as her future destination, but the Queen Dowager refuses to remove, and the assistant resident is in a fix. Mr. Bushby is shortly expected, when he will decide the lady's fate. The following letter, dated 19th, is from another correspondent at Gwalior:—"Great excitement here just now—nothing but troops flying here and there. To-morrow morning a detachment, consisting of a wing of Capt. Black's corps, the 2nd infantry, Capt. Hawkins's artillery, and the 1st cavalry, under Lieut. Adlam, move into the district in pursuit of a takoor named Bhoran Sing, who has been plundering and burning villages with impunity since last June, when the force under Lieut. Col. Graves failed in catching him. Capt. Sale, of the 2nd infantry, goes in command of the whole."—*Agra Messenger.*

EAST-INDIAN RAILWAY.—If any hopes had been entertained here of the commencement of operations by the East-Indian Railway Company during the present cold season, they could not have survived the arrival of the last steamer without the engineers. We have been so long used to disappointment in this quarter, that we defer our hopes for another year without the least sickness at heart; and although we are aware that the occasion demands a great deal of indignation, it is so perfectly useless to lose one's temper on such an occasion, that we recommend every one to take it coolly. The men who are responsible for the thwarting of every project for improving the means of communication in India will some day be brought to trial; but so long as they are permitted to have their own way, it is useless to cry out against them. We must be thankful for the smallest favours from Leadenhall Street and Cannon Row, and comfort ourselves with the conviction that the present system of governing India cannot last much longer. As to the East-Indian Railway, we have cared very little about its fate since the Home Government cut off its other end, leaving it to stop short at Weissnichtwo, in the midst of the jungle. We all know that a line to Mirzapore or Benares would be very expensive, and whether it would pay at once or not may be a question; but about this ninety-mile railway there is no question at all. A railway to the moon might pay and it might not, but the latter would be no argument for a railway to the clouds.—*Hurkaru.*

SIR T. TURTON'S DEFALCATIONS. — An attempt has been made to show that the Government of India is equitably responsible for the amount lost by the laches of Sir Thomas Turton. The *Morning Chronicle* has started this idea; it says—"It appears that the Indian Treasury has not of late years been exclusively supplied by native taxation. It happens that during the whole time that Sir T. Turton held his late office, yearly sums, fluctuating in amount, but which in 1846 reached upwards of 30,000*l.*, have flowed from that very office into the Company's Treasury. Those sums have been produced by fees levied on the estates of British-born subjects, and have passed into the Indian Treasury by virtue of an agreement made between the Company and the Supreme Court, whereby, in consideration that the former would guarantee to the latter certain fixed salaries, the Court engaged to make over the fees levied in the Registrar's Office." Now if the Indian Treasury had been enriched by fees from the estates of British subjects, there would be some equity in requiring it to pay back those fees to make up for defalcations in that department. The *Chronicle* will, however, be surprised to learn that this story is quite as fabulous as that of Sinbad the Sailor. In the agreement made between the Company, that is, the Government of India, and the Supreme Court, the Ecclesiastical Registrar's Office was made a special exception, and when it was arranged that all other offices should be paid by salaries, the Registrar's alone continued to be paid by fees, because as the Registrar had to look out for business, while business came of its own accord to the other offices by virtue of the rules of the Court, it was naturally supposed, that if he had a fixed salary he would cease to have any interest in ferreting out the assets of estates, and that the heirs of those who died intestate would thus be subjected to the severest losses. The Ecclesiastical Registrar's Office, therefore, has not yielded 30,000*l.* to Government; it has not even yielded that number of farthings.—*Friend of India.*

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NATIVE OFFICIALS.—The *Agra Messenger* relates a singular instance of the mode in which the subordinate native officials of Indian Courts too frequently amass wealth. A man named Jowahur Singh, of low birth, and who had once been confined in the jail at Mozuffernugger, set up a small shop in the bazar at Agra. He subsequently became a jemadar to the late Mr. Thompson, and is now paying to the Government between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000 a year of rent.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.—A native juror, on the Brahmin of the Court offering to swear him, said he had no objection to take the oath, but that he did not consider either of the forms employed in the Court binding on his conscience. Sir A. Buller asked him what it was that he did consider "binding on his conscience?" The juror replied, that there was a form prescribed in a recent Act of Parliament which his conscience would respect. Sir A. Buller replied that that form of declaration was limited by the Act to the case of witnesses, and that, without going into the question further then, it will be better that this juror should leave the box and another be sworn in his place. No sooner were these lines read, than people began to ask each other who this juror was. Curiosity was naturally excited to unravel the mystery in which his name was involved. Our inquiries trace him to be one of those who went to England with Rajah Rammohun Roy in 1830, and is now employed in a public office.—*Hindu Intelligencer, Dec.* 10.

THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.—We have been favoured with the following interesting communication relative to the proceedings of the commander of a small vessel of about 80 tons, called the *Sea Serpent*, which proceeded to the wreck of the *Emily* on the part of the purchasers of it:—"The *Sea Serpent* arrived at Amherst about the 20th ultimo, from the wreck of the ship *Emily* at the Andaman Islands, having on board a full cargo of rice recovered from the wreck; and also having Captain Shaw, and four of the crew of the brig *Flying Fish*, whom she took off one of the Coco Isles on her return to Maulmain. The captain of the *Sea Serpent* reports having had a friendly communication with the natives, who assisted them considerably, and supplied them with wood and water. He also reports that there still remains sufficient rice to load the *Sea Serpent* three times (she carrying about 75 tons). When the whole of the cargo is taken out, they entertain hopes of floating the vessel off. We believe this is the first instance of any friendly intercourse having been established with the savages of the Andamans, who have always been deemed perfectly intractable. It is the more extraordinary, coming so soon after the visit of the *Proserpine*, at which they exhibited such fierce hostility. We believe that the *Sea Serpent* was not armed, and might easily, of course, have been cut off by the savages. It was indeed a very bold proceeding in the commander to venture among them as he did. Either the same vessel is going again, or another is to be sent. The rice is stated to be in good condition; and if the vessel be got off, besides—which seems to be not very improbable—the purchasers of the wreck at Rs. 160 will make a splendid profit. The interesting fact for the public, however, is that of the friendly disposition exhibited by the savages. It is quite unaccountable. It is gratifying to learn, also, as we do from the above report, that Capt. Shaw, of the wrecked brig, *Flying Fish*, whose somewhat mysterious disappearance we noticed a few days ago, was found on one of the Cocos Islands, and had reached Maulmain in safety.—*Englishman, Jan.* 5.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REVIEW OF TROOPS AT MEEAN MEER.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Lahore, Dec. 15, 1849.—At the late review of the troops on the plain of Meean Meer, the following egregious deficiencies were evident to all:—

1st. That some commanders of regiments were unable to bring their regiments properly into the general line.

2nd. One commanding officer of a regiment attempted to wheel his whole regiment as he would a company!

3rd. Several officers commanding companies were seen disordering their companies by attempting to dress them from the wrong flank.

4th. When the line was ordered to be formed on the left column, some commanders deployed too soon, and ordered their lines (thus improperly formed) to "*double quick*," in order to regain their position! This was all bad; but it was worse to see these regiments, on receiving the word to "*double quick*," at once charge with loud shouts; no such order to charge having been given by any one, nor the word "*prepare to charge*," nor did any thing occur to give a pretext for such a disgraceful scene, exhibiting both want of drill and want of discipline!

5th. Bad as this was, it was not the worst. When these regiments chose to "charge," the Commander-in-chief, to his astonishment, beheld the men discharging their firelocks straight up in the air, and he saw some men of the rear rank actually firing off their muskets to the rear over their shoulders as their bearers (he will not call them soldiers) were running to the front! He feels assured that no such a scene could have occurred in any other regiments in the army; if ever such again happens, he will expose the commanding officer of any regiment that so disgraces itself, in public orders, to the whole of the Indian army. In the course of his service he never before witnessed such a scene. No commander could go into action with a regiment capable of such conduct without feeling certain that it would behave ill! The Commander-in-chief will, therefore, hold commanding officers responsible (for they alone are to blame) that any soldier who shouts, or charges, or fires, without orders, be instantly seized, tried at once by a drum-head court-martial, and the sentence executed on the spot. Courts-martial which try such dangerous offenders will, the Commander-in-chief has no doubt, uphold military discipline and military honour against outrageous and criminal disorder.

This order may be deemed severe: the Commander-in-chief means it to be so, for he will not pass over, without animadversion, faults, which, if tolerated, would, in the event of war, produce certain defeat to this army. The reviews which the Commander-in-chief makes of the troops are not to be taken as so many "chips in porridge." They are made for the purpose of ascertaining what officers are fit to command battalions, and there being no want of such in the Indian army, he will feel it to be his bounden duty to remove those who are not; and whenever he finds a regiment "fire," "shout," or "charge," without orders from its commander, he will, after this warning, remove the latter from his command.

The sepoy is both a brave and an obedient soldier; and whenever he behaves ill, it is in a great measure the fault of his commanding officer.

The drill and discipline of all armies rest mainly with the commanders of regiments and of companies. They are in immediate contact with the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers; and to them general officers must look for that perfect obedience, without which an army is an armed mob, dangerous to its friends, and contemptible to its enemies.

The Commander-in-chief does not hereby call on commanding officers to torment those under their orders by long and harassing drilling. But he does call upon them to instruct their officers, and to instruct themselves, and also their supernumerary ranks, that they are to seize any man in their front who dares to shout, or talk, or fire, or run without orders. General officers commanding divisions and brigades in this army are called upon to see that commanders of regiments do their duties in those points.

The Commander-in-chief does not apply this order to all commanders; he well knows that there are abundant first-rate soldiers and first-rate regiments in the Indian army; but he applies it to those whose regiments are in bad order.

C. J. NAPIER, General, C.-in-C.

REGIMENTAL BANDS.

Dec. 19.—The Most Noble the Governor-General of India is pleased to direct that the following rule, to be numbered 14, shall be added to the G. O. G. G., dated Simla, 1st September, 1849, laying down regulations for the establishment and maintenance of bands of music in the several regiments in the armies of the three presidencies.

Rule 14. The above regulations are applicable to the regiments of artillery, with the exception of the amount of donation and subscription, which are not to exceed the sums laid down in rule 4, but which may be reduced with the sanction of the government of the presidency to which the regiment belongs; and rule 11, the number of musicians allowed as the establishment of the band of each regiment, containing as at present.

HYPOTHECATION OF GOODS.

Fort William, Financial Department, Dec. 28, 1849.—Notice is hereby given, that the rate of exchange at which bills secured by the hypothecation of goods are to be drawn in favour of the Hon. East-India Company will be 1s. 11d. per Co.'s rupee until further orders. In all other respects the existing terms and conditions of advances to be made by the Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, will remain as at present in force.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. PHILIP MOSS WALMISLEY, 16TH N.I.

At a general court-martial re-assembled at Fort William, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1849, Lieut. P. M. Walmisley, 16th N.I. (Gren.) was arraigned on the following charges:

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For highly unbecoming conduct and abuse of his authority as commanding a detachment of his regiment, in having, at Patna, on the night of May 15, 1849 (being at the time in a state of intoxication), landed a large portion of the detachment from the vessel on which they were returning to the regiment, and marched them with fixed bayonets into the town of Patna, with the view of rescuing from the police station-house two persons in confinement there, who had accompanied him that evening into the town, and had been apprehended during a disturbance there, in which Lieut. Walmisley and themselves were concerned.

Additional Charge.—For having, on or about August 22, 1849, and on or about Sept. 9, 1849, broken his arrest, by having quitted the cantonments of Barrackpore, and having, on both occasions, proceeded to Calcutta without leave, in direct disobedience of station orders, and of the orders of the officer commanding the regiment.

Finding.—Guilty of the first charge, with the exception of the words "being at the time in a state of intoxication," of which part of the charge the court acquit him.

On the additional charge, guilty, with the exception of the second instance, namely, "on or about Sept. 9, 1849," of which the court acquit him.

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed:

(Signed) C. J. Napier, Gen., C.-in-C.

Head-quarters, Lahore, Dec. 15, 1849.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.—I am bound to express my great satisfaction at the conduct of Lieut. White, 40th N.I., which was that of a steady and excellent officer. I also approve of the conduct of the sentry, private Morad Allee, also of the 40th N.I., who acted in a manner becoming a sentry and a soldier.

(Signed) C. J. Napier, Gen., C.-in-C.

The name of Lieut. P. M. Walmisley will be struck off the list of the 16th N.I. from the date of publication of this order at Barrackpore, of which a report is to be made to the adjutant-general of the army, and to the assistant adjutant general at the presidency.

LIEUT. JAMES MORPHETT, H.M.'S 53RD FOOT.

At a general court-martial assembled at Rawul Pindee, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1849, Lieut. J. Morphett, of H.M.'s 53rd foot, was arraigned on the following charges, viz.:—

First Charge.—For disgraceful conduct, in the following instances:—

1st.—In having, at Lahore and Rawul Pindee, between the month of May, 1847, and the present date, by his own neglect in the liquidation of a loan from the Agra and United Service Bank, obliged the bank to require Lieut. Grubbe, of the 53rd foot, as surety for him, to make good the debt.

2nd.—In having, at Rawul Pindee, on or about Aug. 18, 1849, falsely stated to his commanding officer, that he was provided with two sureties for the purpose of releasing Lieut. Grubbe from all liability as his surety for the said loan from the Agra Bank.

3rd.—In having, in a letter to the capt. of his comp., dated Aug. 26, 1849, falsely stated that the Agra Bank had accepted and held a paper releasing Lieut. Grubbe from all liability as his surety for the said loan from the Agra Bank.

Second Charge.—For disobedience of orders, in having, at Rawul Pindee, on or about Sept. 4, 1849, failed to attend at the orderly room, though warned to do so by order of the capt. of his company.

Third Charge.—For disgraceful conduct, in having, at Rawul Pindee, on Sept. 5, 1849, when required by the commanding officer of the regiment, to account for his non-attendance at the orderly room on the previous day, falsely asserted that he had not been warned; and when further pressed, falsely reported that he had not been warned till the bugle sounded for the orderly serjeants.

Fourth Charge.—For having, at Rawul Pindee, on the morning of Sept. 7, 1849, absented himself from regimental parade without leave, on the pretence of sickness.

Fifth Charge.—For disobedience of the positive order of his commanding officer, repeatedly delivered to him, in having, at Rawul Pindee, on about the 7th September, 1849, failed to report, through a medical officer, his inability to attend parade on that day, when absent upon the plea of illness.

Finding.—Not guilty of the first charge in the first instance; guilty of this charge in the second instance; and guilty in the third instance.

Not guilty of the second charge.
Guilty of the third charge,
Guilty of the fourth charge, and
Guilty of the fifth charge.

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) C. J. Napier, General,
Commander-in-chief, East Indies.

Head-quarters, Lahore, Dec. 10, 1849.

Lieut. Morphett is to be struck off the strength of H.M.'s 53rd regt. from the date of the publication of this order at the head qu. of his regt., which will be reported to the adjutant-general and to the military secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief in India.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Alexander, W. S. civ. and sess. jud. of Bhaugulpore, rec. ch. of his off. Dec. 21.
Bashford, F. to be postmr. of Ghuttal, Dec. 18.
Bell, W. to be coll. of Rajeshye, Dec. 31.
Belli, C. S. rec. ch. of the jt. mag. of Serampore, fr. W. G. Young, Dec. 27.
Beresford, H. B. coll. of Mymensingh, rec. ch. of his off. fr. R. C. Raikes, Dec. 17.
Blackall, A. K. dep. coll. at Jullunder, to ch. of public treas.
Brown, J. C. civ. and sess. jud. of Nuddeah, made over ch. of current duties of his off. Dec. 24.
Campbell, C. H. to be reg. of deeds for dist. of Moorshedabad.
Cheape, C. B. civ. and ses. jud. of Rajeshye, res. ch. of current duties of his off. Dec. 26.
Cockburn, G. F. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Champarun dur. abs. of Fleeher, or till further orders.
Cooper, B. H. to be mag. of Rungpore till further orders, Dec. 31.
Dalrymple, F. A. E. to be reg. of deeds for dist. of Beerbhoom, Dec. 27.
Dodgson, J. C. to offic. as mag. of Dinagepore, dur. abs. of R. J. Scott (3 mo.), Dec. 29.
Drummond, Hon. L. received ch. of the magistracy of Behar, fr. H. Ross, Dec. 27.
Drummond, Hon. R. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Bareilly, and to ex. pow. of joint mag. and dep. coll, Dec. 11.
Forbes, A. mag. coll. and salt agent of Pooree, made over ch. of his treasury to G. Hough, dep. coll. Dec. 8, to visit the interior of his dist.
Garrett, R. B. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of East Burdwan, Dec. 24.
Gilmore, M. S. civ. and ses. jud. of Cuttack, made over ch. of his off. to proceed to Ballasore to hold sessions, Jan. 4.
Grant, J. W. res. ch. of off. as export warehouse keeper, Dec. 24.
Grant, J. civ. and sess. jud. of Dinagepore, made over ch. of off.
Hamilton, H. C. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of West Burdwan dur. abs. of C. Garstin, Dec. 23.
Hammond, A. asst. to mag. and col. of Beerbhom, joined his station, Dec. 25; to cond. duties of coll. of Beerbhoom dur. abs. of Ogilvie, Dec. 26.
Harvard, J. H. M. vest. with pow. of dep. coll. at Allahabad, Mirzapore, Benares, and Ghazeepore, Dec. 14.
Hudson, C. K. rec. ch. of civ. duties of off. of princ. asst. to commr. at Kampoor, Dec. 18; to conduct duties of jun. asst. at Kamroop, v. Agnew, Dec. 20.
Hume, A. O. qual. for pub. service, attached to N.W.P. Dec. 28.
Kinloch, C. W. returned to duty, Jan. 1.
Lance, G. E. del. over ch. of off. of mag. of Mymensingh, to R. C. Raikes, Dec. 17, to be in ch. of the sub. div. of Jamaulpore.
Leycester, G. P. to be coll. of Monghyr, Dec. 31.
Longmore, W. J. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, dur. abs. of Woodcock, or till further orders, Dec. 22.
Loughnan, R. J. civ. and sess. jud. of Patna, made ov. ch. of off. Dec. 18.
Luke, W. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Midnapore, Dec. 31.
Maxwell, P. vest. with pow. of dep. coll. at Cawnpore, Farruckabad, Mynpoorie, Etawah, and Shahjehanpore, Dec. 14.
Metcalf, H. C. coll. of Tipperah, res. ch. of his off. fr. G. A. Paxton, Dec. 21.
Money, D. J. civ. and ses. jud. of Mooradabad, res. ch. of his off. Dec. 24.
Money, A. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grades, Dec. 31.
Muir, J. to off. as civ. and ses. jud. of Futtehpore dur. abs. of Armstrong, Dec. 11.
Muspratt, J. R. to offic. as reg. of deeds for dist. of Backergunge, dur. abs. of Shawe.
Mylton, R. H. to be civ. and ses. jud. at Chittagong, cont. to offic. as commissioner of the 15th or Dacca div. until further orders, Dec. 31.
Paxton, G. A. asst. to mag. and col. of Tipperah, is vested with powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. Dec. 29.
Probyn, W. G. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Cawnpore dur. abs. of Morland, Dec. 14.
Raikes, R. C. del. over ch. of off. of coll. of Mymensingh to H. B. Beresford, Dec. 17; rec. ch. of off. of mag. of Mymensingh fr. G. E. Lance, Dec. 17.

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ROSE, H. del. over ch. of magistracy of Behar to Hon. E. Drummond, Dec. 27.
RUSSELL, A. E. to be registrar of deeds for the dist. of Purneah.
SEYERS, W. T. vest. with pow. of dep. coll. at Futtehpoor and Allahabad, Dec. 14.
SHAWE, M. A. G. to be mag. of Nuddea, cont. to offic. as coll. of Sylhet till further orders, Dec. 31.
STURT, R. R. assd. ch. of the off. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Naocolly, Dec. 1.
SWETENHAM, H. civ. and sess. jud. of Dacca, made over ch. of his off. Dec. 28; to proceed to Furreedpore on sessions duty.
THORNTON, R. to be a mem. of the local com. of public instruction at Agra, Dec. 21.
YOUNG, W. G. del. over ch. of jt. magistracy of Serampore to C. S. Belli, Dec. 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANNAND, A. S. 2 yrs. to Cape, on m. c.
BROWN, J. C. 1 mo.
COMBE, J. leave canc. fr. Dec. 18.
FRENCH, P. G. 1 mo. and 15 days.
FORBES, Hon. R. 1 mo.
GALLOWAY, A. furl. to England, on m. c.
MALET, O. W. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 1, and 3 mo. in ext. prep. to proc. on furl.
MAYNE, F. O. 1 mo.
OGILVIE, A. 1 mo.
SCOTT, R. J. 3 mo.
TEMPLE, R. 1 mo.
TURNER, T. J. 1 mo. prep. to ret. fr. the serv. Dec. 12.
WINGFIELD, C. J. 3 mo. prep. to furl. to England.
WOODCOCK, R. E. 6 weeks on m. c.
WYATT, T. C. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CHAPMAN, Rev. E. J. chaplain at Dinapore, 3 mo. leave to sea.
DAWSON, Rev. F. A. re-appointed chaplain of Jubbulpore, Dec. 28.
HAMILTON, Rev. C. D. 1 mo. leave.
LASCELLES, Rev. H. to be chaplain of Saugor, Dec. 21.
SMYTH, Rev. T. C. to be chaplain of Peshawur, Dec. 14.
VIRET, Rev. F. C. to be chaplain of Cawnpore, Dec. 21.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Lieut. Col. A. C.B. art. fr. 5th to 3rd batt.
AGNEW, 2nd Lieut. P. A. art. fr. 2nd comp. 2nd to 3rd comp. 8th batt.
ALEXANDER, 1st Lieut. F. art. qual. as interp.
ALEXANDER, 2nd Lieut. D. C. art. fr. 3rd comp. 4th to 3rd comp. 7th batt.
ALEXANDER, Ens. A. H. 68th N.I. to be adj. to 2nd reg. Oude Local inf.
ALLGOOD, Lieut. G. 49th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
ARMSTRONG, Lieut. A. T. 72nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
ASHBURNER, 2nd Lieut. B. art. posted to 4th comp. 3rd batt. as adj. to 3rd batt. dur. abs. of Maxwell.
BAIRD, Lieut. A. F. 18th N.I. qual. as interp.
BAKER, Ens. T. N. to do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares.
BAMFIELD, Lieut. A. H. 56th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BATTYE, 2nd Lieut. G. M. 1st Eur. fus. qual. as interp.
BECHER, Ens. D. W. 2nd Eur. regt. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BECHER, Brev. Lieut. col. A. M. to offic. as dep. qu. mr. gen. of the army, fr. Dec. 1.
BLUNT, 1st Lieut. C. H. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BOGLE, 2nd Lieut. A. H. art. posted to 4th comp. 5th batt.
BOILEAU, Lieut. G. W. to be 2nd in com. of 2nd regt. Oude local inf. v. Sale.
BOURCHIER, 1st Lieut. G. art. fr. 4th comp. 3rd to 2nd comp. 4th batt.
BRETT, Lieut. G. A. 41st N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 20 in succ. to Saunders, ret. Dec. 28.
BRISTOW, Lieut. E. W. 1st N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 12.
BRODIE, Lieut. F. W. 21st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BROUGHAM, 1st Lieut. T. art. fr. 3rd comp. 7th to 1st comp. 1st batt.
BYERS, Ens. C. H. 70th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani; to be 2nd in com. of regt. of Loodianah, v. Campbell, res. app.
CAMPBELL, Brev. maj. C. to proceed to Benares, to rel. Capt. Fagan fr. ch. of Benares circle of pay.
CAREY, 2nd Lieut. De V. F. art. posted to 3rd comp. 5th batt.
CARR, Brev. maj. G. dep. jud. adv. gen. transf. fr. Cawnpore to Peshawur district, Dec. 21.
CHALMERS, Ens. R. rec. adm. to join and do duty with 44th N.I. at Barrackpore, Dec. 10.
CHANNER, Capt. G. G. art. fr. 4th comp. 8th to 1st comp. 7th batt.
CHASE, Lieut. D. A. 64th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CLOGSTOUN, Ens. E. L. 34th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
CONOLLY, Ens. W. P. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CROFTON, 2nd Lieut. J. eng. pl. at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. under the civil eng. in the Punjab, Dec. 21.
CROSSE, Lieut. R. 73rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CURRIE, 1st Lieut. M. E. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
DALTON, Lieut. E. T. made over ch. of current duties of off. of prov. assist. to commr. at Kampoor to C. K. Hudson, Dec. 18.
DANSEY, Lieut. J. J. 16th N.I. to be adj. v. Graydon, Dec. 10.
DIXON, Lieut. H. commt. of the Khoordah and Ballasore Park Companies, assd. ch. of his off. Dec. 22.
DRUMMOND, Lieut. col. J. G. C.B. to offic. as qr. mr. gen. of army, fr. Dec. 1.
DYAS, 1st Lieut. J. H. eng. pl. at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. under the civil eng. in the Punjab, Dec. 21.
ELTON, Capt. 2nd in com. 4th inf. regt. Scindiah, contingent to ass. com.
EVANS, 2nd Lieut. H. J. art. posted to 2nd comp. 5th batt.
FADDY, Capt. S. B. 36th N.I. to offic. as sub. asst. comm. gen. for purpose of supt. of disp. of grain depôt at Govindghur, fr. May 18.
FOOKS, Lieut. G. A. St. P. 50th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
FARSHALL, Ens. W. H. 4th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
FORTESQUE, Ens. F. R. N. 73rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
FRASER, Lieut. J. 45th N.I. qual. as interp.
GIBBES, Ens. P. G. 41st N.I. to be Lieut. fr. Dec. 20 in succ. to Saunders, ret. Dec. 28.
GILLESPIE, 2nd Lieut. A. art. fr. 1st comp. 2nd to 1st comp. 7th batt.
GODBY, Ens. C. J. 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
GRAHAM, Ens. F.W. 11th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
GRAYDON, Lieut. W. 16th N.I. perm. to resign app. of adj. to corps, Dec. 10.
GREATHED, 2nd Lieut. W. W. H. engs. passed exam. in Hindustani.
GRIERSON, Ens. W. M. 48th N.I. qual. as interp.
GRIFFITH, 1st Lieut. J. C. art. fr. 3rd comp. 6th to 1st comp. 3rd batt.
HANNYNGTON, Capt. J. C. made over ch. of his off. of dep. commr. in Chota Nagpore, to Capt. T. Simpson, Dec. 17.
HARRIS, Lieut. J. C. offic. exec. eng. 13th or Rajpootanah div. to offic. as exec. eng. of 7th div. grand trunk road, dur. abs. on m. c. of Lieut. Short.
HOOD, Lieut. J. 49th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
HOWARD, Ens. J. J. E. 24th N.I. qual. as interp.
HUNT, Cornet C. J. to do duty with 1st L. C. under orders to proc. to Cawnpore.
HUNTER, 1st Lieut. J. art. fr. 6th comp. 7th to 4th comp. 7th batt.
HYSLOP, Ens. H. F. M. 74th N.I. to do duty with 65th N.I.
INGILBY, 2nd Lieut. W. art. to act as adjt. to detach. of art. recruits under com. of Capt. Smyth, Dec. 20; posted to 2nd comp. 9th batt.
INGILBY, Ens. R. M. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
JOHNSTON, Lieut. J. 29th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 12.
JONES, Brev. capt. W. eng. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. N.W. prov. with a view to his being app. supt. of embankments and irrigation in Rohilcund, Jan. 4.
KEMBALL, Lieut. rec. ch. of pol. agency Turkish Arabia fr. Maj. Rawlinson, Oct. 15.
KENNION, 1st Lieut. T. E. art. qual. as interp.
LAMBERT, 2nd Lieut. A. art. fr. 4th comp. 8th to 4th comp. 7th batt.
LANE, Brev. lieut. col. J. T. C.B. to com. art. div. at Wuzeerabad, and to join, Dec. 21.
LATTER, Lieut. T. 67th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
LEES, Lieut. T. E. B. 43rd L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
LEICESTER, Ens. W. F. 30th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
LIND, Ens. J. B. 24th N.I. qual. as interp.
LISTER, Lieut. col. F. G. pol. agt. in the Cossyah hills, made over ch. of his office to Lieut. G. N. Cave, Dec. 15, to proceed on duty to the Rookie Hills.
LLOYD, Brig. G. W. A. C.B. app. to Mooltan field force.
LUMSDEN, Lieut. J. T. 30th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
MACKENZIE, Ens. C. F. 28th N.I. qual. as interp.
MACPHERSON, Lieut. R. D. 15th N.I. to be sub. asst. comm. gen. v. Harris.
MADDOCK, Ens. T. H. 67th N.I. to do duty with 67th N.I. at Dinapore, Dec. 20.
MAINWARING, Lieut. N. W. 73rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
MARSHALL, Lieut. W. E. 4th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
MARTIN, Ens. J. P. to do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares.
MARTINEAU, Ens. E. M. 10th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr.
McGEORGE, Capt. H. J. dep. jud. adv. gen. transf. fr. Saugor to Cawnpore div. Dec. 21.
McNEIL, 1st Lieut. D. art. qual. as interp.
MERCER, Lieut. T. W. 46th N.I. qual. as interp.; to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. to 65th N.I. v. Robertson, on leave.
MEYERN, Lieut. Baron V. adj. 4th inf. regt. Scindiah's contingent, to act as 2nd in com.
MILLS, Ens. C. E. 28th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
MOFFAT, Ens. F. to do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares.
MOLLER, Ens. H. 11th N.I. qual. as interp.
MUNRO, Ens. A. A. 50th N.I. qual. as interp.
MYLNE, 1st Lieut. W. A. art. qual. as interp.
NICOL, Lieut. H. 50th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 12.
NORMAN, Lieut. H. W. 31st N.I. to offic. as mag. of brig. Dec. 21.
NUTHALL, Lieut. W. F. 18th N.I. passed exam. in Burmese.

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OGILVIE, Ens. C. S. W. 6th N.I. qual. as interp.
OLIPHANT, 2nd Lieut. W. S. pl. at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. under the civ. eng. in the Punjab, Dec. 21.
ONSLOW, Lieut. A. W. 41st N.I. to act as adjt. to left wing, dur. sep. fr. bd. qrs. Dec. 21.
PAGET, Ens. W. H. 54th N.I. to be adj. to camel corps.
PASKE, Lieut. E. H. 58th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
PATON, 1st Lieut. C. S. eng. pl. at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. under the civ. eng. in the Punjab, Dec. 21.
PIERCE, Lieut. T. 30th N.I. qual. as interp.
PIERSON, Ens. W. S. 54th N.I. to do duty with 65th N.I. Dec. 11.
PLOWDEN, Brev. Capt. H. G. C. 9th L.C. to be 2nd in com. of 11th irr. cav.
PLOWDEN, Lieut. A. C. 50th N.I. qual. as interp.
POPE, 2nd Lieut. W. A. 1st Eur. fus. passed exam. in Hindustani.
POTT, Brev. capt. S. engs. in ch. of Burdwan div. to ass. ch. of Midnapore and Culmejole div. dep. of public works in add. to present duties, dur. abs. of Plowden, Dec. 26.
POWELL, Ens. T. E. 43rd L.I. passed colloq. exam.
PRIESTLEY, Lieut. A. G. 41st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
PRIOR, Capt. C. 64th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani; to rec. ch. of comm. dep. Saugor div. fr. Lieut. W. Williamson.
RAWLINSON, Maj. H. C. made over ch. of pol. agency, Turkish Arabia, to Lieut. Kemball, Oct. 15.
REES, Capt. C. M. 65th N.I. to proc. and join his regt. at Benares.
RENNY, 1st Lieut. G. A. art. fr. 4th comp. 7th to 4th comp. 8th batt.
RICHARDS, Capt. W. H. pol. agent, Jeypore, res. ch. of agency fr. Capt. Showers.
RICHARDSON, Capt. D. L. inv. est. perm. to reside at pres.
RICHARDSON, Ens. C. L. 58th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
RIPLEY, Lieut. F. W. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Burmese.
ROBERTON, Capt. P. A. 68th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
ROBERTSON, Capt. R. to off. as superint. of Bhutteeana, Dec. 22.
ROBINSON, Cornet J. I. to do duty with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore.
ROWLATT, Lieut. E. A. 21st N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 1, in succ. to Harmer, inval. Dec. 28.
RYBOT, 2nd Lieut. G. O. art. fr. 2nd comp. 9th to 3rd comp. 8th batt.
SCOTT, Capt. G. depp. pay mr. Neemuch circle, and his off. estab. trans. to the trans Ravi circle at Wuzeerabad, Dec. 19.
SELLON, Ens. R. E. G. 21st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 1, in succ. to Farmer, inval. Dec. 28.
SEPPINGS, Lieut. E. J. 11th L.C. qual. as interp.
SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. J. T. 24th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. col. Sir R. asst. agent gov. gen. for affairs of Scindiah's dominions, res. ch. of office.
SHARPE, Lieut. J. E. 46th N.I. qual. as interp.
SHEPHERD, Cornet J. S. to do duty with 1st L.C. under orders to proc. to Cawnpore.
SHULDHAM, Ens. A.I. 20th, N.I. passed colloq. exam.
SHULDHAM, Maj. T. H. 52nd N.I. returned to duty.
SIMONS, 2nd Lieut. F. C. art. fr. 4th comp. 4th to 3rd comp. 1st batt.
SIMPSON, Capt. T. rec. ch. of off. of dep. commr. in Chota Nagpore, Dec. 17.
SMALLEY, Lieut. E. T. 51st N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. v. Lieut. J. C. Fitzmaurice, 17th N.I. Dec. 10.
SMITH, Ens. J. D. 74th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
SMITH, Lieut. A. S. 24th N.I. qual. as interp.
SMYLY, Ens. J. B. 29th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
SPOTTISWOODE, Capt. H. 21st N.I. to be major fr. Dec. 1, in suc. to Farmer, inval. Dec. 28.
STANSBURY, Lieut. D. 60th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 12.
STEVENS, Lieut. H. B. 41st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
SWINEY, Lieut. G. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
SUNDERLAND, Capt. E. rem. fr. 4th comp. 7th to 4th comp. 8th batt. art. ord. to Almorah, Dec. 10.
SYKES, Ens. J. 66th N.I. qual. as interp.
TAYLOR, 1st Lieut. A. eng. pl. at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. under the civ. eng. in the Punjab, Dec. 21.
TENNANT, Brig. J. C. B. trans. to Lahore field force, in suc. to Godby.
THOMPSON, Ens. H. L. 68th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
THOMPSON, Ens. E. to do duty with 57th N.I. at Dinapore.
TOULMIN, Lieut. T. H. 56th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
TRAVERS, Ens. E. J. 32nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
TURNBULL, Lieut. A. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
UNWIN, Lieut. R. 16th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. to 45th N.I. dur. abs. of Oakes, on leave.
URMSTON, Ens. H.B. 62nd N.I. qual. as interp.
VANRENEN, 1st Lieut. D. C. art. fr. 3rd comp. 8th to 4th comp. 5th batt.
WATT, Capt. E. 6th L.C. ret. to duty, Nov. 25.
WATSON, Lieut. T. 2nd in com. 5th irr. cav. to rec. ch. of adj.'s office.
WOOD, Lieut. col. H. J. C.B. art. fr. 3rd to 5th batt.
WRENCH, Capt. A. 5th L.C. to act as adj. and qr. mr.
WROUGHTON, Maj. R. inv. est. perm. to reside in Hills north of Deyrah, and draw his pay and allowances fr. Meerut pay office.
WYNCH, Ens. H. P. W. to do duty with 67th N.I. at Dinapore, Dec. 30.
YOUNG, 1st Lieut. J. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
YOUNG, Lieut. P. A. 3rd N.I. to rec. ch. of party of men proc. to Umballah from Landour, Dec. 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AGNEW, Lieut. W. jun. asst. to comm. of Assam, 4 mo. to pres. on m. c.
ALEXANDER, Lt. F. J. invalids to Europe, on m. c.
ANDERSON, Lieut. H. C. 54th N.I. 1 year in ext. to remain at Mussoorie, on m. c.
BELLI, Ens. A. C. S. 29th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 1 to pres. on m. c.
BIRD, Lt. col. L. S. to Europe, on furl.
BONHAM, Maj. G. W. 40th N.I. 2 years to Cape, on m. c.
BOYD, Maj. H. 15th N.I. leave cancelled.
CAMPBELL, Ens. L. G. A. 53rd N.I. 9 mo. fr. Nov. 15 in ext. to remain in hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
CARR, Brev. Major G. 21st N.I. 2 yrs. to Cape, Van Diemen's Land, and New South Wales, on m. c.
CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. C. T. 1st irr. cav. fr. Nov. 15 to Dec. 4, in ext. to enable him to join his app.
ELDERTON, Lieut. A. 2nd Eur. reg. to Feb. 21, prep. to sea.
ELMS, Lieut. E. J. 1st N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
FORSTER, Capt. W. R. to Europe, on furl. for 18 mo.
GARDEN, Brev. lieut. col. W. C.B. 36th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
GODBY, Brev. col. C. C.B. 27th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
GRAYDON, Lieut. W. 16th N.I. 1 mo. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
HAIG, Lieut. A. S. 55th N.I. 11 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
HALL, Capt. A. 5th L.C. fr. Nov. 1, 1849, to March 1, 1850, to pres. to app. for leave to sea, on m. c.
HARRIS, Capt. C. 27th N.I. fr. Nov. 19 to March 1, to remain at Agra.
IRVING, Brev. capt. J. 1st L.C. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 27, in ext.
IRWIN, Lieut. W. 49th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to remain at Landour.
JEREMIE, Capt. W. H. 38th L.I. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 13, to remain at Barrackpore.
LIPTROTT, Capt. J. 17th irr. cav. 1 year fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie, on m. c.
MERCER, Lieut. col. A. C.B. 63rd N.I. to Europe, on furl.
NICHOLSON, Maj. J. dep. comm. Rawul Pindee, 1 mo. in ext.
O'HANLON, Brev. maj. P. 1st L.C. leave cancelled fr. Dec. 31, the date of his return to Bengal.
OUSELEY, Lieut. R. 34th N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c.
PLOWDEN, Brev. maj. J. C. 17th N.I. fr. Dec. 25 to Jan. 8, to remain at Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
RAINSFORD, Capt. F. 67th N.I. furl. to Europe.
RATTRAY, Lieut. T. 64th N.I. leave canc.
RAWLINSON, Maj. H. C.B. pol. agt. Turkish Arabia, 1 year on m. c. with perm. to visit Syria or England.
RIDDELL, Brev. maj. W. 60th N.I. furl. to Europe.
ROSS, Lieut. col. R. 38th L.I. to rem. at pres. until arrival of his regt. at Barrackpore.
SEALE, Capt. R. H. 20th N.I. 1 year fr. Nov. 20, in ext. to Mussoorie, on m. c.
SMITH, Maj. gen. 17th N.I. to March 15, prep. to Europe.
STEUART, Capt. R. 30th N.I. to April 25, to Calcutta, prep. to retire.
STEWART, Lieut. col. R. 10th N.I. to April 10, prep. to Europe, on m. c.
STRACHY, Lieut. R. eng. 2 mo. to Calcutta, prep. to proceeding to Europe on furl.
THOMPSON, Lieut. col. G. 48th N.I. 1 year to hills, on m. c.
TURNER, Capt. J. W. H. invalids, to Europe on furl.
TYRWHITT, Lieut. E. 51st N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
TYTLER, Lieut. W. F. 9th L.C. to Europe on furl.
TYTLER, Capt. R. C. 38th L.I. 4 mo. from Nov. 24, to pres. on m. c.
WALLACE, Capt. W. F. N. 74th N.I. to Europe on furl.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. W. 41st N.I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 17, to the Ganges, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

BADDELEY, Surg. P. F. H. 4th L.C. to contin. in med. ch. of foot art. at Lahore, Dec. 10; to 2nd batt. art. ord. to Lahore, Dec. 11; to med. ch. of the div. staff, Dec. 20.
BEATSON, Asst. surg. J. F. to aff. med. aid to 1st comp. 6th batt. art. v. Parker; to aff. med. aid to 1st Seik loc. inf. (v. M. McRind), and to head qu. and R. W. 28th N.I. Dec. 11.
BERWICK, Surg. G. J. to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. 3rd batt. art. and a detachment at Sultanpore, Dec. 10.
BOGLE, Asst. surg. A. L. M.D. to med. ch. of 19th N.I. v. Holmes; to aff. med. aid to detach. of 14th and 17th irr. cav. at Lahore.
BURR, Dr. K. to med. ch. of estabs. on the Ganges canal at Roorkee, and within the limits of the Seharunpore dist. Dec. 28.
COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. to join 17th N.I. at Cawnpore.
CROZIER, Asst. surg. W. 2nd N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 1st troop, 1st brig. H. H. proceeding to Wuzeerabad.
DAWSON, Vet. surg. C. J. passed colloq. exam.
DICKSON, Surg. J. B art. to med. ch. also of 63rd N.I. v. White.

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DOUGLAS, Asst. surg. C. 16th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to 3rd N.I. v. W. L. McGregor, m. c. Dec. 11.
GREEN, Surg. W. A. 2nd to 7th batt. art. at Meerut, Dec. 11.
GUISE, Asst. surg. J. A. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. N.W.P. with a view to his being appointed civil asst. surg. at Allahabad.
HANDYSIDE, Surg. C. B. M.D. 1st L.C. to be med. storekeeper at Umballah, v. Nisbet, on leave.
HILLIARD, Asst. surg. J. to afford med. aid to 1st co. 8th bat. art. at Saugor, arr. fr. Nowgong, Dec. 10.
INGLIS, Surg. J. to aff. med. aid to 3rd co. 8th batt. art. proc. to Govindgurh.
JOHNSON, Asst. surg. C. passed colloq. exam.
KEAN, Surg. A. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 14th N.I. and detach. of 26th L.I. v. Scott, Dec. 20.
LECKIE, Surg. T. M.D. fr. 18th N.I. to 35th L.I. under orders to proc. to Lucknow.
LITTLER, Surg. fr. 7th to 6th inf. regt. Sindiah's contingent.
MARSHALL, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to be surg. fr. Dec. 31, v. Nisbet, retired.
O'CALLAGHAN, Dr. D. J. to be civil assist. surg. of Midnapore
OLDFIELD, Surg. H. A. M.D. placed at disp. of supt. surg. Sirhind circle, to do duty with 11th L.C.
PAGE, Vet. surg. T. P. rec. adm. to do duty with 1st L.C. proc. to Cawnpore, Dec. 11.
PARKER, Asst. surg. R. to proc. in med. ch. of 1st comp. 6th batt. art. to Hosheyarpore and thence to return to his duty with troop of art. at Loodianah.
PEMBERTON, Asst. surg. G. R. M.D. to do duty with detach. of invalids proc. to pres. under com. of Capt. Norgate.
ROLFE, Asst. surg. W. A. to join head qrs. at Cherra Poonjee and ass. med. ch. of Sylhet L.I. batt.
ROSS, A. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Ghazeepore, dur. abs. of P. G. French, or until further orders, Dec. 24.
SEELY, Assist. surg. G. B. att. to 47th N.I. to do duty with art. at Cawnpore, Dec. 10.
STIVEN, Assist. surg. W. S. M.D. pl. at disp. of Lieut. gov. N. W. Prov. with a view to his being appoint. civ. assist. surg. at Moradabad, Jan. 4.
THORNTON, Surg. H. J. 35th N.I. posted to 1st L.C. under orders to proc. to Cawnpore, v. Handyside.
WILLIAMS, Assist. surg. J. to med. ch. of 28th N.I. v. Young.
WILSON, Surg. A. 68th N. I. to rec. med. ch. of 5th comp. 7th batt. art. fr. Surg. Stokes.
WRIGHTSON, Assist. surg. R. W. to be surg. fr. Dec. 31, v. Darby, retired.
YOUNG, Assist. surg. J. to do duty with hd. qrs. 6th batt. art. Dec. 20; to proc. to Jullundur, and ass. med. ch. of 1st N.I.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOWLING, Asst. surg. H. H. 2 years to Australia.
DENHAM, Dr. J. 1 mo. in ext.
KEAN, D. A. leave canc. at his request, Aug. 20.
M'RAE, Asst. surg. D. fr. Feb. 1 to May 1, to Bombay, prep. to ap. for furl. to Europe.
MILES, Asst. surg. R. D. to Feb. 28, Kote Kangra.
O'DWYER, Surg. J. O. 64th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 22, to pres., prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.
SCOTT, Surg. H. M. 10 mo. to Singapore and China.
SPILSBURY, Sup. surg. G. G. Cawnpore div. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to rem. at Saugor.
WELLS, Asst. surg. W. W. fr. Jan. 15 to April 15, to rem. at Mhow and proc. to Bombay on m. c. and prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—9th lanc. Col. Scott, 2 years to England.—14th lt. drag. Capt. Wilmer, 2 years to England; Capt. Gall, to be a.-de-c. to Maj. gen. D. Barr.—15th hussars. Capt. Kearney, 1 year to England.

INFANTRY.—8th. Lieut. Bigg, 2 years to England.—10th. Capt. Moore, 1 year in ext. to remain in hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.; Lieut. Chandler, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 2 years to England, on m.c.; Lieut. Clifford, 2 mo. to Bombay or Calcutta, and 2 years to England, on m. c.; Ens. Denne, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 5 mo. to England.—24th. Lieut. Clark, 3 mo. to Meerut.—29th. Ens. G. H. Nevil, to be lieut. fr. Nov. 30, v. Smith, dec.—32nd. Lieut. col. Inglis, Lieuts. Richardson, Boissier, and Clapcott, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 2 years to England; Lieut. Straubenzee, 3 mo. to Bombay, and 2 years to England, on m. c.; Ens. Lawrence, to be lieut. fr. Dec. 19, v. Richardson.—53rd. Lieut. col. Byrne, 1 year in ext. to rem. at Simla and hills, N. of Deyrah, on m. c.; Lieut. Grubbe, and Asst. Surg. Hardie, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 2 years to England, on m. c.—60th. Maj. Spence, 2 years to England.—61st. Capt. Massey, Dec. 31 to Feb. 28, to Bombay, and 2 years to England, on m. c.—75th. Asst. surg. Martin, 1 year to N. S. Wales, on m. c.—78th. Capt. Hamilton and Lieuts. Lockhart and Parker, 2 years to England.—80th. Maj. Lewis, to be lieut. col. fr. Dec. 8, v. Bunbury; Capt. Hughes to be maj. fr. Dec. 8, v. Lewis; Lieut. Holdich, to be capt. fr. Dec. 8, v. Hughes; Maj. Lockhart and Lieut. Colman, 1 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 years to England.—86th. Capt. Welman, 2 years to England; Lieut. Robinson and Asst. surg. Coglan, 2 years to England; Lieut. Darby, to be a.-d.-c. to Brig. gen. Capon.—89th. Lieut. Baillie, to be capt. fr. Nov. 27, v. Taylor.—96th. Lieut. col. Wilson and Capt. Eyton, 1 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 years to England; Lieut. Cumberland, 3 mo. to Calcutta.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

HENRY BURNSIDE, formerly a lieut. col. of H.M.'s 61st foot, and at the time of his death an inhabitant of Dorsetshire, in England, to the registrar, Supreme Court.
ANDREW BOASS, late an inhabitant of Jullunder. Ditto.
GEORGE BELL, late a conductor of the ordnance commissariat department, in the service of the East-India company, and attached to the Allahabad magazine. Ditto.
RICHARD C. TAYLOR, late a lieutenant in the 48th Bengal N.I. Ditto.
SAMUEL J. TABOR, late a captain in the 7th Bengal L.C. Ditto.
JAMES ALFRED BARTLETT, late a lieutenant in the 53rd Bengal N.I. Ditto.
JAMES STEWART ALSTON, late of 39, Green-street, Park-lane, in the county of Middlesex, esq. heretofore a captain in the 27th N.I. in the service of the Company on their Bengal estab. to David Cowie, of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.
ARTHUR CHARLES GREGORY, late a lieut. col. in H.M.'s 98th foot, to George Dougal, of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Gisborne and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.
MARK SHERIDAN, Esq. late of Great Britain, quarter master of H.M.'s 13th L.I. to Francis Robert Neilson, of the town of Calcutta, Esq. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.
RAWSON BODDAM CROZIER, late of the Fresh Water, in the Isle of Wight, Esq. to George Ashburner, of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Ashburner and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.
BERNARD MCMAHON, late of Ladbroke-villas, Notting-hill, in the county of Middlesex, heretofore a major in the military service of the Company, to John Hutcheson Ferguson, of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Allan, Deffell, and Company, of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.
WILLIAM WHITING FOORD, late of Mount Durand, in the Island of Guernsey, heretofore a lieutenant colonel in the service of the Company, on their Bengal estab. to John Cowie, of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie, and Company. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.
WILLIAM JAFFRAY, late of Berhampore, in the province of Bengal, merchant, to Charles Stewart Leckie, of Calcutta, Esq. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.
ROBERT PARROTT STOWELL, late of Agra, heretofore a member of the firm of Stowell and Company, wine merchants and auctioneers, to Christopher Sweedland Stowell, at present of Calcutta, a member of the firm of Messrs. J. Munro and Company, of Agra, merchants. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARBER, wife of B. s. (still-born), at Calcutta, Jan. 1.
BERESFORD, wife of H. B. c.s. twin sons, at Mymensing, Dec. 30.
BRIND, wife of Capt. James, art. s. at Umballah, Dec. 29.
BURHINGOUNG, wife of J. A. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 22.
BURNETT, wife of Capt. F. C. art. d. at Jullunder, Dec. 23.
BUSK, wife of A. L. s. at Simla, Dec. 28.
CAHILL, wife of Lieut. W. E. 40th N.I. d. at Barrackpore, Dec. 29.
COLT, wife of Capt. d. at Lahore, Dec. 22.
CONNOR, Mrs. W. d. at Allyghur, Dec. 25.
CORNISH, wife of Capt. F. W. d. at Dinapore, Dec. 6.
HEATHCOTE, the wife of T. G. d. at Saharunpore, Dec. 19.
KEEGAN, wife of P. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 8.
LAING, wife of W. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 19.
MOCATTA, wife of D. d. at Deegah, Dec. 26.
MOXON, wife of Lieut. G. G. 52nd N.I. d. at Cawnpore, Dec. 16.
OMANEY, wife of Capt. engs. s. at Dinapore, Dec. 25.
REID, wife of H. Stewart, c.s. s. at Hamirpoor, Dec. 28.
RIDDELL, wife of Capt. Thomas, s. (still-born), at Cawnpore, Dec. 25.
SAGRIELL, Mrs. E. C. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 28.
SAMLER, wife of Capt. inv. estab. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 31.
SPINK, Mrs. W. d. at Garden Reach, Dec. 23.
THWAYTES, wife of Robt. d. at Chinsurah, Dec. 25.
WESKIN, Mrs. W. T. s. at Intally, Dec. 19.
WOOD, wife of the Rev. T. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 4.
WRIGHT, wife of G. A. d. at Cawnpore, Dec. 22.

MARRIAGES.

BADDELEY, Ens. Clinton, 47th N.I. to E. Eliza Harriet, eldest d. of Col. Pattle, C.B. at Cawnpore, Dec. 21.
COLLINS, R. M. to Susan, d. of the late Dr. Andrew Murray, at Kiddapore, Dec. 31.
HERNE, Surg. J. A. to Lucy, d. of the late Thomas Lambert, at Futtyghur, Jan. 1.

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O'FALLON, Thomas Joseph, to Eliza, d. of the late J. E. Limouzin, at Calcutta, Jan. 7.
PARROTT, Lieut. B. 37th N.I. to Jane, d. of the late J. Mackintosh, at Delhi, Dec. 26.
RICE, Serg. Stephen, to Cecilia, d. of Serg. Wm. Busteed, at Dum Dum, Dec. 6.
TEMPLE, Richard, C.S. to Charlotte Frances, d. of B. Martindale, at Allahabad, Dec. 27.
WILMOT, Charles W. to Sophia, relict of the late Capt. D. H. Poole, at Calcutta, Dec. 27.
WELLINGTON, Fred. H.M.'s 70th regt. to Mary Bridget, d. of the late Charles Reed, at Calcutta, Jan. 2.

DEATHS.

BOYD, qr. mr. S. H.M.'s 70th, at Fort William, Dec. 31.
BRIND, Joanna, wife of Capt. Jamer, art. at Umballah, Dec. 29.
CAMERON, Emily F. wife of C. at Calcutta, aged 17, Dec. 31.
DUNN, Wm. s. of J. H. at Russapuglah, aged 6, Dec. 24.
LYNE, John Daniel, s. of J. D. at Mussoorie, aged 1, Dec. 28.
NYSS, John, at Calcutta, aged 56, Dec. 24.
SCOTT, Capt. Wm. A. 59th N.I. at Calcutta, Nov. 30, 1849.
SINCLAIR, Josephine R. d. of the late J. at Calcutta, aged 11 mo. Dec. 31.
SMITH, James, B. F. inf. s. of Samuel, at Barnagore, Jan. 6.
SMITH, Caroline Joanna, widow of the late J. Larkin, at Calcutta, Dec. 25.
VIER, David, at Delhi, aged 54, Dec. 21.
WELSH, Harriet Mary, wife of Joseph, at Calcutta, aged 29, Jan. 26.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 25. *Washington Alston*, Day, Boston.—26. *Aneas*, Thompson, Mauritius.—27. *Cecilia*, Smith, Rangoon; *Chatham*, Morrison, China; *John Hepburne*, Warne, Rangoon.—29. *Beethoven*, Althen, Liverpool.—30. *Hyderee*, Conry, Mauritius; *Tudor*, Lay, London; steamer *Fire Queen*, Airey, Akyab.—31. *Eliza Penelope*, Shilstone, Singapore and Penang.—JAN. 2. *Halifax*, Wright, London.—6. *Queen*, McLeod, London; *Mary Graham*, Robinson, Newcastle; *Punjab*, Palmer, Bombay; *Easurain*, Cloughton, Singapore; *Sophia Cezard*, Bazee, Havre.—7. *Jenny Lind*, Lloyd, Newport; *Guttmeer*, Nacoda, Mauritius; *Arthena*, Ogg, London; *Alexandria*, Mowbray, Gloster; *Othello*, Thompson, Hull; *Blenheim*, Close, London; *Macedon*, Edwards, Port Adelaide.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Washington Alston*.—Mr. T. Perkinson.
Per *Aneas*.—Mrs. Thornton and child, and Mr. Gardiner.
Per *John Hepburne*.—Mr. A. Cohen.
Per *Tudor*.—Mrs. Lay and child, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Normand, Rev. — Smith; Capt. Studdart, H.M.'s 80th; Lieut. Fendall, H.M.'s 80th; Lieut. Marshall, 87th; Ens. Sullivan, Ens. Quill, 80th. From the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Mrs. St. Quintin and child, Mrs. Kinlock and child, Mrs. O'Hanlon and child, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. St. Quintin, Mr. Kinlock, Col. Williamson, Col. Marshall, Maj. O'Hanlon, Capt. Richardson; Lieut. Woodwright, H.M.'s 18th; Miss St. Quintin, Mast. St. Quintin, Miss Smith, Miss A. Smith, Mrs. Kuston, Mrs. Higgin, Mrs. Plankett, H. Williams, John Norkett, R. Hoskins, J. Stewart, R. Jacobs.
Per *Fire Queen*.—Messrs. Peterson, Wilkinson, and Bromer; Capts. Barry and Smith, A.L. battalion. From ARRACON.—Mrs. Chase and family.
Per *Eliza Penelope*.—Mrs. Goodwin.
Per *Queen*.—Mrs. Gen. Kemp, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Maj. Stewart, Mrs. Bedford, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Hughesdon and child, Mrs. Moor and child, Mrs. Bray, Misses Kemp, L. Kemp, Stewart, Halkett, Cheyne, Holmes, Selmye, Boothby, Daunt, M. Daunt, Varbie, Clark, Morgan, S. Morgan, Wright, L. Wright, Moor, Singer; Mr. Kemp and Mr. G. Kemp, cadets; Mr. Wright, H.M.'s 29th foot; Lieut. Lyle; Mr. Gaskoin; Mr. Barber, cadet; Mr. Holloway, planters; Capt. Moor, B.N.I.; Mr. Hughesdon; Dr. Boaz; Mr. Hughes, cadet; Mr. Bolton; Ens. Payn, H.M.'s 61st; Messrs. McArthur, Graves, Shaw, Norman, Blackford, and Liddle.
Per *Punjab*.—Lieut. Fitzgerald, 86th fus.
Per *Blenheim*.—Mrs. Boyes, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Muller, Mrs. H. Wood, Mrs. Russell and child; Misses Wood, Gouldsbury, A. Gouldsbury, Boyes, Brigstock, E. Brigstock, and Shaw; Lieut. col. Wood, C.B. artillery; Lieut. Foster, 6th, Lieut. Utterson, 27th, and Lieut. Hogan, 63rd regt. B.N.I.; Lieut. Bailey, 7th regt. B.L.C.; Lieut. Miller, H.M.'s 10th regt.; — Russel, Esq. B.C.S.; Mr. Leivell, Mr. Rose, and Mr. and Mrs. Mandy.
Per *Futtay Allum*.—Mr. Thomas Clark.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 26. *Orissa*, Sears, Boston; *Coquimbo*, Bush, Boston; *Seaton*, Nacoda, Bombay.—27. *Moslem*, Rogers, Boston.—29. *Barham*, Gimblet, London; *Victoria*, Smith, Bombay; *Ellenborough*, Lambert, London.—30. *Red Rover*, Oliver, Hong-Kong. — 31. *Buckinghamshire*, M'Gregor, Bombay.—JAN. 1. *Zapnath Panneah*, Fowle, Singapore.—2. *Joseph Somes*, Parker, London; *Elise*, Pailly, Bordeaux. — 3. *Hydroose*, Nacoda, Juddah; *Hartley*, Playter, Liverpool.—5. *Rajah*, Lanson, Liverpool.—6. *Anne Lang*, Wilson, Moulmein; *Chandernagore*, Dannel, Havre.—8. Steamer *Haddington*, Field, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Maidstone*.—Mrs. Annand, 3 children, and servant; Mrs. Maj. Hughes, Mrs. Maj. Bonham, Mrs. Maj. Harrington and 3 children, Mrs. Capt. Dobbie and 2 children, Mrs. Capt. Agnew and 2 children, Mrs. E. Wilkinson and 2 children, Mrs. Makepeace and 2 children, A. S. Annand, Esq.; J. M. Brander, Esq. M.D. 48th regt. B.N.I.; Maj. R. R. Hughes, Maj. G. W. Bonham, 40th regt. B.N.I.; Capt. H. M. Dobbie, 30th regt. M.N.I.; Capt. W. Agnew, 29th regt. B.N.I.; Lieut. the Hon C. J. D. Arbuthnot, 10th regt. light cav.; Lieut. J. Thrwhitt, 51st regt. B.N.I.; Lieut. F. L'Estrange, 22nd regt. B.N.I.; Lieut. E. J. Elms, 1st regt. B. N.I.; Rev. Mr. Makepeace, J. Wilkinson, Esq. H.C.S.; Major McNair's 4 children and servant, and Capt. Gardner's 2 children and servant.

Per *Southampton*.—Mrs. Bird; Mrs. Coker, and one child; Mrs. Vetch and three children; Mrs. Rainsford and three children; Mrs. Evans and one child; Mrs. Ouseley; Mrs. Alexander and two children; Mrs. Bawen and one child; Gen. Watson; Col. Bird, B. N. I.; Maj. Coker, H.M.'s 29th; Capt. Turner; Capt. Rainsford; Capt. Ouseley; Lieut. Alexander; Lieut. Thackwell, 3rd drag.; Miss Ommaney; Masters George Beechee, Henry Beecher, M. Tonnochy, H. Kirks, Ramsay, Arthur P. Johnston, and G. Butcher.

Per steamer *Haddington*, to MADRAS.—Mrs. Kerrs and child; Capt. and Mrs. Lakin; Mr. Arbuthnot; Maj. Gabbett.—To GALLE. —Mr. Blunt; Mr. and Mrs. Halliday, child, and two servants.—To SUEZ.—Dr. Goodeve; Mr. Taplin; Mr. Dallas; and Mr. Thurburn.—To MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul, two children, and two servants.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Lord Gough, Lady Gough, and two servants; Col. Gough, infant, and servant; Dr. Stephens; Capt. Tytler; Hon. Mrs. Grant, three children, and two servants; Mrs. Brooke; Col. Gardin and servant; Capt. and Mrs. Gough, two children, and two servants; Maj. Riddell; Mrs. Goodeve; Master Longman and servant; Mr. A. Hay; Brig. and Mrs. Campbell; Miss Campbell; Mr. Hoskins and servant; Dr. Darby; Capt. Wallace; Mrs. Knox, two children, and two servants; Miss Lissant; Mr. Frith; Mr. Timmins; Lieut. Ross; Mr. J. L. Read and servant; Mr. Goldsworthy; Mr. Thomas; Mr. Perrins; and Mr. F. Watkins.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 8, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.		Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	11 4	to	11 8
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	0 15	..	1 1
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	1 0	..	1 2
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0 2	..	0 4
Third Sicca 4 do.	do.	16 0	..	16 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	15 8	..	15 12

Bank Shares.				
Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1650	to	1700
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	20	..	40
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	..	65

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 4 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do.	.. 7 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. 5 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts ..	.. 6½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104	8	to	104	14		p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16	2	..	16	9		per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	13	0	..	13	8		per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220	10	..	221	0		per 100.
Mexican ditto	220	0	..	220	8		per 100.
Sovereigns	10	7½	..	10	8½		each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3	..	16	0		each.
Old Gold Mohurs.....	21	2½	..	21	3½		each.

EXCHANGES.

Bills at 6 months' sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d. Bank Post Bills at sight, and Navy Bills at 3 days, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d. American Bills, under credit, 1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11⅜d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3l. 3s. to 4l.

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MADRAS.

THE LATE MR. CALDECOTT.

Mr. John Caldecott, astronomer to the Rajah of Travancore, who died at Trevandrum on the 16th December, was bred an architect, and as an astronomer and meteorologist was entirely self-taught. About 1832 he became known to the Rajah of Travancore, one of the most accomplished, enlightened, and liberal-minded princes in India, who had received all the cultivation the highest English education could bestow, being well read in the theology, literature, and sciences of Europe, and he resolved to indulge his tastes in a way worthy of one who was not alone a philosopher amongst princes, but a prince amongst philosophers. To Mr. Caldecott, by this time well known as a mechanician and astronomer, he intrusted the planning, erection, furnishing, and charge of an astronomical and meteorological observatory. Though intrusted with unlimited powers, he determined that no outlay beyond what was absolutely essential should be incurred on the building; but that no expense should be spared in providing instruments of such size and quality as would secure to the observatory a rank second to none in the world. The observatory was erected on a hill of laterite, abounding in granite, two miles from the sea, and 130 feet above high-water mark; it was seventy feet in length, and thirty in breadth, with three revolving domes. The instruments with which it was at first provided consisted of an eighteen-inch altitude and azimuth, a thirty-inch transit, a fine equatorial, a reflecting circle, a forty-six inch telescope, and three chronometers, all first-rate of their kind, and all the private property of Mr. Caldecott. The instruments ultimately provided by his Highness consisted of a five-feet transit, a transit clock, two five-feet mural circles, an astronomical clock, an altitude and azimuth, two powerful telescopes, one of them a reflector, with micrometers, with a complete set of magnetic and meteorological instruments. These were all of the first-rate description which skill or money could secure. In 1840 the observatory received an additional supply of magnetic and meteorological instruments, similar to those prescribed by the Royal Society and British Association for the sixty different observatories up and down the world. The task of arranging and setting to work, single-handed, so large an establishment, was no easy one; and the admirable manner in which Mr. Caldecott accomplished it in an incredibly short space of time gave sufficient proof of his enthusiasm as well as his ability. We find Mr. Caldecott, in 1837, engaged, with the late distinguished Madras astronomer, Mr. Taylor, in a magnetic survey of Southern India. Mr. Taylor took the eastern portion of the peninsula; the examination of the western division was assigned to Mr. Caldecott. In 1836, the admirable system of Sir John Herschel was promulgated, under the name of a Report of the South African Association, and the astronomers at Madras and Trevandrum resolved to carry out the scheme of connected inquiry, by means of hourly observations at least one day every month to its fullest extent. Mr. Caldecott had now taken a conspicuous place amongst the scientific men of India, and his name speedily became as well known in Europe as it had for some time been in the East. He contributed several papers on meteorology generally, and on temperatures underground in particular, to the British Association, and was specially referred to in the address of the President as their "distinguished associate, Mr. Caldecott." He had from 1841, when the general scheme of magnetic and meteorological research was commenced all over the world, set himself with his usual zeal to the working out of the plan. It was not until 1845 that the Royal Society determined on the best mode of publishing the vast mass of matter that had up to this time been collected,—and the Rajah of Travancore, scarcely appreciating the importance of economy of time, and little apprehending the calamity that was at hand, was naturally anxious that a mass of facts that had been gathered together at his own expense, and under his own directions, should reach the world through his own press. Mr. Caldecott had now become deeply engaged in preparations for publication, when his health began to fail him, and in January, 1849, he went to Bombay, and for some time travelled in the Concan, Deccan, and Ghauts, for change of air. He returned to Trevandrum, and resumed his labours in March, and was, up to the time of his demise, deeply occupied in passing through the press the results of the researches of the preceding ten years.

THE REVISED MADRAS TARIFF.

The publication of the revised Madras Tariff, which it is expected will take place about the middle of next month, will confer a great benefit upon the mercantile community. The list contains about forty staple articles, of which the prices do not vary materially, from year to year, and upon which it is proposed to levy a fixed duty, all other items being subject to an *ad valorem* tax, which, it is conceived, will work to general satisfaction. We believe that the principal credit of this reform is due to Mr. Underwood, the collector of sea customs, but it is hardly possible that its advent could have been delayed so long, had the Chamber of Commerce performed its duty properly. For years past, there has been not the slightest approximation between market and tariff values. Prices might rise or fall, here or at home, but the sum upon which the merchant had to pay duty was fixed as fate, the advantage resulting in all cases to the Government, which had taken care that the original valuation should be made according to the maximum prices obtained during the most favourable seasons of trade. We might cite numerous examples of the heavy hardship inflicted by the expiring system. Castor oil, for example, the very finest sorts of which are bought in the market at seventy rupees per candy, is valued in the customs books at 200 rupees, so that the trader, whilst apparently paying only a duty of 3 per cent. is in reality charged nearly 9 per cent. the difference constituting what will be thought a handsome allowance of profit on the shipment. Much of the confusion and evil which beset the operations of commerce in this Presidency, arise however from the jealousy and want of union which prevail amongst the mercantile body. The existence of a common interest has never yet been recognized, and it is left with the Government to impose whatever rules they please. Whilst dealing with the subject of the Custom House, we may as well inform shipowners of the determination which the authorities have come to, of enforcing the payment of port dues, by every vessel landing passengers' baggage at Madras. Hitherto it has been the custom to consider that bulk was not broken except by the landing of cargo, but a discovery was made a few days since of a quantity of goods intended for a firm at Bangalore, which had been landed here as passengers' baggage, the captain of the vessel, a first-class trader, having merely stopped on his way to Calcutta, to put ashore the passengers intended for Madras. The goods in question, it appears, were entered in his bill of lading, but having taken personal charge of them, he fancied he might avoid trouble and the payment of port dues, by endeavouring to get them passed as baggage. The result is, that they are absolutely forfeited, the captain has made himself liable to a heavy penalty, and all vessels in future having passengers for Madras will be compelled to pay the port dues, amounting on the average to more than a hundred rupees, even though they should not stay in the roads for a day, or land a single bale of merchandise. Numerous instances have lately occurred, tending to show how deeply the community at large are interested in the conduct of individuals. The attempt of the officers of a certain mess to get cases of valuable articles passed through on a far insufficient statement of their value, has put an end to the confidence heretofore placed in similar declarations, and induced the authorities to announce, that in future they would satisfy themselves by actual inspection of the real facts of the case. In another case, goods imported by a well-known house have been seized and sold within the last few days, at prices more than eighty per cent. above the declared invoice value, to the manifest damage of the faith usually reposed in mercantile probity; whilst the imposition attempted by the captain alluded to entails inconvenience and expense upon every vessel which may visit the port, under circumstances similar to his own. It is difficult to show at all times the degree of influence for good or evil which the acts of a few persons exercise upon society; but the examples above quoted will at least be termed cases in point, and we hope the recital of them will not be without a beneficial effect.—*Athenæum, Dec.* 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mail.—The *Precursor*, with the London mail of the 24th November, did not reach Madras until the evening of the 5th instant. This unusual delay was occasioned by the grounding of the Malta packet near Alexandria. By some accident, a part of Marseilles portion of the mail has been left behind.—*Athenæum.*

Lord Gough is a passenger by the *Haddington* to Suez. His lordship has intimated that it is not his intention to land at Madras; and a deputation will accordingly proceed on board the steamer to present the congratulatory address voted at the late meeting.—*Athenæum.*

Conveyance of Mails.—We understand that Government have under consideration a proposal by Messrs. Burghall and Co., for conveying the mails between Madras and Vaniembaddy, with the ultimate intention of extending in the course of a few months the lines to Bellary. They offer to carry the ordinary daily mail, the banghy, the monthly overland mails, and expresses.

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NEGLECT OF AN AYAH.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Telegraph*, writing from Ootacamund, gives the following account of the miserable death of a young lady at that station:—"A Miss Farringdon had been complaining for some time, and the medical man ordered eight leeches to be applied to her side. An ayah was ordered to sit up with the patient. She, of course, went to sleep; and the next morning, when the doctor called, he arrived just in time to see his patient breathe her last. She had bled to death!"

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MR. MACLEAN.

Fort St. George, Dec. 18.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated Oct. 31, 1849, is published, in conformity with their orders:—

"Par. 2. Having attentively considered all the facts of the case, and the Minutes which have been recorded by the members of your Government, we concur in your opinion that Mr. Maclean is unworthy to be again employed in any public capacity as a servant of Government; and as Mr. Maclean has arrived in this country, he shall be informed that he will not be permitted to return to the service in India.

"3. We desire that our decision be announced in the *Government Gazette* of your presidency."

OFF-RECKONING

Fort St. George, Dec. 31.—In consequence of the demise of Colonel F. Derville, of the artillery, the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off-reckonings is authorised:—

Colonel Patrick Montgomerie, C.B., to extra 8th (late 7th) share from the off-reckoning fund from 8th October, 1849.

COURT MARTIAL.

ENSIGN RAYNSFORD GEORGE ALSTON, 51ST N.I.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 12, 1849.—At a general court-martial held at Singapore, on Monday, Oct. 8, 1849, Ensign R. G. Alston, 51st Madras N.I. was arraigned on the following charges, viz.:—

First.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Singapore, on the afternoon of June 2, 1849, been in a disgraceful state of intoxication, staggering, and scarcely able to walk without support, in front of the treasury guard at the said town, and in presence of the native officer and men of his regt. then and there on duty on the said guard.

Second.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at the place and on the evening of the day set forth in the first charge, when still in a disgraceful state of intoxication, appeared in the public road, where his state was witnessed by several gentlemen, ladies, and other persons passing at the time.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To lose a portion of his rank in the regiment to which he belongs, by being placed at the bottom of the list of ensigns, next below Ensign William Hamilton.

Singapore, Oct. 9, 1849.

Confirmed,

(Signed) G. H. F. BERKELEY, Lieut.-Gen., C.-in-C.
Head-Quarters, Madras, Dec. 11, 1849.

Remarks.—The sentence of the court is not that which the officers of the 51st reg. and of the army generally, might have reasonably expected from the nature of the charges, inasmuch as due regard for the honour, respectability and discipline of the army would seem to require that an officer who had so far lost sight of what was due to his own character and to the credit of his regiment as to act in the way the prisoner has done should be visited with dismissal from the service. A firm conviction that such was the only appropriate punishment for the court to award in this case would have led me to return the proceedings on the trial for revision; but I am obliged to abandon my intention of doing so, owing to the great inconvenience that would arise to the service in again collecting together the members of the court from the various stations, and to the delay that would thereby be unavoidably incurred, which would subject Ensign Alston, who has already been upwards of six months in arrest, to further confinement for nearly a similar period.

I consider that an officer who has exposed himself to the ridicule and contempt of his inferiors can scarcely for some time to come be considered fit to exercise authority over them with advantage, and certainly not to sit in judgment upon them. I therefore desire that Ensign Alston may not be permitted to sit as member of any court-martial until further orders, and the commanding officer will be pleased to report half-yearly to the adjutant-general of the army upon his conduct, for my information.

(Signed) G. H. F. BERKELEY, Lieut.-General.

The name of Ens. R. G. Alston is hereafter to be inserted next below Ens. W. Hamilton 51st regt. N.I. He is to be released from arrest and directed to return to his duty.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BISHOP, J. F. coll. and mag. of Tanjore, del. over ch. of district to J. Bird, Dec. 27.
BLANE, T. L. coll. and mag. of Canara, del. over ch. of district to J. Silver, Dec. 29.
ELLIS, G. to act as sub. jud. of zillah of Madura dur. abs. of Woodgate, Jan. 3.
FRASER, J. to act as prin. asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, dur. abs. on leave of T. D. Lushington, Jan. 8.
FREERE, H. actg. civ. and ses. jud. of Tinnevelly, assd. ch. of the court, Dec. 26.
HARRIS, G. A. asst. jud. of the zillah of Mangalore, del. over ch. of his off. to the civ. jud. and reported his dept. for England.
HORSLEY, J. civ. and ses. jud. of the zillah of Cuddalore, del. over ch. of the court, Dec. 31.
INGLIS, W. A. D. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Chingleput, del. over ch. of court to prin. sudder ameen, Dec. 31.
MINCHIN, J. I. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanjore dur. emp. of Ellis on other duty, Jan. 4.
WOODGATE, C. H. sub. jud. of the zillah of Madura, del. over ch. of the court, Dec. 31.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

WYLIE, G. Jan. 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BIRD, G. 1 mo. to pres.
BIRD, E. W. 14 mo. to pres. and Eastern coast, on m. c.
FANE, E. G. R. to Feb. 1, in ext. to rem. on Neilgherry hills on m. c.
KNOX, W. 1 mo. to pres.
LUSHINGTON, T. D. 2 mo. to pres.
MELLOR, A. 6 mo. in ext. to rem. at Cape of Good Hope on m. c.
MURRAY, M. 1 mo. to pres.
PHILLIPS, A. W. 1 mo. prep. to app. for leave to Europe on furl.
PORTER, R. T. 1 mo. to pres.
ROBERTS, C. A. 1 mo. to pres.
ROUPELL, T. B. in ext. to Feb. 1.
SULLIVAN, R. J. 21 mo. to Cape on m. c.
WOODGATE, C. H. 2 yrs. to Cape on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CLARKE, Rev. B. S. to offic. as chap. of St. George's cathedral dur. abs. of Evans, Jan. 4.
KILVERT, Rev. E. to offic. as chap. of Tranquebar dur. emp. of Clarke at the cathedral, or till fur. orders, Jan. 4.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALCOCK, sen. Maj. G. art. to be lieut. col. fr. Oct. 7, in succ. to Derville, dec; posted to 2nd batt. Jan. 11.
ALLEN, Lieut. H. 21st N.I. to do duty with sappers and miners.
AMSINCK, Maj. G. art. 3rd batt. to horse brig. but to do duty with 3rd batt. at Kamptee, Jan. 11.
BACK, Maj. J. 1st batt. art. to 4th do. Jan. 11.
BAILLIE, Ens. J. E. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Dec. 29.
BAYLY, Ens. N. F. 12th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 14, v. Carpendale, dec.
BEDDEK, Ens. C. H. 15th N.I. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. to join Jan. 5; to rank fr. Feb. 7, 1849.
BERWICK, sen. Ens. G. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 31, v. Scobell, invalided.
BLAKE, Capt. H. W. dep. judge advocate gen. N. div. to repair to pres. and place himself under orders of judge advocate gen. of the army, Jan. 10.
BOWDLER, Lieut. H. J. S. 9th N.I. perm. to retire from the service of the Company fr. Dec. 31, 1849.
BROWN, 2nd Lieut. T. 1st fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. Dec. 19, v. Paske, dism.
BRADFORD, sen. 2nd Lieut. W. J. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Oct. 7, in succ. to Derville, dec.
BURTON, Maj. gen. W. M. art. fr. H. brig. to 4th batt. Jan. 11.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. R. F. F. 8th L.C. to join his corps in company with Asst. surg. Timins, 33rd N.I. Jan. 2.
CHESNEY, Lieut. A. H. M. 23rd L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CHOLMELEY, Capt. M. 27th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 5.
DE WET, Capt. O. G. 51st N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 11.
DITMAS, Maj. T. art. horse brig. to 3rd batt. Jan. 11.
FISHER, Ens. G. R. 26th N.I. exc. to 1st M. F. Jan. 5.
FISHE, Maj. N. H. art. 4th batt. to H. brig. Jan. 11.

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FORREST, Ens. F. C. 41st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance, Dec. 29.
FULTON, Ens. J. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. perm. to retire fr. the service of the Company fr. Dec. 31, 1849.
GRANT, Capt. W. D. 50th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 11.
HAMOND, Lieut. col. P. art. 5th to 3rd batt. Jan. 11.
HOLLOWAY, Capt. E. N. P. to be a lay trust. of the chap. Masulipatam, Dec. 28.
HUTCHINSON, Lieut. W. G. F. A. F. 28th N.I. ex. in Persian lang.; creditable progress pronounced, Jan. 5.
KINKEAD, Brev. capt. R. art. fr. 1st to 3rd batt. Jan. 3; to act as adj. and qr. mr. to the div. of art. serving in the Saugor and Nerbudda divs.; exam. in Hindustani at Trichinopoly, qual. as adjt.
LAURIE, Brig. to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Trichinopoly, Jan. 4.
LAWFORD, Brev. capt. H. art. to be capt. fr. Oct. 7, in succ. to Derville, dec.
LAWFORD, Capt. H. art. rec. prom. to 2nd batt. Jan. 11.
LE HARDY, Brev. maj. C. F. 14th N.I. ret. to duty Jan. 11.
LOGAN, Lieut. col. A. S. fr. 33rd N.I. to 23rd L.I. Dec. 29.
LOVELL, Maj. gen. L. B. resigned com. of provs. Malabar and Canara, fr. Dec. 31.
MONTGOMERIE, Col. P. art. fr. rec. prom. to h. brig. Jan. 11.
MARSHALL, Brev. maj. H. 33rd N.I. to be staff officer at Mhow fr. date of arrival of his regt. at that station.
MARTIN, Lieut. G. M. 42nd N.I. pl. at disp. of govt. to be app. as a jun. asst. to commissioner of Mysore, Dec. 24.
MONTGOMERIE, Brev. col. P. C.B. art. to be col. fr. Oct. 7, v. Derville, dec.
MOWBRAY, Lieut. G. C. 15th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 11.
NUTHALL, Brev. capt. F. G. art. passed final exam. in Hindustani at college, Jan. 3.
ORR, Capt. W. A. 4th bat. to horse brig. art. Jan. 11.
PATON, Ens. W. d. d. 48th N.I, posted to 1st M. fus. as 10th 2nd lieut. to join, Dec. 24.
PATON, Lieut. W. 1st M.F. exch. to 26th N.I. Jan. 5.
PAYNE, Ens. G. M. doing duty with 31st L.I. posted to 12th N.I. as 5th ens. and to join un. ord. of off. com. Mysore div. Dec. 26.
PAYNE, Ens. 12th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies.
PEACH, 2nd Lieut. R. A. art. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies.
PRITCHARD, Capt. H. acting dep. jud. adv. gen. Saugor div. will repair to the presidency, and place himself under orders of the jud. adv. gen. of the army, Jan. 4.
PULLEY, Ens. L. H. 9th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 5.
RAMUS, Ens. W. De N. to rank fr. Feb. 4, 1849; posted to 20th N.I. as 5th ens. to cont. to do duty with 1st N.I. until arrival of that regt. at Palghaut, Jan. 1.
REYNOLDS, Ens. J. L. d. d. 1st N.I. posted to 36th N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 4, 1849; to proceed to presidency, Jan. 1.
ROLSTON, Lieut. W. T. R. 14th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and int. to 16th N.I. Dec. 21.
ROUND, Ens. W. R. 10th N.I. to join in comp. with 5th batt. art. Dec. 26.
RUSSELL, Ens. T. F. J. 43rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
SALMON, Capt. A. 47th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 5.
SANDERS, Ens. G. W. 1st N.I. posted to 9th N.I. to join Jan. 5; to rank fr. Feb. 7, 1849.
SCOBELL, Lieut. V. inv. estab. posted to 2nd N. V. B. Jan. 5.
SCOTT, Brev. capt. J. D. art. 2nd to 5th batt.; to be adjt. of the 5th or Golundauze batt. Jan. 8.
SHAKESPEARE, Lieut. C. M. 9th N.I. to act as qu.mr. and interp. to 22nd N.I. Jan. 5.
SHIRREFF, Lieut. col. E. art. fr. 2nd to 5th bat. Jan. 11.
SHOWERS, Capt. E. St. G. 5th bat. to 4th bat. art. Jan. 11.
SMART, Lieut. G. 21st N.I. to be adjt. Dec. 28.
SMITH, Lieut. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 11.
SMITH, Lieut. 8th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and int. of that corps.
STEWART, Lieut. A. art. ret. to duty, Jan. 11.
TAYLOR, Ens. F. C. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies.
TAYLOR, Lieut. R. N. 17th N.I. to inf. branch of the Nizam's service, v. Ellice, Dec. 24.
THOMPSON, Lieut. T. H. 9th N.I. app. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 22nd N.I. canc. Jan. 5.
THORNTON, 1st Lieut. C. M. J. art. to be superint. of roads in Canara, in succ. to Carpendale, dec. Jan. 8.
TREVOR, sen. Capt. S. S. art. to be major fr. Oct. 7, in succ. to Derville, dec.; posted to 1st batt. art. Jan. 11.
TREVOR, Maj. S. S. services pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty.
VAUGHAN, Ens. J. C. 9th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 4, v. Bowdler, res. Jan. 8.
WARD, Capt. W. 2nd to 3rd batt. art. Jan. 11.
WILDE, Lieut. A. T. 19th N.I. pl. at disp. of sup. gov. in ord. to be app. adjt. to 3rd Punjab inf. Jan. 8; passed exam. in Teloogoo, to rec. moonshee allowance, Jan. 11.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. col. J. E. fr. 23rd L.I. to 33rd N.I. Dec. 29.
WYATT, Ens. C. A. 37th gren. exam. in Hindustani at Secunderabad; qual. as interp. but to appear for final examination on visiting the presidency, Jan. 3; to rec. moonshee allowance.
YEOMAN, 2nd Lieut. C. L. art. posted to 2nd batt. Jan. 10.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

HORSELEY, Cornet F. Jan. 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALCOCK, Lieut. col. G. art. fr. Dec. 27 to July 1, to Madras and eastern coast.
ARNOLD, Lieut. W. R. 3rd L.I. to Neilgherries, on m. c. fr. Nov. 20, 1849, to Nov. 15, 1850.
BALMER, Lieut. R. 28th N.I. 6 mo. to Penang.
BIVAN, Lieut. C. S. 1st L. C. 1 mo.
BLAGRAVE, Capt. C. A. 40th N.I. to March 1, in ext.
BRAIDWOOD, Brev. capt. W. J. eng. 1 mo. to Cannanore, to apply for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
CHESNEY, Lieut. A. H. M. 23rd L.I. to March 31.
COLLIN, Lieut. col. J. C. 6th N.I. fr. Jan. 15 to June 30, to western coast and Neilgherry hills.
CONRAN, Lieut. col. G. H.A. 1 mo. to Presidency.
DAVIS, Ens. F. M. 44th N.I. to Calcutta, fr. March 1 to Aug. 31.
DICKSON, Lieut. F. F. C. 1st M. fus. fr. Jan. 20 to July 20, to Neilgherries and Cannanore.
DOVETON, Corn. J. H. 3rd L.C. to May 5, to Pondicherry.
DOWN, Lieut. W. 1st fus. to Europe. on m. c.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. R. J. M. 6th L.C. fr. Dec. 25, 1849, to Feb. 28, 1850, to Cuddapah.
FLETCHER, Lieut. H. C. 8th N.I. to June 30.
GOLDSMID, Lieut. F. J. 37th gren. 2 mos. to Bombay.
GORDON, Capt. G. asst. qr. mr. gen. Hyderabad subs. force, 6 mo. fr. Jan. 6, to Madras.
GOTTREUX, Capt. F. 1st N.I. to Jan. 1, 1851, in cont. to Neilgherries, on m. c.
HAINES, Capt. G. 18th N.I. to Madras.
HAWKS, Ens. T. S. 37th gren. to Europe, on m. c. to embark fr. Bombay.
HEREFORD, Capt. postmr. at Trinchinopoly, 3 mo. to Tranquebar.
HODSON, Capt. D. 44th N.I. to Dec. 31, 1850, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
INNES, Lieut. H. D. 47th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 31, in cont.
KENNEDY, Lieut. A. K. C. 46th N.I. leave canc.
LOGAN, Lieut. col. A. S. 23rd L.I. to Europe, on m. c. to embark fr. Bombay.
MCHUTCHIN, Lieut. T. M. 19th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to May 31, to Bangalore.
MINCHIN, Ens. C. C. 6th N.I. fr. Jan. 15 to June 30, to Western coast, Neilgherry hills, and Tanjore.
NELSON, Lieut. F. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Cape and thence to N. S. Wales, to be absent 2 years.
OBBARD, Lieut. J. 48th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Madras and Neilgherries.
POOLEY, Major C. 38th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 28, to Mirzapore.
PORTER, Capt. J. F. 1st L.C. to Madras in anticipa. of the sanction of the Gov. Gen. Jan. 8.
RAVENSHAW, Cornet E. C. 1st L. C. 1 mo. to Madras.
REMINGTON, Capt. W. E. 5th L.C. 5 mo. fr. Jan. 15 to Bombay.
REYNOLDS, Capt. O. 26th N.I. 3 mo. to pres. prep. to appl. for perm. to retire.
RUSSELL, Capt. F. 22nd N.I. to Europe, on m.c.
STEPHENSON, Capt. J. L. 1st fus. 6 mo. to Neilgherries and Bangalore.
SULLIVAN, Capt. B. S. 4th L.C. to Eur. on m. c.
SWINEY, Ens. J. 27st N.I. to Eur. on m. c.
TURNER, Capt. C. 1st N.V.B. to Mar. 15 in cont. to Cuddalore, on m. c.
WILDE, Lieut. A. T. 19th N.I. leave canc.
WOOD, Capt. A. 2nd N.V.B. to April 1.
WOOD, Brev. capt. M. 9th N.I. to Eur.
YOUNG, Lieut. C. W. S. 52nd N.I. Jan. 1 to June 30 to Neilgherries.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEETSON, Surg. G. to be garrison surg. of Trichinopoly, v. Geddes.
BUCHANAN, Asst. surg. R. H. to be surg. fr. Jan. 9, v. Harding, ret. Jan. 11.
COOKE, Asst. surg. A. L. T. rem. fr. do. du. under Superint. surg. Malabar, &c., and app. to med. ch. of Eur. art. &c. at Aden, v. W. H. Davids.
DARWARD, Surg. J. fr. 1st N.I. to 29th N.I. Jan. 10.
DREVER, Surg. J. fr. 5th N.I. to 3rd L.C. Jan. 10.
FALCONER, Surg. D. to be supt. surg. Saugor and Nerbudda div.
FITZPATRICK, Asst. surg. J. to be zil. surg. Chingleput, Dec. 24.
GEDDES, Surg. J. L. to be supt. surg. Hyderabad subs. force, v. Macdonaell, ret. Dec. 28.
GOODHALL, Surg. 20th N.I. to ch. of med. stores at Aden, on depart. of Barrington, Jan. 8.
HARDING, Surg. G. perm. to resign the service on pens. of 250*l.* per ann. fr. date of sailing of the *Barham* fr. Madras.
KEVIN, Asst. surg. C. to be surg. fr. Jan. 2, v. Ludlow, ret.; posted to 8th N.I. Jan. 10.
LINTON, Surg. C. C. fr. 8th N.I. to 1st N.I. Jan. 10; ret. to duty, Jan. 11.

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LUDLOW, Surg. H. C. M.D. perm. to retire fr. the service of the Company, on the pens. of 191*l.* per annum, fr. Jan. 2.
MAULE, Surg. J. T. to be garrison surg. of Bellary v. Falconer, Dec. 28; fr. 4th L.C. to 27th N.I. Jan. 10.
MAXWELL, Surg. W. G. M.D. fr. 3rd L.C. to 4th L.C. Jan. 10.
POOLE, Surg. W. 7th L.C. perm. to retire on pens. of 191*l.* per annum, Jan. 8.
PRICHARD, Assist. surg. W. G. M.D. fr. 33rd to 9th N.I. Dec. 28.
TIMINS, Assist. surg. C. F.R.C.S. fr. 9th to 33rd N.I. Dec. 28.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEDWELL, Asst. surg. E. G. 50th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
DOUVARD, Surg. J. 1st N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
GRANT, Asst. surg. J. M.D. 42nd N.I. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to pres. prep. to app. for leave to Europe, on furl.
HOLMES, Asst. surg. G. G. to Europe, on m. c. to emb. fr. Bombay.
MACLEAN, Asst. surg. W. C. M.D. 6 mo. to Neilgherries.
TIMINS, Asst. surg. C. leave cano. fr. Dec. 28.
YOUNG, Asst. surg. H. to Europe, on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

GIBSON, wife of J. M. s. at Bangalore, Dec. 29.
HEGG, wife of Thos. s. at Madras, Dec. 22.
IRELAND, wife of George Wm. s. at St. Thome, Dec. 21.
JEREMIAH, wife of James Conran, d. (still-born), at Madras, Dec. 28.
LINTON, wife of C. C. s. (still-born), on board the ship *Vernon*, Dec. 15.
MASKELL, wife of John, s. at Madras, Jan. 3.
M'DONELL, wife of Capt. George G. 27th N.I. d. at Trichinopoly, Dec. 10.
MITCHESON, wife of Lieut. Percy W., I.N. s. at Madras, Dec. 19.
PATERSON, wife of Dr. d. at Trevandrum, Dec. 19.
PATRIDGE, Mrs. A. S. s. at Madras, Dec. 30.
ROBEIRO, wife of M. d. at St. Thome, Jan. 9.
SALMON, wife of Edward, d. (still-born) at Madras, Jan. 5.
THOMPSON, wife of Dr. H.M.'s 94th, d. at Cannanore, Dec. 29.
UNDERWOOD, wife of W. E. d. at Madras, Jan. 1.
YOUNG, wife of Major Charles Colville, art. s. at Guindy, Jan. 2.

MARRIAGES.

BRINDLEY, Serj. J. C. to Miss Eveline Collins, d. of W. at Secunderabad, Dec. 31.
BURROUGHS, Lieut. Wm. Marley, 2nd N.I. to Frances Louisa, d. of Nicholas Shittowe, at Bangalore, Dec. 27.
SHEY, Capt. F. A. to Belinda Charlotte, d. of R. Strange, at Black Town, Dec. 12.

DEATHS.

BLACK, Ens. W. C. 36th N.I. at Samalcottah, Dec. 24.
CARPENDALE, Lieut. Percy Maxwell, 12th N.I. at Gillanoor, Dec. 14.
D'SYLVA, Wm. F. s. of J. P. at Madras, aged 3, Dec. 24.
GANDOIN, Richard Clarke, at Pursewahum, aged 31, Dec. 27.
MATHEWS, Christiana, wife of Apoth. John, at Vepary, Jan. 3.
RHODES, John James, at Madras, Dec. 28.
WILLIAMS, Henry J. at Madras, aged 23, Jan. 10.
WRIGHT, Henry K. S. s. of Lieut. J. H. 1st N.I. at the French Rocks, Dec. 31.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 25. *Nonpareil*, Brown, Mauritius; *Wellesley*, Arrow, Calcutta; *Eliza*, Syrang, Calcutta; *Alibi*, Walker, Calcutta; steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Calcutta; *Amelia*, Maden, Calcutta.—26. *John Line*, Palmer, China.—28. *Devonshire*, Consitt, London; *Rundolph*, Dale, Calcutta.—30. *Weraff*, Smoult, Penang; *Harriet*, Brady, Coringa; *Anna Robertson*, Munro, China.—JAN. 5, 1850. Steamer *Precursor*, Powell, Suez. — 7. *Alverton*, Buckland, Bimlipatam; *Agnes*, Scowcroft, Mauritius. — 8. *Vernon*, Voss, London. — 9. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Negapatam.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Wellesley*.—Mr. and Mrs. Stokes and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bird and family, Maj. and Mrs. Wright and family, Col. Campbell, Major Halpen and Lieut. Wilson, Mrs. Atherton, Mrs. Bitos and family, Mrs. Prayer and family, Col. Hepbrom, Dr. Bedwell, Lieut. Fowlis and Poddent, Esq.

Per *Eliza*.—Maj. Archer.

Per *Alibi*.—Mr. and Mrs. Champion and Capt. Rhodes.

Per steamer *Tenasserim*.—Mr. Miletus.

Per *Amelia*.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul, Mr. Phillipze, Mr. Morrison.

Per *Devonshire*.—Miss Newman, Doctor Mackay, R.N.; Doctor Andrews, R.N.; Mr. Kenns and Mr. Holden, Mrs. Radcliffe and three children, Capt. Radcliffe, Mrs. Little and child, Mr. Little, Lieut. Hunter, H.M. 96th regt.

Per *Weraff*.—Serj. George Russell and child.

Per *Harriett*.—M. J. C. Roberts, Mr. W. Newberry.

Per *Anna Robertson*.—Mr. and Mrs. Carr, two children.

Per steamer *Precursor*.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Major C. F. LeHardy, Mrs. LeHardy, Mrs. Porter, infant, and servant; Miss Faunce, Mr. G. Wylie, Mr. Burn, cadet, Mrs. J. Freshfield and servant, Mrs. Ross, Miss Ross, Capts. Cholmley, Salmon, and Seymour; Mr. Horsley, cadet, Miss Cleather, Mrs. Porter and servant, Henry Nicholas, Mr. H. Nelson, Mons. W. Forteaux, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Messrs. W. M'Dowell, E. Bagerton and Mahony, Capt. Baseley, Mrs. Baseley, Mrs. Raleigh, Capt. Browne, Mrs. Browne, Capt. Richards, Miss Howard, Mr. G. L. Martin, Mrs. Martin, Capts. J. Martin and H. Alpe, Mr. and Mrs. Wyld, Rev. W. Kay, Capt. Baker, Mrs. Baker, Miss M. Piercey, Mrs. Gledwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alexander, Messrs. W. Mackintosh, C. Grant, Ruxton, Childs, Cadets, and F. Hely, Asst. surgs. Mr. and Mrs. Cowell, Mr. W. Gordon, cadet, Mr. Sarkies, Rev. R. Maddock, Mr. J. Sykes, Messrs. Hawes and W. Lyall, cadets, Messrs. Mainwaring, E. Mayer, and F. Flood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman, Mr. Tennenan, Mr. Lance, Mrs. Wriford, Captain R. Fraser, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Webb, infant and servant, Mr. T. Smith, Mrs. Townshead and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Brandrep, Mr. J. B. Higgenson, Mr. Bax, cadet, Mr. S. S. Williams, Mr. Lucas, Messrs. Smith and Paspatte, Mr. Langley, Messrs. Campbell, Harding, and Boyce, Mr. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Lushington.

Per *Alverton*.—Mr. Howell, Dr. Thompson, Mr. Lushington, Capt. Castor, Mrs. Buckland, Master Buckland, Mrs. and Miss Summers, Mrs. Snell and child.

Per *Vernon*.—Mesdames Linton, Grant, Davies, Smith, Huxtable, De West, Hardy and Mowbray, Misses Gibson, Macleod, Ryan, Watson, Drewitt, Harris, Elliott and Edwards, Doctor Linton, Reverend Messrs. Hardy, Davies, Huxtable and Sayers, Captains Mowbray, Grant, De West, Lieut. Smith, Mr. Peacock, Lieut. Stewart, Mr. Roberts, six children.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 26. *Defiance*, Serjent, Calcutta.—28. Steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Negapatam; *Rundolph*, Dale, London. — 30. *Montredon*, Taurel, Pondicherry and Marseilles; *Wellesley*, Arrow, London; steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Nessman, Negapatam. — JAN. 3, 1850. *Amelia*, Malden, Colombo.—4. *Emerald Isle*, Dossine, London.—6. Steamer *Precursor*, Powell, Calcutta.—8. *Alibi*, Walker, Colombo and Bombay; *Harriet*, Brady, Pondicherry.—7. *Alverton*, Buckland, Bimlipatam; *Agnes*, Scowcroft, Mauritius.—9. *Barham*, Glenblatt, London.—10. *Anna Robertson*, Munro, London; *Devonshire*, Consett, Northern Ports; *Eliza Ann*, Lea, Northern Ports.—14. Steamer *Haddington*, Field, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Defiance*.—Mrs. Sergent and servant.

Per *Wellesley*.—Mesdames Bell, Godfrey, Bruce, and Maltby, 2 Misses Bruce, J. Ludd, Esq. Capt. G. Fitzmaurice, and Rev. Mr. Sanderson's 2 children, Mr. Smith.

Per *Amelia*.—Mr. Morris.

Per steam-ship *Precursor*.—P. Saltmarshe, Esq.; Lieut. C. W. Radcliffe, Mrs. Radcliffe, 1 child; Ens. Hunter, J. P. Kleinknut, Esq.; Ens. H. C. Dowker.

Per *Alverton*.—Mr. Howell, Dr. Thomson, Mr. Lushington, Capt. Castor, Mrs. Buckland, Master Buckland, Mrs. Summers, Miss Summers, Mrs. Snell and child.

Per *Barham*.—Mr. Sullivan and servant, Dr. and Mrs. G. Harding, child, and servant; Rev. and Mrs. Mahon, 2 children, and servant; Misses Blake, Crewe, West, and servant; Capt. and Mrs. Molyneaux, 2 children, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Ratcliff, 2 children, and 2 servants.

Per *Eliza Ann*.—Serjt. Gogg, wife, and servant.

Per steamer *Haddington*.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—The Hon. Mrs. Haines, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Col. Conran, Gen. S. B. Lovell, K.H.; Mrs. Halstead; W. G. Pritchard, Esq. M.D.; and Asst. surg. J. Thompson. To MALTA.—Capt. E. Russell. To HONG-KONG.—Asst. surg. M. A. E. Mackay, R.N.; Asst. surg. Andrews, R.N. To BOMBAY.—Col. W. Watkins and servant, Capt. J. Campbell and servant. To GALLE.—Capt. G. Haines and servant.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Jan. 12, 1850.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825	½ to ¾ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
5 per cent. Loan of 1830	⅝ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832	16½ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1836	15 dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841	3-16 dis.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843	15½ dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan	no trans.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt ..	15 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	No trans.

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BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. Mosgrove's Treatment of Cholera.—Dr. Mosgrove's theory, as to the treatment of cholera, is thus stated by him: "It has long been a matter of surprise to me, not merely that any should oppose the administration of cold water, but that it has not long ere this taken its place as the first and most powerful remedial agent. It is the remedy which nature dictates, and which nature calls for. If any intelligent physician were asked, what would be his mode of treating a disease, the character and symptoms of which were new to him, the reply undoubtedly would be, 'to watch carefully what nature was doing to remove the disease, and to endeavour by remedial measures to assist her in the attainment of that object.' But what does the history of cholera teach us? That, in this disease, the efforts of nature have been disregarded; she has called with a voice one would have supposed loud enough to arouse the least observant practitioner, but without avail; instead of her dictates being followed, human reason has sat in judgment on the indication nature has given, and the constant and urgent cry for *water, water*, has been disregarded."

Strange Decision.—Amongst the legal intelligence conveyed by this mail, is the report of a curious case, which occurred in the Supreme Court of Bombay. A native woman of that particular caste, the pursuits of which are unfit to be named, had two children by an English gentleman, now dedeceased. They were of the respective ages of five and two years; the mother, after their father's death, took them to her own home in the Bazaar, whence by a stratagem they were removed from her, and placed under the care of a Miss Hughes, who superintends one of the Christian educational establishments here. A writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out by the mother, and after hearing counsel on both sides, the Puisne Judge (Sir W. Yardley) decided that the children must be delivered up to the mother, as of legal right. Immediately after the optional order, the mother claimed the children, who had been in Court the whole day; and she carried the little girl out of court herself, the boy being taken out by a rough-looking native, apparently her bully. The little boy, on getting into the street, cried bitterly, and tried to get out of the arms of his captor, who seemed to take very little notice of his distress.

Cholera Hospital.—We understand that the new mode of treating cholera patients, suggested by Dr. Musgrove, is about to have an extensive trial. The following paragraph will be read with interest on this important subject:—"We understand that the Cholera Hospital Committee have resolved on addressing a letter to government, recommending that the institution be maintained on its present footing for a period of at least two years, and that Dr. Musgrove be permitted to remain in Bombay, for the purpose of giving it the benefit of his personal superintendence. As the advantages of the system of treatment pursued in this infirmary seems to be now pretty generally admitted, the requests of the committee will, we apprehend, be without hesitation acceded to."—*Telegraph Courier.*

Belgaum, 31st December, 1849.—Major-General Barr, accompanied by Captain Stack, assistant adjutant general, started this morning for Dharwar, to review the 6th Madras N.I., after which he visits other stations of the division for the same purpose.—The head-quarters and right wing of the 2nd European light infantry, under the command of Major Macan, comprising 3 captains, 11 subalterns, 631 rank and file, and about 70 camp followers, arrived here on the morning of the 28th instant; they landed at Vingorla, from Aden, on the 15th.—On the 29th, the 3rd regt. Madras light infantry, under the command of Lieut.-col. Whitlock—a dashing old soldier—consisting of 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 assistant surgeon, 18 native officers, and about 820 rank and file, arrived here, and starts again on the 3rd January for Vingorla, whence it embarks for Aden. The regiment has served in this division upwards of five years, was present and participated in all the dangers of the Kolapore campaign of 1844-5, and is considered one of the finest disciplined corps in the Madras army. It has a fine set of officers; not a single court-martial, I believe, has occurred during its service in this division—which alone will speak as to its efficiency. The officers are liked by all classes, and it is said they are to be entertained by the officers of the 2nd Europeans and 13th B.N.I., before their departure.—Mr. Reeves, the collector and political agent, is expected here about the 20th January, on his way to the districts on deputation; he is now near Kulladghee.—The weather has become cold and very pleasant; and the cultivators around us are very busy gathering in their harvest.—*Bombay Times.*

The Commercial Bank has declared a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum for the past six months. The total profits of the half-year amount to Rs. 1,87,705. 8a. 2p., of which, Rs. 1,47,120 are to be divided, and the remainder carried to credit of reserve fund, which on the 11th January amounted to Rs. 51,974. 9a. 10p. The losses of the bank during the six months amounted to Rs. 29,162. 13a. 8p.

Cotton-ginning.—Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart, and Co., of Bombay, have applied to Government for permission to erect machinery at Baroach for the purpose of ginning cotton.

Scinde.—We are glad to hear that Captain Campbell, of the steam frigate *Queen*, has, during the protracted stay of his vessel at Kurrachee, done most important service in tracing out a channel of approach through the mud close to the shore. Buoys were being laid down, and it is hoped that hereafter the vast delay and inconvenience experienced by vessels of any considerable burthen off the great seaport of Young Egypt will be found surmountable without much difficulty.

Hyderabad.—We have been favoured with the following copy of an order by General Fraser, the resident at Hyderabad, commendatory of the character and services of Superintending-surgeon Turnbull, of the Nizam's army, who is about to visit Europe. Dr. Turnbull is said fully to deserve the eulogy of the authorities. "He has outlived," says our correspondent, "the rest of the old locals, and has reached the age of sixty-five years. May he obtain his pension, and enjoy happiness and tranquillity during the rest of his days. I believe it is nearly certain the court will leave it optional with the Nizam to establish pensions for the locals."—Extract of G. O. 15th Nov. 1849. Superintending-surgeon Turnbull having intimated his intention of quitting Bolarum on the 17th instant, I beg to express my entire approval of the manner in which he has discharged the important duties of his office from the time when he was first appointed to it in December, 1841, up to the present date, including a period of nearly eight years. But I regard the expression of general approval as insufficient, and desire to place on more special record the high sense I entertain of his active zeal in the performance of his numerous duties, and the honourable impartiality with which he has even brought the claims and merits of all classes of the medical department to my notice, and has thus afforded me valuable assistance in the several cases connected with this branch of the service, wherein I have had occasion to consult him. I request Superintending-surgeon Turnbull to accept my sincere wishes for the restoration of his health, and my assurance that I shall consider myself fortunate if circumstances lead to my having again the benefit of his services in the Nizam's army. (A true extract.) (Signed) C. Davidson, officiating assisting resident for the M. S.—*Telegraph and Courier.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ADVANCES TO OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH TO ENABLE THEM TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 1, 1850.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following extract from the Honourable Court's letter to the Military Department, dated the 16th December, 1807.

4. The frequent applications that have been made to us by officers of our several military establishments in India, when in Europe, for advances of money on loan, under the plea of their being otherwise unable to return to their duty, have not only caused much trouble and inconvenience, but in some instances the Company have sustained loss by the death of the parties to whom such advances have occasionally been made, and this practice has of late years increased.

5. As, under the Regulations of 1796, the military officers are allowed to come home on furlough, and to receive their pay, and, in regard to subalterns, are further indulged with passage-money home, their situations have been considerably improved, and they cannot reasonably expect any additional indulgence of the nature above mentioned: to prevent, therefore, all expectation of the like in future, we direct that you publish in General Orders to the army, that we have been under the necessity of coming to the resolution of declaring, that officers at home are not hereafter to expect that applications for advances of money beyond what they are allowed by the existing Regulations of the service will be attended to.

6. This regulation is to be considered as extending to the marine officers of your establishment.

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CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DALZELL, P. M. to act for A. W. Elliott in dep. of coll. of customs, Dec. 27.
DOWN, E. P. to be act. 1st asst. to coll. of Tannah.
D'OYLY, W. app. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish.
DE ZOUZA, A. D. to act for P. M. Dalzell in dep. of coll. of customs, Dec. 27.
ELLIOT, A. W. to act for Mr. Barra as coll. of customs dur. latter's abs. Dec. 27.
ERSKINE, J. M. app. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.
PRENDERGAST, C. G. app. act. coll. and mag. of Kaira, Dec. 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAGSHAW, R. S. to Feb. 28, to Bombay.
BIRWOOD, W. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 12, to pres.
BROWN, H. 1 year in ext. on m. c.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELL, W. W. 1 mo. to presidency.
LARKEN, M. 1 mo.
MORGAN, J. R. to proceed into his districts on deputation.
SIMS, F. in ext. to Jan. 31, on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Brev. maj. W. S. asst. qr. mr. gen. fr. S. div. to Scinde div. to proceed on Jan. 20.
ANDERSON, Lieut. W. T. 11th N.I. to join, Jan. 2.
BARNEWALL, Lieut. C. H. 2nd L.C. to be adj. fr. Dec. 19, v. McGregor, prom.
BELL, 1st Lieut. H. R. 1st Eur. fus. to join details of that corps attached to 2nd batt. art. Jan. 2.
BROWN, Lieut. col. being rel. in the com. at Baroda, will join.
COMYN, Lieut. 5th N.I. to act as fort adj. and commt. adj. at Surat dur. abs. of Kane, Jan. 12.
CRAWFORD, Capt. engs. to resume his situation of gar. eng. and civ. architect at pres. Jan. 2.
DE VITRE, 2nd Lieut. J. 1st Eur. fus. to join details of corps attached to 2nd batt. of art. Jan. 2.
GILLESPIE, Ens. R. R. to do duty with 28th N.I. at pres. to join.
HAIG, Lieut. 24th N.I. to act as qr. mr. genl. to N. div. dur. abs. of Maj. Ramsay, Jan. 11.
HARPER, Ens. to act as qr. mr. and int. to 6th N.I. dur. abs. of Johnson on leave, or till further orders.
HART, Capt. P. L. engs. app. civ. engr. in Sattara dist. Jan. 2.
HEAD, Lieut. M. T. invalids, posted to N.V. batt. Jan. 10.
HENDERSON, 2nd Lieut. W. H. J. art. to duty with 2nd batt. at pres. to join, Jan. 5.
HOSSACK, Lieut. to act as adj. to 1st batt. dur. abs. of Fuller.
HOSSACK, Lieut. art. to perf. duties of com. of ord. N. div. dur. abs. of Brev. maj. Lucas.
JAMES, Col. C.B. 4th N.I. to be a brig. 2nd class upon the estab. Jan. 5; posted to Ahmednuggur, Jan. 8.
JOHNSTONE, Capt. J. G. J. to act as int. to N. V. batt. dur. abs. of Leeson, Jan. 12.
JONES, Capt. H. E. D. 28th N.I. rel. fr. duty on the annual gen. invaliding com. and is appt. a mem. of the exam. com. dur. abs. of Hart, Jan. 5.
MARGARY, Capt. app. exec. engr. at Nusseerabad and Neemuch.
MARRIOTT, Lieut. app. temp. to act as engr. to dockyard, Jan. 2.
MELLISS, Ens. G. J. 8th N. I. to take ch. of commt. and bazaar master's dept. at Rajcote, on Major Blenkin's responsibility, dur. that off.'s absence, or till further orders, Jan. 7.
MORRIS, Capt. A. 4th N.I. to do duty with 13th N.I. until arrival of his regt. at Belgaum, Jan. 2.
NASMYTH, 2nd Lieut. D. J. eng. pl. at disp. of sup. eng. S. P. Jan. 12.
NIXON, Lieut. J. P. 25th N.I. to be line adjt. at Neemuch, Jan. 2, to act as brig. maj. in Candeish, on dep. of Capt. Wilson to Aden.
ORD, Lieut. 3rd N.I. to rec. ch. of 1st co. sappers and miners, as a temp. arrangement, Jan. 15.
PITCAIRN, Ens. H. to do duty with 29th N.I. at presidency, to join, Jan. 15.
PHAYRE, Capt. R. act. asst. qr. mr. gen. fr. Scinde to S. div.
POLLEXFEN, Lieut. J. J. 15th N.I. to be D. A. Q. G. in Rajpootana field force, Jan. 2.
REID, Lieut. col. A. T. C. B. 16th N.I. to be a brig. 2nd class on the estab. Jan. 5; posted to Baroda, Jan. 8.
SEYMOUR, Lieut. to act as adjt. to l. w. 2nd L. C. Jan. 5.
SHAW, Lieut. H. G. G. 3rd N.I. app. to camel baggage corps, to proc. and join at Peshawur, Jan. 2.
SKIPTON, Lieut. 2nd gren. N.I. to take ch. of duties of commt. ag. at Bhooj, Jan. 7; rec. ch. of post office at Bhooj.
SOPPITT, Lieut. 12th N.I. to act as adjt. Jan. 11.
SOUTHEY, 2nd Lieut. E. eng. pl. at disp. of sup. eng. S. P. Jan. 12.
STEVENSON, Lieut. to act as adj. to 14th N.I. dur. abs. of Fearon on leave, Jan. 11.
TAIT, Brev. maj. J. 6th N.I. to be maj. of brig. in Rajpootana field force, Jan. 2.
TAYLOR, Lieut. J. E. to act as interp. and qr. mr. to 18th N.I. dur. abs. of M'Donald, on duty to Bombay, or until further orders, Jan. 5.
THACKER, Lieut. J. to be qr. mr. and interp. in Hindustani and Mahratta to 9th N.I. Jan. 11.
TUCKER, Lieut. N. B. 2nd L.C. to be act. qr. mr. and interp. in Hindustani, fr. Dec. 19, v. Barnewall.
WARBURTON, Capt. to act as dep. jud. adv. gen. to Poona div. dur. abs. of Bove, Jan. 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AITCHISON, Capt. A. N. 13th N.I. to Jan. 31, in ext.
ASH, Capt. J. art. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1, in ext. to rem. at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
ASHBURNER, Capt. G. E. 8th N.I. to Jan. 31, in ext.
BELLASIS, Maj. J. B. 9th N.I. to Jan. 31, in ext.
BLENKINS, Maj. W. B. G. C.B. 2 yrs. to Cape.
BLOWERS, Ens. W. H. 29th N.I. in ext. to Jan. 31.
BOLTON, Ens. G. N. 10th N.I. to Jan. 31, in ext.
BOYD, Lieut. col. G. 1st Eur. fus. fr. Jan. 2 to Feb. 1, to remain at pres.
BROWNE, Lieut. L. W. 9th N.I. to Jan. 31 in ext. to remain in the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
CREAGH, Lieut. W. 19th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to 28 in ext. to rem. at Deesa.
CRESPIN, Brev. maj. 16th N.I. remainder of leave canc.
COMPTON, Capt. D'O. 29th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 9, to remain at pres.
CUMBERLEGE, Lieut. J. C. 1st Eur. fus. to Jan. 31, in ext.
ECKFORD, Capt. E. A. 19th N.I. to Feb. 10.
ELLIOT, Surg. H. P. 1st L.C. in ext. to Jan. 31.
EYRE, Capt. J. 3rd L.C. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 13, to pres.
FANNING, Lieut. F. leave canc.
FRASER, Ens. T. D. 15th N.I. to Jan. 31, in ext. to rem. in the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
GEACH, Lieut. G. O. 13th N.I. to Jan. 31, in ext.
HAWKINS, Ens. S. K. 2nd N.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1, in ext. to rem. in the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
HOBART, Ens. the Hon. W. A. 26th N.I. in ext. to Jan. 31.
HOBSON, Brev. lieut. col. J. 1st Eur. fus. fr. Jan. 7 to 17, to Bombay.
HOLMES, Capt. J. 2nd Belooch batt. fr. Jan. 1 to Feb. 1, to Bombay, on m. c.
JOHNSTONE, Ens. attached to 1st gren. N.I. fr. Jan. 5 to 31, to Bombay, on m. c.
KEAN, Lieut. C. dep. asst. comm. of ordnance, to Jan. 31, in ext.
KINLOCH, Lieut. D. J. art. to Jan. 31, in ext.
KNIGHT, Ens. T. 16th N.I. fr. Dec. 14 to Jan. 31, to rem. in the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
LOCH, Lieut. F. A. E. 1st N.I. fr. Dec. 4 to Jan. 8, to Kurrachee and Bombay, on m. c.; and 1 mo. fr. Dec. 8, to Kurrachee and Bombay, on m. c.
LODWICK, Capt. H. 10th N.I. to Jan. 31, in ext. to rem. in the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
LUCAS, Brev. maj. C. com. of ord. N. div. to March 15, Deccan.
NIXON, Lieut. E. M. 6th N.I. to Jan. 31, in ext. to rem. in the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
PAUL, Ens. A. G. 23rd N.I. in ext. to Jan. 31.
RAMSAY, Brev. maj. J. asst. qr. mr. gen. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 26, to Kurrachee.
SALMON, Capt. H.L., N.V. batt. fr. Jan. 10 to 31, to rem. at pres.
SHORT, Lieut. A. Y. 12th N.I. to Jan. 31, in ext.
SIMPSON, Capt. E. H. 2nd L.C. to Jan. 31, in ext.
SINCLAIR, Maj. J. art. to Feb. 23 to Ahmednuggur, previous leave canc.
THORP, Lieut. S. J. 26th N.I. to Jan. 31, in ext.
TRESTRAIL, Lt. J. H. B. fr. Jan. 15 to 31, to Bombay.
WADDINGTON, Ens. W. 20th N.I. in ext. to Jan. 31.
WHITELOCK, Capt. C. R. 11th N.I. to Jan. 31, in ext.
WOODWARD, Capt. H. J., N.V. batt. to Jan. 31, in ext.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOWIE, Asst. surg. J. M. placed at disp. of supt. surg. Scinde div. to proceed to Kurrachee, Jan. 2.
BOYRENSON, Asst. surg. rec. ch. of civ. med. duties at Kaira.
CAMERON, Asst. surg. art. to med. ch. of l. w. 2nd L.C. fr. Asst. surg. Davidson, Jan. 2.
DON, Surg. 3rd L.C. to rec. med. ch. of 4th co. 1st batt. art. staff and details at Sholapore, Jan. 11.
DON, Surg. J. to be staff surg. and med. storekeeper in Rajpootana field force, Jan. 8.
FRASER, Surg. J. 12th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of head qu. 4th batt. art. at Ahmedabad, Jan. 8.
HAINES, Asst. surg. M.B. to rec. med. ch. of 1st and 2nd comp. 4th batt. art. 4th comp. sappers and miners, &c. Jan. 11.
HAMILTON, Surg. mar. batt. to med. ch. of l. w. 2nd N.I. on dept. of Surg. Winchester, with head qu. wing, to rec. med. ch. of wing of 28th N.I. until arrival in gar. of head qu. wing, to med. ch. of 28th N.I. dur. abs. of Dimock.
HOSKEN, Asst. surg. R. to rec. temp. med. ch. of 16th N.I. 4th co. 1st batt. art. staff, and details at Sholapore, v. Boycott.
KNAPP, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of detach. of 28th N.I. Jan. 12.
LODWICK, Asist. surg. to rec. med. ch. of garrison staff and details at Asseerghur, Jan. 11.
MURRAY, Asst. surg. to proc. fr. Larkhana to Sukkur, for duty.
MURRAY, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of h. q. wing, 24th N.I.

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MURRAY, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to No. 8 lt. field batt. and 1st co. 3rd batt. art. dur. their stay at Sukkur, Jan. 11.
SANDERSON, Asst. surg. J. 2nd Eur. reg. E.I. rep. fit for duty.
STEINHAUSER, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to 4th co. 4th batt. art. and No. 9 lt. fd. batt. on their arrival at Shikarpore, Jan. 15.
WELSH, Asst. surg. serv. pl. at disp. of Com.-in-Ch. of I.N.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BATTERSBY, Vet. surg. 1st L.C. to Jan. 31, in ext. to remain in the Mahabuleshwur hills on m. c.
CLAY, Asst. surg. W. F. art. to Bombay on m. c. in anticip. of gen. leave, Dec. 21.
CRAMMOND, Surg. J. 24th N.I. fr. Dec. 22 to Jan. 31, to Bombay on m. c.
DE VITRE, Capt. 26th N.I. leave canc. fr. Jan. 4.
GRANT, M. ret. to duty, Jan. 2.
GIBBS, J. ret. to duty, Jan. 2.
MAITLAND, Asst. surg. D. leave canc. at his request.
SIMPSON, Capt. E. H. 2nd L.C. fr. Dec. 10 to 31, to Bombay on m. c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

ANDERSON, Mids. J. P. prom. to mate, fr. Dec. 2.
BALL, Comm. A. S. E. to com. *Sesostris*, Jan. 12.
BENNETT, act. 1st class 2nd mast. of the *Berenice*, perm. to resign.
BURDOCK, act. 1st class 2nd mast. app. to the *Berenice*, Jan. 5.
CARNECROSS, A. act. 2nd class 2nd mast. to the *Berenice*, Jan. 5.
COUSINS, mid. of the *Acbar*, to be store acct.
EDLIN, mid. prom. to prov. mate, Jan. 4.
ETHERIDGE, Lieut. H. W. to Jan. 30 in ext. to rem. in the Mahabuleshwur hills on m. c.
FARRER, Mids. C. H. to Jan. 30, in ext. to rem. in the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
HARRIS, Asst. surg. fr. the *Taptee* to the *Sesostris*, Jan. 5.
KENNEDY, Asst. surg. to proc. per H.M.S. *Cambrian*, and join the *Nitrocis*, in Persian Gulf, Jan. 1.
MANNERS, Lieut. to com. the *Medusa*, Jan. 2.
RENNIE, Lieut. fr. the *Sesostris* to the *Hastings*, Jan. 12.
SANDERS, Capt. to be sen. nav. off. at Aden, v. Lowe, Jan. 11.
WELSH, Asst. surg. pl. at disp. of the C.-in-C. of the Indian navy, Jan. 3; attach. to the *Taptee*, Jan. 5.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

COURTNEY, wife of W. s. at Poona, Jan. 5.
DUMAYNE, wife of Capt. Thos. s. at Colaba, Dec. 30.
KING, wife of J. s. at Mazagon, Dec. 27.
MACKAY, wife of James, s. at Aden, Dec. 27.
RUSSELL, wife of Capt. A. 46th N.I. s. (still-born) at Jubbulpore, Dec. 14.
SHORT, wife of Capt. d. (still-born) at Bombay, Jan. 8.

MARRIAGES.

OWENS, Thomas Leone, to Anne Harriett Edwards, at Poona, Dec. 25.
SUART, Capt. Wm. engs. to Elizabeth Murray, d. of the late P. Rose, at Aden, Dec. 27.
YATES, Wm. to Caroline Emma, d. of Michael Sargon, At Byculla, Dec. 31.

DEATHS.

BEETHAM, Capt. Samuel, commander of the ship *Chippew*, at Colaba, Jan. 15.
BENTLEY, Thomas Wilson, inf. s. of T. H. at Girgaum, Jan. 8.
BOYRENSON, T. A. M.D. at Kaira, Jan. 6.
DUNLOP, Anna, wife of Alex. at Bombay, Jan. 13.
STOKES, J. J. at Ellichpore, Dec. 30.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 4, 1850. Steamer *Victoria*, Amour, Colombo.—5. *Tulloch Castle*, Greig, Hong Kong and Singapore; *Armide*, Langley, Liverpool.—6. Steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat; *Julia*, Hadjee, Calcutta.—9. Steamer *Surat*, Banks, Surat; *Frolic*, Fancon, China and Singapore.—12. *New Zealand*, Smith, London; *Anne Armstrong*, Williams, Liverpool.—14. *John Grey*, Macdonald, London.—15. Steamer *Victoria*, Nisbet, Suez; *Courtenay*, Tobinn, Liverpool; *India*, Campbell, China and Singapore; *Mermaid*, Anderson, China.—16. *Charles Grant*, Evans, China.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Victoria*.—Mrs. Gray, Mrs. DeVitre, Mr. Gray, Capt. DeVitre, 26th Bombay N.I.; H. Parker, Esq.; T. L. Blane and J. Harris, Esqrs. M.C.S.; Lieut. C. W. F. Whish, 43rd M.N.I.; and Lieut. T. Ferrari de Villa Nova.

Per *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*.—Mrs. Glass, Mrs. Willing, and Dr. Glass.

Per *Dwarka*.—Mrs. Willoughby and two children; Mrs. Biggs and child; two Misses Lawrence, a child of Capt. Fraser's, Majors H. Edwardes and J. Nicholson, Bengal Army.

Per *Charles Grant*.—Mrs. Brown and E. Jones, Esq.

Per steamer *Victoria*, from SUEZ.—Mesdames Harrison, Campbell, Graham, and Younghusband; Misses Davis, Silver, Remington, Gray, Sinclair, and two Misses Morris; Lieut. col. J. Lloyd, C.B. and Brevet maj. W. T. Whittle, C.B. Bombay Artillery; Capt. H. J. Pelly, 8th Bombay N.I.; Lieut. R. R. Younghusband, 20th Bombay N.I.; Asst. surgs. J. J. Faithful, M.D. and H. S. Moore, M.D. Bombay Army; H. Pitcairn, Esq. Cadet, Bombay Army; Messrs. Campbell, Graham, Harris, and Elliott. 2nd class—Messrs. Jones, Guirgis, Zacar, Lucas and brother.

From ADEN.—Mrs. Burn, Miss Vibart, Capt. W. Lowe, I.N. and Mr. Pitrovitz.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 5. *Juliana*, Barker, Calcutta; *Humayoon*, Finlay, Liverpool.—6. *Mohussar*, Darley, Calcutta; *Ainslie*, Gibbon, Calcutta.—7. *William Wallis*, Donning, London.—8. *Kurramany*, Hogg, Calcutta; *Jhelum*, Bell, Liverpool.—11. *John Bull*, Crawford, Liverpool; *Westminster*, Michie, London.—12. *Good Success*, Hunt, Tuticoreen.—15. *Grasmere*, Vale, Liverpool; steamer *Dwarka*, Fisher, Colombo.—16. *Marchioness of Douro*, Woodworth, China.—17. Steamer *Sesostris*, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Juliana*.—Mrs. Fellows.

Per *Mohussur*.—Mrs. Darley and family.

Per *Bombay*.—Mrs. Brett and Lieut. Souter.

Per *Westminster*.—Lieut. Robson, H. M. 86th foot, and Dr. Fox.

Per steamer *Sesostris*.—Mrs. Sanders and child, with three servants; Capt. T. S. Little, H.M.'s 10th Hussars; Lieut. C. Whish, 43rd regt. M.N.I.; G. Harris, esq.; Maj. Nicholson, Beng. army; Maj. H. Edwardes, C.B. Beng. army, and two children, with servant; Lieut. col. R. St. John, 1st Bomb. fus.; Thomas De Villa Nova Ferrari, esq.; C. M'Donnell, esq.; W. S. Simmons, esq.; and G. H. Nevill, esq.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Jan. 17, 1850.

Government Securities.

5 per cent.	transfer loan	..	..	Rs. 117 a 118	per 100	Sa.
5	Do.	do.	1825-26	.. Rs. 105	do.	
5	Do.	do.	1829-30	.. Rs. 104	do.	
5	Do.	do.	1841-42	.. Rs. 99	p. 100	Co.'s Sell.
4	Do.	do.	1832-33	.. Rs. 88	per 100	Sicca.
4	Do.	do.	1835-36	.. Rs. 83¼	per 100	Co.'s.
4	Do.	do.	1842-43	.. Rs. 83½	do.	

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000	pd. up	Nominal.
Oriental Bank.....	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	18 per cent. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	Transf. books closed
Agra Bank	,, 500 each	500	do.	do.
Bank of Madras	,, 1,000 each	1,000	do.	9p.cent.pm.nom.
Apollo Press Com...	,, 12,500 each	12,500	do.	13,000
Colaba Press Com...	,, 7,000 each	7,000	do.	11,500
Colaba Land Com...	,, 10,000 each	10,000	do.	7,000 nominal.
Bombay S. N. Com.	,, 500 each	500	do.	75 per cent. dis.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	,, 50 each	5	deposit.	15 p. ct. dis. Buy.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 11 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	,, 10 12 as.
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,, 220½
German Crowns, ,, ...	,, 212
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,, 104½ a 104¾
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,, 16¾
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,, 17 to 17½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at		
7 months' sight, per rupee 1s. 11⅝d.		For doc. bills. nom.
6 .. .. .. 1s. 11½d.		For credit do.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	Rs. 99	
..... 30 days' sight.....	Rs. 99½	
..... at sight.....	Par.	
On Madras at 30 days' sight.....	Rs. 99½	
..... at sight	Rs. 99¾	
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dirs.	Rs. 211 *a* 212.	

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London are 3*l.* 2s. 6d. to 3*l.* 5s.; to Liverpool, 3*l.* to 3*l.* 5s.; to Calcutta, per candy Rs. 4 to Rs. 5; and to China, per candy Rs. 11 to Rs. 11½.

MARKETS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Unless at reduced prices, sales can with difficulty be effected in any varieties of Piece Goods, owing to the absence of demand for up-country markets and those of Bombay being completely glutted.—Grey Goods. Domestics are scarcely inquired after, except by a few Arab dealers, who, however, will only purchase to a limited extent at reduced rates. The sales during the fortnight amount to 1,383 pieces. The prices of Madapollams, Long Cloths, Jacconets, and common Shirtings, have all given way, while those of the better descriptions of the latter have with difficulty been maintained; indeed a decline in these has become apparent. The sales have been respectively as follows:—12,125, 2,000, 13,100, and 18,770 pieces. T Cloths have sold to the extent of 11,100 pieces.—Bleached Goods. Sales of Jacconets have been made to the extent of 15,800 pieces. Stocks are large, and prices on the decline. The same remarks apply to Madapollams, of which we have not heard of any sales. The finer and middling qualities of the

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former have continued in pretty fair request, and realize full prices, but demand for them is becoming somewhat dull.—For the finer descriptions of Shirtings only does any inquiry exist. 1,550 pieces, 36 inch by 40 yards, have been disposed of.—Dyed Goods. Of Twilled Cloth stocks are very low, and a good inquiry exists; while for Turkey Red Plain the demand is dull. Prints of unusual styles, and starched Mulls, are in moderate request.—Fancy Goods. Low Lappets, fine Book Muslins, and Harness Mulls, are dull; while Dyed Madapollams, the ordinary descriptions of Book Muslins, Bleached Mulls, Swiss Lappets, Lappet Scarfs, and Grey and Bleached Dhoties, find purchasers in small quantities.

METALS.—Dulness prevails in the Metal Market, as well as all the others, and a decline in the price of nearly all descriptions has taken place, Sheet Lead and Sheet Iron being the only exceptions, these having slightly improved; and Swedish Bar and Hoop have remained as last reported. With Copper the bazaar is overstocked, with no demand.

CEYLON.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MACKENZIE, K. to be asst. at Budula to gov. agent for central prov. v. Mercer, ret. Jan. 11.

BRAYBROOKE, P. W. to be asst. agent, &c. and pol. mag. at Nuwerakalawya; also act. asst. at Kurnegalle to the gov. agent for N.W. prov. Jan. 11.

BRODIE, A. O. to be act. asst. agent, &c. and pol. mag. at Nuwerakalawya, Jan. 11.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN, wife of James, d. at Mutwall, Oct. 22.
DAWSON, wife of C. C. s. at Kandy, Dec. 30.
MACVICAR, wife of John G. d. at Ceylon, Dec. 12.
PITT, wife of William, s. at Pettah, Colombo, Jan. 2.
SPARKS, wife of Stephen, d. at Niapane, Dec. 23.
WALL, lady of George, d. at Haramby House, Kandy, Jan. 7.

MARRIAGES.

CLARK, Thomas, to Ellen Julia, third d. of M. J. Lemarchand, at Jaffna, Dec. 11.
O'CONNOR, Henry, to Fanny, d. of James Fisher, at Ceylon, Dec. 26.
STEPHENS, J. to Angelina, d. of H. Rudd, at Colombo, Dec. 27.
VANE, George, comptroller of customs, to Harriet, second d. of Lieut. col. Brayebrook, com. Ceylon rifle reg. at Colombo, Dec. 15.

DEATHS.

CLASSEN, Mrs. H. P. at Colombo, aged 81, Dec. 31.
MEADON, wife of Capt. at Colombo, aged 49, Dec. 17.

CHINA.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

CARTER, Mrs. Augustus, d. at Victoria, Dec. 18.

DEATHS.

BRIDGES, Capt. Henry G. at Macao, Dec. 21.
HUNTER, Robert, at Victoria, Dec. 10.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 7. *New Margaret*, Beeby, London.—11. *Inca*, Buxton, London; *Ranee*, Mills, Singapore.—14. *Sumatra*, Veltman, California; *Water-Witch*, Mann, Calcutta.—16. *Eleanor*, Woodin, South Sea Islands.—17. *Heber*, Patterson, California.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Heber*.—Messrs. Burdett, Samson, and F. Woods.

Per *Memnon*.—Dr. Spring, Messrs. C. F. Adams, G. Denney, C. Bennett, and W. Carpenter.

Per steamer *Malta*, from POINT DE GALLE.—Messrs. Acheson, C. W. Murray, Preston, G. Gibb, Ryrie, Commr. Parker, R.N.; and Master Parker. From SINGAPORE, Messrs. Kerr and R. V. Graham.

Per *Frederick Wilhelm*.—Charles Myers.

Per *Auckland*.—Mr. and Mrs. Pierce.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 2.—*Sappho*, Hildreth, Leith.—3. *William*, Loadman, London.—11. *Widgeon*, Capes, Sydney.—12. *Robert Small*, Small, London.—17. *Terror*, Dunning, Sydney; *William Parker*, Wilson, Manila; *Juliet*, Watson, London.—18. *Charlotte Jane*, Lawrence, London.—20. *Protomelia*, Harrison, Bombay; *Samarang*, Buckle, Singapore and Madras.—21. *Water Witch*, Mann, Calcutta.—24. *Stains Castle*, Andrews, London.—25. *Corsair*, Dobie, Singapore and Calcutta; *Ameer*, Stevenson, England.—30. Steamer *Malta*, Potts, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Columbine*.—A. Lena.

Per *Anna Robertson*.—Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Carr.

Per steamer *Malta*.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—G. H. Schumacher and Mrs. Webster. For BOMBAY.—Byramjee and D. Eduljee.

COMMERCIAL.

Canton, Dec. 30, 1849.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

On London, 4s. 5d. for Bank Bills, Private Bills 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5½d. East-India Company's Accepted have been sold at 226 per 100 drs. Syce 5¼ per cent. Gold leaf 90 to 50 drs. per tael.

FREIGHTS.

To England, 2*l.* 15s. to 3*l.*; to the United States, 20 drs.

MARKETS.

COTTONS.—We have this month to report a healthy change in favour of these goods, the rise in prices being attributable entirely to the reduced stocks, and the small supplies expected.

COTTON YARN.—The market for this article shows a slight improvement, notwithstanding the very large stocks; but until these are considerably reduced, no great rise in prices can be looked for.

THE ANDAMANS.

The *Friend of Burmah* contains the following official report received from Capt. Brooking, commander of the H.C.S.V. *Prosperine*, detailing the particulars of his search for the missing portion of the crew of the barque *Emily*, wrecked on Interview Island, to the westward of the Great Andaman. Mr. Boon, the gallant officer mentioned, is the son of H. Boon, Esq., a resident at Kingston:—"October, 25th, 1849.—At daylight continued the search from the point of last night's bearing, proceeding as yesterday, sounding in the boats ahead. Eight A.M. commenced the northern end of Interview Island; natives coming to the beach, armed as on the other islands; observed some with clothes on, supposed the same to have been stolen from the wreck, as these were the first seen with any one article of clothing on. Nine A.M. sighted the wreck; natives very numerous on the beach, all armed. 9.30. stood close in; anchored a-head of the wreck. From the circumstance of the natives having all run into the jungle, and no one being seen on board, feared the second officer, who was left on the wreck, had met a violent death, which I am sorry to say was found to be the case on our boarding the vessel. Proceeded under cover of the steamer's guns, with the 1st and 2nd cutters armed, the former under charge of myself, and the latter that of Mr. Peche, 3rd officer. Taking with us Dr. Lawson, Mr. Anderson, and the European 1st and 2nd engineers, prepared in case any of the natives should be concealed on board; succeeded, after some difficulty from the breakers she was among, in getting on board, when to our horror we found lying on the deck the mangled remains of the late second officer (the surgeon's report on which is here attached), the ship plundered of every movable article, and everything denoting wilful destruction of property; after being on board about five minutes, she took out the man reported, the natives collecting and approaching the wreck, inside the reef which she was then on; observed fires lit on the heights of the coast, which no doubt were beacons, as in an incredibly short space of time more than 200 had collected on the beach, and armed with spears and bows, &c., and as others were fast approaching from all directions, with the main body moving towards the wreck, and judging from their gestures that their intentions were hostile, and an attempt would be made to cut our party off, as they had now neared us to a very short distance, and others were observed lurking among the rocks close to the wreck, thought it advisable to disperse so large a body; gave directions for Mr. Boon, first officer, to open fire on them from the steamer, which was done quickly and in good style. To show their daring, not a man would move among them on the first round, but on the second round coming quickly, and the shot falling fairly among them, a general yell was raised, and dropping their arms took one and all to flight; our 24 and 19-pounders kept them at this pace for a long distance on the beach, and as may be supposed we were not again troubled by them."

LABUAN.

The *Straits Times* details a fracas which is said to have occurred between the Lieut. Governor of Labuan and Capt. McCaskill, the officer in military command of the station, who had been summoned to Singapore on court-martial duty, and attempted to depart without reporting his intention to the Lieut. Governor. The latter placed him under arrest after he had reached the steamer, and he remained under arrest, but not in restraint, for twelve days, after which he was released, on the understanding that the whole question is to be referred to England. Capt. McCaskill maintained that the Lieut. Governor had no authority to prevent him from obeying the commands of the Madras military authorities, while the Lieut. Governor asserted that his power over him was supreme. The latter appears to have been in the right.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

At the monthly meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the 16th instant,—his Royal Highness Prince Albert, a Vice-Patron of the Society, presiding,—Major Rawlinson, C.B., resumed the reading of his most valuable and interesting memoir upon the Assyrian and Babylonian inscriptions in the cuneiform character, which promise to throw a very distinct light not only upon profane history, but upon the historical records contained in the Scriptures.

After a few introductory remarks upon the nature of the language and the class of dialects to which it belongs, Major Rawlinson gave a very satisfactory account of the manner in which, after much labour, the interpretation of these curious characters was effected. In some parts of Persia, ancient monuments, bearing trilingual inscriptions, still exist, one of the three being written in the cuneiform or arrow-head character. These monuments date from the time of Cyrus the Great to Darius Codomanus. The matter of the inscriptions was naturally assumed to be identical, and by a process, analogous to that employed in the interpretation of the Egyptian hieroglyphs, by the trilingual inscriptions on the Rosetta stone, the values of different cuneiform characters were ascertained. Here, however, a difficulty occurred not met with in the interpretation of the hieroglyphs, which could be rendered into Coptic, a known language, the language or languages of the Assyrian inscriptions being unknown. Step by step, with much toil and patience, aided by the recent elucidations of the ancient Oriental characters, the meanings of many words were discovered, sufficient to reveal the grammatical structure of the language, and so much of its vocabulary, that out of, perhaps, 5,000 words, the sense of 500, the most common and important, is exactly known, and that of others approximately. Casts of some of the Persian inscriptions in the cuneiform character, relating to events in the reigns of Khshayarsha (Xerxes) and Daryavush (Darius), were exhibited in the room.

Major Rawlinson demonstrated the truth of a proposition he stated at the last meeting, that the language was essentially of the Semitic class, having decided affinities with the Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, and Aramean, many of the terms being identical. Its peculiarities, however, present difficulties: thus abbreviations are freely used; the number of homophons is very great; the *l* and *v* appear to be indiscriminately used; which is, however, not without example in European languages, as, in French, *autre* for *alter*, &c. Major Rawlinson pointed out various other peculiarities in the parts of speech. Many of the verbs resemble the Hebrew. The roots or stem words, he observed, are, however, biliteral; thus discovering a greater simplicity than the Hebrew and Arabic, in which the roots are generally triliteral. The conjugation of the verb is not effected, like Hebrew, by suffixes, but by prefixes, which are joined to the stem-letters, without producing any change of vowels. There are voices or conjugations like those in Hebrew; a niphal, hiphil, and hithpael can be discerned. The characters, he thinks, may have been borrowed originally from Egypt. They are, in his opinion, essentially the same, and have the same power, in all the cuneiform inscriptions, throughout Assyria, Babylonia, Armenia, Susiana, and Elymais. But he candidly acknowledged that, although much has been done, the science of these languages is still in its infancy.

Major Rawlinson read translations of some of the inscriptions, containing annals, and records of events (a sort of Assyrian *Gazettes*), in which mention is made of Egypt (Misra), Syria, and, as would appear, of the Greeks, under the name of *Yavans*, or Ionians. One of the inscriptions records the grant of a Phœnician port for services rendered by "Melanthus, Prince of Athens." References are likewise made to the Scythian dynasties, or Sacæ.

In the course of his disquisition, Major Rawlinson examined in some detail the theory that certain princes of the Khorsabad and Kouyunjik dynasties, mentioned in cuneiform inscriptions, were identical with the Shalmaneser, Sennacherib, and Esarhaddon of Scripture. He stated the evidence *pro* and *con* with great impartiality, and concluded by pronouncing against the theory.

One very remarkable fact mentioned by him was that, whereas there was reason to believe it to have been the practice to stamp the bricks used in building, in the Assyrian empire, with the name of the reigning king, he had examined many bricks found within a hundred miles of Babylon, and every one was marked with the name of "Nebuchadnezzar, son of Nabopolassar." This fact seems, as he remarked, to prove that that monarch was the real founder of the city, thereby literally confirming the declaration attributed to him by Daniel (iv. 30), "Is not this great Babylon that I have built?" Major Rawlinson recommended search for antiquities to be prosecuted in Lower Chaldea, where remains of ancient cities abounded.

The subject of this highly interesting paper was illustrated by curious cylinders, casts of inscriptions, drawings, &c., to which the prince paid much attention, and, on taking his departure, paid some flattering compliments to Major Rawlinson.

The meeting, as on the former occasion, was an extremely full one, and comprised many persons of rank and eminence in Oriental learning.

We have no right nor desire, in a purely scientific inquiry, to assume the unity of the human race; but if we do so, and believe that all languages began with a common primeval vocabulary, or even that there are families of languages, it must follow from these premises that all unwritten tongues are incessantly changing, and that in process of time all resemblance, save in structure and a few scattered words, is obliterated. We think we can demonstrate from observation, and without any reference to the question of unity of race, that this is the natural tendency of oral language in all uncivilized regions. A slow metamorphosis goes on even in written languages of civilized races, as is well illustrated by the German. How much more must it be the case with the wholly unwritten languages of forest tribes like those of the Malay Peninsula!

If the laws of development,—*i. e.* laws expressing not only the mode and rate of development when circumstances remain the same, but under the known changes and combinations of changes,—were better known, languages might be found to preserve the chronology of the race, a rude one certainly, somewhat analogous to the geological. For instance, if the language of the Sandwich Islands has much in common with the Malayu of Sumatra, the separation from a common stock must have been less ancient than in another island evidently peopled by the same race and similarly circumstanced, geographically and historically, in which the language has more diverged.

The nomadic habit of a race may preserve resemblance of language. 1st. Because it implies a retention of the same habits under geographical circumstances which admit of that retention. 2nd. Because it keeps open the communication between the families of the race, *ex. gr.* the nomadic pastoral Tartar, the nomadic maritime Malayu. But if any family becomes fixed and isolated, with the loss of the nomadic habit the language will diverge, *ex. gr.* wild tribes of the mountains. In the Malay Archipelago almost every island exhibits evidences of the coexistence of both phenomena. The first operation of such a region is to produce a vast number of distinct families or petty tribes and dialects. Civilization and power, growing out of the increase of population in favourable localities, first check and then reverse this operation. On the great ethnic stage, barbarism creates languages, civilization destroys them. The great ethnic power of the first is repulsion, and of the last attraction. The further we go back in the history of the Archipelago, up to a certain epoch, the more tribes and dialects we shall find. There are single islands in it, of small extent, which, having remained isolated, possess more dialects than all the wide region of Polynesia. The conclusion is inevitable that the population of the latter is comparatively modern. They must have left the Archipelago at a late epoch in its history, perhaps one not long preceding its discovery by the Peninsular Indians, and certainly subsequent to the full development of its indigenous civilization. The allied Philippine and Celebesian languages and manners

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direct us to the eastern part of the Archipelago for the earliest seat of that development, a seat first occupied at a period so remote that it preceded the origin of letters and arts in China, and was probably coeval with the earliest boat navigation by the tribes on the mouths of the Chinese rivers and those of the Indo-Chinese peninsula.—*Journ. Ind. Archipelago.*

Captain J. D. Cunningham, in an article recently published in an Indian journal, observes: "All our writers forget that the learned of India make as much distinction as ourselves between popular belief and demonstrative science. As Colonel Kennedy and Sir Wm. Jones long ago observed (*Res. Hind. Mythol.*, p. 149, and *As. Res.*, ii. 190), the Brahmins do not confound the cosmogony of fact and rhapsodists with mathematical astronomy, and a little inquiry will show that they equally separate theology from metaphysics. Thus, under the term '*Mimâns*,' they include the two systems of Creation based on the revealed writings, and under the term '*Turk*' they include the four systems based primarily on the human reason. In this way, a Brahmin will dispute about life and the soul as independent of the literal meaning of the *Veds*, as Alghazâli would have argued independent of the *Korán*, or as we now do of the Law and the Gospel. Yet we wholly disregard this scientific phase of the Indian mind, and seize hold of its popular or ignorant aspect for the petty purpose of depreciation. While thus contemning the knowledge of our subjects, we have done so little to convince them of the reality of our own superiority, that very few Indians believe we have any high or pure science at all. They have every-day proof, indeed, of our pushing worldliness of character, and of our mechanical dexterity, but there is no living impression abroad of our excellence as moralists, as critics, or as logicians; and hence no one seeks to become acquainted with our literature."

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

THURSDAY, February 21, 1850.

THE scheme of government for the colonies, developed by the First Minister of the Crown, in the House of Commons, on the 11th February, would have appeared, fifty years ago, to be the extravagant conception of some radical visionary, rather than the sober and deliberate conclusion of the advisers of the Crown; rather as an expedient for severing the colonies from the mother country, than for cementing their connection. But the slow and cautious march of legislation in those days would ill suit the generation that has witnessed the birth of railroads and of electric telegraphs. Political measures must be now-a-days prompt; they must be, moreover, large and generous.

The faint outline of the new colonial policy, sketched last Session, has been perfected in the recent speech of Lord John Russell, and the details have been, as far as regards an important class of the colonies, digested in the Bill, now before Parliament, "for the better government of her Majesty's Australian Colonies." The views of the Ministry as to the principles of that policy are of the most enlarged and liberal character. As a general rule, the maxim of our ancestors,—whose wisdom we are sometimes taught to despise,—is to be acted upon, that "wherever Englishmen go, they should enjoy English freedom and English institutions:" and that political freedom is the birthright of our colonists.

An announcement like this would have taken away the breath of a Tory House of Commons in the reign of George the Third; yet, even if it had not the warranty of ancestorial sanction, there is nothing really alarming in the principle it enunciates. The principle of representative government, which is the essence of what is termed "English freedom" and "English Institutions," has been gradually expanding into wider action at home. The House of Commons has been reformed, with a view of making its constitution conform more nearly to that principle; municipal institutions have been reconstructed upon the same basis; and, in short, the theory that representation is the true foundation upon which all legislative government rests, is so universally admitted, that the only controversy which ever arises is as to the exceptions to a rule acknowledged to be general.

The Australian Colonies Government Bill proposes to apply this principle to those remote possessions, with modifications which, under the circumstances, do not appear to trench upon it, although they afford a convenient peg on which opponents of the scheme may hang some popular arguments. The colonies embraced by this Bill are those of New South Wales, South Australia, Port Phillip (to be detached from New South Wales, and hereafter called "Victoria,"), Western Australia, and Van Diemen's Land. Each of these colonies is to have a Legislative Chamber, partly elected by the people, and partly nominated by the Crown; and power is given to these four separate colonies to form a General Assembly or Federal Council, for the determination of certain questions, in which the colonies are jointly and collectively interested. This scheme is, in its main features, extremely simple. Let us briefly examine some of the details, as they are presented in the Bill.

Each of the four colonies is to have a single chamber, one-third of the members to be nominated by her Majesty and the remainder by the inhabitants of the colony. The reason given for the adoption of a single instead of a double chamber,—analogous to the Upper House and Lower House of the British Parliament,—is, that the colonies prefer the single chamber, the present form of constitution in those which have a local legislature, though it does not appear that the option was ever distinctly offered to them; but power is given by the Bill to the governor and legislative council of each colony, with the assent of the Crown, to vary the constitution of the council, and to establish, instead of a legislative council, a council and a house of representatives, or other legislative house.

The existing governors and councils, or, where there is no council, the future legislative council, are to have the power of determining the number of members of which the council is to consist, to divide the colony into convenient electoral districts, and the measures necessary for the orderly, effective, and impartial conduct of elections.

The governors and councils of the colonies are to have authority to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the same, and to appropriate to the public service within the colonies the whole of the colonial revenues arising from taxes, duties, rates, and imposts levied on her Majesty's subjects within the said colonies; provided that no such law shall be repugnant to the law of England, or interfere with the appropriation of Crown lands, and no money shall be applied to the public service unless the governor shall first have recommended its specific application.

The revenues of each colony are charged with the expenses of the management thereof; and out of the colonial revenue are to be annually paid to her Majesty certain specified sums for the civil and judicial services of the colony, together with a sum for "public worship."

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The governor and council in each colony may impose customs duties on any goods whatsoever, whether British or foreign.

The power to establish a General Assembly is thus given. In case the Legislative Councils of any two or more colonies shall address the Governor-General of Australia, signifying a desire that such Assembly should be established, her Majesty may establish such General Assembly, which is to consist of the Governor-General and a House of Delegates composed of members to be elected by the respective councils of the colonies which shall apply for the Assembly, and the Governor-General may convene such Assembly at such time or place as he may see fit; and it shall continue, if not sooner dissolved, for three years, and no longer. The General Assembly will have power to alter rules for electing its members, vary its constitution, and make laws, superseding those of the respective colonies, for disposing of waste lands; for imposing customs duties on the importation and exportation of goods from colony to colony; for establishing a general Supreme Court of original jurisdiction and appeal; and other inter-colonial matters.

These are the chief matters of detail contained in the Bill, which will, probably, undergo much alteration. In the meanwhile, we cannot withhold from its principles, which are sound and statesmanlike, our approbation.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND INDIA.

The people of this country have been recently edified by an American project for connecting New York and the Isle of Wight by a sub-marine electric telegraph. Perhaps some of our readers experienced a little jealousy at this signal display of enterprise and daring on the part of our brethren in the States. If so, we can easily restore their equanimity, for we assure them that no scheme ever yet conceived, either at Washington or New Orleans, makes any approximation in grandeur or audacity to a well-considered and elaborate prospectus now lying before us. The object of this plan is, to be sure, nothing more nor less than a simple line of railway, but this line is to connect, by a direct and permanent way, the two stations of Calais and Mooltan.

Allowing a few minutes for the subsidence of the incredulity and bewilderment which such a proposal will create, even in minds familiarized with the expansibility of trunk lines, and the intrepidity of projectors, we may proceed to make the scheme a little more comprehensible. Difficulties, it is said, vanish when you close with them, and perhaps some of those already rising in the reader's mind may wear a less formidable aspect when contemplated from a nearer point of view. In point of fact, the distance between England and India is of a very fabulous and artificial character. It used to be called 10,000, 12,000, or even 15,000 miles. The time consumed in traversing it has varied from nine months to three. Sir Arthur Wellesley modestly stipulated for four, as the limit of the period within which there should be always a steady and constant communication between Portsmouth and Calcutta. At the present time the journey from Bombay to Southampton is usually performed in some thirty-five or forty days, and there seems to be abundance of room for still further shortening the transit. For, after all, when we look at the plain facts of the case, India is only some few hundred miles further from us than the United States, though we have come to consider the latter country as lying at our doors, while we still regard the former as one of the uttermost parts of the earth. From Spithead to New York it is 2,820 miles, from Ostend to Hyderabad, on the Indus, it is only 3,865.

Most certainly nobody has ever yet looked upon one of these journeys as being only 900 miles longer than the other; but if the "Direct Calais and Mooltan" ever comes into operation, the longer will become actually the shorter of the two. Now, let us look at the several stages of this very edifying journey. In the first place, instead of starting from Calais or Ostend, we may start from Vienna, for up to that point railway communication may be considered as already complete. From Vienna the line is, or was, actually open to Pesth; but here we are stopped, and the next step, therefore, is to carry it as directly as possible to Constantinople. For this purpose it is projected to take a due southward course from Pesth, through the valley between the Theiss and the Danube, crossing the latter river a little below the junction of the Drave, and entering the European territories of Turkey just by Belgrade. From this point to Constantinople intervenes a distance of about 500 miles, over which the line will run along the valley of the Danube, pretty nearly to Nicopolis, when it will make a southward bend to cut the Balkan, apparently by a pass of its own, a little north-west of Eskisara. After this the course through Adrianople to the Bosphorus is clear enough, and so we stand at length on the borders of Europe and Asia, with about one-third of the whole journey accomplished, and 2,400 miles still remaining before us—a longish stage, certainly, but not longer than will be in actual operation in the United States before five years are out.

Turkey in Asia is now to be traversed from angle to angle—from Scutari to Basra—saying nothing, for the present, about the Straits. The line will pass over the memorable field of Angora, the scene of Bajazet's defeat, and will then shoot with the straightness of an arrow between the Euphrates and the Tigris—the ancient regions of Mesopotamia. The ruins and relics of Nineveh will be brought close to hand. Babylon and Bagdad cannot fail of being attractive stations, even for those who stop short of Susa and Ecbatana; and, before we have well recovered from the sensations occasioned by the scenery, we shall find ourselves on the shores of the Persian Gulf, about 2,800 miles from our starting port in the Channel. For the last 200 leagues the road will have lain through antediluvian cities, cyclopean remains, gigantic sculptures, mysterious excavations, bituminous lakes, and mosaic wells; and we may reasonably pause for a few moments before we turn our theodolites upon tracts which the most enterprising travellers have yet but imperfectly explored.

We have now two routes open to us. We may either take the great Desert of Kirman, and the wilds of Western Affghanistan, driving right through the Solyman range of mountains, and striking our Indian territories pretty high up in the Punjab; or we may skirt the south-western coast of Persia, run exactly through the centre of Beloochistan, and debouch directly upon the old capital of the Ameers of Scinde. Our surveys, traffic calculations, &c., are here mainly confined to certain statistics respecting the capacities of loaded camels, and the tracks of periodical caravans; but the project before us prudently decides in favour of the latter-mentioned route; and the line accordingly passing right through the ruins of Persepolis, cuts the Beloochee frontier at its middle point, and then, turning a little southward, skirts the whole length of the sea coast under the hills, and at length crosses the Indus a little below Meeanee. The distance traversed in these two stages is about 550 miles in Persia, and, as nearly as possible, the same in Beloochistan. Perhaps, at this point, it may be advisable to mention, for general information, that Beloochistan is a country bounded on the north by Affghanistan, on the west and east by Persia and Scinde, and on the south by the Arabian sea, and tenanted by an indefinable race, living under no describable government. If, after this, we cannot snap our fingers at the Yankees, it will, as they express it, "be a pity."

Yet the total estimated cost of this miraculous design is only 34,050,000*l.*—a sum which might indeed have appeared considerable to Adam Smith, but which is a mere trifle according to present notions, and which, in fact, scarcely exceeds what has been actually spent upon two domestic railways. The total annual interest on the capital is under 2,000,000*l.*, and the portion which, according to the terms of the project would have to be defrayed by the "Government" of Beloochistan is only 275,000*l.* We should like, however, to hear Sir Charles Napier's opinion upon the amenability of this interesting population to proper instruction upon the points of international intercourse, free trade, Cabinet loans, and funded debt; nor can we persuade ourselves that the apparition of the projected causeway would be unaccompanied with a certain degree of abruptness in some of the districts of Persia and Asia Minor. "Engineering difficulties," we are well aware, have now no place in a projector's vocabulary, nor is it fit they should have; but there are other not unimportant considerations in the case of a scheme like this. However, we have at last fairly beaten the Americans in comprehensive surveys and audacious speculation, and we have abundant reasons for believing that the scheme which we have here detailed has actually been considered for years, has been digested with the aid of all accessible information, and has been devised with no other end than that of promoting a great national good.—*Times.*

A faculty of wise interrogation is half a knowledge: for, as Plato saith, "Whosoever seeketh, knoweth that which he seeketh for in a general notion, else how shall he know it when he hath found it?" And therefore the larger your anticipation is, the more direct and compendious is your search.—*Bacon.*

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EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The third annual general meeting of this company was held on the 19th inst., Mr. Aglionby, M.P., chairman of the Board of Directors, in the chair.

The *Chairman* said he would make a few observations as to the form in which the accounts had been rendered. The first sheet showed the receipts and payments, and the second the balance from the commencement of the company to the present time, and they were in exact conformity with the forms required by the Joint Stock Act. At present, the directors were not yet acquainted with the mode in which the Indian Government would receive the calls from the shareholders in India. It was desirable that the payments should be made in India, without transmission to England, but whether that mode would be adopted, he was not at present able to state. All the books kept by the directors, as well as all the accounts which passed between them and the East-India Company, or any other person, were open to inspection by the proprietors. This, he conceived, would be the best way of giving information. Under the arrangement with the Government of India, as well as under the Act of Parliament, the proprietors would have the essential benefit of a Government audit; for not only was an *ex officio* director appointed by the East-India Company, but the accounts were submitted to an independent accountant appointed by the Government. These functionaries had gone through the accounts, and were entirely satisfied both with the mode of keeping them and with the result. Another great security which they had was, that under no circumstances could any money be drawn without the sanction of the East-India Company, for their *ex officio* director had a seat at the board, and would at all times be able to see what was necessary to be done, so that if there should be any over-drawing of accounts, or any application of money to an improper object, that would immediately be stopped by that officer. He understood some shareholders appeared to think that there was some mystery in the accounts, and that the proprietors would be prevented receiving the full 5 per cent. as guaranteed by the East-India Company upon the amounts paid by them. That misapprehension had arisen from the impossibility of setting forth in the accounts all the circumstances attending the arrangements with the East-India Company. The accounts would explain this. The Chairman then read the following statement:—

The amount contributed by the recent proprietary			£229,912 0 11
The company stands credited by the East-India Company as follows:			
For expenditure prior to the 31st of March.....	33,600		
Cash.....	166,400		
	£200,000		
And the difference of this sum and the sum of £229,912. 0s. 11d. is accounted for as follows:			
Cash to be paid to the Government treasurer in India	£19,545	2 5	
Expenditure from the 31st of March to the 31st of October, awaiting sanction	886	17 7	
Cash at bankers', to be included in next payment to East-India Company	1,504	0 11	
			£229,912 0 11

The expenditure spoken of in this statement was for the preliminary costs incurred in India for surveys, plans, &c., preparatory to the undertaking being carried out. The full benefit of these preliminary expenses had been given to the present proprietors, so that they would be entitled to receive 5 per cent. upon the whole amount of the payments they had made. The course pursued with regard to the calls received by the company was this,—the money was paid by the directors into the Bank of England, and on a given day (which must always be matter of arrangement) they were withdrawn from the Bank of England and paid into the East-India Company's Bank, and from that day the money bore interest at 5 per cent. The Chairman then entered into an explanation of the manner in which the 5,000 shares which remained unallotted at the last meeting had been disposed of. One thousand of them had been allocated to proprietors in India. With regard to the remaining 4,000, it was first proposed to divide them rateably among all the shareholders; but objections occurring to that method, after much consideration it was thought best that they should be allotted to persons who might really intend to keep them as investments, and not dispose of them in the market, and he was happy to say that they had chiefly been appropriated to trustees who sought a safe investment for their trust-money, without any wish to change or sell out. There were, therefore, now no shares whatever to allocate, and he hoped the meeting would consider that the directors had, in this instance, done the best they could for the interest of the proprietary. He then moved that the report be received and adopted.

Mr. Beaumont called the attention of the meeting to the great delay that had taken place in the proceedings of the directors with the East-India Company.

The *Chairman* said the directors had no power of expediting matters. They were entirely under the control of the Act of Parliament and the agreement with the East-India Company. The *ex officio* director sat at the board, and had the power of putting his *veto* upon the measures proposed by the directors, besides which the Board of Control also exercised authority over their proceedings. It should, however, be borne in mind, that although delay might take place in finishing their undertaking, yet meanwhile the proprietors were receiving 5 per cent. upon their money.

A *Proprietor*.—Yes, but it delays our receiving 10 per cent.

Mr. Ricardo thought it desirable that it should be distinctly understood by the public that they had got the absolute guarantee of the East-India Company of five per cent. upon every farthing of money paid by the shareholders, for it was that circumstance which had really induced many parties to come into the scheme. It ought also to be distinctly understood that the directors had not any power to expend money by which any portion of the capital paid up, and on which interest would be received, could be reduced.

The *Chairman* said that, as far as he understood the agreement, there was not a single farthing paid by the present proprietors which would not bear 5 per cent. interest under the guarantee of the East-India Company. He had stated before that no money could be expended except by the consent of the Government of India, therefore in no case could it occur that the interest of 5 per cent would be reduced upon the sums contributed by the shareholders.

The report was then received and adopted.

A resolution was unanimously adopted approving of the compensation proposed by the board to be allowed to Mr. Stevenson and his family, in consideration of the services rendered by that gentleman to the company.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Feb. 12.

Convicts at the Cape.—Lord Stanley presented two petitions from the Cape, praying that convicts might not be transported to that colony. As the Order in Council complained of had been rescinded, he would not enter into a discussion which might lead to the expression of angry feeling. He should, however, be glad to receive an assurance that the Order in question would not be re-issued.

Earl Grey had no hesitation in giving the assurance required; observing that it had never been intended systematically to transport convicts to the Cape.

Lord Brougham thought the conduct of the colonists most cruel and unjustifiable, in not allowing the unfortunate convicts to land, after they had experienced the sufferings of a three months' voyage.

Lord Stanley was of opinion that the colonists had gone much too far in their opposition to this Order. He certainly would not vindicate their conduct.

House of Commons, Feb. 6.

Ceylon.—Mr. Hawes having moved the reappointment of a select committee upon the grievances of Ceylon,

Mr. Baillie, the chairman of the committee of last session, read a correspondence between Earl Grey and himself, in which his Lordship had declined to send for certain witnesses, named by him (Mr. Baillie), by direction of the committee, on the ground that the committee had no power to delegate such a power to its chairman; the result of which refusal would be to protract the inquiry beyond the present session. If the inquiry were fully and fairly carried out, he declared that acts of atrocity would be proved, in comparison with which the deeds of Field-Marshal Haynau in Hungary would appear mild and merciful. Mr. Baillie detailed certain acts of illegal severity on the part of Colonel Drought, Captain Watson, and others; but he could not under-

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take to prove his case if the witnesses required were not produced. If there was to be any inquiry, it should be a fair one; and the House should not support a Minister of the Crown in a bold and unblushing attempt to baffle and defeat it.

Mr. Hawes said, the proceeding of Mr. Baillie with regard to Ceylon had been marked with his usual injustice and want of candour. There had been no refusal of witnesses; the witnesses named by the committee had been sent for and were now in this country, and he denied that the committee had given power to their chairman to name witnesses, the expense of bringing whom would be from 400*l.* to 700*l.* each. Mr. Hawes appealed to the House whether Mr. Baillie's personal attacks, especially upon Capt. Watson, one of the witnesses to be examined before the committee, were not most unjust.

Mr. Hume said, as long as he could do his duty in that House, he would take care that the atrocious proceedings in Ceylon should be inquired into, in spite of the unparalleled unfairness of the Government.

Mr. Disraeli accused Mr. Hawes of mystifying the House by the manner in which he had read the documents, and declared it would not be creditable to the House to desert their committee. Considering that the conduct of the Government had been of a tendency to evade a fair inquiry, he proposed to amend the motion by adding the words, that "in consenting to the reappointment of the committee, the House deemed it expedient to express its disapprobation of the manner in which her Majesty's Government had evaded the undertaking of last session for the further production of witnesses."

Lord J. Russell gave his exposition of the nature of the undertaking given last session, and contended that the committee had gone beyond its legitimate powers if it meant to delegate to its chairman an absolute authority to command a Secretary of State to summon any witnesses he might choose to name, without reasons assigned. Had proper explanations been given, Earl Grey would have secured the attendance of the witnesses. Lord John regretted that Mr. Baillie should have raised these painful discussions, which would tend to disturb the tranquillity of the colony, where inflammatory reports were already in circulation, so that the peace and happiness of an important possession of the British Crown were involved in this question.

Sir J. Graham, in very handsome terms, exonerated Lord J. Russell from the charge of having violated his promise; his general impression, from the noble Lord's character, was confirmed by his recollection of what occurred. But practically the great question was, not a vote of censure moved without notice, but what the ends of justice required. It was impossible that this inquiry could be stifled; it must be prosecuted without reserve, and with the least possible delay.

Mr. Disraeli acknowledged that the amendment was open to objection for want of notice, and offered to withdraw it; but

Lord J. Russell refused his consent, and the House divided, when the amendment was negatived by 140 to 68.

Mr. Hume then moved a resolution that certain witnesses should be summoned to attend the committee, which Lord J. Russell resisted, as a vote of censure upon the committee, and upon a division this motion was negatived by 109 to 100.

February 8.

Colonial Policy.—The House having resolved itself into a committee on the Australian colonies,

Lord J. Russell rose to make his promised statement of the view taken by the Government of our future policy with reference to the colonies. He gave an outline of the history of our colonization, and of the general principles upon which it had been conducted, from the year 1627. He next adverted to the recent changes which had modified, and finally abrogated, the system of monopoly whereby the commerce of our colonies had been confined to the mother country, and then described the vast extension of our colonial possessions, the rapid increase of their population, trade, shipping, and internal resources, the ratio of which, he remarked, was most extraordinary, showing incontestably the value of those possessions. Approaching the much agitated question, whether it was worth while to maintain our colonial possessions, he held it to be our bounden duty to do so; that we could not get rid of the responsibility of governing them for their own benefit; that we had, moreover, obligations towards the native races, who, in New Zealand and Natal especially, had shown a remarkable docility and aptitude to learn the arts of civilized life. The colonial harbours likewise furnished security to our commerce in times of peace, and they were absolutely necessary to us in time of war; and if abandoned by this country the colonies would naturally appeal to other countries, who would no doubt accept their allegiance and become strong by our weakness. After examining various schemes and theories of colonial abandonment, he proceeded to develope the principles upon which he thought the colonies should be governed, observing that, as a general rule, we could not do better than adopt the policy which had guided our ancestors, who thought that wherever Englishmen went they should enjoy English freedom and English institutions. After reviewing the suggestions of the Association for Colonial Reform (the policy of which body, he remarked, was dubious), he explained what had already been done in reforming the institutions of our American colonies, and announced that the principle of representative government would be introduced into the Cape colony, where there would be two chambers, one an elective legislative council. With respect to the Australian colonies, the bill he was about to introduce proposed that there should be but one council, two-thirds of the members to be representatives of the people, the rest nominated by the Government, the colonies to have the power of altering their constitution and adding another chamber; and the bill contained a provision for an assembly representing the different provinces, empowered to make laws binding upon all and to regulate the prices of waste lands. With regard to both the American and Australian colonies, the desire of the Government, he observed, was to introduce the popular element, and to give full scope to the wishes of the people. After briefly noticing the changes made, or to be made, in other colonies, the question of transportation, and that of emigration, he concluded that it should be a cardinal point in our colonial policy not to recede from the principle of free trade; and that, consistently with the maxims of our ancestors, we should, as far as possible, as a general rule, introduce and maintain political freedom in our colonies. If some of these possessions should so grow in population and wealth as to think they were strong enough to be entitled to independence, by qualifying them for self-government, whatever might happen to this great empire, it would be a consolation to know that we had contributed to the happiness of the world. He moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better government of the Australian colonies.

Mr. Roebuck admitted that the noble Lord's propositions were most liberal, and they had in a great measure satisfied his mind. With regard to South Africa, he had nothing more to ask; but why did he arrive at an opposite conclusion as to what was fit for New South Wales? His better spirit had acted in South Africa, but in Australia his evil genius had prevailed, when he copied his five new constitutions in Australia from one faulty example in existence there.

Mr. Hawes observed that this "faulty" constitution was one which had given satisfaction to the colonists, and both New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land objected to any other; in framing new constitutions for Australia, therefore, it was desirable to adopt as a model that form which had worked well and was acceptable to the colonists. But power was left to the colonists, if they pleased, to establish a double chamber. With reference to the South African constitution, it was intended as a declaration of the Government that they would not object to elective councils in other colonies.

Mr. Gladstone urged the Government not to commit a false step in relation to the Australian colonies. Mr. Hawes had said the single chamber had been adopted because the people of New South Wales objected to an upper house, and a remedy had been provided for the error, if it be one, in the power given to the colony to remodel its constitution; but the remedy was an imperfect one from the manner in which the single chamber would be constituted, and the question whether they would have a double chamber had never been really put to the colonists, who, when they heard that the Cape was to have an elective upper chamber, would desire one too. He should hereafter press upon the house the expediency of having a double chamber in the scheme of the Australian constitutions.

Dr. Little has written an essay to prove that the coral reefs in the Eastern and Polynesian seas are the causes of fever, his main theory being that, owing to the vast amount of animal putrefaction, "wherever coral reefs are exposed, fever, especially remittent fever, will be endemic on that spot:" and he has endeavoured to demonstrate that by examples.

The Malays individually are of an independent character, but in the mass they bow submissively to the mandates of their chief. Their passiveness arises from a clannish feeling, and that treatment, which if by a chief they would cheerfully or contentedly bear, would rouse them to rebellion or to flight, were it to be inflicted on them by a foreign power.—*Colonel Low.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION.—A party of gentlemen assembled, on the 6th February, to dinner at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, whose interests are enlisted in carrying out Mr. Bourne's project for the establishment of steam navigation upon the rivers of India. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. MacGregor, M.P. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the subject of the evening was introduced, and the advantages of the intended project were warmly and eloquently supported by Mr. Byrne, Mr. Duncan, M. P., Sir John Campbell, and Mr. J. O. Walker. The entire absence of any constant and efficient means of communication was held out as the great evil under which India suffered, and by which its almost unlimited resources were crippled in their development; and it was urged that should the present scheme come into operation, the exchange of our manufactured goods against the cotton and other products of the interior of India would speedily receive a rapid impetus. Towards the close of the proceedings, Mr. Bourne, upon his health being proposed, entered into a detailed statement of the various features of his proposed system of navigation, which was listened to with marked interest and approbation.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM COMPANY.—The shares, £50 paid up, are quoted this day (Feb. 20) at £29 to £30 premium.

DR. GUTZLAFF, the well-known Chinese missionary and scholar, delivered a lecture in the hall of Queen's College, Oxford, to a numerous body of members of the University, on the literature and manners of the Chinese.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS.—The *Athenian*, for conveyance of stores to Madras; the *Mary Shepherd*, for ditto to Bombay; the *China*, for conveyance of troops to Madras; the *Coldstream*, for conveyance of stores to Bengal.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 2. *Anne* and *Jane*, Smith, Bengal; *Nizam*, Jarman, Bengal; *Mary Ellen*, Porter, Mauritius; *Akbar*, Williamson, Mauritius.—4. *Mary White*, Walker, New South Wales; *Harebell*, Marshall, Mauritius; *Victoria*, Lemington, Singapore; *Young England*, Bissett, Manilla; *Captain*, James, Bombay; *Lord Auckland*, Bacon, Bengal; *Corinthian*, Randall, Mauritius; *Lahore*, Harris, Bengal.—5. *Royal Albert*, Whiteside, Bombay; *Jannet*, Chalmers, Madras.—6. *Missionary*, Jobling, and *Solway*, Spence, Mauritius.—7. *Vallisneria*, Nicol, Cape; *Mora*, Haslep, Mauritius.—9. *Victory*, Picken, New South Wales; *Maria Somes*, Naylor, Hong-Kong.—11. *Nile*, Livesey, Bengal.—12. *Alice*, Wilson, South Australia.—13. *Sophia*, Clabon, Manilla.—18. *Duke of Argyll*, Lansdonne, Bengal; *Sir George Seymour*, Millman, and *Dalhousie*, Butterworth, Bengal; *Chamois*, Pentreath, Ceylon; *Matilda*, Butler, Mauritius; *Chieftain*, Robertson, Madras—19. *Cosmopolite*, Barsayth, Singapore.—23. *Beulah*, Streuben, Manilla.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Indus*, about the 24th.—Dr. Stevens, Lord Gough, Lady Gough, and servant; Col. Gough, child, and servant; Hon. Mrs. Grant, 3 children, and 2 servants; Mr. and Mrs. Paul, 2 children, and 2 servants; Capt. Tytler, Mrs. Brook, Col. Garden and servant; Capt. Gough, Mrs. Gough's 2 children and servant; Mrs. Goodeve, Master Loughman and servant; Mr. Hay, Gen. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mr. Hoskins, Dr. Darby, Mr. Wallace, Mrs. Knox, 2 children, and servant; Miss Lissant, Mr. Frith, Mr. Timms, Mr. Rose, Mr. Reid and servant; Mr. Goldsworthy, Mr. Thomas, Col. Bates, Hon. Mr. Harries, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Couran, Gen. Lovell, Dr. Pritchard, Dr. Thompson, Mrs. Halsted, infant, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Cripps, child, and servant; Lieut. Garrett, Mr. Harris, Mr. Terry, Lieut. McDonald, Lieut. Neville, Lieut. Simmonds, Capt. Lawton, Maj. Edwardes, 2 children, and servant; Mr. Schumacher, Mrs. Webster, Mr. King, Mr. Perrins, Mr. Acheson, Mr. White, Mrs. White.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—FEB. 13.—*Poictiers*, Beale, New Zealand; *Hebrides*, Melville, Port Natal and Bombay; *Fortitude*, Christmas, Cape and Bombay; *Rio Packet*, Shifley, Oporto and New South Wales; *Benjamin Heape*, Lapthorn, Port Phillip; *Chieftain*, Scott, Port Phillip; *Jane*, Shearer, Madras and Trincomalee; *Jenny Lind*, Taylor, Adelaide and Port Phillip; *Hesperus* (from Shields), Ceylon; *Mountaineer*, Smith, New South Wales; *May Queen*, Sayers, Hobart Town; *Marmion*, Peat, Hobart Town; *Thomas Lowry*, Luke, Port Phillip; *Herefordshire*, Richardson, Bombay; *Anna Mary*, Stephen, Calcutta; *Merope*, Harding, Swan River; *Coromandel*, Cowan, Cape and Bombay; *Rosina*, Gale, Newport and Hong Kong; *Favorite*, Leisk, Singapore and Shanghai; *Fairy Queen*, Doyle, New Zealand; *Rachel*, Brown, Bombay; *Lord Dalhousie*, Ferris, Calcutta; *Isabella*, Sinclair, Singapore; *Falcon*, Jarvis, Algoa Bay. (The last six put back next day.)—16. *Lady Bruce*, Burns, Port Natal, and put back.—18. *Bella Marina*, Wood, Calcutta; *Quintin Leith*, Fitzmorris, Bombay; *Norfolk*, Kreeft, Madras; *Santipore*, Robertson, Adelaide; and all four put back.

From LIVERPOOL.—FEB. 13. *Mirzapore*, Garnock, Calcutta; *Hebe*, Jones, Bordeaux and Mauritius.—18, *Maria*, Stubbs, Plymouth and New South Wales; *Reindeer*, Hawkins, Hong-Kong; *Boerhave*, Nisser, Batavia; *Isaac Walton*, Plummer, Singapore; *Blorenge*, Banks, Calcutta; *Richard Cobden*, Stewart, Bombay.

From FALMOUTH.—FEB. 13. *Naomi*, Cothay, Hong-Kong.

From PLYMOUTH.—JAN. 24. *Edward*, Robertson, Port Natal and Bombay.—FEB. 13. *Fatima*, Ray, Adelade.—4. *Bussorah Merchant*, Edwards, Adelaide; *Mary Ann*, Darke, Cape and Adelaide.—13. *George Metcalfe*, Barker, Bimlapatam.

From HULL.—FEB. 14. *James White*, Turner, Bombay.

From DUNDEE.—FEB. 9. *Vesta*, Spence, Maulmain.

From BORDEAUX.—FEB. 9. *Neptune*, M'Donald, Mauritius.

From the CLYDE.—Feb. 11. *Minerva*, Graham, Batavia and Singapore.—14. *Glenorchy*, Nicol, Calcutta.

From HARTLEPOOL.—FEB. 12. *Leipsig*, Bird, Calcutta.—16. *James Armstrong*, Elliott, Hong-Kong.

From SUNDERLAND.—FEB. 14. *Metropolis*, Penny, Hong-Kong.—15. *Cassibelanus*, Armstrong, Aden.—16. *Mary Florence*, Short, Aden.—18. *Oliver Cromwell*, Smith, Aden.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Ripon*, from Southampton, Feb. 20, to proceed per steamer *Oriental* from Suez:—For MALTA.—Mr. F. A. Dobbs. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. Fletcher, Mr. H. Muspratt, Miss Campbell, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Garden, Mr. E. Chamier, Mr. Cockerell, Capt. and Mrs. Mainwaring, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Foote, Mr. James, Mr. Butt, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. R. H. Wall, Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss J. McNish, Mr. W. Fraser, Mr. J. Woodley, Mr. Gardiner, Mr. F. Forbes, Mr. Chester, Mr. R. S. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. L. Wilmer, Mr. Somerville. For MADRAS.—Mr. C. H. Ricketts; Mr. J. Richmond, Mrs. Richmond, infant, and servant; Mrs. W. Elliot and European servant, Mr. Harvey, Miss Grant; Mrs. Bell, infant, and servant; Mr. R. Stuart, Mr. L. Isaacke, Mr. R. W. Duff, Lieut. King, Mr. A. D. Gordon, Mrs. Davidson, Maj. A. Cuppage, Mr. W. D. Foster, Mr. J. C. Middleton, Mr. Milman, Lieut. col. Hammond, Mr. T. A. Chase, Mr. J. Bruce, Mr. N. Archer. For ADEN.—Mr. F. Swanson, Mr. G. Stone, Miss G. Ward and servant, Mrs. Keays, Mr. Keays, Mr. E. Owen, Mrs. Turabull and child, Mr. Huxman, Maj. and Mrs. Brooke, Mr. Richardson, Mrs. Tremenheere, infant, and servant.

For ADEN.—Miss Spacher, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. G. K. Bell, Mr. Todd, Mr. Morrison, Mr. D. Hickman, Mr. Dawson, Mr. R. Bone, Mr. H. H. Elliott, Mr. L. H. Cooper, and Mr. Ramsay.

For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. F. G. Schmidt, Mr. Wuste, and Mr. H. Breken.

For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Gisborne, Mr. Haddon, Mr. G. Alston, Mr. W. O. Carr, Miss Moir, and Mr. R. Dawson.

For HONG-KONG.—Admiral Austen, C.B. and lady, Miss Austen, and Miss Austen, jun.; Capt. F. W. and Mrs. Austen, Lieut E. P. Price, Mr. G. Martin, two men servants, Mr. Pattullo, and Miss Dobbs.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

LAWRENCE, the lady of J. G. Bengal Army, s. at Glyn Padarn, Llanberris, Carnarvonshire, Feb. 13.

LYNCH, the wife of Major E. P. Bombay Army, s. at Reigate, Surrey, Feb. 1.

THORNHILL, the wife of C. B. s. at Addwell, Oxon, Feb. 5.

MARRIAGES.

STANTON, Major, Hon. East-India Company's Artillery, to Emily, widow of the late B. J. Harrison, at Paddington, Feb. 12.

DEATHS.

ADAM, Thomas, near George Town, Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 20.

BLOGG, Grace H. d. of Capt. H. B. 7th Madras Cavalry, at Brighton, aged 15, Jan. 30.

BOWES, Catherine M. widow of the late Major gen. at Anglesey, near Gosport, Feb. 1.

COX, Caroline, relict of the late Col. S. Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Lennox-villa, Clifton, Feb. 6.

HUNTER, Mrs. Mary Knox, relict of the late Capt. W. Hon. E.I. Co's service, at St. Vincent-villa, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 59, Feb. 2.

KERR, Lieut. col. Archibald, late of the Madras Cavalry, at Edinburgh, Feb. 10.

MORISON, Capt. R. formerly of the 30th Madras N.I. at Waverley-place, St. John's-wood, aged 59, Feb. 4.

OAKES, Clara S. d. of the late Thomas A. of the Madras civ. serv. at Hampton-court, aged 20, Feb. 7.

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EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Feb. 6th and 13th, 1850.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Philip H. Egerton.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. Duncan Davidson.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Octavius Hamilton, 7th cav.
Madras Estab.—Mr. Thomas Pritchard, riding-master, 1st cav.
Lieut. Arthur J. M. Rainey, 5th cav.
Ens. Barrington F. Heysham, 18th N.I.
Lieut. Alfred F. Place, 34th N.I.
Lieut. Thomas H. L. Miller, 52nd N.I.
Capt. Edward W. Kenworthy, retired.
Surg. Henry C. Ludlow, M.D.
Assist. surg. William W. Hende, M.D.
Bombay Estab.—Col. Thomas Leighton.
Capt. William F. Hunter, 2nd cav.
Lieut. col. Michael M. Shaw, 15th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Brev. maj. Mich. John Rowlandson, 32nd N.I., overland, 20th June.
Bombay Estab.—Ens. George Langborne, 21st N.I., overland, 20th March.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Alexander G. Tod, 1st cav., 6 months.
Capt. Richard Hunter, 7th cav., 4 do.
Capt. William P. Cust, 7th cav., 6 do.
Lieut. Charles L. Sugden, 39th N.I., 4 do.
Surg. Hugh Cheape, 6 do.
Assist. surg. Edward Young, 6 do.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Madras Estab.—Capt. John Moore, artillery, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. Edward Stanton, artillery.

HAILEYBURY.

The destination of Mr. James H. Mangles, a student at the East-India College, has been changed from the presidency of Bombay to that of Bengal.

LIST OF RANK.

(No. 2 of 1850.)

CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ENGINEERS AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

To rank from the 9th June, 1848, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

Edward Charles Sparshott Williams, quitted Chatham 24th Dec. 1849.
Philip Salkeld, ditto 22nd Jan. 1850.
Arthur Boulnois, ditto 28th ditto.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail of the para. announcing his appointment, viz.—

Henry Battye (abroad), *via* Marseilles, 7th Jan.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—

Ralph Assheton Nowell, *Indus*, 20th Jan.
Edgar Gresley Stone, do. do.
Quintin Dick Parsons, do. do.
Alexander Cruikshank Houston, do. do.
Henry Inglis, do. do.
George Richard Westmacott, do. do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—

Charles Fraser, *Malabar*, 21st Jan.
William Cadogan Mitchel, do. do.
Melmoth Alister Douglas Orchard, do. do.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail of the paras. announcing their appointment, and in the following order, viz.—

Charles Edward Ashburner (abroad), *via* Marseilles, 24th Jan.
John Angelo (abroad), do. 7th Feb.

(No. 2 of 1850.)

CADETS FOR THE MADRAS CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—

James Cazenove, *Indus*, 20th Jan.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Portsmouth of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

John William Willoughby Osborne, *Walmer Castle*, 1st Jan. 1850.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—

John William Orr, *Indus*, 20th Jan.
Henry Fitzroy Dakeyne, do. do.
Charles Weston, do. do.
James Crawford, do. do.
George John Harcourt, do. do.
Otway Francies Smithers, do. do.
Thomas Gillespie, do. do.
Alexander Charles Hay, do. do.
Edwin Thomas Wiseman Price, do. do.
Alfred Frederick Delves Broughton, do. do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—

Frederick Gadsden, *Malabar*, 21st Jan.
Herbert Chambers Macdonald, do. do.

Memo.—Mr. Francis Swanson having been permitted to proceed to his destination *via* Bombay, for the purpose of visiting his father, his rank, as determined in List No. 1, is to be preserved to him, provided he arrived at Madras on or before the 11th July, 1850.

(No. 2 of 1850.)

CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

To rank from the 9th June, 1848, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

Thomas Gillespie, quitted Chatham 12th Jan. 1850.
Henry Elliott Stainforth, do. 30th Dec. 1849.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

Stephen William Ogilvie Stevens, *Herefordshire*, 31st Jan. 1850.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—

Robert Sutherland Pope, *Indus*, 20th Jan.
William Edmund Williams, do. do.
William Berthon Preston, do. do.
Thomas William Hickes, do. do.
Alfred Cotton Way, do. do.
Francis William Brown, do. do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—

John Pyne Forbes, *Herefordshire*, 31st Jan.
Charles Henry Hunter Forbes, do. do.

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(No. 1 of 1850.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—

John Liston Paul, M.D., A.M., *Indus*, 20th Jan.
John George Gibbs, do. do.

(No. 2 of 1850.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BOMBAY.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

Noah Philip Foley, *Hindostan*, 5th Jan.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—

John Crawford, *Indus*, 20th Jan.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 8TH FEB. 1850.

Bengal, 29th Foot.—Brev. col. the Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, C.B., from half-pay, 62nd Foot, to be lieut. col. v. Brev. col. Armine Simcoe Henry Mountain, C.B., who exchanges. Dated 8th Feb. 1850.

53rd Foot.—Ens. Bendysche Walton to be lieut. by purch. v. Stokes, who retires. Dated 8th Feb. 1850.

Ens. Donald Harvey Munro, from the 1st Foot, to be ens. v. Walton. Dated 8th Feb. 1850.

70th Foot.—Ens. Charles Minchin, from the 1st Foot, to be ens. v. Rae, prom. Dated 8th Feb. 1850.

80th Foot.—Maj. gen. Henry Daubeney to be col. v. Maj. gen. Sir Edmund Keynton Williams, K.C.B., dec. Dated 31st Jan. 1850.

WAR OFFICE, 15TH FEB. 1850.

Bengal, 9th Light Dragoons.—John Brinkley, gent., to be cornet by purch. v. Wilkinson, prom. Dated 15th Feb. 1850.

18th Foot.—Capt. William Hanmer, from the 44th Foot, to be capt. v. Ashton, who exchanges. Dated 15th Feb. 1850.

24th Foot.—Asst. surg. James Lewis Holloway, from the staff, to be asst. surg. v. Furlonge, dec. Dated 15th Feb. 1850.

29th Foot.—Ens. George Henry Nevill to be lieut. without purch. v. Smith, dec. Dated 30th Nov. 1849.

Ens. Henry William Somerville Carew, from the 13th Foot, to be ens., v. Nevill. Dated 15th Feb. 1850.

Madras, 84th Foot.—Ens. and Adj. James Pope, from the 44th Foot, to be ens. v. Young, appointed to the 22nd Foot. Dated 15th Feb. 1850.

Bombay, 10th Light Dragoons.—The Hon. Charles James Keith to be cornet by purch., v. Williams, promoted Dated 15th Feb., 1850.

64th Foot.—Alfred John Tuke, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Moultrie, promoted. Dated 15th Feb. 1850.

78th Foot.—Major Walter Hamilton to be lieut. col. without purch., v. Douglas, dec. Dated 2nd Oct. 1849.

Brevet major Thomas John Taylor to be major, v. Hamilton. Dated 2nd October, 1849.

Lieut. Thomas Molyneux Keogh to be capt., v. Taylor. Dated 31st Dec. 1849.

Ens. Horatio Gillmore to be lieut., v. Keogh. Dated 31st Dec. 1849.

Ens. Andrew Cathcart Bogle, from the 72nd Foot, to be ens., v. Gillmore. Dated 15th Feb. 1850.

ARMY OF GOOLAB SINGH.—An officer who visited Kashmeer in September, 1849, has declared that the two battalions commanded by Colonel Steinbach are as good in appearance and exercise as almost any regiment he ever saw. The Colonel is the brigadier, and the native commanding officers perform their work on parade exceedingly well. Our correspondent had not an opportunity of seeing the remainder of Goolab Singh's forces in movement, but their appearance and soldier-like bearing he declares to be admirable.—*Colonial Review.*

The eyes of serpents have in all ages had the property of fascination attributed to them, so that "*οφιος ομμα*," and "*serpentis oculus*," became a proverb amongst the Greeks and Romans, applicable to those who view things sharply and attentively; and etymologists derive *δρακων*, 'a dragon,' from *δερκειν*, 'to view,' and *οφις*, 'a serpent,' from *οπτεσθαι*, 'to see.'

BOOKS.

Recent Disturbances and Military Executions in Ceylon. By J. FORBES, late Lieut.-Colonel 78th Highlanders; author of "Eleven Years in Ceylon." Blackwood.

THE avowed object of this pamphlet is "to attract attention to the wrongs of the inhabitants of the Kandian Provinces in Ceylon." The author, who was commandant, district judge, and Government agent, in the district of Matalé, from 1828 to 1837, must have had abundant opportunities of acquiring local information, and having, since 1841, ceased to have any personal interest in Ceylon, he must be presumed to write without bias. The picture he has drawn of the British policy in the island, from our past connection with it, and of our treatment of the natives, princes and people, is anything but a flattering one. These early errors, abuses, and even crimes, however, "become insignificant when compared with the transactions of 1847–48."

Colonel Forbes affirms, and adduces evidence from the Blue Book to substantiate his averments,—

"1st. That unjust taxes were rashly enacted, recklessly supported, and lightly abandoned. 2nd. Former laws and proclamations, by which the Kandians had been ruled, were publicly misinterpreted to them, and then contrasted with new ordinances. 3rd. The British faith has been violated in the matter of the religion of the people, and justice been denied to the claims of the priesthood. 4th. With the knowledge of the authorities, and without molestation from them, gang-robbers, thieves, and prison-breakers were permitted to conspire, and to intimidate, or entice a portion of a justly-discontented people into riots, which were put down as a rebellion. 5th. Hundreds of persons fell by the rifle-bullet, or sunk below the Malay cris, and eighteen persons were tried, convicted, and executed, by tribunals anomalous, unnecessary, and unknown to the law. 6th. The crimes charged against some of the prisoners were illegally and criminally brief, even in cases where the sentence was death, and execution immediately followed. 7th. Martial law was rashly proclaimed without sufficient cause, and long adhered to without conceivable excuse."

In conclusion, he says:—

"Let me call to mind the deliberate trials that preceded the conviction, and the mercy that was afterwards extended by her Majesty, to the educated leaders of undoubted and premeditated rebellion in Ireland; and contrast these measures of unimpassioned justice with the extreme severity, the hasty trials, and numerous capital punishments inflicted on the comparatively, if not totally, innocent subjects of her Majesty in the Kandian provinces of Ceylon. If their treatment is to be approved, or remains confirmed, who can hereafter say that equal justice is done to British subjects far and near, dark and fair—to the timid Cingalese and to the loud-tongued Celt?

"It will be seen that it is almost exclusively on official statements, but judged by my own experience, not their assertions, that I condemn those acts of reckless energy, which may have sprung from ignorance, but certainly expanded into cruelty—whilst the representative of majesty lamented the necessity of mercy, and grieved over the acquittal of the innocent; and, defying the righteous verdict of an honest jury, and the opinions of a British judge, and despite the great age, high rank, sacred position, and unsullied character of an intended victim, proclaimed him guilty, whom law and justice had alike absolved.

"It must be a consolation to the Chief Justice to feel that, but for him, a *broader* stain had fallen on the British name: a blacker cannot rest on Christians than that of blood, if it shall be proved to have been unnecessarily and recklessly shed.

"Let others claim from willing listeners sympathy with those accused—I would willingly accord them justice, and even impunity, but only on condition that justice should be done, and mercy, if necessary, be shown to the surviving victims of misgovernment. I sympathize with hitherto peaceful villagers; with women and children driven by a rule of terror from their homes, to lie or to die in dense jungles; to bring forth, to nurse their infant children, or to weep over their remains, amidst myriads of land leeches, whilst the howl of assembling jackals announced that the bloated-up corpse of the husband and father was to find a living tomb in the foul-feeding animals of the Mátalé forest."

MADRAS SOCIETY.—The *Madras Advertiser* thus describes the Society of that presidency:—"In no other part of the world is society so stupidly stiff, and extravagantly exclusive. Talk of the Hindoo's devotion to caste!—it is nothing to the intolerance which is displayed by those in *the* service to all out of it—and the numerous minute gradations of rank into which the non-service is divided, is both laughable and contemptible. This state of things exists nowhere else—at least in the same degree—and its existence here, to such an extent, is a bar to much social happiness and public improvement—and one cause of the failure of every public scheme may be attributed to this individual porcupinishness."

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 25th Jan. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 1s. 11¼d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 30th Jan. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 20th March, 1850, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 30th Jan. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Tuesday, the 5th March next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 11th April following.

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 10th of April, 1850, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, for the Election of Six Directors of the said Company for four years.

That the form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained upon application at the Treasury in this House.

That the lists of the members of the said Company will be ready to be delivered on Tuesday, the 26th March next.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 20th Feb. 1850.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of the By-Law of the East-India Company, cap. 7, sec. 6, it is ordained,—

"That a List shall be published thirty days before the Annual Election of Directors, containing the names of such Proprietors qualified agreeable to law, as shall signify, in writing to the Secretary, their desire of becoming Candidates for the Direction thirty-two days before such Annual Election:"

The Court of Directors of the said Company do hereby give notice, in order that the Proprietors may conform to the said By-Law, that the ensuing Election of Six Directors of the East India Company for four years is appointed for Wednesday, the 10th April next, and that such List will be published thirty days before the said Election, as the above-mentioned By-Law directs.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Victoria*, with the mails, left Bombay Feb. 4, Aden on the 11th, and Suez 22nd ult. They reached Alexandria Feb. 25, and Malta (per *Medina*) on the 2nd inst. The mails thus brought arrived (per *Merlin*) at Marseilles on the 5th inst.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Mauritius, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *viâ* Southampton, will be made up in London on the morning of Wednesday, March 20; letters should be posted in London the previous evening, or, if marked *viâ* Marseilles, on the evening of Monday, March 25.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, March 9.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta .. .. .. Jan. 26 | Madras .. .. .. Jan. 26
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SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

INSTEAD of the fall of states, the annexation of territory, the march of troops, and narratives of sanguinary conflicts, the journals brought by the present mail are filled with gorgeous descriptions of the incidents of the visit of the Governor-General of India to Bombay, and with the glowing compliments paid to the Marquess by all classes at that presidency, where his courteous and unaffected manners, not less than his intellectual qualities, it is said, won for him "golden opinions," in the Shakspearian sense of that somewhat hackneyed phrase.

Lord Dalhousie, with his Marchioness, whom our last Summary left at Mooltan, embarked in his steam-fleet on the Indus, and arrived at Sukkur and Roree on the 13th January, where he held a levee and a durbar, at which he gave audience to Ali Moorad, the Meer of Khypore, who came there on purpose to pay his respects to his Lordship. A private letter states that, at the interview, which lasted about half an hour, "the subject of the Meer's misdemeanors was not broached, the Governor-General deeming the matter too complicated for present arrangement, considering the short time at his disposal." The Marquess returned the Meer's visit at his camp at Roree, where he was received with all honours.

From Roree his Lordship proceeded, on the 15th, to Kurrachee, which he reached on the 22nd, visiting Hydrabad in the way, where he held a grand durbar. On the 26th he arrived at Bombay.

The papers of that presidency speak of his visit in terms which indicate that the intoxication of joy, caused by the unusual event, had not then (three days after the Marquess's departure) entirely passed away.

The *Bombay Telegraph*, though now conducted by an editor just from the scenes of London splendour, speaks of a "confused dreamy impression," in which the Governor-General of India, the Governor of Bombay, their brilliant staff and attendants, figured in company with the Guicowar, his family, children in tinsel dresses and peaked caps, and their motley crew of followers, "constituting a vivid and highly variegated picture." The *Bombay Times*, more gravely, tells of the public acts and general demeanour of the Marquess, who seems to have conciliated every one with whom he came in contact. "Not confining himself," observes that paper, "to the common-place topics of the sights he had seen, or the occurrences he had met with at Bombay or on his journey thither, the Governor-General entered most fully on all the great subjects of interest connected with the policy of the Government, the position, and the prospects, of India. He courted opportunities of learning the opinions of others, and of explaining his own; and to those who had chanced to have had occasion to address him since his arrival in India on any subject whatever, he at once spoke of the matter, showing that there was no letter sent to him passed over by him unread, no matter of business left to the disposal of underlings, and nothing which he had ever examined that had escaped his recollection."

The war-steamer *Feroze*, on board which were the Marquess and Marchioness, not reaching the harbour of Bombay until the night of the 26th, they did not land until the ensuing day (Sunday), when they were received by Lord Falkland, Sir W. Cotton, Commodore Lushington, and the other most distinguished persons of all the services. Both of the illustrious visitors appeared in improved health. The business and pleasure of the week commenced on Monday, the 28th, and were continued until the 1st February, when they took their departure for Ceylon and the Straits.

The following is a brief summary of the doings of the

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Marquess:—During his short stay he visited the dockyards, factories, hospitals, schools, and seminaries of learning, examining every object that presented itself with the utmost attention. He held a levee for the European community the day after his arrival—a durbar for the natives the second day after this. He received the Guicowar and suite in form at the Town Hall, and afterwards visited his Highness at his place of residence. He was met with a complimentary address by the whole community—a separate one from the Masonic brethren; he was presented with a memorial from the whole of the European and a large number of the native merchants; he was present at an examination of the alumni of the Elphinstone College, where he distributed the prizes, and examined the Grant Medical College, the Jamsetjee Hospital, and Dhurrumsalla. He afterwards sailed across to the island of Elephanta, and examined the far-famed caves, bestowing every moment at his command during his residence on some worthy purpose, and every evening there was a party awaiting him of from fifty to a hundred guests at Parell. He publicly declared his extreme anxiety for the maintenance of peace, and intimated his determination to proceed with peace improvements.

The Guicowar arrived at Bombay on the morning of the 26th, and landed in the afternoon, under a royal salute. He was conducted to the Town Hall, where a large assemblage of the *élite* of the Presidency, European and Native, had assembled to do him honour at the durbar held by the Governor, who met his Highness on the grand flight of steps in front of the hall, and attended him to his seat. This chief of Baroda,—now the most important prince in Western India,—though he had lived all his days within forty miles of the coast, had never, until then, seen the sea. His Highness had come to the presidency to converse with the Governor-General on the construction of forty miles of railway from the seaport of Tankaria to the capital, proposed to be constructed within the Baroda state, to which his Highness is himself chief contributor. One of the Governor's own residences was assigned to the prince, where Lord Falkland visited him, and where he was received in due state by the Governor-General of India. The Guicowar was attended by some thousand followers; he was to leave Bombay about the 9th or 10th February, on a pilgrimage to his native village in the Deccan, with a retinue of camels, elephants, and horse and foot, "such as might have won the smiles of the hero of Somnauth himself,—so numerous, so noisy, so senseless, useless, and expensive, is the train."

The latest intelligence from the Commander-in-Chief's camp left him at Manikyala, on the 18th January. As he proceeded, everything within his province of administration was inspected by him with rigid care, and condemnation or censure was the general tenour of his remarks.

The whole of India was tranquil, if we except a slight outbreak of some eight Sikh Akalis at Lahore, on the 22nd of January, who made a mad attack upon some companies of the 1st Fusiliers, killing one European. They were soon disposed of; six of the Sikhs were killed, the others escaped.

The accounts from Peshawur, which are to the 15th January, state that all was quiet there. The Bombay troops, except the 3rd native regiment, had left: Lieutenant Walker, of the engineers, was to remain to finish the survey of the Valley of Peshawur. The salt-mines of Kohat had been reported by Mr. Carne as most valuable. A constant influx of Caboolees was taking place, and new buildings were rising in all parts of the city. The Khyberees amused themselves occasionally in the dark nights by stealing horses and camels from camp, with the view of benefiting by the large sums offered for their recovery. There were twenty-five heads of clans of the Khyber present in Peshawur, who had assembled for the purpose of taking an oath to the Commissioner to prevent their followers from plundering our people, on condition that they were not to be shut out from bringing in wood, grass, charcoal, &c. to the Peshawur market. The result of the Eusufzaie expedition promised favourably, the people of Pullai having sent to their chiefs, who had fled to Swat, informing them that they intended coming in to make their salaams, and giving up keeping the sowars who had hitherto plundered the peaceful Eusufzaies.

The Ameer of Cabool was reported to have taken Khooloom from the Meer Wullee, and to intend flying to it when the British troops move on Cabool, which he is said fully to expect they will do sooner or later.

There had been heavy rain all over the Punjab, as well as throughout the North-west Provinces, betwixt the 5th and 12th January: the storm crisis of the 9th had been experienced from Cochin, Cutch, and Kurrachee, all along the line of the Indus, and across through Central India as far south as Bareilly.

The conduct of the Khan of Bahawulpore, who so promptly sent succour to Mooltan in May, and has on all occasions acted so honourably towards us, especially in the time of difficulty, has been liberally rewarded for the services of his troops with 60,000*l.* in cash, being 10,000*l.* for each month his army kept the field, and 10,000*l.* as a stipend for life.

A strange incident had occurred at Kurrachee. Mr. H. E. Marriott, third son of Mr. S. Marriott, late a member of Council at Bombay, died there; and as he had formerly belonged to the 16th N.I., some of the sepoys of the 27th N.I., at Kurrachee, with whom he had been a great favourite, voluntarily offered to carry his body to the place of interment, which they did. On arriving at the churchyard gate, the clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Watson, refused to allow the corpse to be borne to the grave by them, they being heathens! After some hesitation, the sepoys, who had honoured to the utmost of their ability the remains of the deceased, were induced to lower the corpse from their shoulders, and remain silent spectators of the ceremony outside the gate. It would, however, appear that they made a representation on the subject to the officer commanding at Kurrachee, by whom, we are told, the case has been handed on to Government.

The treatment of Drs. Campbell and Hooker by the Rajah of Sikkim seems to have been as barbarous as it was unprovoked. The Governor-General had written a very threatening letter to his highness, who was said to be terribly alarmed; his only safety consists in the inaccessibility and worthlessness of his possessions.

The Calcutta local intelligence is scanty. Mr. Henry Palmer had been dismissed from the appointment of superintendent of stamps and deputy secretary to the Board of Customs, &c. The conduct of Mr. Hamilton, Resident at Indore, was undergoing a further investigation, by Col. Low, on a charge brought by Capt. Harris, the second assistant. It was currently reported that the local government is determined to persist in passing the "Black Acts."

The long-pending alteration in the Customs duties was finally decided, and to take place on the 1st of May. It consists in the total abolition of export duties, and the imposition of eight per cent. upon all imported manufactures and metals, instead of the present rates. The discriminating duties on foreign goods will, it is supposed, cease, according to the free-trade principle now accepted by Government.

The Calcutta papers state that a mission from the Rajah of Nepal to the Supreme Government of India was on its way to the Presidency.

The *Moulmein Chronicle* of November 24 reports the discovery of a conspiracy to depose the King of Burmah, in which the priests were concerned; more than fifty persons had been decapitated.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Brev. Capt. James Murray, 9th N.I., on board the steamer *Meteor*, at Rajghaut, Jan. 5; Ens. E. Evans, 45th N.I., at Umballah, Jan. 4; Surg. T. Scott, 53rd N.I., at Delhi, Jan. 19; Maj. H. Siddons, Beng. eng., at Portobello, near Edinburgh, Feb. 26.

MADRAS.—Lieut. W. M. Foote, 22nd N.I., at Monapore, Jan. 16.

BOMBAY.—Assist. Surg. Wm. Roberts on, M.D., at Dhoolia, aged 30, Jan. 16.

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BENGAL.

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

The most valuable document contained in the Almanack or Year-Book for the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab for 1850, is that which refers to the revenue and the charges of the North-West Provinces. Of the revenues, a very accurate account has been given to the public in the last number of the *Calcutta Review*, but no statement of the expenditure in so detailed a form, as that now presented to us, has yet appeared. The revenues of those provinces may be taken in the gross at five crores of rupees, or five millions sterling. They arise from the following sources:—

Land Revenue	4,05,29,921
Stamp Collections	12,33,903
Abkaree Collections	16,60,901
Revenue derived from Salt	50,04,844
Customs from Cotton	5,39,813
——— from Sugar	5,82,494
Rs.	4,95,51,876

The charges stand thus:—

General and Political Establishment N. W. Provinces	20,27,661
Revenue Establishment	37,73,603
Judicial Establishment	60,43,569
Customs Establishment	8,05,826
Rs.	1,26,56,659

The population in the North-West Provinces, once roughly estimated at thirty-two millions, has now been reduced by a more accurate census to about twenty-three millions; and the amount of taxation, therefore, falls at the rate of a little more than two rupees on each individual, or about four shillings and threepence a year; in England it exceeds forty shillings. From the preceding abstract it would appear, that while the revenue of these provinces amounts to five millions, the expense of collecting it, and of administering civil and criminal justice, does not reach much more than one-fourth of the sum, leaving about three crores and sixty lacs of rupees for military expenses and home charges. Some little time since, we extracted from the *Calcutta Gazette* the official statements of receipts and disbursements for the preceding twelve months in the lower provinces; and we are now enabled to complete the general returns of receipts and disbursements in the Gangetic Valley, the most productive of all our Indian possessions.

Revenue of the North-West Provinces	4,95,51,876
Ditto the Lower Provinces	9,43,36,982
Rs.	14,38,88,858
Expenditure in the North-West Provinces ...	1,26,56,659
Ditto in the Lower Provinces	3,77,86,286
Rs.	5,04,42,945

It appears, therefore, that independently of the military establishments and the home charges, the cost of governing these valuable provinces does not amount to much more than one-third of the revenue they yield.—*Friend of India.*

THE CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY.

Some months back we stated that the members of the civil service at Bombay had determined to present a memorial to the Court of Directors, requesting that the pension of 500*l.* a year which is granted to civil servants at the end of twenty-five years' service might be relieved from the condition that they should have paid up the sum of Rs. 50,000, for the purchase of the annuity of 500*l.* The Bombay civilians have been anxious to obtain the co-operation of their brethren in Bengal, and thus to bring the proposal before the Honourable Court under the most favourable circumstances. Perhaps it may not be altogether superfluous to explain to some of our readers that the annuity of 1,000*l.* a year, which the members of the civil service enjoy, is granted at the end of twenty-five years, and that one-half of it is considered in the light of a pension granted by the state, and the other moiety as an annuity purchased by their own contributions. But they cannot obtain the pension till they have paid for the full annuity. This payment is effected by a deduction of four per cent. from their monthly salaries. When this arrangement was originally made, the allowances of the service were large enough to secure the completion of this payment, by the monthly retrenchment, at the end of the period fixed; but their emoluments have since been so materially reduced, that the great majority of the service now find that at the end of twenty-five years, the aggregate of their annual contributions has not amounted to much more than half the requisite sum, and, whatever be the state of their health, or the condition of their families, they are obliged to remain an additional year or two in India, and sometimes even a longer period, to complete the payment. The object of the movement at Bombay is to enable the civilian to retire at the end of a quarter of a century, if it suits his convenience, with the state pension, and whatever annuity his payments may have entitled him to. A proposition of the same nature, which had been sent in by fifteen subscribers, was duly brought before the Annual General Meeting held on the 1st of January last. Thirteen resident members were present, and as only five voted in favour of the proposition, it was lost. We naturally conclude that eight of the members present must have given their votes against it; and we must confess our utter inability to understand upon what ground their repugnance to this advantageous and reasonable modification of the rules was based. If the proposition had been carried, and the Court of Directors had granted their assent to it, no member of the civil service would have been compelled to retire on a smaller annuity than 1,000*l.* a year. Those who determined to remain in the service until the full amount was secured by the complete payment of the sum of Rs. 50,000, would have been as much at liberty to do so after the modification, as they are at present. Why they should have stood in the way of allowing any of their brethren to retire upon a lower annuity, we are utterly unable to comprehend. The only effect of thus allowing men, who from any family, or personal considerations, might be desirous of retiring upon an inferior annuity, to accomplish this object, would be to quicken promotion, which it must be the wish of the whole body of the service to secure. We very much regret this determination of the meeting, inasmuch as it cannot fail to weaken the hands of the Bombay branch of the service, and to disincline the Court of Directors to their memorial. We trust the question will not be allowed to drop, but that such a demonstration of the general wishes of the service on this subject will be exhibited, as to overrule the repugnance of the small number of dissidents at the presidency, and we cannot but think that an impartial re-examination of the proposal will satisfy even them that it is calculated to promote the interests of the whole body of the service, without interfering in the smallest degree with those of any particular individual.—*Friend of India.*

THE SIKKIM COUNTRY.

The Sikkim country is a strip of territory which we conquered from Nepal in 1816, and bestowed on the Sikkim Rajah. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Thibet, on the south-east by Bootan, on the west by Nepal, and on the south by our own territories. From Thibet it is separated by the highest Himalaya, in which stands the glorious Kanchin-jinga, the highest point on the globe, 28,000 feet above the level of the sea. The whole of the country, with the exception of a strip of plain about 300 square miles on its southern boundary, is composed of successive ranges of mountains, clothed for the most part with forests from top to bottom, intersected by rapid torrents, and abounding in rocky fastnesses and defiles. In such a country, the inhabitants must be few in number, and widely scattered. They consist of Lepchas, Bhootiahs, Limbos, Mechis, and Moormis. The two latter inhabit the Teraee; the Limbos the north-west, the Bhootiahs the north-east, and the Lepchas the centre. The entire area of the country is supposed not to exceed 3,000 square miles, which is a little more than half the surface of Yorkshire; and if we allow six inhabitants for a square mile, we shall have from 18,000 to 20,000, which is considered by all as very much above the mark. The trade of the country, as might be expected, is small. The chief articles of trade are munjeet, raw cotton, coarse blankets, bees' wax, musk, chouries, and cheretta, in exchange for which they import broad cloth, salt, earthenware, spices, thread, oil, tobacco, and beads. Our trade both with Sikkim and Bootan, especially in broad cloths, is increasing, and is likely still farther to increase, as greater facilities of access to the country are created. The Rajah's resources are very trifling. We give him a quit rent of Rs. 6,000 annually for Darjeling, and he derives a considerable revenue from the strip of land in the Teraee, on the borders of Purneah, which we bestowed on him. The army is a small undisciplined rabble. —*Friend of India.*

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DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM, INDIAN REVENUE.

The *Bombay Times* informs us that the price fixed for passes of Malwa opium, by the Government notification of the 23rd November, 1848, viz., Rs. 400 the chest, has been directed by a notification in the *Government Gazette*, to continue in force till 31st May, 1851. We subjoin to this article a memorandum, which will prove interesting to some of our readers, of the number of chests exported from Malwa for the last ten years, of the amount realized from the pass duty, and of the gradual increase which has been made of it. It was originally fixed at Rs. 125 the chest, but it has been successively raised, upon the advice of the Resident, to Rs. 200, 300, and 400. This increase of duty has not, however, occasioned any diminution of the number of chests exported, which amounted to 16,953 in 1840-41, when the charge was Rs. 125 the chest, and to 16,509 in the last year, when it had been raised to Rs. 400. The annual augmentation of the public revenue from this source, by this judicious increase of the duty, may be estimated at 45 lakhs of rupees, or nearly half a million sterling.

MEMORANDUM.

Year.	Total number of chests in each season.	Amount pass duty. Rs.	Remarks.
1839-40	2,151	2,68,875	*
1840-41	16,593	21,19,125	At Rs 125. per chest.
1841-42	14,681	18,35,125	
1842-43	34,320	30,40,000	†
1843-44	13,563	27,12,600	‡Rs. 200 per chest.
1844-45	30,728	61,45,600	
1845-46	12,635	37,90,500	Rs. 300 per chest.
1846-47	18,602	55,80,600	
1847-48	15,485	61,94,000	Rs. 400 per chest.
1848-48	16,509	66,03,600	
Total expenses in 1847-48			Rs. 17,799 13·1.
Ditto in 1848-49			18,159 10·6.

The *Times* of the 22nd of November last says in reference to the finances of India, that "the produce of the new opium tax is now found to be altogether overrated." To what tax that journal alludes we cannot divine; but it is an incontrovertible fact that the clear net profit derived from opium last year amounted to three millions sterling, and exceeded the proceeds of every preceding year.

Neither are we able to understand on what data it is stated in the same paper that the "gross annual income of the three presidencies is between seventeen and eighteen millions sterling." We have not at hand the means of ascertaining the gross produce of the revenues at Madras and Bombay, but the *Bombay Times* gives us a statement of their net revenues from a Parliamentary document, which, when added to the known and acknowledged revenues of the other presidencies, establishes the fact that the estimate of the *Times* is nearly four millions under the truth.

Net revenue, Madras	Rs. 3,88,11,613
,, ,, Bombay.....	2,06,35,382
Gross revenue, Lower Provinces	9,43,36,982
,, ,, Upper Provinces.....	4,95,51,876
	Rs. 20,33,35,853

—*Friend of India.*

VERNACULAR QUALIFICATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Bombay Government has at length made a great forward movement in this important question. It appears to have become acutely sensible of the disadvantages of the present imperfect system, and the following order has been promulgated with the sanction of the Governor-General :—

"The right honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, with the permission of the honourable the Court of Directors, to cancel Sec. II. of the amended rules relating to the junior members of the Bombay civil service, published under date the 28th January, 1845, which requires that a junior civil servant shall pass in two of the native languages before he is considered eligible for employment in the public service. 2. In future, any junior civil servant who may pass in one language (Hindustani) will become eligible for employment as a supernumery assistant to a collector and magistrate, but he will not receive promotion until he shall have passed an examination in a second language, either Marathee, Guzerathee, or Canarese, which he will be expected to do within a period of 18 months after his arrival in the country."

If the authorities act fairly up to the spirit of this regulation, the civil service will receive an impulse such as it has not experienced for years. The young civilian, who on his arrival in India is partially acquainted with the the Hindustani language, is thus enabled to leave the excitements and allurements of the metropolis for the duties of his cutchery, as soon as he becomes master of this one language. In the subordinate position which he occupies at the outset of his career, his want of knowledge of the vernacula tongues will be of little comparative importance, while he is made distinctly aware that until he can pass an examination in the dialect of the district, he will receive no addition either to his pay or his rank. He is thus furnished with the strongest incentives to exertion, and at the same time placed in a sphere where his energies will have fair play for the acquisition of the requisite knowledge. In the daily routine of his cutcherry, and amid the actual business of his district, he will acquire, as it were by intuition, the language employed in our courts of law, while the examination of witnesses and persons brought up for trial will teach him the language of the people, and rescue him from what is popularly styled, "the book tongue." At the conclusion of his apprenticeship, he will return to the Presidency to pass an examination which has now been rendered peculiarly severe, by the presence of two native examiners. If he passes through this ordeal in safety, he may be fairly considered equal to his responsibilities, and the suitors who come before him will enjoy the inestimable benefit of a magistrate, who can speak their own tongue, and understand their rude, unconnected sentences.

Highly, however, as we may commend this "step in the right direction," we cannot but think that the period allowed for the acquisition of a second language, Mahrattee, Guzerathee, or Canarese, by far too limited for that familiar acquaintance with it which the civilian ought to possess. If six months be appropriated to the Hindustani; there will be only twelve months left for the vernacular tongue of the district, and this is not sufficient for an intimate colloquial knowledge of it. We shall, therefore, watch the results of the present movement with much interest. Meanwhile, we trust the Bengal Government will also be induced to adopt the system of a second examination after the young civilian has been a sufficient time in the Mofussil, to acquire a thorough acquaintance with the language of the people. We require a distinct rule that promotion beyond a certain definite limit shall be made absolutely to depend upon the civilian's success in passing the ordeal of a second examination in Calcutta, before a committee of gentlemen, European and Native, at which he shall be obliged to exhibit a thorough knowledge of the spoken language, to translate some native document into English, and some English paper into the vernacular tongue. But we must go farther. So strong is the disposition of the ministerial officers of the court to use the Hindustani, that the most positive and the most stringent orders must be issued simultaneously with the new rule, that no amlah and no pleader shall be allowed to address the court in any other language than that of the district. The civilian would then be enabled at once to overcome that bashfulness to use a language with which he is imperfectly acquainted, which is in most cases the real cause of his ignorance, and be constrained manfully to face the smile which his awkward mistakes may create—and thus, within twenty years from the time when the vernacular language was restored to the courts in this country by law, we shall find it the exclusive medium of communication in the administration of justice, whereas more than half a century was required to complete this change of practice in England.—*Friend of India.*

REGIMENTAL MESSES.

Our contemporary of Delhi, in his issue of the 5th, has an article calling the attention of the Commander-in-Chief to the state of the messes in the different regiments of the Bengal army, and inviting him to take active measures for putting on a better general footing the interior economy of these institutions. That in the messes of many regiments belonging to the army of India great want of good management, if not of common prudence, exists; that owing to the negligence of the officers in some cases, or the inattention and irregularity of mess committees in others, the affairs of many of these institutions present masses of confusion, and unsecured liabilities, which till inspected could hardly be conceived,—no one conversant in the slightest degree with the subject will deny. But we think that our contemporary above, and with him others of the press, have fallen into an idea but too prevalent, that the fault in general rests with the older and more experienced officers, who, by rendering the institution too expensive for the limited means of the juniors of the regiments, throw them into arrears, and through them the mess itself, thus creating for these young officers debts and difficulties in the very outset of their career, which a wiser course on the part of the seniors, by leading and pointing out to their subordinates the more economical, and, at the same time, equally desirable road, would have caused them to avoid. We have given to the subject a portion of our best attention, we have called to our aid the experience of one who for many years has been either the president or a member of a mess committee, and are convinced that the confusions and entanglements into which the affairs of a mess are but

* Owing to war in China, the trade was stagnant.

† In consequence of increased duty from 1st October.

‡ Notice of the increased rate of duty having been given—every seer that could be brought before the date fixed, 1st October, was bought.

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too often permitted to fall, arise generally, if not solely, from the acts of omission or commission of the younger portions of the regiments themselves, aided, no doubt, by that fatal apathy pervading too generally Indian military institutions, preventing officers looking themselves into the affairs, or conducting in the slightest degree the management of concerns in which nevertheless their own interests may be so seriously bound up. What is every man's business is nobody's; thus, whilst Capt. Smith thinks it *must* be all right, because Lieut. Brown, who is on the committee, *says* it is, Lieut. Brown deems it so, because Lieut. Green was told by Ensign White that the mess Baboo thought the concern in a flourishing condition. Few take the least trouble to inquire regarding the state of the mess; fewer interest themselves sufficiently to superintend the concern, or assist in the real management of it. The institution is formed, a meeting assembles, and signs a few rules it hardly takes the trouble to hear read; that good fellow so-and-so kindly consents to take the management, and be he incompetent, or be he worse, few care to inquire, so as the trouble and bother (as it is expressively called) is off their hands. Or say it is otherwise, say that the corps possesses an advantage, now not often met with, of having two or three older and more experienced officers able and willing to manage this and other regimental institutions, still they are always a minority, and are liable at any time to see, and *do* see, their best intentions frustrated, their most able rules set aside, very often, merely to meet the extravagant and ill-considered ideas of young and thoughtless men, who understand not the wisdom of the rules proposed for their guidance, or understanding, care not to act up to them. Every officer ought in his turn to take his share in the management of his mess, make himself acquainted with its details, and interest himself in its general prosperity. It is incumbent upon the seniors not only to look after the regimental institutions themselves, but to see that their juniors do so also. The plea of total incapacity is ridiculous; a man incapable of doing his duty as a member of a mess committee is incapable of performing any duty at all; but more than all, it is incumbent on the commanding officers, by actual examination and audit, to convince themselves that the affairs of the messes in the regiments committed to their charge are in a sound and prosperous condition; none need be otherwise, and yet how comparatively few are so. Their *great* bane, by far their greatest, is the permitting any officer under any pretence whatever to fall into arrears. Once allowed in a corps, the disease spreads, and if not speedily eradicated, must be fatal to the prosperity of the mess, and entail difficulty and distress on its members. We have, with the assistance we before alluded to, drawn up a set of rules for the guidance of a mess, and we feel assured that if these rules, founded as they are, on those now in use in some of the most flourishing messes in the Bengal army, are accepted by any regiment, and acted up to, and on, in spirit and in truth, at the end of every three or four years, that mess shall, if not already in more than average embarrassment, be free entirely of debt, and shall have laid the foundation of a fund which will speedily amount to thousands of rupees, to invest in plate, or Company's paper, as it may appear to it most advisable. The *Delhi Gazette* proposes two rupees as the utmost allowable limit of the mess subscription, but we deem this much too little. It must be borne in mind that the subscription is the only aid afforded by the married officer, and by the staff absentee, if a member (as we soon trust to see all staff officers obliged to be), to the mess of his regiment. That for this he can at all times command a comfortable dinner at a handsomely covered table, and that he has a part-proprietorship of all the mess property for this trifling sum. Surely, then, it will not be considered as too much;—and it will, or ought to obviate the necessity of any additional call on the purses of the members, when a renewal of mess furniture or plate should render an extraordinary expenditure necessary. If, as has long been whispered in military circles, Sir Charles Napier meditates making subscription to messes compulsory on all officers, either with their corps or absent on staff employ, the fund ought ever to be in a flourishing condition, receiving as it would then do, taking the subscription at Rs. 5, an aggregate of Rs. 240 monthly, including the Government allowance; and if this does take place, if the Commander-in-Chief issues his fiat, we trust that there will not remain an embarrassed mess in the Bengal army.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF A REGIMENTAL MESS.

1. The mess shall be governed by a committee composed of three officers, elected every six months at a general meeting.

2. The officers on whom the election shall fall *must* serve on the committee, under penalty of Rs. 50 to the mess fund, but no officer can be compelled to serve for two consecutive periods.

3. The committee being elected, shall proceed to allot amongst themselves their several duties, the senior being president, with charge of the treasury and accounts, one member superintending the wine and liquor department, the other the house and khansamah's establishment.

4. The committee shall meet once a week, or oftener if necessary, to tally accounts, inspect letters, &c.

5. The mess committee shall keep four books, one containing a list of mess furniture, plate, properties, and fixtures, with their respective values. One a "purchase book," in which, under distinct headings, the amount of articles ordered or received from any agent or merchant shall be entered, and opposite, the amounts paid from time to time to such merchant or agent. One a ledger, which shall be made up monthly, and exhibit a fair easily-understood statement of the mess accounts (this always to be open to the inspection of the members), one a day-book in the hands of the house member.

6. In addition to the above, the wine member must keep an abdar's check, and wine book.

7. A bye-law book, containing the rules for the interior economy of the mess-house, regulating the hours for tiffin and dinner, and containing the prices of the different mess stores, shall always be kept in the abdar's room.

8. The whole of the interior economy of the mess shall be under the guidance and authority of the mess committee, with whom no interference shall on any account be permitted.

9. The entrance fee to the mess shall be Rs. 100, payable by instalments of Rs. 10 a month.

10. The further sum of Rs. 30 to be paid on promotion to lieutenant, and Rs. 50 on promotion to captain.

11. All officers, on first joining the corps, shall be considered mess guests for a period of one week, after which they shall be requested to decide whether they will become members.

12. Officers doing duty with, or in any capacity temporarily attached to the corps, shall be considered honorary members, without ballot.

13. Any officer not attached to the regiment, wishing to become an honorary member, must be regularly proposed and seconded; a ballot will then be taken,—two black balls to exclude.

14. The monthly subscription shall be Rs. 5, payable by all.

15. Honorary members shall pay one rupee for each dinner, and eight annas for tiffin, if not living regularly at mess, in which case they shall pay their share as regular members.

16. Married officers belonging to the regiment, who, previous to their marriage were members of the mess, shall have all the privileges of honorary members, retaining their rights as members.

17. Honorary members, not officers of the regiment, have no votes at mess meetings.

18. The monthly bills shall be made out on the last day of every month, and a copy of his own sent to each officer for his satisfaction; a memorandum shall be forwarded by the mess president to the paymaster, requesting him to deduct so much from each abstract, and forward it to him in a separate draft.

19. Any officer falling into arrears to the mess to lose all privileges of membership; and, in the event of an officer's bill remaining unpaid two consecutive months, the mess committee are bound to call a general meeting of the officers, and state the same before them, which meeting shall have the power of expelling such officer, or acting in any other manner they may deem best.

20. Any officer expelled the mess can only be re-elected after a period of six months, by a ballot—three black balls to exclude. On re-election, he shall pay the donation of his rank.

21. An officer leaving the mess, or refusing to join it on being posted, shall, in addition to the donation of his rank, pay a penal sum; if a lieut., of Rs. 30; if a captain, of Rs. 50.

22. Any officer having cause of complaint against a mess servant shall state the same, in writing, to the house member, who shall investigate the offence, and punish the offender. If the complainant is still dissatisfied, he can appeal to a general meeting; but no officer must strike a mess servant under a penalty of a fine of Rs. 16 to the mess fund.

23. The whole of the officers' subscriptions and donations shall be accumulated as "mess funds," with also such portion of the Government donation as may be decided upon by the mess committee. This fund shall be kept to meet the expenses of plate, &c., its accounts to be separate, and the sum to be deposited in one of the banks, and no expenditure from it shall be permitted, except by the votes of a general meeting.

24. At the end of every six months, on the retirement of the committee, they shall lay before the general meeting a balance-sheet, exhibiting the debts due by or to the mess, balance of cash, and every particular interesting to the members at large.

25. The duties of a mess committee are gratuitous and great, and members are expected to throw no obstacles in the way of their fulfilling them.

26. These rules being passed at a meeting, and having gained the approval of the commanding officer, every member is to sign them, binding himself to observe them in letter and in spirit.—*Englishman, Jan.* 25.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL from London, of Nov. 24, 1849, reached Calcutta on the 10th, and the Mail of Dec. 7, on the 22nd of Jan. last.

SEALKOTE.—It is said Sir Charles Napier desires 10,000 men to be cantoned at Sealkote, which station is to replace that of Wuzeerabad.

MAHARAJA DHULEEP SINGH is in progress to his destination at Futteyghur.

BRIGADIER YOUNG is nominated to command the Sikkin "field force," which will consist of some companies of H.M.'s 80th, and the 14th and 26th regts. N.I., with the requisite detail of artillery.

MR. ANDERSON, one of the midshipmen of the *Bucephalus*, fell overboard while that vessel was dropping down the river. All efforts to save him were unavailing, and we regret to say he was drowned.

THE "ALFRED" AND TUDOR" have been taken up by Government to convey 160 invalids of the royal army to England, besides about thirty or forty men and women in health. Three or four officers will proceed in charge. The *Prince of Wales* takes the Company's invalids, sixty in number, and about twenty-five men, women, and children, in good health. According to usage, only one officer will accompany these.

THE "advertising" literature of the day is noticed by the *Star*. An Australian horse was put up to auction, and described as "perfectly quiet to ride and drive, and has carried a lady; branded 'E. C.' near shoulder." This animal must have come from Norfolk Island, where branded *ladies* may be supposed resident. The same firm sold a "large substantial cage, with nine canaries and six other birds which sings well."

HORSE DAKH FROM CALCUTTA TO MEERUT.—A private company is now being formed for the conveyance of goods and passengers and horse carriage dakhs from Calcutta to Meerut. When the government arrangements come into effect for the horse dakh from Benares to Lahore, a person will be enabled to reach the latter station in about nine days from Calcutta.

MR. GEORGE INGLIS.—The *Englishman* thus notices the death of Mr. George Inglis, of Chattuck, in the district of Sylhet. "The deceased was probably the oldest European inhabitant of Bengal. He was well known to all who had visited that part of the country, and there are few who have been in the neighbourhood without partaking of his hospitality. Mr. Inglis was highly respected, not only by his own countrymen, but by all the natives of the district, both those of the plains and the hills, the latter of whom have long looked up to him as a friend and protector. Mr. Inglis was in his seventy-seventh year, having passed nearly sixty at Chattuck, and having been for that long period constantly engaged in commercial pursuits, in which he has always enjoyed a high reputation for integrity and honour."

CAWNPORE.—A correspondent from Cawnpore writes, under date 9th January, as follows:—

"This morning the 39th regiment Native Infantry marched into Cawnpore from Dinapore, *en route* to Lahore. The men appeared healthy, and as there were but few dhoolees, there could not be many sick.

"The notorious Ram Sing from Lahore, escorted by a company of the 30th Native Infantry, also marched, or rather rode, into Cawnpore this morning. The weather has become beautifully mild, and the crops are in a most flourishing state from the late rains. We are now getting 52¼ seers of grain for the rupee." —*Agra Messenger, Jan.* 12.

MEEAN MEER.—The new cantonment at Meean Meer has been marked out; and we are indebted to a friend for a plan thereof. It faces Lahore. The right commences about 500 yards on the Ferozepore side of the Temple of Meean Meer; and the left rests on the Ferozepore side, and will be distant from Anarkullee about 5 miles. The barracks and all will be ready, it is supposed, by September next, and the barracks, containing wash-houses, reading-rooms, workshops, &c. Two regiments N.I. to be in the front line, next to the European Infantry, and two in the rear line next to the dragoons. The Staff lines come next to the native infantry; and in the rear of these will be the Sudder Bazaar. The irregular cavalry will be in the rear of the artillery. The cantonments will be 2½ miles long by one mile deep.—*Mofussilite, Jan.* 8.

PUTHANKOTE.—We understand there is a rumour to the effect that a large cantonment is about being formed at Puthankote to command Goolab Sing's frontier. We give it as we have heard it, but the necessity of some such arrangement gives it an appearance of probability, and we hope to find the rumour confirmed.—*Delhi Gazette.*

GOOROO MAHARAJ.—A letter from Jullunder of the 29th Dec. mentions the capture, by Mr. Vansittart, of the civil service, of the celebrated Gooroo Maharaj, who was reported to have been drowned in the Jhelum during the last campaign.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—The *Meeanee*, just arrived at Calcutta from Port Adelaide, reports a fearful accident which happened on board the *Mahomed Shaw* on her way to Port Melbourne with emigrants. While all hands were aloft, reefing topsails, the ship was struck by a squall, which carried away all three masts, and precipitated twenty-five men into the sea. Seventeen of these were rescued, but the remaining eight perished. If the vessel had not had emigrants on board, it is difficult to see how so many could have been saved.—*Hurkaru.*

THE FIRST AND SECOND MATES of the brig *Gallant* have been found guilty before an admiralty court assembled at Hong-Kong, of stealing upwards of five thousand rupees from some treasure freight on board the vessel. The former was sentenced to seven years' transportation, the latter to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.—*Hurkaru.*

THE REPORT that Dr. Berwick, of Benares Bank notoriety, was to be tried by a court-martial has been contradicted.

THE Babookolly indigo concern, in Jessore, the property of the late T. Brae, Esq., was sold, Jan. 18, by Mackenzie Lyall and Co., at public auction, in lots: Lot 1. Babookolly, to Messrs. Wm. Macnair and J. A. Macdonald, Rs. 1,20,000. Lot 2. Barragantie, to Mr. J. A. Macdonald, for Rs. 8,000. Lot 3. (Half-share) to Messrs. Macnair and J. A. Macdonald, for Rs. 55,500. These are, we presume, good prices, as times go.

THE KOH-I-NOOR.—If it be really true, and we have heard it upon excellent authority, that her Majesty has declined receiving the Koh-i-Noor as a prize, the question very naturally presents itself—what is to be done with it? It is too large to be set for a finger-ring, or an aigrette, or for cutting glass; too valuable for any philanthropic potentate to set in a snuff-box and present to some celebrated George-Thompson-like character; too unwieldy for general purposes; so useless, in fact, that no one knows what to do with it. A glorious opportunity therefore now offers to the people of England to raise a special subscription, open to all who inhabit those dominions "upon which the sun never sets," to purchase the gem for presentation to her Britannic Majesty, as a token of their loyalty and affection as well as their estimation of the services of the army in India. It would be prized more highly on account of the high honour done in its presentation—on account of the blood that was spilt in gaining it—on account of its intrinsic worth—and on account of the possession of it being marked as an emblem of the death-blow to despotism in a country, unconquered until its brightest treasure fell into our hands. The Koh-i-Noor is a prize upon which all Englishmen ought to look with feelings of pride and gratification; it should never be permitted to leave England; in short, the throne of England is the fittest place for such a gem. No difficulty was experienced in getting up an immense sum as a testimonial to Mr. Cobden, why then should there not be an equal facility for getting up one for a Queen, whose mode of ruling millions has kept peace in her realms, while almost every other nation throughout the world has been shaken to its base? —*Delhi Gaz., Jan.* 22.

THE EX-RANEE.—The *Delhi Gazette* has learned that Major Stewart, agent to the Governor of the North-western Provinces, accompanied by a sufficient civil force, proceeded to the residence of the Ex-Ranee of Nepaul at Benares, for the purpose of taking possession of all the treasure she had therein, and which she was squandering in a most disreputable and thoughtless manner. The Major effected his object, though not without some trouble, and a show of resistance on the part of the lady, who however soon saw it was useless, and allowed the property, amounting to about seven lakhs of rupees, to be taken away and safely lodged in the treasury at Benares.

DRS. CAMPBELL AND HOOKER.—A letter from Titalya gives the following account of the escape of Drs. Campbell and Hooker: "Fifty of the Bhaugulpore Rangers were sent to escort Drs. Campbell and Hooker into Darjeeling from the Rungeet; on their arrival at the Rungeet, the Rangers crossed the river and encamped close by the dwelling of the Sikkim Rajah's Dewan, where they had heard the two gentlemen were detained, and as this functionary was still disinclined to release our superintendent, they spread a report among the Lepchas and Booteahs about them, that they were followed by 500 European soldiers, who would, on their arrival, massacre every Lepcha and Booteah they met, and cut the Dewan into pieces, if they found that the Burra Saheb of Darjeeling was not released, and told them (the Lepchas) to advise their Dewan to release both Sahebs immediately, if he at all valued his life. The Dewan on hearing this report was so frightened that he instantly set the Sahebs free, with whom the wily Rangers retraced their steps to Darjeeling."

OPIUM.—At the opium sale held Jan. 21, Behar averaged Rs. 1018 12 3, and Benares Rs. 1017 5 11 per chest.

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THE 14TH NATIVE INFANTRY have arrived at Titalya, and the 16th grenadiers were at Dinapore on the 28th Dec., on their way to the "bright spot." It is reported that the Darjeeling corps of sappers and miners are shortly to be employed in cutting a road into Sikkim for the troops.

AMENABILITY OF MILITARY OFFICERS TO THE CIVIL COURTS.—A very quietly-worded order by the Commander-in-Chief settles some doubts which had arisen as to the amenability of military officers to the civil courts at Simla. It is decreed that all officers are to submit to the judgment of those courts, and that if dissatisfied with the decisions, they may appeal to the superior courts on the ground of want of jurisdiction. His Excellency, however, is not the man to encourage his officers in the meanness of evading payment of their debts under cover of legal quibbles; he "warns all concerned that the indulgence of leave to visit the hills on private affairs will be withheld from any officer, who, forgetful of what is due to the honourable profession to which he belongs, subjects himself to have his conduct brought to the notice of superior authority for failing to pay a just debt."—*Bengal Hurk., Jan.* 11.

THE BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.—The Quarterly General Meeting of the subscribers of the above Institution took place at the Town Hall, in the afternoon of Jan. 15. But on the report of the committee of management being read by the officiating secretary, and a motion for its reception being brought forward by Dr. Martin, and seconded by Dr. Esdaile, it was determined by a majority, on an amendment moved by Dr. Mouat, which was seconded by Dr. McLelland,—that the report, being imperfect, and containing serious omissions, should be referred back to the committee of management for the purpose of being amended; and that the meeting should be adjourned until the amended report has been submitted to the subscribers at the presidency, and another meeting called for its consideration.

A CONTRAST.—The *Poornochandroday* has a very sensible article on the difference betweed Hindu and European characters, as displayed in their respective conduct relating to the recent Draft Acts. The part which proposes to make British-born subjects amenable to the Company's mofussil courts in criminal cases, has, ever since the day of its promulgation, been made the subject of unmerciful criticism and severe censure. Europeans throughout the length and breadth of the country have simultaneously and with one voice entered a strong protest against the measure; and if they do not succeed in preventing the act being law, they are, at all events, determined to make a struggle which will stagger our legislators in proposing future innovations as far as they are concerned. Whereas the Hindus suffer their black act, which attempts a more serious encroachment upon their rights and privileges, to pass into a law almost without a word. Old Bengal snores away the time with his characteristic indifference and revolting apathy, and wordy Young Bengal talks and talks, but to no purpose. They have, it is true, managed to get up a memorial, but there is nothing like that unanimity, perseverance, and earnestness which the importance of the matter imperatively calls for.

22ND FOOT.—We hear that half of the 22nd foot will, most probably, go to Dugshæ, and half to Subathoo. The barracks at Dugshæ are first rate, but there is no accommodatian for the officers save a mess-house, and one occupied by the officer in charge of the station. Sir Charles Napier will, it is said, spend the next cold weather at Subathoo, as the rainy season at Simla is considered disagreeable.—*Delhi Gazette.*

HOW TO BECOME A HOUSE-OWNER.—The collector of assessment and his subordinates are, says a contributor of the *Prabhakar*, determined to starve the lawyers, and save the judges a good deal of litigation, by introducing a novel and a very summary process of transferring houses and landed properties Expensive and intricate cases are decided in the twinkling of an eye; and extensive and valuable estates are made over to new owners by a simple stroke of the pen! If any body has a wish to pass for the owner of any big house in the city of palaces, all that he has to do is to apply to the taxing authorities for the transfer of the same to his name; and by the next quarterly bill the house is his own!

A NAPIERISM.—The general orders published below contain a Napierism unexpected, after the disapproval of proceedings so frequent lately. The Commander-in-Chief says, "I consider that this court has been improperly conducted by the Deputy Judge-Advocate General, and I shall report him to the Governor-General." Gentlemen conscious of their own deficiencies will do well to put themselves to school at once, no matter what their age or rank may be. They have got over them a watchful censor, who means to keep every one to his duty.—*Englishman, Jan.* 22.

SIR THOMAS TURTON came before the Insolvent Court for his discharge on JAN. 5. He was opposed by the Advocate General on behalf of Government, and the hearing was adjourned to next court day.

MESSRS. G. M. B. BERFORD, and W. H. Broadhurst, of the civil service, have been admitted to furloughs of the present season.

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL, QUEEN'S TROOPS.—We hear from good authority, that Col. Gough is to exchange with Capt. Napier, of H.M.'s 25th; this will enable Col. Gough to resume his appointment of quarter-master general to the Queen's troops on the expiry of his leave. The 3rd dragoons, in which he is a captain, in all likelihood will be relieved before that period.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 16.

DUM-DUM.—A detachment of artillery recruits, under command of Capt. J. H. Smyth, of artillery, will leave Dum-Dum for the Upper Provinces on Monday next. The following officers are doing duty with the detachment: Lieut. Ingilby, acting adjutant; Lieuts. Boyle, Evans, and Cary, of artillery; Asst.-surg. C. Forbes is in medical charge.—*Indian Times, Jan.* 25.

BANDA, *5th Jan.* 1850.—Yesterday our station was treated with one of the most severe hail storms I believe almost ever experienced; it commenced about a quarter before 11 A.M., and pelted without cessation for about a quarter of an hour; the ground round about the house was covered with ice, and looked like frozen snow, about 1½ or 2 inches thick, the hailstones being as large as pigeons' eggs, and some of them even larger. The natives stared with astonishment, and the "oldest inhabitant" declared he had never gazed upon the like before: the damage to the opium crops must be considerable. The weather had been very mirky and cloudy for some time; it is now fine and clear again, although the early part of the morning was very foggy.

GWALIOR, *11th January.*—We have been very gay here of late. The Governor-General's agent, Mr. Bushby, and certain "ladies fair," having paid us a visit. During their stay perpetual saluting and firing of guns prevented other sounds being heard. Now that they have left, sighs and groans are more than audible. Our church has been finished for some time, but is not yet open for public worship. It was found, after all had been completed, that the Bishop of Calcutta's licence to open the church could not be procured without a fee. Do you believe it? Yes, Rs. 64, —six guineas! is the sum demanded. This I am told goes to his lordship's registrar.—Well, our local bishop (Foy) remits the coin, and is told in reply that at present the bishop, being absent from Calcutta, the licence cannot be granted. Here, then, is the Gwalior community, who have at great expense and trouble (with the assistance of the charitable) been able to provide themselves with a place of worship—but are not allowed to put it to that, nor till they have paid a fee, the church fund being at the same time deeply in debt—and when the money has been made available, then "the bishop is absent from Calcutta," &c. &c. These, I believe, are the facts, and they speak for themselves. Had many of the subscribers known that a portion of the funds were to be paid to Mr. Abbott for a licence, I suspect the Gwalior church would never have been built. It was our intention to have opened the church on the first sunday of 1850, whilst Mr. Bushby and his suite were here; when it will be opened is another thing.—*Agra Messenger, Jan.* 19.

PESHAWUR.—Letters dated Dec. 12th inform us that Col. Lawrence, with the force under Brig. Bradshaw, left Peshawur on Monday, Dec. 3rd, to punish the inhabitants of some villages who not only refused to pay revenue, but plundered and annoyed their more peaceable neighbours. After crossing the Cabul river at Nowsheera with some difficulty, there being no ford and but few boats, the force reached, on the 10th, "Katlung," a village at which Capt. Lumsden, with his guide corps, has been encamped, protecting the country for the last month. On the morning of the 11th the force advanced to perform the successful little affair at Suggoo. The enemy was, of course, despicable; but his position, with the natural difficulties to be overcome before it was possible to engage, was most formidable. The village of Suggoo is situated in a nook formed by the range of hills (3,000 feet) which rounds the valley of Juncoor on the north, and a spur (500 feet high) projecting therefrom at an angle of fifteen or twenty degrees; across this work was constructed a stone wall, behind which, and on the spur, the rebels took up their position, showing numerous flags, &c. &c. On the force approaching to within 1,200 yards, two guns opened fire on the men on the spur, while the 60th rifles and some companies of the 3rd Bombay N.I. moved to the front and ascended it at two points with great difficulty, the enemy throwing down stones, firing their matchlocks, &c. to annoy them; Coke's and Lumsden's Infantry went to the left, up

the main range, to obtain possession of the only retreat that appeared practicable. The main body, with the remaining four guns of Fordyce's troop of H.A., moved to attack the village in front, and after the artillery had fired a few rounds of capital shells over the advancing infantry, the 61st Queen's entered, overcoming, of course, all resistance. The rebels, about 2000 men, had more than 100 killed and many wounded, lost all their flags, and escaped only by climbing the most precipitous rocks. Their village was sacked, and subsequently burned. Our loss is Capt. Bingham, 60th Rifles, severely wounded; Lumsden's Corps, 4 killed, 7 wounded; 60th Rifles, 3 wounded; 61st, 4 wounded; 3rd. N.I. 3 wounded. The whole affair was managed excellently by Brigadier Bradshaw, and the troops deserve all sorts of credit for overcoming such natural difficulties. The 60th and Lumsden's men crawled up places which seemed quite impracticable. Capt. Lumsden conducted the advance, and showed himself the fine fellow he really is. Men may write nonsense about young Clive's "doing" history, and incipient heroes holding indefensible places by the strength of their own right arms; but it is not too much to say that Lumsden knows every village, and is respected and liked by every villager in the Eusofzye country of which he has charge. —*Mofussilite.*

DARJEELING.—A letter from Darjeeling, dated 18th January, 1850, says:—"Head Quarters and three companies of the 14th N.I. marched in here on Sunday, the 13th, under command of Lieut. col. Wake, band playing and colours flying, much to the amusement of the Bhooteahs in particular, and Paharees generally; three more companies marched in on the following day under command of Lieut. col. Innes. Brigadier General Young, his aide-de-camp, and assistant adjutant-general, arrived here by dâk, on the 16th, after dark, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the cutcherry the following morning soon after sunrise. On the 18th, the General issued his orders for a Sikhim field-force to hold itself in readiness to march immediately, and to be composed as follows:—Capt. Hawkes's company of H.M.'s 80th; *i. e.* 100 Europeans, three officers and doctor; 300 sepoys of the 14th N.I. five officers and doctor; 150 sappers and miners, one officer; 150 hill rangers, one officer;—Total 700. There is no mention of the artillery, two 3lb. mountain guns and mountain howitzer which are expected to be in here on Monday the 21st—and no mention in the order of the general and his staff, but unquestionably it is his intention at present to join the force, which will be immediately commanded by Lieut. Col. Innes, Col. Wake being on the sick list. The Sikhim Rajah has already commenced to alter his tone. He is already calling for mercy; what will he call for when the Sikhim field-force has crossed the Rungeet? If this force of 700 men be considered sufficient for the purpose, as it is by the most competent to judge, what could the *Friend of India* be dreaming about an advance of 5,000 men in three divisions, one up the Ballasun, another by Darjeeling, and a third up the Teesta? One of two things must happen with an advance of 700 men into Sikhim; either the Rajah will surrender, or escape—most probably the former, though there is nothing to prevent the latter; either will be an abdication, and I suppose suit the purpose of Government equally well. The Rajah is trembling in his shoes (*quære* boots), and well he may."—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 25.

TITALYAH.—Our letters from Titalyah are to the 22nd instant. They state that "the 16th N.I. grenadiers arrived at Titalyah on the 8th instant, and the 14th N.I. marched from this for Darjeeling on the same date. At Phaseedooah, a village of the Sikhim rajah's, lying six miles from Titalyah, and on the road to Darjeeling, the 14th found two guns, I believe six-pounders, which they seized; two companies of this regiment were left at Silligoree, and two at Pankabaree, in order to keep the road open. General Young and his A.D.C. Lieut. Maxwell, Capt. Lydiard, assist. adj. gen. and Capt. Tickell, assist. com. gen. have come from Dinapore, and have arrived at Darjeeling, to assume the management of their different departments. The artillery stationed at Titalyah at last marched for Punkabaree on the 15th instant, whence they will, perhaps, proceed to Darjeeling. The whole of the 14th regiment, the Europeans at Darjeeling and the sappers, are to march immediately into Sikhim, as the rajah has fled, but it is not known where to. It appears he had been ordered, within fourteen days from date of receiving the notice, to present himself at Darjeeling, to answer for his late conduct, but at the expiry of which period news was received (rather too late) of his escape, and the consequence is, that he will be searched for; two companies of the 16th have been ordered to Punkabaree, two to Silligoree, one to Dhabalee, about thirty-six miles west of Silligoree, and one to the east of Bakalee, to stop him up in his own hills, where even he has sufficient room to harass our troops for some time, if his own people do not betray him. About a fortnight ago Bakalee was plundered by Bhotan robbers. In consequence of the guard of fifty Bhaugulpore hill rangers, who had been stationed there to prevent these incursions, having been removed to Darjeeling, this guard has since been removed back to Bakalee, where all is quiet again."—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 26.

MILITARY.—The 59th N.I., under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Syers, was at Seoree on the 19th January. The 42nd N.I., under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Polwhele, was at Burkee on the 17th January. The corps was expected to reach Barrackpore about the 11th or 12th February. The detachment of infantry recruits, under the command of Major Showers, 72nd N.I., in progress to the upper provinces, was at Buxar on the 18th January. The 20th N.I., under Capt. Corfield, arrived at Noorpoor on the morning of the 8th January. The 29th N.I. marched out of Noorpoor on the morning of the 9th on its march to Peshawur, but was obliged to halt at Raja-ke-bagh, 4½ miles from Noorpoor, through stress of weather. The 3rd Gwalior Infantry, under command of Capt. A. Macpherson, of the 43rd N.I., *en route* to Augur in Malwa, from Gwalior, reached Sepree on the 12th January. The 5th N.I., two companies of the Khelat-i-Ghilzye regt. and a troop of cavalry, arrived at Allygurh on the 17th, with a large amount of treasure under their charge; they were detained three days by the rain.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

AMENABILITY OF MILITARY OFFICERS TO CIVIL COURTS, AT SIMLA.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Lahore, Dec. 22, 1849.—Doubts having arisen respecting the amenability of military officers to the civil courts at Simla, in actions of debt below the amount of Rs. 400, and much obstruction to justice and hardship to merchants and others having been caused by the refusal of military officers to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the said courts, and by the neglect of officers commanding regiments and stations to aid the civil power in carrying out the decrees of these courts, the Commander-in-Chief desires that all parties concerned shall bear in mind, that no one is at liberty to resist the jurisdiction of the civil courts at Simla, and that officers dissatisfied with the decisions of these courts may appeal to the superior courts on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

When officers against whom decrees are given in the civil courts at Simla return to their regiments or stations, the decrees will be executed through the ordinary civil authorities and by civil process; but it is the duty of the military authorities, and they are hereby most strictly enjoined, to see that no improper obstacles are thrown in the way of the civil officers, and to render assistance to them, whenever assistance becomes necessary. Any commanding officer who fails to act up to this injunction will be proceeded against for direct disobedience of orders and contempt of authority, and the Commander-in-Chief warns all concerned, that the indulgence of leave to visit the hills on private affairs will be withheld from any officer, who, forgetful of what is due to the honourable profession to which he belongs, subjects himself to have his conduct brought to the notice of superior authority for failing to pay a just debt.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, J. ret. to duty Jan. 9, attached to Bengal div.
ATHERTON, H. res. ch. of his off. Dec. 26.
BALFOUR, G. G. to be mag. of Monghyr fr. Dec. 13.
BALMAIN, W. to be asst. in the Delhi div. Jan. 2.
BRANDRETH, E. L. ret. to duty, Jan. 9; re-attached to N.W. provinces.
BRUCE, T. civ. and sess. jud. of Tipperah, made over ch. of the current duties of his off. to the princ. sudder ameen of the district, Jan. 11.
CHESTER, C. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Goruckpore, Dec. 24.
CLIFFORD, F. W. to be an asst. in the Agra div. Jan. 2.
COOPER, F. H. asst. to mag. and coll. of Sarun, vested with sp. powers, Jan. 7.
DAVIDSON, H. placed at disp. of Govt. of India, for emp. under board of administration at Lahore, Jan. 11.
DOVETON, H. dep. mag. at Mudehpoorah, in Bhaugulpore, res. ch. of office, Jan. 6.
DRUMMOND, Hon. E. to be mag. of Behar fr. Dec. 13.
EDMONSTONE, G. F. to be off. commis. and superint. cis-Sutlej states, Dec. 26.
EGERTON, R. E. admitted to the service, arrived Jan. 10.
ERSKINE, Hon. J. C. to off. as resident at Nipal, Dec. 27.
GARRETT, R. B. received ch. of off. of civ. and sess. jud. of E. Burdwan fr. H. C. Raikes, Jan. 4.
GARSTIN, C. civ. and ses. jud. of W. Burdwan, made over ch. of his off. to H. C. Hamilton, Jan. 5.
GILMORE, M. S. civ. and ses. jud. of Cattack, res. ch. of his off.

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GREY, W. un. sec. to Govt. of India, to off. as sec. in the home and for. dep. dur. abs. of Halliday, Jan. 7.
GUBBINS, F. B. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Benares, Jan. 7.
GUBBINS, M. R. to offic. as register of court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N. W. provinces, Jan 11.
HAMMOND, A. rec. ch. of off. of mag. of Beerbhoom, Jan. 11.
HAMPTON, R. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna dur. abs. of Woodcock, Jan. 12.
HARRISON, R. P. rec. ch. of off. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh, Jan. 5.
HARRISON, E. F. to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Dacca.
HATHORN, H. V. civ. and ses. jud. of Sarun, made over ch. of the current duties of his office to the princ. sudder ameen, Jan. 2.
HOGG, F. dep. mag. of Chanpaum, vested with powers of a mag. in that district, Jan. 9.
HUME, A. O. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Meerut, Jan. 10.
LINDSAY, C. B. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Budaon dur. deput. of Mr. Court, Jan. 7.
LONGMORE, W. J. assd. ch. of off. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, Dec. 24.
LUSHINGTON, H. ret. to duty Jan. 9; and re-attached to N. W. prov. Jan. 15.
MARTIN, G. L. retd. to duty Jan. 9, attached to Bengal div.
M'DONELL, W. F. admitted to the service, arrived Jan. 10.
M'INTOSH, H. B. to be a mem. of the ferry fund com. of Malda.
MELVILLE, A. L. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Sylhet, with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. Jan. 5.
MILLS, A. J. M. to offic. as spec. comm. at pres. dur. abs. of A. Dick, Jan. 23.
MOLONY, E. W. admitted to the service, arrived Jan. 10.
OGILVIE, A. coll. of Bheerbhoom, made over ch. of his off. to A. Hammond, Dec. 29.
PROBYN, W. G. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Mirzapore, to ex. powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that district, Jan. 12.
RAIKES, H. C. del. over ch. of off. of coll. of Bhagulpore to G. Loch, Dec. 27.
READE, F. E. coll. of Backergunge, made over ch. of his treasury and cur. duties of his off. to J. H. Reily, Jan. 15.
REID, H. M. ret. to duty Jan. 9, attached to Bengal div.
RICHARDSON, R. J. to be an asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Dacca, Jan. 9.
SHAWE, M. A. G. rec. ch. of collectorate of Sylhet fr. W. B. Buckle, Jan. 3.
ST. QUINTIN, W. ret. to duty, Dec. 30.
SWETENHAM, H. civ. and sess. judge of Dacca, res. ch. of duties fr. prin. sudder ameen, Jan. 15.
SWINTON, A. A. mag. of Rajeshye, res. ch. of his off. Jan. 12.
TERRANEAU, W. H. to be supt. of Calcutta salt chokeys.
THORNHILL, H. pl. at disp. of the Gov. Gen. for emp. in the Punjab, Dec. 26.
THORNTON, R. to offic. as acct. N. W. P. dur. abs. of Grant.
WILKINS, G. D. offic. coll. of Midnapore, rec. ch. of the treasury, Dec. 31.
WILKINS, G. D. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah: to continue to offic. as coll. of Midnapore, Jan. 7.
WILSON, T. vest. with pow. of dep. coll. in Allahabad, Mirzapore, Benares, and Ghazepore, Dec. 31.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BROWN, J. C. leave cancelled.
FORSYTH, T. D. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 28, to Calcutta.
GARSTIN, C. civ. and ses. jud. of W. Burdwan, 2 years to Cape, or N. S. Wales.
GERRARD, W. R. leave cancelled fr. Dec. 21.
GRANT, C. 1 mo.
HALKETT, H. C. 6 weeks.
KINLOCK, C. W. leave cancelled.
MACKILLOP, C. W. leave cancelled fr. Dec. 31.
RICHARDSON, R. J. 1 mo.
ST. QUINTIN, W. 1 mo. on m. c.
STRACHEY, J. 1 mo.
TAYLOR, T. leave cancelled fr. Jan. 3.
VANSITTART, H. leave cancelled.
WETHERED, T. A. 1 mo.
WOOD, B. 2 mo. in ext.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

BOSWELL, Rev. R. B. 3 mo. leave fr. Jan. 15.
BROOKE, Rev. R. P. 1 mo.
CHAPMAN, Rev. J. E. to be chaplain of Midnapore, Jan. 9.
FIRMINGER, Rev. T. A. C. 1 mo.
MADDOCK, Rev. E. R. to be chaplain of Penang, Jan. 5.
PANTING, Rev. R. to be chaplain of Dinapore, Jan. 9.
ROBINSON, Rev. J. to be chaplain of Benares, Jan. 10.
RUSPIN, Rev. W. O. 1 mo. to Maulmein.
SHEPHERD, Rev. R. H. leave of abs. for 1 mo.
TUSON, Rev. H. to be a surrogate for granting episcopal licenses of marriage.
WALLIS, Rev. A. to be chaplain of Chunar, Jan. 10.
WOOD, Rev. T. to offic. as 2nd chaplain of St. John's Church dur. abs. of Raspini, Jan. 14.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALPE, Capt. H. 41st N.I. ret. to du. Jan. 14.
ANDERSON, Ens. T. C. to do du. with 67th N.I. at Dinapore.
ATKINSON, Lieut. G. F. eng. app. exec. eng. Benares div. Jan. 2.
BACON, Lieut. C. B. G. to do du. 13th N.I. Dec. 24.
BAGSHAWE, Capt. S. R. 7th N.I. conf. in app. of cantonment jt. mag. of Ferozepore, Dec. 31.
BAKER, Capt. F. M. 65th N.I. ret. to du. Jan. 14.
BASELEY, 51st N.I. ret. to du. Jan. 14.
BATTINE, Ens. W. A. to do du. with 44th N.I. Barrackpore.
BAYLEY, Lieut. D. 7th L.C. ret. to du. Jan. 9.
BIRCH, Ens. W. T. 16th N.I. to act as interp. to detach. of recruits under com. of Brev. Maj. Stepney, proc. to the upper provinces; to be lieut. fr. Jan. 6, 1850, v. Walmsley, cashiered.
BOISRAGON, Lieut. H. F. M. adj. Kemaoon batt. to rec. ch. of guns, &c. in Fort Moira fr. Capt. Sutherland, Jan. 1.
BRIGGS, Lieut. J. P. took ch. of the treasury at Maulmein, Nov. 27, dur. abs. of Impey.
BROWN, Ens. G. A. 21st N.I. passed vernac. exam.
BROWN, Lieut. W. T. art. to offic. as det. staff, 20th N.I. v. Capt. E. Sissmore, 69th, on march. Jan. 1.
BROWNE, Capt. S. 66th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 14.
CHICHESTER, Cornet Hon. F. A. J. posted to 8th L.C. at Ferozepore; to rem. at Cawnpore on dep. of tr. 4th L.C. with which he was doing duty, Jan. 1.
CHRISTIAN, Ens. H. H. under orders to do duty with 51st, to do duty with 67th N.I. at Dinapore, Dec. 31.
CONOLLY, Riding-mr. C. to be lieut. on the vet. estab. fr. Jan. 11.
CORFIELD, Brev. maj. J. 1st N.I. to be maj. fr. Dec. 15, 1849, in suc. to Ross, prom. to rank, v. White, dec.
CROSSMAN, Capt. C. inv. est. to be post mr. at Barrackpore.
DANIELL, Cornet C. A. to do duty with 1st L.C. under orders for Cawnpore.
ELLIS, Ens. A. 31st N.I. to offic. as adj. dur. abs. H. W. Norman.
ERSKINE, Capt. E. T. 63rd N.I. tr. to inv. estab. Jan. 11.
FANSHAWE, Capt. R. W. H. to do duty with 1st Eur. reg. Dec. 24.
FITZMAURICE, Lieut. J. C. 17th N.I. to be cantonment mag. and to ch. of abkaree at Lahore.
FORSYTH, Lieut. A. 57th N.I. to offic. as adj. dur. abs. of Ramsay, Dec. 31.
FOSTER, Lieut. G. 16th N.I. returned to duty, Jan. 9.
FRASER, Lieut. J. 45th N.I. to offic. as interp. &c. v. C. R. Oakes, on furl. Dec. 31.
GLADSTONE, Lieut. C. A. 15th N.I. app. detach. st. of escort of Maharajah Dhulleep Sing, Dec. 24.
GODBY, Ens. 36th N.I. joined appt. as off. adj. 2nd Sikh loc. corps, Dec. 16.
GORDON, Ens. J. C. fr. 56th to 39th N.I. in progress to Lahore.
GRANT, Ens. H. A. 51st N.I. passed vernac. exam.
GULLY, Ens. F. J. 31st N.I. placed at disp. of dep. comm. to supt. construction of road fr. Peshawur to Attock.
HALL, Lieut. G. 4th irreg. cav. to be post mr. of Jhansi, Jan. 7.
HARRIS, Ens. J. T. posted to 2nd Eur. regt. under orders to proc. from Lahore to Agra.
HARRIS, Lieut. J. T. 17th N.I. to act as adj. to wing of corps proc. to Kangra.
HAWES, Ens. W. H. 63rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 2, in succ. to Erskine, inval.
HAYES, Capt. F. F. C. 62nd N.I. pl. temp. at disp. of Gov. of Bengal for civil emp.
HENDERSON, Lieut. W. engrs. passed col. exam. Jan. 4.
HIGGINS, Ens. E. G. 3rd N.I. app. postmr. at Jhelum, Jan. 18.
HILL, Cornet Sir J. bart. to do duty with 1st L.C. under orders for Cawnpore.
HODGSON, Ens. H. N. 9th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. Jan. 5, in succ. to Brev. capt. Murray, dec.
HOGGE, Maj. C. art. app. postmr. at Peshawur, Jan. 18.
HOGGAN, Ens. J. W. posted to 59th N.I. in progress, to Berhampore.
HUGHES, Maj. R. B. invalids, perm. to retire fr. service of the compy. on pens. of his rank, fr. date of sailing of the *Maidstone*, Jan. 8.
HUNT, Cornet, C. J. posted to 4th L.C. in progress to Wurzeerabad.
JONES, Capt. W. to be supernt. of embankments and water-courses in Rohilcund, with powers of a jt. mag. Jan. 3.
KEER, Ens. J. 60th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. dur. abs. of Birch.
KENNEDY, Lieut. E. S. to offic. as asst. adj. gen. Benares div. dur. abs. of Br. maj. Pond, Dec. 24.
LOCH, G. coll. of Bhagulpore, res. ch. of his off. fr. H. C. Raikes.
LOGAN, Lieut. T. B. 63rd N.I. returned to duty, Jan. 9.
LUDLOW, Maj. W. A. 12th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 19, 1849, v. Ross, prom.
MACLEOD, Lieut. D. J. 12th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 19, 1849, v. Ross, prom.
MADDOCK, Ens. T. H. posted to 55th N.I. under order to proc. to Hosheyarpore.
MAINWARING, Lieut. R. R. 7th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 12.
MEDLEY, 2nd Lieut. J. G. engs. placed at disp. of supt. eng, Punjab circle for emp. in dept. of public work, to proc. to Lahore.
MEE, Lieut. col. G. A. fr. 44th to 66th N.I.

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MERRICK, Ens. T. C. 3rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, in succ. to Wallace, ret.
METCALFE, Lieut. J. 3rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 1, in succ. to Wallace, ret.
MOIR, Lieut. G. Lahore. h. art. to make ov. ch. of art. div. adjts. off. Lahore, to Lieut. W. C. Russell, Jan. 3.
MOIR, Capt. J. D. W. C. J. 28th N.I. returned to duty, Jan. 7.
MORRIESON, Brev. capt. H. A. 63rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 2, in succ. to Erskine, inval.
MUNDY, Capt. F. M. 34th N.I. app. post mr. at Wuzeerabad.
NIGHTINGALE, Lieut. C. W. 18th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. under civ. eng. in the Punjab.
POWYS, Ens. J. 61st N.I. to offic. as adj. dur. abs. of Obbard Dec. 24.
PROBYN, Cornet D. M. to do duty with 1st L.C. under order for Cawnpore.
REID, Ens. C. A. 20th N.I. passed vernac. exam.
RICHARDS, Capt. C. J. 25th N.I. ret. to du. Jan. 14.
RICKARDS, Lt. E. J. to act as 2nd in com. of the Mhirwarrah local batt. dur. abs. of Walsh, Jan. 18.
RIPLEY, Ens. E. P. W. posted to 56th N.I. under orders to proc. to Umballah.
ROBINSON, Cornet J. J. posted to 5th L.C. under orders to proc. to Nakodah.
ROSS, Capt. A. H. to be post. mr. at Barrackpore Jan. 5.
ROSS, Lieut. col. R. to be col. fr. Nov. 19, 1849. v. Raper, dec.
ROWCROFT, Maj. F. to be lieut. col. in suc. to Ross prom. to rank fr. Dec. 15, 1849, v. White, dec.
ROWCROFT, Ens. G. C. to do du. with 67th N.I. at Dinapore.
SHAW, Ens. C. R. 37th N.I. passed vernac. exam.
SHEPHERD, Cornet J. S. posted to 7th L.C. in progress to Peshawur.
SIBBALD, Lieut. col. H. assd. command of escort of Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Dec. 24.
SIMONDS, Ens. R. S. 1st N.I. to be lieut. in succ. to Ross, prom. to rank fr. Dec. 15, 1849, v. White, dec.
SNOW, Lieut. T. R. 9th L.C. to be adj. v. Brev. capt. H. G. C. Plowden, Dec. 31.
SPENCE, Capt. J. K. dep. comm. of 1st class, rej. app. at Hoshungabad.
SPENCER, T. off. dep. asst. comm. of ord. to be lieut. on the vet. estab. fr. Jan. 11.
STEWART, Maj. W. M. to be a mem. of the loc. com. of pub. inst. at Benares, Dec. 29.
TAYLOR, 2nd Lieut. F. S. eng. placed at disp. of supt. eng. Punjab circle for emp. in dept. of public works, to proc. to Lahore.
TAYLOR, Lieut. col. T. M. to be brev. col. fr. Nov. 19, 1849.
THOMPSON, Lieut. col. W. J. C.B. to rank fr. Nov. 19, 1849, v. Ross, prom. on staff emp. posted to 50th N.I.
TURNER, Brev. capt. A. 1st N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 15, 1849, in succ. to Ross, prom.; to rank, v. White, dec.
UTTERSON, Lieut. E. V. 27th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 9.
VANRENEN, Ens. A. D. to do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares.
VANRENEN, Ens. A. D. posted to 71st N.I. in progress to Peshawur.
WALLACE, Capt. T. 3rd N.I. perm. to ret. on pension of rank, fr. Jan. 1.
WARDE, Lieut. C. 68th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to do duty with 68th N.I. Dec. 24.
WATSON, 2nd lieut. G. B. engs. passed vernac. exam.
WHITE, Lieut. J. S. D. 40th N.I. to be stat. st. Landour, v. Mackenzie, Jan. 1.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. W. H. 67th N.I. perm. to res. app. of interp. and qr. mr.
WILLOUGHBY, 2nd Lieut. D. G. art. passed vernac. exam.
WILSON, Lieut. col. R. W. C.B. fr. 65th to 41st N.I.
WINTLE, Lieut. A. art. to proc. to Titalyah, and relieve Lieut. Maxwell fr. com. of detach. of 1st comp. 3rd batt. proc. on field service.
WOOD, Lieut. col. H. J. C.B. art. returned to duty Jan. 8.
WYLD, Lieut. W. 4th lancers, ret. to duty Jan. 14.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

GASKOIN, C. A. Jan. 7. HUGHES, T.E. Jan. 8.

CAVALRY.

GRANT, Cornet A. C. Jan. 10. LYALL, W. T. Jan. 10.

INFANTRY.

BARBOR, G. D. Jan. 8. HAWES, A. B. Jan. 10.
BAX, G. J. Jan. 12. GORDON, W. Jan. 10.
BIRCH, F. W. Jan. 14. KEMP, F. C. Jan. 8.
DUNDAS, R. B. Jan. 11. RUXTON, A. U. F. Jan. 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AGNEW, Lieut. W. 29th N.I. 2 years to Cape, on m. c.
ALEXANDER, Brev. lt. col. W. 5th L.C. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
ARBUTHNOTT, Lieut. the Hon. C. A. D. 10th L.C. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
BAKER, Capt. W. 9th L.C. to March 31, to Mhow.
BECHER, Capt. S. H. 51st N.I. fr. Nov. 13, 1849, to —, Lucknow.
BIRCH, Capt. W. C. to Dec. 31.
BOSWORTH, Lieut. T. H. Beng. art. to Eur.
CHAMBERLAIN, Ens. C. F. F. adj. 5th regt. Punjab inf. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 23, to Kurrachee.
CHAMPNEYS, Capt. E. G. J. 33rd N.I. 2 yrs. to Cape and N. S. Wales, on m. c.
COX, Maj. G. 60th N.I. to May. 15, in ext.
COY, Ens. A. 16th gr. to April 10, Cawnpore.
DANSEY, Lieut. E. 2nd in com. 1st Punjab L.I. 3 mo. to Bombay, prep. to appl. for furl.
ELLIOT, Lieut. H. M. 1 mo. to Madras.
EVANS, Ens. E. 45th N.I. prep. to Eur. on m.c.
FRENCH, Lieut. H. le P. 35th L.I. prep. to Eur. on m. c.
GODDARD, Capt. T. 6 mo. fr. Jan. 31, to pres. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
GODFREY, Capt. J. 42rd L.I. 4 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Calcutta, prep. to appl. for leave to retire.
GORGES, Capt. J. A. H. 57th N.I. prep. to Eur. on m. c.
HALL, Capt. A. 5th L.C. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
HANNAY, Brev. maj. S. F. 40th N.I. Feb. 10 to March 20, to Gowhatty.
HANNYNGTON, Capt. J. C. to pres. to Jan. 31, prep. to proc. to sea, on m. c.
HUDSON, Capt. G. J. 67th N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c.
JERDAN, Ens. J. 43rd L.I. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 29, to Cawnpore, on m. c.
L'ESTRANGE, Lieut. F. 30th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
LLOYD, E. P. adj. Abhairwarrah batt. to Feb. 28 in ext.
MACKENZIE, Lieut. col. J. 9th L.C. furl. to Europe on m. c.
MACKESON, Lieut. col. E. C.B. 3 mo. to Bombay, prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.
MCNAIR, Brev. maj. R. 73rd N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
MILES, Lieut. C. W. 3rd N.I. furl. to Europe, on m.c.
NISBETT, Lieut. J. 69th N.I. fr. Jan. 13, to rem. at Agra, until arr. of reg.
NUTTALL, Lieut. J. M. 6th N.I. to June 11, prep. to Eur. on m.c.
OBBARD, Lieut. H. S. 61st N.I. leave canc.
PEMBERTON, Col. G. R. 62nd N.I. furl. to Europe.
PIERCY, Capt. H. J. 49th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Calcutta and Allahabad.
PLOWDEN, Brev. capt. H. G. C. 11th irr. cav. to Nov. 15, Simla, on m. c.
PORTER, Capt. T. F. 1 mo.
RADCLIFFE, Lieut. C. W. 7th L.C. leave canc. fr. Jan. 10.
REVELL, Capt. J. R. inv. estab. to March 11.
ROSS, Col. R. 38th N.I. furl. to Europe.
ROWLATT, Lieut. E. A. leave canc.
SEPPINGS, Lieut. E. J. 11th L.C. 1 mo. from Nov. 20, to Kursowlie.
SHORT, Lieut. W. D. A. R. eng. fr. Jan. 1 to Feb. 20, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
SKINNER, Capt. J. com. 14th irr. cav. 2 years, fr. Dec. 1.
SMITH, Capt. W. 19th N.I. to March 2, in ext.
STRACHEY, Capt. H. 66th N.I. to April 30, to rem. at Kemaoon.
WALLACE, Capt. T. 3rd N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Dec. 7, in ext. to enable him to join.
WALSH, Capt. T. P. fr. Feb. 14 to Aug. 14.
WATSON, Capt. E. D. 44th N.I. furl. to Europe.
WATT, Major A. 27th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. W. H. 67th N.I. to April 15, prep. to Eur. on m. c.
WILSON, Capt. T. F. 13th N.I. to March 23, Rawul Pindee.
WRIFORD, Lieut. C. R. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. fr. Dec. 6, 1849, to Lahore.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AINGER, Asst. surg. M. to join 4th troop 3rd brig. H. A. on its arrival at Delhi and proc. with it to Meerut.
ANGUS, Supt. surg. G. fr. western circle to Benares div. v. Watson, dec.
BELL, Dr. A. res. surg. at Lucknow, resum. ch. of duties, Dec. 25.
BROWN, Ass. surg. J. B. S. to proc. to Saugor and aff. med. aid to 74th N.I. proc. to Dacca.
BOUSFIELD, Asst. surg. S. G. passed vernac. exam.
BOYES, Asst. surg. W. R. 5th irr. cav. to med. ch. of Bareilly stat. staff, v. R. Christie, Dec. 24.
CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. A. L. S. posted to 71st N.I. to do duty under orders of supt. surg. of Sirhind div.
CAPE, Asst. surg. H. app. postmr. at Rawul Pindee, Jan. 18.
COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. rem. fr. 47th N.I. and app. to med. ch. of reg. of Loodianah, at Cawnpore, Dec. 24.
COLE, Asst. surg. J. J. to be med. off. to corps of guides in the Punjab, Dec. 27.
CORBYN, Asst. surg. F. M.D. passed vernac. exam.; to proc. to Chinsurah, and do duty with recruits, Dec. 24.
CRADDOCK, W. to be civ. asst. surg. of Beerbhoon, Jan. 7.
CURLING, Supt. surg. C. S. fr. Benares circle to Peshawur district.
DAVIDSON, Surg. C. J. 47th N.I. to aff. med. aid to reg. of Loodianah, v. J. Ransford, Dec. 24.
DUNBAR, Asst. surg. J. A. to med. ch. of Nyaee Tal, v. J. A. Guise, Jan. 1.
EBDEN, Asst. surg. H. A. to do du. with 13th N.I. v. G. Harper.
FARQUHAR, Asst. surg. T. M.D. arr. at Meerut in med. ch. of 3rd comp. 7th batt. art. to remain at that station, and do duty under supt surg. Meerut circle.

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FLEMING, Asst. surg. J. B. ass. ch. of duties as residency surg. Hyderabad.
POGARTY, Asst. surg. G. T. C. 70th N.I. to aff. med. aid to sick of 13th irr. cav. at Peshawur.
FORBES, Asst. surg. C. to med. ch. of detach. Eur. inf. recruits, proc. to up prov. v. W. Veal.
FRANCIS, Asst. surg. C. R. posted to 14th N.I. proc. from Berhampore, towards Titaliyah.
GLOVER, Asst. surg. J. T. M.D. to do duty with detach. of recruits under com. of Brev. major Stepney, proc. to upper prov. on furl. rem. fr. 4th to 7th N.I. Jan. 1.
GRIFFITHS, Surg. C. 55th N.I. to proc. to Nagode and ass. ch. of r. w. of that reg. Jan. 3.
HANSBROW, Asst. surg. G. passed vernac. exam.
HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. B. h. art. to afford aid to horses 1st tr. 1st brig. Jan. 4.
HAYES, Capt. T. T. C. 62nd N.I. to offic. as sec. to the Calcutta Madrassa college, as exam. of the college of Fort William, and as exam. of candidates for the situation of law officer, Jan. 9.
HEALY, Dr. M. to be med. off. to 1st Punjab inf. Dec. 27.
LEATHES, Asst. surg. G. C. 28th N.I. to do duty with wing 17th N.I. at Kangra, Dec. 24.
LEE, Asst. surg. A. art. to med. ch. 4th N.I. v. D. M'Donald.
LEE, Asst. surg. T. M. M.D. 1st N.I. to proc. in med. ch. of 4th comp. 6th batt. art. until relieved, then to rejoin his corps.
LOWDELL, Asst. surg. C. to do du. with art. at Dum Dum, Dec. 10, to proc. to Chinsurah and do du. with recruits H.M.'s upper provs. Jan. 4.
LYELL, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 3rd troop 1st batt. art. and sick of 2nd troop 2nd brig. H.A. remaining at Peshawur.
MACANSH, Asst. surg. I. 17th N.I. to rec. med. ch. 14th irr. cav. from Asst. surg. Tucker, Jan. 4.
MACAULAY, Asst. surg. R. W. ret. to duty at Ajmere.
MADDEN, Surg. C. to med. ch. of detach. of recruits under com. of Brev. maj. Stepney, H.M.'s 29th regt. proc. to the upper prov.
MALCOLMSON, Surg. J. P. 3rd B.N.I. to aff. med. aid to a detach. in Eusofzye country, Dec. 24.
MALTBY, Asst. surg. S. 6th N.I. to aff. med. aid to h. qu. w. 21st Bombay N.I. Jan. 1.
M'RAE, Surg. J. 8th L.C. to med. ch. of stat. st. Ferozepore, v. T. Mawe, 52nd N.I. Dec. 24.
M'RAE, Asst. surg. D. art. to relieve Asst. surg. Beatson fr. med. ch. of 1st comp. 6th batt. art.
MORGAN, Asst. surg. D. to proc. to Chinsurah, and do du. with recruits, H.M.S. up. provs. Jan. 4.
MORRIS, Asst. surg. W. G. Eur. art. Peshawur, to join and do du. with 71st N.I. dur. its march, Jan 4.
MOTTLEY, C. to be post mr. at Muttra, Jan. 7.
NEWNHAM, Asst. surg. A. W. R. 33rd N.I. to rel. Asst. surg. Seaward fr. med. ch. of 3rd co. 3rd batt. Bom. art. and 6th lt. field batt. Jan. 22.
O'DWYER, Surg. J. fr. 64th to 52nd N.I.
OLDFIELD, Asst. surg. H. A. 11th L.C. to do duty in hosp. 3rd L.D. Umballah, Dec. 24; to rel. Asst. surg. J. L. Johnston fr. 4th L.C. Loodianah; to be res. surg. at Nipal, Jan. 8.
PASKETT, Asst. surg. W. att. to art. Dum Dum, Dec. 24.
PAYNE, Asst. surg. A. J. M.D. to continue in med. ch. of regt. of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, until return of Surg. Ley.
REILY, J. to be prin. sudder ameen of Dinagepore, cont. to offic. as add. princ. sudder ameen of Chittagong, Jan. 7.
ROLLAND, Dr. P. to be med. off. to 5th Punjab cav. Dec. 27.
ROSS, Asst. surg. J. T. C. fr. 4th tr. 3rd brig. H.A. to 71st N.I. in progress to Peshawur.
RUMLEY, Asst. surg. H. W. H. art. to offic. as med. storekeeper, v. M. Nisbet, Dec. 31.
SILL, Surg. H. 3rd L.C. to rec. med. ch. of l.w. 55th N.I. and of Nowgong station from Surg. Griffiths, Jan. 3.
SISSMORE, Asst. surg. C. N. fr. 2nd comp. 7th batt. art. to 29th N.I. under orders to proc. fr. Noorpore to Peshawur.
SMITH, Surg. T. 72nd N.I. to aff. med. aid to 4th comp. 7th batt. art. Dec. 24.
SMITH, Asst. surg. N.I. fr. 29th to 3rd N.I. under orders to proc. fr. Hosheyarpore to Jhelum.
SPENCER, Surg. W. rem. fr. art. to 19th N.I. Dec. 24.
STOTT, Surg. T. 53rd N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. 7th irr. cav. Wuzeerabad, Jan. 4.
THOMAS, J. N. to offic. as princ. sudder ameen of Dinagepore, Jan. 17.
THORNTON, Surg. H. T. late 35th N.I. to med. ch. Barrackpore, stat. staff. v. I. T. Bacon, 16th gren.
TOKE, Surg. J. S. fr. 5th to 4th L.C. proc. to Wurzeerabad.
TUCKER, Asst. surg. St. G. W. 14th irr. cav. to proc. in med. ch. of 3rd N.I. towards Peshawur, Jan. 1.
TURNBULL, Vet. surg. A. 5th L.C. to aff. aid to horses, 1st tr. 1st brig. h. art. Jan. 4.
VEAL, Asst. surg. W. app. to med. ch. of a detach. Eur. inf. recruits; proc. to up. provs. Dec. 24; 9th to 63rd N.I. under orders to proc. fr. Agra to Wurzeerabad.
WHITE, Asst. surg. A. M.D. fr. 63rd to 61st. N.I.
WILSON, Surg. A. 68th N.I. to afford. med. aid to 6th comp. 8th batt. art. v. MacAinger.
WRIGHTSON, Asst. surg. R. W. pl. at disp. of c.-in-c. Dec. 31.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

HELY, F. A. vet. dep. Jan. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DUNLOP, Surg. A. V. M.D. Feb. 6 to March 31, in ext.
FRANCIS, Surg. C. B. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
M'GREGOR, Surg. W. L. M.D. 11 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Mussoorie, on m. c.
O'DWYER, Surg. J. furl. to Europe.
WALLICH, Asst. surg. G. C. M.D. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd lt. drag. Lieut. Cumming, 32nd ft. to off. as interp.—9th lancers. Lieut. Campbell, 3 mo. to Bombay and 2 yrs. to England, on m. c.—10th hussars. Lieut. Giveen, 1 mo. fr. Jan. 16, in ext. to Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.—15th hussars. Lieut. Macartney, 2 yrs. to England.

INFANTRY.—10th. Maj. Miller, 2 mo. to Bombay and 2 yrs. to England.—11th. Brev. maj. Kennedy, 2 mo. to Calcutta and 10 mo. to England.—34th. Lieut. col. Paynter, 3 mo. to Bombay and 2 yrs. to Cape, on m. c.—25th. Ens. Newenham, to be lieut. v. Taylor, ret.—29th. Lieut. Levinge, to Jan. 31, in ext.; Lieut. Hart, pl. at disp. of for. dep. for civ. emp.—53rd. Lieut. Grubbe and Asst. surg. Hardie, 6 mo. to Calcutta.—60th. Capt. Sibthorp, 2 mo. to Bombay and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. St. John, 2 mo. to Bombay and 2 yrs. to England, on m. c.—61st. F. Asst. surg. W. H. Jephson, to med. ch. of cav. and inf. proc. to Eusofzye country, Dec. 31.—78th. Asst. surg. Leitch to med. ch. of depot at Caluba; Lieut. Sydenham to England.—80th. Ens. Paterson, 1 mo. in ext. to Calcutta.—83rd. Lieuts. Reid and Mainwaring, 1 mo. fr. Feb. 1 to Bombay.—86th. Capt. O'Brien, fr. Jan. 27 to Mar. 15, to Bombay.—96th. Ens. Moffatt to be Lieut. v. Lloyd dec.—98th. Lieut. Edwards to Wuzeerabad, on m.c.; Lieut. Smyth to Feb. 14 in ext.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS, Mrs. T. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 8.
BOWLING, wife of Qr. mr. serjt. W. 12th N.I. d. at Hansi, Dec. 20.
BOYCE, wife of Capt. Edwin, s. at Calcutta, Jan. 24.
BUTCHER, Mrs. G. H. B. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 19.
FIELD, wife of George, s. at Arrah, Jan. 2.
FOX, wife of W. H. d. at Seetapore, Jan. 10.
FULLER, wife of Surg. C. W. 67th N.I. d. at Dinapore, Jan. 20.
GARSTIN, wife of Lieut. J. F. 66th N.I. s. at Shahjeharpore, Jan. 4.
GEORGE, Mrs. R. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 7.
HASTINGS, the wife of the Hon. Edward P. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 9.
KIERNANDER, Mrs. W. W. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 18.
LAWS, wife of W. W. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 10.
LEDLIE, Mrs. A. H. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 10.
MAWE, wife of Asst. surg. 52nd N.I. d. at Ferozepore, Jan. 14.
MELVILLE, wife of Capt. B. 54th N.I. s. at Barrackpore, Jan. 18.
MCKIE, wife of James, d. at Entally, Jan. 19.
MUSGRAVE, wife of W. s. at Meerut, Jan. 5.
PATON, wife of Lieut. R. M. art. d. at Jullunder, Jan. 5.
PORTEOUS, wife of Charles, d. at Calcutta, Jan. 7.
PORTER, Mr. J. P. T. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 14.
RANSFORD, wife of Surg. J. art. s. at Cawnpore, Jan. 12.
ROBERTSON, wife of Lieut. 11th N.I. d. at Umballah, Jan. 14.
ROSTAN, wife of John H. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 19.
RUSSELL, wife of Capt. A. 46th N.I. s. (still-born) at Jubbulpore, Dec. 14.
SANTE, wife of A. s. at Cossipore, Jan. 10.
SCALLAN, Mrs. G. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 7.
SCOTT, Mrs. G. W. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 21.
SEWELL, wife of Lieut. A. H. C. 47th N.I. d. at Cawnpore, Jan. 5.
SHILTONE, wife of Capt. W. N. s. at Howrah, Jan. 9.
SHORE, wife of Rd. N. C.S., s. at Commercoly, Jan. 16.
SIMPSON, wife of Asst. surg. A. d. at Chupra, Jan. 4.
SINCLAIR, wife of Samuel, s. at Calcutta, Jan. 9.
WYLLIE, wife of Maj. R. 6th N.I. d. at Belgatchia, Jan. 16.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMES, Thomas, to Miss Matilda Shelley, at Calcutta, Jan. 7.
BEST, J. to Mrs. K. A. Dunbar, widow of the late Capt. C. at Calcutta, Jan. 15.
CHRISTIE, Robert, to Elizabeth Granger, d. of the late James Ogilvie, at Calcutta, Jan. 10.
CRAIGIE, Lieut. Cadogan, 5th L.C. to Janette Emily, d. of the late Lawrence Craigie, at Cawnpore, Jan. 1.
ELDER, William Alexander, to Jane, d. of Edward Lord, at Calcutta, Jan. 19.
GRIFFITH, Joseph C. art. to Ellen Elise, d. of Henry L. Vanbee, at Dum Dum.
LUSHINGTON, Henry, C.S. to Elizabeth, d. of the late Anstruther Cheape, at Point de Galle, Dec. 29.
MACKENZIE, James, to Miss R. E. Lindsay, at Calcutta, Jan. 8.
MARTIN, J. to Miss Anne Wood, at Hansi, Dec. 8.
MAYNE, Lieut. Henry Otway, 6th L.C. to Mary Ewer, d. of T. J. Turner, at Agra, Jan. 12.
PITT, C. W. to Janet McCaskill at Calcutta, Jan. 21.

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O'BRIEN, James, to Miss Paulina Letitia, d. of Charles Hudson, at Calcutta, Jan. 19.
TEMPLETON, J. to Mary Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. Sherlock, at Howrah, Jan. 14.
ROSE, Lieut. James, 15th N.I. to Anna Maria, d. of Lieut. col. Geo. Twemlow.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS, John, at Bandel, Jan. 22.
BALL, Robert, at Bhowanipore, Jan. 20.
BARBER, Philip, at Calcutta, aged 54, Jan. 9.
BLAIR, J. R. at Calcutta, Jan. 8.
BOYCE, Arthur Fred. at Calcutta, aged 16, Jan. 24.
CHILDS, Emily, wife of R. H. at Calcutta, aged 32, Jan. 10.
DOVE, Henry Adoniah, s. of C. K. at Calcutta, aged 2, Jan. 14.
DUCAS, A. at Dacca, aged 60, Jan. 10.
EVANS, Ens. E. 45th N.I. at Umballah, Jan. 4.
FORD, Martin, at Calcutta, Jan. 23.
GRIEFF, inf. s. of W. T. at Calcutta, Jan. 12.
GROSER, Josepha, wife of John, at Calcutta, aged 42, Jan. 13.
INGLIS, George, at Sylhet, aged 77, Jan. 9.
JACKSON, Grace Frances, d. of Mr. at Lahore, aged 8 mo. Jan. 15.
KELLY, Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 29, Jan. 15.
LEONARD, Mrs. Mary, at Calcutta, aged 26, Jan. 10.
MURRAY, Brev. capt. James, 9th N.I. on board the steamer *Meteor*, at Rajghaut, Jan. 5.
NAPIER, Anne Sarah, wife of Lieut. col. engs. at Ferozepore, Dec. 30.
REID, inf. s. of Lieut. Chas. 10th N.I. at Deyra, Dec. 30.
RYAN, E. B. son of the late chief justice, at Calcutta, lately.
SCOTT, Surg. T. 53rd N.I. at Delhi, Jan. 19.
SCOTT, James Stewart B. at Calcutta, aged 35, Jan. 23.
SLOLEY, Isabel Sarah, d. of R. at Calcutta, aged 6.
STEWART, Robert Ball, at Bhowanipore, Jan. 20.
STRONG, Jane Finnalla, d. of the late Mr. at Calcutta, aged 10, Jan. 12.
WITCHLOW, G. F. at Calcutta, aged 35, Jan. 16.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 9.—*Sulimany*, Dawson, Bombay; *Rachael*, Ogle, Pedler coast.—10. *Successor*, Collier, Shields; steamer *Precursor*, Powell, Suez.—14. *Chemiker*, Brulen, Copenhagen.—15. *Bucephalus*, Skinner, Greenock; *Mellanie*, Bird, Madras.—16. *Chiswrah*, Pearson, Masulepatam.—17. *Condor*, Kersting, Cadiz; *Bergmann*, Mathew, Liverpool; *John Adams*, Dixon, Moulmein.—20. *Eliza Stewart*, Henderson, Liverpool.—22. *Water Witch*, Mann, Hong-Kong and Singapore; *Kate Hastings*, Allen, Boston; *Lancaster*, Hullin, Liverpool; *Sandford*, Kemp, Liverpool.—25. *Sutlej*, Gregson, London; *Mars*, Ellesby, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Rachael*.—Mr. P. A. Perlerson; Mrs. Ogle and child.
Per *Sulimany*.—Mrs. H. Dawson.
Per steamer *Precursor*.—Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. McDowell, Mr. Egerton, Mr. Molony, Capt. Basely, Mrs. Basely, Mrs. Raleigh, Capt. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Capt. Richards, Miss Howard, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Martin, Captains Martin, Delfi, and Wyld, Mrs. Wyld, Rev. W. Kay, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, and Miss Piercy.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Gladwin, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Messrs. McKintosh, Grant, Buxton, Childs, Hely, and Cowell, Mrs. Cowell, Messrs. Sarkies, Gordon, Hause, Lyall, Mannering, E. Meyers, Hood, and J. Norman, Mrs. Norman, Mr. Terreneau, Mr. Jance, Mrs. Wryford, Capt. Fraser, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Webb and infant and servant, and Mr. J. Smith.—From MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Brandeth, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Lambrecht, and Mr. Friend.—From ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. S. Williamson, and Mr. Lucas.—From SUEZ.—Mr. Mavorgordota, Mr. Pasteta, and Mr. Bax.—From ADEN.—Shah Mahomet Ali and two attendants, and Hamed Mashat.—From GALLE.—Messrs. Campbell, Langley, Harding, and Lushington, Mrs. Lushington, Mr. Higgins, and Mr. Boyce.—From MADRAS.—Mr. Saltmarsh, Lieut. Redcliffe, Mrs. Redcliffe, 1 child, 2 infants, and 2 servants, Ens. Hunter, Mr. J. P. Klenknecht, Ens. H. C. Dowker, Maj. Napier, Mrs. Napier, and 1 servant.
Per *Bucephalus*.—Mrs. Skinner and two children, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. M'Gregor.
Per *John Adam*.—Mrs. Dixon and child.
Per *Eliza Stewart*.—Mrs. O'Dowda.
Per *Sutlej*.—Mrs. Ranier, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Boyes and child, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Tessendie and child, Mrs. Gregson; Misses Cole, Blackie, Douglas, Mackenzie, Cook, and three Misses Omans; Capt. Ranier, H.M.'s 98th reg.; Capt. Knyvett, invalid batt.; Lieut. Bendythe, H.M.'s 10th reg.; Lieut. Rogers, M.N.I.; Mr. Clark, asst. surg.; Mr. Hoey, vet. surg.; Mr. Ashe, cadet; Mr. Monells, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Scott.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 7. *Statesman*, Dewar, Sydney; *Glendargh*, Pearson; *Mary Ray*, Ellwood, Liverpool.—8. *Sharp*, Thoms, London; *Cowasjee Family*, Durham Hong-Hong.—9. *Rob Roy*, Francis, Hong-Kong.—10. Steamer *Haddington*, Harris, Suez.—12. *Champion*, Stevenson, Mauritius; *Maidstone*, Nash, London and Cape.—13. *Fire Queen*, Airey, Arracan and Moulmein; *Enterprise*, Cope, Pooree; *Lydia*, Spratt, Mauritius; *Elizabeth*, Carlyle, Liverpool.—14. *Southampton*, Bowen, London; *Bucephalus*, Bell, London; *Teak*, Rundle, Singapore; *Manchester*, Forsayth, Mauritius; *Scotia*, Strickland, London.—16. *Victor Jacquemont*, Remes, Marseilles; *Eleanor Dixon*, Bell, Liverpool.—17. *Sandany*, Nassoda, Malabar and Judda; *Jessie Smith*, Baxter, Mauritius.—18. *Colbert*, Renouf, Havre; *Bellaire*, Rees, Liverpool; *Erin*, Plum, Penang; *Argonn*, Taitt, Greenock.—19. *Harold*, Mann, Liverpool; *Æneas*, Thompson, Mauritius.—20. *Henrietta*, Vaugh, Cape.—23. *Leisha*, Richard, Bombay.—26. *Agincourt*, Hyne, London; *Borneo*, Ingleton, Muscat.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Bucephalus*.—Mrsr Tyler and three children, Capt. Sanders, Mrs. Sander and family, Dr. Murray, Mrs. Murray, and family; Mrs. Rind and four children, Mrs Jaffray and child, Mr. and Mrs. Vining and three children, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Lang and four children, Capt. Beaty, 62nd B.I., and nephew; Mr. Galloway and Dr. Grant, H.M.'s 24th.—To MADRAS. Mrs. A. Ogilvie and Miss Broder.

Per *Monarch*.—H. Armstrong, Esq. C.S.; Mrs. Armstrong and three children and servant; Mrs. Col. Campbell and two children and servant, Major and Mrs. Campbell, two children, and servant, Mrs. Capt. Daniel and child, Rev. Mr. Brooke, Mrs. Brooke, and three children, and servant; Rev. Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, three children, and servant; Rev. Mr. Blumhardt, Mrs. Blumhardt, seven children, and servant; Mrs. Turner, two children, and servant; Mrs. Dyce, Miss Smith, C. B. Francis, Esq., Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Caldwell, Master Kemp, and two Masters Baillie, Mrs. Harris, Mr. French, and Mr. George.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 26, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.			Buy.	
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	11	4	to	11	8
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	0	15	..	1	1
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	1	0	..	1	2
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0	2	..	0	4
Third Sicca 4 do.	do.	16	0	..	16	8
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	15	8	..	15	12

Bank Shares.					
Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1500	to	1520	
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	20	..	40	
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	..	65	

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	4 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do.	7 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	5 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	6½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104	6	to	104	12		p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16	0	..	16	8		per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	13	0	..	13	8		per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220	8	..	221	0		per 100.
Mexican ditto	220	8	..	221	0		per 100.
Sovereigns	10	5½	..	10	6		each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3	..	16	0		each.
Old Gold Mohurs	21	2	..	21	3		each.

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d. Bank of England Post Bills 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10¾d. American Bills at 6 months, under credit, 1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11½d.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 3*l.* 2s. 6d. to 4*l.* To Liverpool, 3*l.* 3s. to 4*l.* 2s. 6d.

MARKETS.

A quiet but still a gradually improving state of things was reported. *Manchester Grey Cloths* have been in better inquiry and at higher value. *White Goods* also had of late been considerably more asked for. *Scotch Goods*, upon the whole, were doing very well. *Mule Twist* remained in excellent favour, and most numbers were more valuable, especially 50s. which were very scarce, while all counts were light in stock. *Metals*, with the exception of *Spelter*, continued rather dull of sale at previous low value. *Grey Shirtings*.—All qualities of 40-Inch Cloths had been in improved demand; sales to a corresponding extent. Prices of these remain firm, but do not seem likely to move up rapidly. For 45-Inch Cloths the demand was very moderate.

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MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILITARY.—The wing of the 2nd E. L. I., *en route* to Secunderabad from Masulipatam, reached Beeswarrah on the 11th instant. The weather was delightful, and all in camp enjoying excellent health, expected to reach Secunderabad about the 23rd Jan.—The 3rd L. C. reached Vingorlah on the 9th Jan.; all well and in capital spirits.

PRIVATE letters from Cannanore mention that the proceedings of the court-martial on Capt. Watt have been closed, and it is thought that the result will be prejudicial to that unfortunate officer's commission.—*Athenæum, Jan.* 19.

THE LATE ARTHUR BROOKE, ESQ.—We regret to record the death, on Friday last, of Arthur Brooke, Esq., the father of the Madras Civilians, the deceased having entered the service nearly sixty years since. The following is a list of his appointments:—Asst. to secty. to Govt. to the Military, Political, and Secret Departments, 1796; land customer, 1797; asst. to the military paymr. genl., 22nd Nov. 1799; asst. to the collector of Govt. Customs, 9th Aug. 1800; head asst. to the commercial resident at Cuddalore, 16th Jan. 1802; at home in 1803; deputy commercial resident at Salem, 24th Nov. 1808; commercial resident at Cuddalore, 27th Sept. 1811; commercial resident at Nagore, 10th Feb. 1817; at home on absentee allowance, June, 1826; deputy-warehousekeeper, 27th Jan. 1830; officiating superintendent of stationery, 10th Aug. 1832; acting cashier to the Govt. Bank and asst. to the sub-treasurer, 25th March, 1836; supt. of Govt. Lotteries, 19th April, 1836. (Without employ.) The funeral was attended by a large number of the most influential members of society.—*Athenæum, Jan.* 15.

SAUGOR, JANUARY 23.—The weather here has been for some weeks most delightful, the thermometer in the morning falling to 30 degrees, and in the middle of the day seldom rising above 50 degrees. Hailstorms have been frequent. The 6th Irregulars, two marches from this, had a native officer killed by a hailstone. Last night we had the pleasure of seeing what is very rare, viz., a lunar rainbow. The society at this station is considerably changed by the departure of the Bengal officers, and by the arrival of the 7th M. L. C. and the new staff. We have had plenty of gaiety, in the way of dinner-parties, in welcoming new faces, and bidding farewell to old ones. The 7th give a ball on the 1st to the station. It is expected to be a very brilliant one.

MR. DICKINSON, Member of Council, who tendered his resignation in consequence of sickness, changed his mind, and intimated his purpose to remain, just as his expected successor, Mr. Thomas, was about to be sworn in.

MHOW, JANUARY 16.—The 8th L. C. arrived at Indore on the 10th, where the officers both of this corps and the Artillery, who had arrived in company, were most hospitably entertained by Mr. Hamilton, the Resident, who invited several of the officers and their ladies, of the station, to the residency to meet them. They started again for Mhow the same evening, and came in here on the morning of the 11th, proceeding at once to occupy their lines, which had been vacated by the 9th Bengal L. C., these latter moving into camp. Here again the 8th L. C. and artillery were, on their arrival becoming known, invited to both breakfast and dinner by the 33rd B. N. I., and by the 9th B. N. I. the following day. The 9th B. L. C. left this for Muttra on the morning of the 14th.

MADRAS BRANCH OF THE AGRA BANK.—We understand that the Madras branch of the Agra Bank has made no less than a profit of Rs. 89,000 during the last six months. Such a result seems almost incredible, when the state of banking prospects in Madras is considered; but we happen to know that in this instance at least the apparent gain set down in the balance sheet has not only been really earned, but was acquired solely by the transaction of legitimate business, the granting of loans being of course considered "legitimate" in the case of the Agra. The amount of money professedly employed in this presidency in banking operations is far beyond the wants of the community. The Agra has 17 lakhs; the Oriental rather more, we believe; the Madras Bank has upwards of 50 lakhs, and the private bankers who compose the direction employ at least an equal sum in making discounts and advances on produce, in addition to which there are the Native others, whose capital and dealings are equally involved in mystery. With such a keen competition amongst dealers in money, and such [illegible] for the use of hoarded wealth, it is manifest that [illegible] ability and devotion to the interests of a single establishment can alone enable the manager of a bank to make the [illegible] entrusted to him fructify in sufficient abundance. Those qualities of habit and intellect, and devotion to the interests of his [illegible], seem to belong to the agent of the Agra at Madras, [illegible] of that institution are reaping the profitable [illegible].—*Athenæum.*

SIR HENRY POTTINGER has just had two little wars on his hands—his opponents representing the potent influences of the law and the church. The Puisne Judge thought proper, it is said, to take umbrage at a supposed slight offered to his wife, and the Venerable the Archdeacon thought proper to resent an assumed infraction of his clerical power. Sir William Burton, on behalf of his spouse, claimed precedence for her over the wife of a baronet holding a high civil appointment, whilst the Archdeacon contended that the Rev. W. Mahon ought not to have been removed from the office of garrison chaplain without his concurrence, under the peculiar circumstances of the case. However, judge and parson have both been beaten by his Excellency, to the contentment of the general public and the advantage of the Queen's peace.—*Athenæum.*

A NAPIERIAN ANECDOTE.—There is not much of novelty in the assertion that Sir C. Napier is a very eccentric general, of a very original turn of mind; but the anecdote we are about to relate will exhibit his conduct in a most outrageously peculiar style—such as would hardly, even in these imitative days, find a copyist. It will be recollected that a few months since a young officer, Lieut. G. Ashton, of her Majesty's 53rd, was dismissed the service for being intoxicated while on duty. The Commander-in-Chief, in confirming the sentence of the court-martial, added remarks expressive of disgust at the crime, and recorded his firm determination to visit such offences with exemplary punishment. When the result of the court-martial became known, the mother of the unhappy young man, a woman of highly estimable character, wrote to Sir Charles Napier, and told him how that her son, so far from being a dissolute character, had regularly remitted to her a considerable portion of his meagre allowances, to assist in supporting herself and his younger brothers and sisters. She said that if inquiry were made, it would be found that the crime which had ruined him in its consequences was the first instance of a departure from the rules of sobriety, and begged that some mercy might be extended to his fault in consideration of his affectionate conduct as a son, and previous worthiness as a soldier. The reply of the Commander-in-Chief disclosed his regret that these details had not been furnished at a previous date, as a knowledge of them might have mitigated the severity of his sentence, which, however, was not too great for the proved offence. We believe that some further correspondence followed, and which was finally wound up by the receipt, some days since, of a letter from Sir Charles Napier, enclosing the price of an ensign's commission, as a donation from his private purse, the old warrior thus seeking to reconcile the claims of duty with the impulses of humanity, forfeiting to the service the privileges of a sentenced prisoner, and atoning for the hardships of justice by an act of liberal generosity. It is the frequent task of the journalist to dwell upon instances of singular action on the part of statesmen and generals, but it is seldom that their extravagancies take such a shape as this. It needs the occasional misdeeds of an Ashton to render us fully acquainted with the worth of a Napier, an illustration of the well-known axiom that misfortune is the parent of goodness.—*Madras Athenæum, Jan.* 8.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, Jan. 15.—The following movements of corps are ordered:—1st regt. L.C. from Arcot to Bellary; 6th do. from Bellary to Sholapore, and under the orders of the Bombay Government.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BELL, J. H. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Guntoor, res. ch. of court, Jan. 12.

BIRD, G. civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Coimbatore, del. over ch. of court to the prin. sudder ameen, Jan. 14.

CHAMIER, C. F. to act as hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Canara dur. emp. of Fisher, Jan. 22.

EDIS, G. act. sub. judge of zillah of Madura, ass. ch. of court.

GABB, H. W. to be agent of emigration for Mauritius, Jan. 22.

INGLIS, W. A. D. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Chingleput, res. ch. of court, Jan. 16.

IRVINE, P. to act as civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Masulipatam dur. abs. of Dowdeswell, on m. c. Jan. 15.

PORTER, R. T. coll. and mag. of Masulipatam, del. over ch. to G. Thorahill, Jan. 22.

ROBINSON, W. to offic. as sub. judge of zillah of Calicut, Jan. 15.

ROHDE, J. ret. to duty, Jan. 21.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAYLEY, W. H. 1 mo.

BLACKETT, R. S. 6 mo. to sea, m.c.

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PHILLIPS, A. W. 3 yrs. to England on furl.
ROSS, W. H. 6 mo. to pres. and E. coast on m.c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

BLENKINSOP, Rev. W. T. 10 mo. Neilgherry hills, m. c.
BULL, Rev. J. V. to be chapl. of Black Town, Jan. 22.
KINLOCH, Rev. A. 1 mo.
McEVOY, Rev. J. to Eur.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEDDEK, Ens. C. H. rec. posted, to contin. to do du. with 2nd Eur. L.I. Jan. 15.
BEDDOME, Ens. R. H. 42nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee.
BLOMFIELD, Ens. C. J. lately posted, to contin. to du. with 21st N.I. Jan. 15.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. R. F. F. to join 8th L.C. at Mhow, Jan. 12.
CAULFIELD, Brev. capt. J. art. rem. fr. 4th batt. to 3rd batt. and to act as adj. and qr. mr. of div. in Saugor and Nerbudda; res. app. of adj. and qr. mr. of 4th batt. Jan. 15.
COOPER, Capt. R. 45th N.I. qual. for gen. staff in Hindoostanee.
COOPER, Ens. S. G. T. to do duty with 49th N.I. Jan. 18.
DAWGERFIELD, Lieut. G. art. passed exam. in Hindoostanee.
DAWKER, Lieut. col. comdt. to be col. fr. Nov. 19, 1849.
DUVAL, Ens. J. 50th N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee, Jan. 17.
ELLIOT, Lieut. C. S. 1st M. fus. qual. in Hindoostanee, Jan. 17.
FISHER, Ens. G. R. lately posted to continue to do du. with 1st M. Fus. Jan. 15.
FOORD, Ens. H. H. art. passed exam. in Hindoostanee, Jan. 17.
GUMM, Capt. G. M. art. to be dep. com. of ordn. at Bellary, v. Barrow, prom. Jan. 15.
HOSEASON, Lieut. H. 24th N.I. placed at disp. of govt. prep. to temp. emp. in the Nizam's army, Jan. 18.
JAMES, Lieut. G. L. 5th N.I. to join, fr. doing duty with sappers and miners, Jan. 21.
KINKEAD, Capt. R. art. fr. 3rd to 4th batt. Jan. 15; to be adjt. and qr. m. Jan. 18.
LITCHFIELD, Lieut. col. W. E. fr. 8th to 5th L.C. Jan. 18.
LUKIN, Lieut. W. A. 14th N.I. ret. to duty.
MUNSEY, Lieut. col. T. A. A. fr. 1st to 8th L.C. Jan. 22.
PATON, Ens. W. lately posted, to contin. to do duty with 26th N.I.
PAYNE, Ens. G. M. lately posted, to contin. to do duty with 12th N.I. Jan. 15.
PEARSE, Lieut. J. 5th N.I. placed at disp. of Govt. with a view to being emp. in Mysore commission, Jan. 18.
RAMUS, Ens. W. de N. 20th N.I. rec. posted, to contin. to do du. with 20th N.I. Jan. 15; passed exam. in Hindoostanee, Jan. 12.
REILLY, Lieut. 46th N.I. to act as postmr. at Trichinopoly dur. abs. of Capt. Herford, Jan. 15.
REYNOLDS, Ens. J. L. rec. posted, to contin. to do duty with 36th N.I. Jan. 15.
SANDERS, Ens. G. W. 9th N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee, Jan. 12; rec. posted, to contin. to do duty with 9th N.I. Jan. 15.
SARGENT, Lieut. col. comdt. H. to be col. fr. Nov. 19, 1849.
SHAKESPEAR, Cornet W. R. 3rd L.C. qual. in Hindoostanee for gen. staff, Jan. 12.
STRATON, Lieut. col. F. fr. 5th to 1st L.C. Jan. 22.
TEMPLE, Ens. S. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee, Jan. 17.
UTTERSON, Ens. W. E. 17th N.I qual. as interp. Hindoostanee, but to appear for final exam.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

HODGSON, S. Jan. 21.

INFANTRY.

COOPER, S. G. T. Jan. 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARMSTRONG, Capt. A. M. 5th N.I. 4 mo. to Mysore and Neilgherries.
BOULDERSON, Capt. J. C. dep. judge adv. gen. centre div. 4 mo. fr. Apr. 5, to Neilgherries, Mysore, and Coimbatore.
BROWN, Lieut. 1st. Eur. fus. 2 mos. to western coast.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. 41st N.I. to Eur. m. c.
COFFIN, Lieut. J. C. 6th N.I. to June 30.
FREELING, Capt. Sir H. H. bart. 1st N.V. batt. to Europe, on furl.
GIBBON, Lieut. S. 42nd N.I. to Eur.
GOLDSMID, Lieut. F. J. 37th gren. leave canc.
HALPIN, Maj. W. 26th N.I. to Eur.
HORSLEY, Cornet F. Jan. 19 to May 31, to Cuddalore.
MACINTYRE, Lieut. J. M. art. leave canc.
MACKENZIE, Capt. R. 6th N.I. to Feb. 15, in ext.
MINCHIN, Ens. C. C. 6th N.I. to June 30, western coast.
PHILLIPS, Lieut. W. C. 44th N.I. to Feb. 28, in ext. to pres.
RICKETTS, Maj. R. R. 48th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 9, to Bangalore, Cuddalore, and Madras.
SHORTLAND, Lieut. T. H. V. 36th N.I. 4 mo.
STOKES, Lieut. col. J. D. 48th N.I. 6 mo. fr. March 1, to Neilgherries.
TUCKER, Lieut. G. J. B. 1st L.C. to Jan. 23, to Madras.
WARRINGTON, Capt. J. N. 1st fus. 3 mo. from Feb. 1, to Bangalore and Madras, prep. to appl. for leave to retire.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Asst. surg. K. M'K. to be sil. surg. Ganjam, v. Stanbrough, Jan. 15.
ALDRED, Asst. surg. G. E. uad. supg. surg. centre div. to do du. 28th N.I. Jan. 15.
BARKER, Asst. surg. E. J. to be civ. surg. of Malabar, v. Buchanan, prom. Jan. 15.
BRETT, Asst. surg. 1st M. fus. to 38th N.I. Jan. 15.
BUCHANAN, Surg. R. H. late prom. to 5th N.I. Jan. 15.
COWPAR, Asst. surg. J. art. to aff. med. aid to 2nd bat. proc. from Moulmein to the Straits, Jan. 16.
CURRIE, Asst. surg. A. O. sappers and miners, to 42nd N.I. Jan. 15.
DREVER, Surg. J. fr. 3rd to 4th L.C. Jan. 21.
JOWETT, Asst. surg. A. fr. ch. art. Moulmein to Mergui, but to contin. in med. ch. detach. of 52nd N.I. &c. till embarkation.
MACDONALD, Asst. surg. J. rem. from Mergui to med. charge of art. &c. Maulmein, Jan. 16.
MACDONELL, Supt. surg. G. B. permitted to retire on pension, fr. Feb. 28, 1850.
MAITLAND, Asst. surg. J. art. to do duty 37th gren. Jan. 15.
MAXWELL, Surg. W. G. M.D. fr. 4th to 3rd L.C. Jan. 21.
O'NEILL, Surg. T. med. storekeeper at pres. app. memb. of a board of med. offrs. v. Keyrel, Jan. 11.
PETERKIN, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to be zillah surg. of Cuddapah, v. Barker, Jan. 18.
SCOTT, Asst. surg. A. J. 6th L.C. to do du. with 5th N.I. Jan. 15.
STANBROUGH, Asst. surg. H. to be civil surg. Masulipatam, v. Young, Jan. 15.
TIMINS, Asst. surg. C. to join 33rd N.I. at Mhow, Jan. 11.
TRIBE, Asst. surg. E. S. 8th L.C. to do duty 9th N.I. Jan. 15.
WILKINSON, Asst. surg. A. 5th L.C. to do du. 32nd N.I. Jan. 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MACDONELL, Surg. G. B. Hyderabad subsid. force, prep. to retir. fr. the serv.
PRICHARD, Asst. surg. W. G. to Europe.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CANNAN, wife of Lieut. Alex. 22nd N.I. d. at Midnapore, Jan. 13.
CHESNEY, wife of Lieut. 23rd L.I. s. at Bangalore, Jan. 14.
COLLINS, wife of E. C. s. at Bangalore, Jan. 16.
DYSART, wife of Lieut. Connolly, 47th N.I. d. at Secunderabad.
GWYN, wife of Lieut. L. C. H.M.'s 15th hussars, d. at Nungambakkum, Jan. 10.
HALLIDAY, wife of Capt. J. G. 12th N.I. d. at Cannanore, Jan. 9.
INNIS, wife of Dr. H.M.'s 84th, d. (still-born), at Trichinopoly, Jan. 21.
MILLER, Mrs. Leander, d. at Egmore, Jan. 15.
SHERARD, wife of Serg. John, s. (still-born), at Vizianagram, Jan. 4.
SNOW, wife of Capt. W. S. 20th N.I. s. at Aden, Jan. 11.

MARRIAGES.

BANCE, F. A. to Harriet, d. of H. Eason, at Vepery, Jan. 9.
DUNHILL, Colin C. to Mrs. Paterson, relict of the late John, at Vepery, Jan. 9.
FORBES, Surg. John, 2nd Eur. L.I. to Frances Mary, d. of the late Maj. gen. George Wahab, at Trichinopoly, Jan. 10.
MOORE, J. T. to Amelia, d. of Thomas Rodrigues, at Calcutta, Jan. 23.
WALTON, Rev. John, to Emma, d. of the Rev. Thomas Harris, at Madras, Jan. 15.
WILLIAMS, Rev. John. E. S. to Georgiana Maria, d. of the late John Elliot, at Madras, Jan. 15.

DEATHS.

BROOKE, Arthur, c.s. at Madras, aged 75, Jan. 11.
CASTOR, Mrs. F. at Vizagapatam, aged 87, Jan. 14.
CLARK, Samuel, s. of Thomas, at Chintadrepettah, Jan. 17.
EVANS, Elizabeth Brereton, inf. d. of Dr. at Madras, Jan. 24.
FOOTE, Lieut. W. M. 22nd N.I. at Monapore, Jan. 16.
PASCAGNE, Mrs. Coralie, at Pondicherry, aged 30, Jan. 13.
REHE, Edward, s. of the late Major S. A. at Kotagherry, Jan. 8.
SMITH, Mary, widow of the late Capt. J. at Madras, aged 70.
STOKES, Superint. surg. J. J. at Ellichpoor, Dec. 30.
UNDERWOOD, inf. d. of W. E. at Calcutta, Jan. 25.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 16. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Masulipatam.—17. Steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Vizagapatam.—20. *Bucephalus*, Bell, Calcutta; *Newton*, Sears, New York.—21. *Scotia*, Strickland, Calcutta; *Gloriana*, Domett, London.—23. *Jane*, Vizagapatam.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Col. Fitzgerald, Capt. McCloud, Capt. and Mrs. Leycester, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Mrs. Adams, Ens. Rowlandson.

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Per steamer *Tenasserim*.—Capt. Burn, Mrs. Randpll, 2 children, Lieut. Taylor, 18th N.I. com. detach., Serj. Gorman and daughter.

Per *Bucephalus*.—Mr. and Mrs. Vining and children, Mrs. Lang and children, Capt. and Mrs. Saunders and children, Capt. Beaty and nephew, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Taylor and children, Mr. Galloway, Mr. Grant, Dr. and Mrs. Murray and children, Mrs. Ogilvie, Mrs. Rend and children, Miss Brodie, Master Carnsky.

Per *Scotia*.—Mrs. Fraser, 4 children, and servant.

Per *Glaviana*.—Mr. and Mrs. Rhode and child, Mr. and Mrs. Molle and child, Mr. and Mrs. Knox, Mr. Turnbull, B.C.S. Capt. Hillier, Capt. Lightfoot, Mr. Hodgson, cav. cadet, and Mr. Searle.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 15. *Eliza Leishman*, Dickson, Mauritius and Glasgow.—19. *Vernon*, Voss, Bimlipatam; *Emma*, Knight, London.—20. Steamer *Tenasserim*, Diecy, Aden.—21. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Penang and Singapore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Vernon*.—Miss Glass, Mr. Presgrave, Mr. T. Dallin, and Mrs. Voss.

Per Steamer *Tenasserim*.—To ADEN: Lieut G. E. Taylor. To CANNANORE: Mrs. Faunce and daughter, Asst. surg. Timins and wife, Lieut. R. F. Campbell, Dr. St. John, Rev. G. A. T. Watson, and Lieut. H. D. Welliton. For MANGALORE: Mr. Swinton. For ADEN: Mrs. Fishe and family, and Capt. H. Congreve.

Per Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—For MOULMAIN: Capt. Grant, 50th regt., Capt. H. Lawford, 2nd Lieut. C. L. Yeoman, and Asst. surg. A. Jowitt. For PENANG: Lieut. J. M. Macintyre, and Serj. Cahill and family. For MERGIN: Asst. surg. J. Macdonald. For SINGAPORE: Capt. De Wet, and Serj. S. Burnett.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Jan. 26, 1850.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825	½ to ¾ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
5 per cent. Loan of 1830	⅝ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832	16½ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1836	15½ dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841	3-16 dis.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843	15½ dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan	no trans.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt ..	15 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	No trans.

BOMBAY.

THE WANTS OF BOMBAY.

The leading feature of the Merchants' Memorial is its warm and emphatic advocacy of a cause which has engaged more or less local attention during the last ten years,—the cause of improved communication with the producing districts of the interior. No one, civilian, soldier, or merchant, has ever entertained the slightest doubt of the imperative necessity which exists for intersecting our great lines commercial intercourse with efficient roads. This subject has been the theme of countless memorials from the mercantile community here, and the Institution which represents and guards their interests. It has been touched on in innumerable letters from collectors, engineers, and other officers in the service of the State. It has had the earnest consideration of governors and members of council. And if those extensive practical measures which the merchants look for, and define in their present memorial, are not yet in operation around us, we presume the delay must be referred to that strong tendency to deliberation rather than action, which distinguishes the Indian government; for assuredly there has been no want of "pressure from without;" no want of suggestion and discussion; no want of that recognition of the justice of complaint and the desirableness of change which is generally the state's best earnest of contemplated reform. The Marquis of Dalhousie's answer to the mercantile representation is just what might have been expected. Rome was not built in a day. Improvements have been made, though slowly; other and greater improvements are on the point of introduction, which will, it may be hoped, ere long relieve Bombay from many of the disadvantages from which she suffers, and allow her fuller scope than she now enjoys for the development of her resources and the play of her energies. Although the merchants of Bombay have raised an exhausted theme, and told a thrice-told tale, we by no means consider that their present movement is likely to prove a superfluous or a useless one. The noble marquis must have observed "with his own eyes" the "*geographical position*" of this presidency; he must have had his attention directed to the physical configuration of the country; to the absence of navigable rivers; and to the great chain of mountains which separate the sea-board from the districts whence our chief products, agricultural and commercial, are derived; and, after this, he must have certainly become impressed with the conviction that so long as such a territory remains insufficiently supplied with roads and bridges, and works of irrigation, an insuperable barrier must exist to the advancement of its wealth and prosperity. Therefore, when he returns to Bengal, and when he remembers the greetings he received, and the representations which were made to him, in this presidency, it may be expected that he will turn a favourable eye and an attentive ear to any plans and propositions that may be submitted for his consideration, having for their object the promotion of the public interests of Western India.

The memorialists allude to the injurious practice which exists of depositing cotton in pits pending the collection of the Government revenue. We presume this is less the fault of the authorities than of the cultivators or "middlemen;" and as it is admitted that it "is not now necessary for the protection of the public revenue," we fancy the abolition of the usage is a question rather for the ryots than for the Government. As for leaving the Bombay Government "in some degree unfettered in matters relative purely to local administration"—another matter which is glanced at in the memorial—we need hardly say that the Court of Directors are the parties to whom a remonstrance on this head, to be effectual, ought properly to be made. It is perfectly true that in all questions involving the expenditure of public money, a reference to Bengal is indispensable; and we quite concur with the memorialists, that the rule in respect to this subject might advantageously be relaxed, as indeed the Governor-General intimates it will be, for it seems monstrously absurd that while a local ruler is sometimes called on to determine questions of vast political moment, without the opportunity of consulting superior authority, he should be constrained to engage in a correspondence—sometimes painfully protracted—whenever the pay of a clerk or purvoe is desired to be raised, to the extent of ten or fifteen rupees!

The abolition of export duties, we believe, has long been under consideration, and indeed it was recently stated to have been definitively decided upon; it is not likely, however, that the import duty on opium or indigo will be given up. On this side of India there is scarcely an article—excepting the former of those two—the duty upon which is worth the charges of collection; and the memorialists have, in our opinion, done perfectly right in pressing on his lordship's attention the expediency of losing no time in casting off burdens which press unduly on commerce, without any real benefit to the State from their imposition.—*Telegraph and Courier.*

THE ADVOCATES OF PEACE AND WAR.

The *Bombay Times* has the following observations on a subject of considerable importance:—The contrast exhibited betwixt the peace professions of the Governor-General and the war-cry of his subordinates, is well deserving of notice. The earnest hope expressed in the Town Hall, Bombay, by the supreme ruler, that tranquillity might not again be disturbed, contrasts strongly with the voices still for war of his secretary, Sir H. Elliott, and his general, Sir W. Gilbert, at Lahore,—the one naming, as it were, the troops for service in Egypt, the other raising the cry of onslaught on Cabool. In military circles, custom sanctions an unusual measure of bellicoseness in after-dinner speeches—it seems to be thought that at certain hours of the day it is unseemly to speak before soldiers on any subject but slaughter, and that the oratory that has no odour of gunpowder is out of order altogether in the mess-house. There are few absurdities that custom and precedent will not sanction, and for persistence in mere absurdities, so long as they are harmless, usage may be argument enough: when customs become mischievous, there must be some reason shown why they should be maintained—some compensation offered by them pointed out before they can obtain immunity from extinction. The hip, hip, hurrah! of the bacchanal does harm to no one; inflammatory addresses to those already sufficiently inflamed are very different things. Our great infirmity, our vice, our misfortune, and our disgrace, in the East, has been our love of war: whenever fighting came, our troops did their duty nobly, as doubtless they will do it again when called on to perform it, —but the occasions on which they have been called on to fight are many of them such as any nation might blush for, and they have, as a just measure of retribution, brought misery and ruin in their train. Speeches such as this are sure to find their way out of doors, and to reach the ears of those for whom they were not intended. The after-dinner threat of an onslaught on the Punjab, made at Kurrachee in 1845, is now allowed to have

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helped to bring about Ferozeshuhur and Sobraon: and who knows to what use the words of Elliott or Gilbert may yet be turned? The allusions were in truth in every way unhappy; Should it please Providence to visit the land with that most dire of afflictions—the calamity of war,—we doubt not that our troops will do all that is possible to make it as brief in its duration, as merciful in its progress, and decisive in its issue, as war can be made. To cherish the hope of its arrival, and gloat in imagination over the frightful scenes it threatens, is in the same spirit and good taste as for a surgeon to glory in the prospect of a harvest for his knife—to delight in anticipation of sickness or of accidents as the triumphs of his profession, and proclaim his anxiety to have the opportunity of manifesting his skill on those around him, not doubting that he would clear their stomachs or lop off their limbs, with due regard to the occasion. Had it chanced that the medical profession had been the toast of the day, it would have made the company stare had the doctor assured them in reply, with what delight he looked forward to the time when the gentlemen present should come under his hands; the absurdity of such an occurrence as this was scarcely exceeded by what actually did occur.

THE CENSUS OF BOMBAY.

The table of the Census, printed in the supplement to the *Government Gazette*, has reached us. The following gives the abstract of the numbers of each of the races, dividing them into males and females :—

CASTES.

	Europeans.	Indo-Britons.	Indo-Portuguese.
Males	3,495	837	3,206
Females	1,503	496	2,211
Total	5,088	1,333	5,417
Difference	1,992	341	995

	Native Christians.	Jews.	Parsees.
Males	4,810	612	60,967
Females	2,646	520	53,731
Total	7,456	1,132	114,698
Difference	2,164	92	7,236

	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Jains, Lingaets, or Bhuddists.
Males	77,349	4,401	1,083
Females	46,796	2,535	819
Total	124,145	6,936	1,902
Difference	30,553	1,866	264

	Hindoos of other Castes.	Siddees, Negroes, Africans.	Other Castes.
Males	192,579	799	4,003
Females	97,417	150	3,115
Total	289,995	889	7,118
Difference	95,161	589	888

It is curious to observe the diversity of proportions which the males bear to the females in the various castes. Amongst the Parsees they are, 88 to 100; amongst the Jews, 86; amongst the "other castes," 77; amongst the Jains, &c., 75; amongst the Indo Portuguese, 69; amongst thr Mahomedans, 60; amongst the Indo-Britons, 60; amongst the Brahmins, 57; amongst the Native Christians, 55; amongst the Hindoos, 50; amongst the Europeans, 46; amongst the Siddees, &c., 20. The fair proportioning of the sexes is in general considered essential to the well-being of society. In Europe there are about twenty-one females to twenty males: here we have all over about two males to one female. Nowhere do the females constitute more than 88 per cent. of the whole population; amongst pure Europeans they are only 46, and amongst Africans 20 per cent. The enormous disproportion in these two latter cases is probably to be accounted for by the fact that Europeans and Africans are both strangers and pilgrims in Bombay, and neither have their families along with them. Next to these come the Brahmins, a purely indigenous race, who not only never quit the island, but rarely leave the place of their birth; among these there are nearly two males for each female. Altogether, however, the disproportions betwixt the sexes in a country where polygamy is permitted, and unlimited concubinage is practised, strikes us as most singular, and, together with the most astonishing magnitude of the total members of the community, would almost countenance the inference that the numbers were wrongly set down.—*Bombay Times.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Assistant-surgeon Murray.—It is with much regret we have to announce the demise of Assistant-surgeon W. R. Murray, M.D., at Dhoolia, on the 16th Jan. The deceased belonged to the 20th N.I., and was *en route* with the corps for Nusseerabad when attacked with cholera; he was immediately conveyed back to Dhoolia, where he expired. He had only been four years in the service, and had been married since his arrival in India; he was eminently popular amongst his brethren, and his death is matter of deep regret to all who knew him.

Dr. Cameron.—We regret to hear of a serious accident having occurred to Dr. Cameron, of the horse artillery, at Deesa, by the bursting of a powder-flask he was holding; the hand by which he held it at the time has been severely injured by the explosion.

An Order has been published by government, directing the indulgence of one month's leave in six to be granted to medical officers of regiments without forfeiture of their consolidated allowance, provided they can make satisfactory arrangements for the proper discharge of their duties during their absence.

The hull of the late ship *Dartmouth* has been sold by auction for Rs. 8,300. On the 22nd January the following articles saved from the vessel were disposed of—Cotton in bales, Rs. 12,000; ship's materials, Rs. 3,000; ivory, Rs. 3,000; loose cotton, Rs. 300; coffee, pepper, &c., Rs. 60; three boats, jolly, cutter and light, Rs. 200; in all Rs. 26,860.

Registration of Births on the Islands of Bombay and Colaba.—A notification has just been issued by government, through the medium of the chief magistrate of police, intimating that from the 1st Febrary the sex and caste of every child born on the islands of Bombay and Colaba, whether they be legitimate or illegitimate, with the name, occupation, and abode of their parents, shall be made known to the police as soon as possible after such birth, by the parent or parents.

Sir W. Cotton.—All talk of the departure of Sir W. Cotton from amongst us seems now to have dropped, and it is believed the Commander-in-Chief remains, by request, for another twelvemonth at the head of the Bombay army.

The Khan of Bahawulpore, who so promptly sent succour to Mooltan in May, and has on all occasions acted so honourably towards us, especially in the time of difficulty, has been rewarded for the services of his troops with 60,000*l.* in cash, being 10,000*l.* for each month his army kept the field, and 10,000*l.* as a stipend for life; the allowance is liberal, but it is well deserved, and it no more becomes a great power like England to chaffer with its friends than to tamper with or truckle to its enemies.—*Bombay Times.*

Belgaum, *January* 28. — The superintending surgeon is expected to be in on or about the 7th or 8th of next month, the general and staff somewhat later—towards the end of the month. The theatre opens for the first time early next month: I suppose it will be during the first week of February—an entertainment very much looked for by all here, as the station is now as dull as dull can be. The troops at this station are enjoying good health: the sick in the hospital of the 2nd Bombay European regiment amount to seventy: this number is not at all considered great in proportion to the strength, which is 10 to 43. Prevailing diseases, fevers, amongst the recruits. No casualties during the past week.

Bellary, *January* 13.—The south-west monsoon has been particularly plentiful all over the ceded districts, and the wells, tanks, &c. which have not been filled for the last seven years, were this season overflowing. In the Kurnool territory the monsoon has been so profuse that great damage has been done to the crops. The north-east monsoon (if a monsoon it can be called where there has been no rain) did not set in even on the coast till very late, and at Bellary the atmosphere has been overcast, but no rain, so that the dry crops have suffered much. Cotton appears to be luxuriant and healthy. The general with his staff left Bellary on the 4th instant for Kurnool, on his annual tour of inspection: he was expected to arrive at that station on the 12th proximo, whence, after reviewing the gallant 5th, he would proceed on to Cuddapah, where the brave 13th were all ready to receive him. There is a sepoy there under sentence of death for shooting a jemadar. Capt. John Gustavus Russell was to superintend the execution, which was expected to take place in a few days. There is a committee of inquiry just now sitting here by order of the chief, to scrutinise the conduct and habits of the following officers of the 1st Madras fusiliers:—Lieut. Rybot, Lieut. Christie, and Lieut. Bayley. Dr. David Falconer, our late worthy garrison surgeon, leaves us on this day week for his new appointment, viz., Saugor and Nerbudda territories. The 74th, on its march from Ellore to the cantonment of Secunderabad, was attacked by cholera somewhere about Baizewarrah, and they have lost seven sepoys, besides a great proportion of followers. They ought to have marched with 2lbs. of pease-pudding in each of their topees, which, according to the learned Dr. Blacklock, is a preventive to that disease,—as also surphur, or it combined with charcoal and nitre: what a novelty it would appear if the sepoys had taken to consume their ball cartridges! We hear that there is likely soon to be a new superintending-surgeon in the ceded districts, as the present incumbent has offered to go for Rs. 12,000, which, considering he is not a member of the Medical Fund, is cheap.—*Bombay Times.*

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PESHAWUR, *January* 15.—All the Bombay troops except the 3rd N.I. had left. Lieut. Walker, of the Bombay engineers, was to remain to finish the survey of the Valley of Peshawur. The salt mines of Kohat had been reported by Mr. Carne as most valuable. A constant influx of Caboolees was taking place, and new buildings were rising in all parts of the city. Brigadier Sir C. Campbell had gained the good-will of all under him, and was considered a worthy successor to the late commander. All was quiet at Peshawur on the 15th ultimo, though our friends of the Khyber amused themselves occasionally in the dark nights by stealing horses and camels from the camp with the view of benefitting by the large sums offered for their recovery. There were twenty-five heads of clans of the Khyber present in Peshawur, who had assembled for the purpose of taking an oath to the commissioner to prevent their followers from plundering our people, on condition that they were not to be shut out from bringing in wood, grass, charcoal, &c., to the Peshawur market. The result of the Eusufzaie expedition promised favourably, the people of Pullai having sent to their chiefs who had fled to Swat, informing them that they intended coming in to make their salaams, and giving up keeping the sowars who had hitherto plundered the peaceful Eusufzaies. The Ameer of Cabool was reported to have taken Khooloom from the Meer Wullee, and to intend flying to it when the British troops move on Cabool, which he is said fully to expect they will do sooner or later. On this head, fortunately for ourselves, he may set his mind at ease.—The weather at Peshawur was very cold—the thermometer at two in the afternoon standing in an open verandah as low as 41°.—*Bombay Times.*

FETE AT THE GARDENS.—On the 29th January the *fête dansante*, which was originally announced for the 28th, but had been postponed on account of the festivities at Parell, took place in the gardens of the Agricultural Society. A large elliptical saloon had been erected within the great circle at the extremity of the long walk, for the occasion. It is fifty feet in length, forty feet across, and twenty-five feet from the floor to the ceiling. The roof and windows were of canvass, beautifully ornamented with flags and ensigns, flowers and evergreens. The lower part was surrounded by a splendid arcade of laurels. Two stupendous chandeliers depended from the roof, and four candelabras, seven feet high, containing 500 lights each, occupied the corners of the room. The greatest taste had been exhibited in the whole of the arrangements. There seemed to have been a good deal of waggery displayed in the arrangement of the flags. The great entrance was decorated with Union Jacks and Blue Ensigns; right in front was the flag of "the United States," full in the eye of maids and bachelors as they entered; on the left were the Turkish and Portuguese flags; on the right those of France and Spain—utter privation of liberty on the one side of the Union, excess of freedom on the other. The entrance to the ladies' tents was decorated with the Rendezvous flag. The great entrance was decorated outside with rich devices in coloured lamps, while six splendid arches of lamps spanned the approach from the main gate by the long walk. The carriages approached by the terrace, which was also illuminated, and the spectacle here to those looking down on the festal scene in the beautiful valley below was extremely striking: from the descending flight of steps, where vehicles drew up, down to the centre of the gardens, and so on to the saloon, the walks were richly carpeted. By eight o'clock everything was ready for the reception of the guests, who soon after began to arrive. Dancing was begun before nine, and before ten the room was full and the festivities at their height. The evening was fortunately pretty still and mild, and the gardens, under the full blaze of the moon at her height, offered such a promenade as few ball-rooms can boast of. At half-past ten H.H. the Guicowar and suite made their appearance, and filled up the upper end of the room. About midnight the fireworks were exhibited; but everything cannot be had in perfection at the same time, and the moon, which gave such brilliancy to the scene, "paled the ineffectual fires" made up by poor mortals. From the quiet nooks and shady places in the thick and umbrageous groves, a rocket now and then shooting up into the deep blue sky—a bright light occasionally blazing forth from the ground with dazzling brilliancy, made the minutest object appear, and showed the guests flitting about from walk to walk, from "dingle and bosky bourne, from side to side," producing an effect indescribably pleasing. By midnight the party had begun to thin again, and before two o'clock everything was as quiet and still as if the flying fox and the jackal, their usual occupants, had never been disturbed in their haunts. The arrangements were altogether as nearly perfect as possible, and the whole credit is due to Capt. Barr, on whose shoulders almost exclusively the task of preparation devolved.—*Bombay Times.*

INDORE.—Letters from Malwa of the 27th of January are full of anticipations of the nature and results of the approaching inquiry into the charges preferred against the resident by Captain Harris. Mr. Hamilton had been called on for explanations on the 17th of November; on the 3rd of December these were sent in; and it is said that it was at his request the commission was appointed—an allegation which some of our correspondents question. Considerable speculation was on foot as to where the commissioners, Colonel Low, the Governor-General's agent for Ajmeer, and Mr. Moseley Smith, judge of Jubbulpore, would take up their abode. Under ordinary circumstances, of course, the residency would have been the natural receptacle for the friends of the resident; but in this case they are his judges, and however little the parties are open to the suspicion of influencing or being influenced, the case of the Clibborn commission, where Mr. Ross Bell notoriously crammed the commissioners, who were then his guests, is too fresh in our recollection not to make the acceptance of hospitalities from any of the parties to the case unsuitable. We remain of the opinion we have ever been—that Mr. Hamilton will come out of the inquiry without a stain on his character; but we have at the same time no hesitation in acknowledging that, assuming the Bazaar Fund to have been at his disposal, to be bestowed on any object he thought fit, we could have greatly wished that it had been allotted to some objects of greater public importance than in adding to the splendour or luxury of the Residency. With a full appreciation of the value of show on fitting occasions, and the desirableness of hospitality, we confess ourselves terrible utilitarians at heart, and should rather have seen a couple of miles of good sensible road, or a place for the promotion of education or rational amusement amongst the natives, constructed, than all the ice-pits ever were dug for the use of some score or two of Englishmen. We do not, at the same time, imagine, considering how their own finances are occasionally allotted, that the error as we consider it will by Government be considered to come under the designation of a misappropriation of public money.

CAPT. FEUSHARD is, it is said, to be master-attendant on the return of the *Feroze*, from her trip with the Governor-General.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 21, 1850.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to extend to regimental medical officers the indulgence of leave of absence for one month, without forfeiture of their consolidated allowance, provided they make approved asrangements for the performance of their duties during their absence, and that no additional expense to the state is incurred thereby.

The leave is to be restricted to thirty days in six months, computed from the 1st January to the 30th June, and from the 1st July to the 31st December.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARMSTRONG, J. F. qual. for trans. of public business.
BAKER, A. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CAMERON, C. H. 3rd asst. to coll. of Ahmednuggur, pl. in perm. ch. of the dist. of Sheoganum and Jamkhair, Jan. 28.
COURTENEY, W. coll. of Poona, to proceed into his dist. on deputation, Jan. 26.
DAVIES, C. J. 2nd asst. to coll. of Ahmedabad, pl. in perm. ch. of the talookas of Ahmedabad Dusknohie and Jettalpoor Dusknohie, Jan. 25.
GRANT, G. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapoor.
GRAY, A. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur fr. date of Tytler's dept. fr. Bombay.
HARRISON, C. M. jud. and sess. jud. of Ahmedabad, assd. ch. of duties, Jan. 2.
HARRISON, W. H. to act as registrar of the Sudder Adawlut dur. abs. of M. Larken; ass. ch. of duties Jan. 15.
HOBART, Hon. G. A. to be asst. to coll. of Tanna, Jan. 14.
JENKINS, E. L. pl. in perm. ch. of talookas of the Poorundhur, Bhimthurry, and Indapore, Jan. 15.
OLIPHANT, J. E. third asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira, qual. for pub. service, Jan. 16.
PRENDERGAST, C. G. act. coll. of Kaira, ass. ch. of his duties.
SPENCER, N. passed exam. in Goojeratee.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOSWELL, H. B. 6 mo. in ext.
FAWCETT, E. G. in ext. to Jan. 31.
ROSE, J. N. leave cancelled.
TYTLER, C. E. F. fr. Feb. 20, prep. to emb. for Europe.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ALLEN, Rev. J. N. to rank as chaplain fr. Sept. 11, 1849, in suc. to Jeffrey, dec.; leave canc. at his request.
JESSOPP, Rev. J. M.A. asst. chaplain, perm. to resign, Jan. 23.

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MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Lieut. J. A. 19th N.I. to rec. ch. of 3rd div. of camel baggage corps until relieved by Lieut. Shaw, Jan. 19.
ANNESLEY, Lieut. 26th N.I. to join his corps, Jan. 30; pl. at disp. of C. in C. for regt. duty, Jan. 26.
ARROW, Lieut. W. G. 28th N.I. to be 2nd in com. of Sawunt Warree local corps, Jan. 24.
ASHBURNER, Lieut. J. 18th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp. Jan. 24.
BLAKENEY, Ens. W. attached to 14th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
BOLTON, Ens. G. N. 10th N.I. to join regt. Feb. 1.
BOYD, Lieut. col. G. 1st Eur. regt. to 8th N.I. Feb. 2.
BROWNE, Lieut. col. W. J. 8th N.I. to com. gar. of Asseerghur, in succ. to Lieut. col. Woodburn, on furl. Jan. 30; rem. to 16th N.I. Feb. 2.
BRUCE, Capt. F. F. 12th Bomb. N.I. to act as 2nd in com. Dec. 24.
CHAPMAN, Ens. G. T. 3rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Jan. 24.
CLARKSON, Capt. G. 12th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 17.
COGHLAN, Major W. M. art. to join hd. qrs. 1st bat. at Ahmednaggur, Jan. 18.
COWPER, Capt. F. A. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp. Jan. 24.
CRAWLEY, Lieut. col. C. 16th N.I. rem. to 20th N.I. Feb. 2.
DE VITRE, 2nd Lieut. J. 1st Eur. fus. to proc. and join depot of that regt. at Poona, Jan. 29.
DE VITRE, Capt. J. D. 26th N.I. to join, Jan. 18.
DICK, Lieut. W. A. 3rd L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Jan. 24.
DICKSON, Maj. T. C. 13th N.I. transf. to inv. estab. fr. Jan. 1.
ELLIS, Ens. E. H. to do duty with 7th N.I. at Ahmednuggur, to join, Jan. 29.
GRAY, Lieut. W. B. 26th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, Jan. 26.
GRAY, Lieut. 26th N.I. to join his regt.
HART, Capt. P. L. ass. ch. of app. as civ. eng. in Sattara districts.
HERNE, 1st Lieut. G. E. 1st Eur. reg. of fus. to act as qr. mr. and paymr. Jan. 24.
JOHNSON, Lieut. W. T. 6th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, Jan. 24.
JOHNSTONE, Ens. R. 18th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, Jan. 24.
JOHNSTONE, Ens. R. G. H. reported fit for duty, to join his station, Feb. 1.
KEANE, Lieut. C. reported fit for duty, to join his station, Feb. 1.
LEESON, Capt. C. P., N.I. batt. passed exam. in Mahratta.
LITTLE, Lieut. A. B. 25th N.I. to act as adj. Jan. 24.
LLOYD, Lieut. col. J. art. ret. to duty, Jan. 15.
LLOYD, Lieut. col. J. C.B. art. to join hd. qrs. 2nd batt. at pres.
LYON, Ens. C. J. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Jan. 24.
MACDONELL, Lieut. 2nd gren. N.I. to rec. ch. of commissariat dept. at Bhooj, Jan. 19.
MALET, Capt. G. G. 3rd L.C. to be supt. of the Gaekwar cont. horse, at Katteewar, Jan. 25.
NEWNHAM, Lieut. N. J. 23rd L.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp. Jan. 24.
OGILVIE, Lieut. col. W. 20th N.I. rem. to 1st Eur. reg. Feb. 2.
PALIN, Lieut. 19th N.I. to offic. for Capt. Willoughby dur. his abs. Jan. 30.
PARR, Capt. S. fort adj. to perform duties of barrack mr. at Bombay, Jan. 26.
PELLY, Capt. H. J. 8th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 15.
ROSE, Ens. F. G. 18th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Jan. 24.
ROSE, Ens. W. 25th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Jan. 24.
SEUTON, Lieut. G. to be commissariat agent at Bhooj, Jan. 19.
THAIN, Ens. D. D. 24th N.I. to do duty with 22nd N.I.
THORP, Lieut. S. J. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Jan. 24.
WADDINGTON, Ens. W. 20th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, Jan. 24; to join his regt. Feb. 1.
WARDEN, Ens. A. S. 14th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Feb. 1.
WHITLIE, Maj. W. T. art. ret. to duty, Jan. 15.
WHITLIE, Brev. maj. W. T. C.B. art. fr. 2nd to 1st batt. and to com. No. 4 light field batt. Jan. 18.
WILLOUGHBY, Ens. M. W. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Jan. 24.
YONGE, Ens. F. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Jan. 26.
YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. R. R. 20th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 15; to be line adj. at Sholapoor in suc. to Buckle, Jan. 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AITCHISON, Capt. A. N. 13th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
ASH, Capt. J. art. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
ASHBURNER, Capt. G. E. 8th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
BAYNES, Capt. in ext. to Jan. 31, on m. c.
BELLASIS, Maj. J. B. 9th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
BLOWERS, Ens. W. H. 29th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to 28, to proceed to the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
BOURDILLON, Lieut. O. 25th N.I. fr. Jan. 22 to Feb. 28, to Bombay, on m. c.
BOYD, Lieut. col. G. 1st Eur. reg. fr. Feb. 1 to 28, to rem. at presidency.
BURNS, Lieut. J. W. S. 10th N.I. to April 30, in ext.
CAMERON, Lieut. W. art. Jan. 15 to Feb. 10, in ext.
CARNEGY, Ens. A. Jan. 16 to 28, to rem. at Bombay.
DODS, Lieut. P. 9th N.I. fr. Feb. 5 to March 31, to Bombay.
FAIRBROTHER, Ens. J. 19th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
FEARON, Lieut. P. S. 14th N.I. Jan. 18 to 30, in ext. to rem. at Bombay.
FULLER, Lieut. C. B. art. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
GEACH, Lieut. G. O. 13th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
GEORGE, Ens. G. St. 25th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
HAWTHORN, Ens. A. 9th N.I. Feb. 1 to 28, in ext. to Bombay, on m. c.
HOLMES, Capt. J. 12th N.I. to Eur.
JACKSON, Capt. T. 10th N.I. to Feb. 28, to Bombay.
JOHNSON, unposted ens. to Feb. 9, to rem. at presidency.
KANE, Lieut. F. fort adjt. at Surat, Jan. 25 to Feb. 19, in ext. to rem. at Bombay.
KINLOCH, Lieut. J. D. art. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
LANGSTON, Lieut. J. 4th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 23, to Bombay.
LEEKIE, Capt. G. A. 21st N.I. to Eur.
LOCH, Lieut. F. A. E. 1st L.C. Jan. 8 to Feb. 28, in ext. to Bombay, on m. c.
LOCH, Lieut. C. A. 1st L.C. Jan. 8 to Feb. 28, in ext. to Bombay, on m. c.
LUCAS, 2nd Lieut. C. De N. art. fr. Jan. 12 to Feb. 28, to Ahmedabad, on m. c.
MACKENZIE, Lieut. F. W. 8th N.I. fr. Mar. 1 to May 31, to Bombay, to be exam. in Persian.
MILDMAY, Ens. A. G. St. J. 25th N.I. Jan. 11 to 31, to rem. at Bombay.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. G. S. 14th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
MORISON, Capt. B. G. 24th N.I. 3 mo. in ext.
MORSE, Capt. C. H. 8th N.I. 6 mo. in ext.
NICHOLSON, Lieut. J. T. 23rd N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
PAUL, Ens. A. G. 28th L.I. fr. Jan. 28 to Feb. 28, to proc. to the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
PELLY, Capt. H. J. 8th N.I. Jan. 21 to March 31, to rem. at Bombay.
PHILLIPS, Lieut. F. 1st Eur. fus. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 12, to Shikarpore.
PRESCOTT, Ens. C. J. 24th N.I. Feb. 1 to 18, in ext.
RIGBY, Lieut. C. P. 16th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe.
ROSE, Lieut. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 16.
SALMON, Capt. H. L. fr. Feb. 1 to 12, in ext. to rem. at pres.
SHORTT, Lieut. A. Y. 12th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
SHEKLETON, Lieut. J. 2nd tr. H.A. Jan. 19 to Feb. 28, to Bombay, on m. c.
SIMPSON, Capt. E. H. 2nd L.C. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
VALIANT, Capt. L. M. 1st L.C. Feb. 1 to May 31, to Bombay.
WAHAB, Lieut. C. W. 14th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
WHITEHILL, Capt. G. T. 2nd Eur. L. I. 3 years' furl. to Europe.
WILLOUGHBY, Capt. H. J. Scinde div. to Europe.
WOODBURN, Lieut. col. A. C.B. 25th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

BARTON, Vet. surg. C. E. posted to 2nd L.C. Jan. 16.
COSTELLOE, Assist. surg. civ. surg. at Tanna, to temp. med. ch. of 1st N.I. during abs. of Grierson on leave, Jan. 24.
COTES, Asst. surg. 1st batt. art. to Malligaum, to rec. med. ch. of 3rd co. 2nd batt. art. proc. to Nusseerabad, v. Murray, Jan. 18.
DAVEY, Asst. surg. to Sholapore, to rec. med. ch. of left wing 16th N.I. on March to Dhoolia, and then return to Belgaum, Jan. 22.
DE CRISPIGNY, Asst. surg. E. to be civil surg. at Kaira, Jan. 24.
FAITHFUL, Asst. surg. J. J. ret. to duty, Jan. 15.
FAITHFUL, Asst. surg. to proc. in med. ch. detach. of recruits proc. to Poonah and Ahmednuggur, returning to pres. when relieved by a med. officer fr. Poonah brig. Jan. 26.
FLEMING, Asst. surg. J. B. ass. ch. of res. surgery, Hyderabad, dur. abs. Maclean.
GRIERSON, Surg. D. passed exam. in Persian.
HUSSEY, Asst. surg. 13th N.I. to aff. med. aid to details of 4th and 9th N.I. Jan. 22.
LEGGETT, Dr. app. of asst. mag. at Surat cancelled.
LEITH, Surg. A. H. del. over ch. of duties of police surg. to Assist. surg. Carter, Nov. 30.
MAHAFFY, Asst. surg. pl. in temp. ch. of duties of civ. surg. at Kaira, Jan. 25.
MOORE, Asst. surg. H. S. ret. to duty, Jan. 15; pl. at disp. of supg. surg. N. div. of the army, to proceed to Ahmedabad.
MUSGROVE, Asst. surg. F. J. M. 16th N.I. to join his corps.
MURRAY, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of h. q. wing of 27th N.I. Jan. 30, to assume med. ch. and remain with l. wing 29th N.I.
STOCKLEY, Vet. surg. J. S. perm. to retire fr. the service.
WESTON, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of h. q. wing of 24th N.I.
WIEKE, Asst. surg. C. G. assd. ch. of appt. as civil surg. at Sattara, Jan. 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLOXHAM, Asst. surg. C. R. O. 6 mo. in ext.
CRAMOND, Surg. J. 12th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.

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CRUICKSHANK, Asst. surg. P. 6 mo. in ext.
ELLIOTT, Surg. H. B. 1st L.C. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
RUSSELL, Assist. surg. R. J. 2nd tr. h. art. 1 mo. from Jan. 24, to pass.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BAIRNFATHER, Asst. surg. of the *Elphinstone*, perm. to reside on shore, Jan. 29.
BALFOUR, Lieut. W. com. the *Feroze*, assum. com. of the *Atalanta*, fr. Hopkins, Jan. 29.
BARRON, Mids. of the *Moozuffer*, perm. to reside on shore, Jan. 29.
BARRON, Mids. C. H. W. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 8, to Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
BATT, Lieut. to the *Elphinstone*, Jan. 29.
BODE, Lieut. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m. c. Jan. 28.
BYRNE, Act. 1st class 2nd mast. of the *Berenice*, perm. to reside on shore, Jan. 29.
BYRNE, Act. 1st class 2nd mast. of the *Victoria*, to be act. mast. and to join the *Queen*, as store accountant, Jan. 30.
COCKE, Mate J. E. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 8, to Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
COOKSON, Mids. to ch. of Warrant Off. store accts. of the *Hastings*, Jan. 29.
CRUICKSHANK, Asst. surg. fr. the *Auckland* to the *Victoria* fr. Feb. 1.
DE CRESPIGNY, Asst. surg. fr. the *Victoria* to the *Auckland* fr. Feb. 1.
DELLPRATT, Lieut. fr. the *Queen*, to join the *Moozuffer*, Jan. 31.
ERLIN, G. R. m te, to join the *Hastings*, Feb. 2.
GARDNER, Lieut. A. fr. the *Elphinstone* to com. the *Acbar*, Jan. 29.
GEORGES, Mids. C. P. fr. the *Queen*, to join the *Feroze*, Jan. 31.
GILBERT, Asst. surg. of the *Moozuffer*, perm. to reside on shore, Jan. 29.
HOPKINS, Lieut. fr. the *Atalanta* to the *Feroze*, Jan. 29.
HOPKINS, Lieut. *Hastings*, to be discharged to *Auckland* for pass. to join *Indus* flot. for duty at Karrachee, Feb. 2.
LOWE, Capt. W. to com. the *Elphinstone*, Jan. 29.
MITCHESON, Lieut. to join the *Queen* as super. Feb. 2.
RENNIE, Lieut. fr. the *Medusa*, to com. the *Sesostris* fr. Dec. 23.
TAYLOR, Mids. of the *Moozuffer*, perm. to reside on shore.
TWYNAM, Lieut. ret. to duty Jan. 23, and attach. to the *Hastings*.
VAUGHAN, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to the *Elphinstone*, Jan. 29.
WELSH, Asst surg. to join the *Elphinstone*, Jan. 31.
WINDUS, Mids. A. T. 1 mo. from Jan. 8, to Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
WOOD, act. 1st class 2nd mast. from the *Victoria* to the *Hastings*, Jan. 31.
WYNES, G. mate, to join the *Hastings* as super. Feb. 2.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BLENKINS, wife of Major W. B. G. C.B. d. at Bombay, Feb. 2.
CAMPBELL, wife of Serj. James, H.M.'s 78th, s. at Colaba, Jan. 23.
CRITCHELL, wife of, s. at Kurrachee, Dec. 25.
GRAY, wife of Surg. P. s. at Dapoolie, Jan. 23.
HAMILTON, wife of Capt. H. H.M.'s 78th, s. at Colaba, Jan. 23.
RODRIGUES, wife of Elias, d. at Mahim, Jan. 22.

DEATHS.

CRITCHELL, inf. s. of Mr. at Bombay, Feb. 1.
GLASSE, Sarah Louisa, wife of H. D. at Mazagon, aged 30, Jan. 17.
HOY, Robert, at Bombay, aged 44, Jan. 18.
MARRIOTT, H. E. s. of Saville, at Kurrachee, Jan. 5.
MURRAY, Asst. Surg. Wm. Robertson, M.D. at Dheolia, aged 30, Jan. 16.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 17. *Equestrian*, Robertson, London; *Jane*, Birnie, Liverpool; *Hosannah*, Barnett, Calcutta.—18. *Lafag*, Birch, Cochin; *Wild Irish Girl*, Graham, Liverpool.—20. *Sephionia*, Emmerton, Zanzibar.—22. *Bright Planet*, Cousens, Singapore.—23. Steamer *Malta*, Potts, Hong Kong; steamer *Moozuffer*, Hewett, Suez.—24. *Tuzer*, Bell, Cape of Good Hope; *Cheverell*, Skooks, Bordeaux.—26. *Victoria*, Smith, Bengal.—27. *Buckinghamshire*, McGregor, Calcutta.—31. Steamer *Dwarka*, Fisher, Colombo.—FEB. 1. *Ringfield*, Leitch, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Equestrian*.—Mrs. Clarkson, Miss Butler, Miss Birch, Capt. G. Clarkson, 12th Ben. N.I. Capt. P. G. Eld, 9th Ben. N.I.
Per *Bombay*.—Lieut. Price, 1st gren. Lieut. Maude, 4th rifles, Lieut. Dennis, 1st lanc.
Per *Charles Grant*.—Mrs. Brown and Mr. E. Jones.
Per *Surat*.—Capt. P. T. French.
Per *Bright Planet*.—Mrs. Cousens.
Per steamer *Malta*.—Mr. Downs, Mr. Goederty, Mr. Stratton, Lieut. Twynam, Mr. Davidson, Col. W. Watkins, and Capt. J. Campbell.
Per steamer *Moozuffer*.—Mrs. Ansinck, Mrs. Hart, Misses Brunner and Cahill; Maj. E. Ansinck, Madras art.; Surg. T. S. Cahill, Bom. army; — Hart, esq. C.S.; O. W. Ketterer, esq.; Lieut. M. B. Worsley, I.N.; 2nd Lieut. T. E. Donne, eng.; Cadets T. Carnegie, E. H. Ellis, and Kirkland, Bom. army; Messrs. G. Anson and Hart; Mr. G. F. Collier and servant.
Per *Feroze*, from Kurrachee.—The Marchioness of Dalhousie; the Most Noble James Andrew, Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T. Gov. Gen. of India; Sir H. M. Elliot, sec. to Government of India; F. F. Courtenay, Esq. private sec.; Capt. J. Ramsay, 22nd foot, mil. sec.; Maj. the Hon. F. W. H. Fane, 25th foot; Capt. J. De C. Sinclair, Madras art.; Capt. J. Metcalfe. 3rd B.N.I. and Capt. C. V. Bowie, Bom. art. aides-de-camp; and Asst. surg. A. Grant.
Per *Victoria*.—Brig. F. Stalker, C.B.; Maj. J. Sinclair, art.; and Capt. Langston.
Per *Buckinghamshire*. — Madame Gilbert, Messrs. Field and Flower.
Per *Dwarka*.—Mrs. Maitland, the Very Rev. P. C. P. da Conceiçao, Capt. Short, Lieut. Collier, J. Rodrigues, Esq.; Lieut. Michieson, I.N.; Mr. G. Smith, Mr. Lepanais.
Per *Nerbudda*.—Mr. H. R. Edlin.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 17. Steamer *Sesostris*, Ball, Aden; *Worcester*, Hawkins, Hull; *William Penn*, Oliver, Liverpool; steamer *Pekin*, Baker, Colombo and Hong Kong.—20. *Jolly Robins*, Joynson, Liverpool.—21. *Courier*, Mellin, Liverpool.—22. *Saint Abbs*, Willis, Singapore; *Owen Glendower*, Pare, London; *Hope*, Miller, Liverpool.—23. *Sir Edward Ryan*, Triggs, China.—27. *Cressy*, Bell, London.—28. *Emily*, Wilson, London.—FEB. 2. Steamer *Feroze*, Frushund, Colombo; *Ann*, Gamble, Whampoa; *Mary Ann*, Darley, London.—4. Steamer *Victoria*, Amour, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Owen Glendower*.—Mrs. Gen. Fearon, and a child of Mrs. Captain Heatly's; Mrs. J. Holland, three children, and servant; Mrs. P. W. Hockin, two children, and servant; Mrs. Grierson, two children, and servant; Mrs. Boycott and child; Mrs. J. S. Young, two children, and two servants; Mrs. S. D. Young, child, and servant, Mrs. Pare; three children of Capt. Prior's, and nurse; three children of Capt. Salmon's, and servant; Capt. J. S. Young, 5th Nizam's Cav.; Capt. H. J. Woodward, Bomb. Inv.; and Assist.-surg. Boycott, Bomb. army.
From HONORE.—Two children of Mr. Hall's, M.C.S., and servant.
From CANNANORE.—Mrs. Elton, three children, and two servants; two children of Mr. Fitzgerald's, H.M.'s 94th, and servant; and F. B. Elton, esq. M.C.S.
From CALICUT.—Two children of Mr. Goodwyn's, M.C.S., and servant.
For the CAPE, from Bombay.—Mrs. Ward and Capt. Ward.
From HONORE.—Mrs. Hall, two children, and servant, and A. Hall, Esq. M.C.S.
Per *Cressy*.—Lieut. J. Meade, H.M.'s 63rd foot; Lieut. E. J. S. Blair, H.M.'s 10th hussars; Ens. A. W. Sibthorpe, 28th Bo. N.I.
Per *Emily*.—Mrs. Welman and child, Mrs. Biggs and two children, Capt. H. W. P. Welman, 86th foot; Lieut. J. Biggs, 8th foot; Asst. surg. J. Coglan.
Per *Feroze*.—The Most Noble the Marquis Dalhousie, the Marchioness Dalhousie, and suite.
Per *Ann*.—Mrs. Gamble and two children.
Per steamer *Victoria*.—Mrs. Whitelock, Mrs. McGrath and child, Mrs. Jackson and two children with servant, Mrs. Seaton, a lady and two children with servant, a lady and a child, Miss Frere and servant, C. E. Norton, Esq., the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay; Capt. Whitelock, 11th Bo. N.I.; Ens. G. St. George, 25th Bo.N.I.; Ens. J. Nicholson, 23rd Bo. N.L.I.; Capt. J. H. Fergusson, 33rd Bengal N.I.; W. Goederty, Esq.; D. Davidson, Esq.; Capt. G. S. Montgomery, 14th Bo. N.I.; Asst. surg. J. J. Holmes, Madras service; J. S. Hawks, Esq.; Lieut. B. Van Straubenzie, H.M.'s 32nd foot; Capt. J. Grimes, Capt. G. Wilson, Lieut. T. H. Bosworth, Bengal art.; H. Parker, Esq.; Lieut. T. Chandler, H.M.'s 10th foot; Lieut. W. English, H.M.'s 14th drags.; the Rev. S. A. Duarte, and Mr. Blackall.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1860.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan			..	Rs. 116 a 117	per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do.	1825-26 ..	Rs. 104½	do.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30 ..	Rs. 103½ a 104	do.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42 ..	Rs. 98½ a 99	p. 100 Co.'s
4	Do.	do.	1832-33 ..	Rs. 86½	per 100 Sicca.
4	Do.	do.	1835-36 ..	Rs. 83½	per 100 Co.'s.
4	Do.	do.	1842-43 ..	Rs. 83½	do.

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BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs.	1,000 each	1,000 pd. up		17 a 18 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	,,	1,000 each	500	do.	18¼ a 18½ p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	,,	1,000 each	500	do.	14 p. ct. dis. [sales
Agra Bank	,,	500 each	500	do.	3½ a 4 p. ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	,,	1,000 each	1,000	do.	No quotation.
Apollo Press Com...	,,	12,500 each	12,500	do.	13,000
Colaba Press Com...	,,	7,000 each	7,000	do.	11,500
Colaba Land Com...	,,	10,000 each	10,000	do.	7,000 nominal.
Bombay S. N. Com.	,,	500 each	500	do.	75 p. ct. dis. nom.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	,,	50 each	5 deposit.		No quotation.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10 11 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	,,	10 8 as.
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,,	220½
German Crowns, ,, ...	,,	212
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,,	104½ a 104¾
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,,	16 5-16ths.
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,,	15¾ to 16

EXCHANGES.

On London, at		
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 0½d.		For doc. bills. nom.
6 .. ..s. 11¾d. to 2s.		For credit do.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	Rs.	98 a 98¼
..... 30 days' sight.....	Rs.	98½
..... at sight.....	Rs.	99
On Madras at 30 days' sight.....	Rs:	99
..... at sight	Rs.	99½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dlrs.	Rs.	211 a 212.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3*l.* 5s.; to Liverpool, 3*l.* 2s. 6d. per ton; to Calcutta, Rs. 4. 5; and to China, Rs. 11½ per candy.

MARKETS.

COTTON YARN.—The sales were small in amount; indeed the demand for nearly all descriptions was extremely limited.—*Turkey Red* of first quality (Scotch) in good demand.

WOOLLENS.—*Flannels* still continued scarce and in small demand. *Cloths* sold to a fair extent.

Prices of nearly every description of Metal had given way.—*Copper*. Of this metal large stocks exist, and there is but little demand for any description.—*Swedish Bar Iron*, *Pig* and *Sheet Lead*, and *Swedish Steel*, lie in the same state.—*Tin Plates* heavy.

Sales to a moderate extent in *Pitch*, *Tar*, and *Paints*, had had effect. A slight improvement had taken place in *Cordage*, and *Canvas* was in moderate request. *Oil* and *Linseed* was in demand.

SPANISH INDIA.

EFFECTS OF PIRACY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The *Journal of the Indian Archipelago* for December contains a description of the Island of Mindoro, one of the Philippines, extracted from the *Diario de Manila*, giving a deplorable picture of the ravages committed by the Illanoon pirates, which, as the editor of the *Journal* observes, "will enable us better to appreciate the services of those of our countrymen who have been so actively employed in ridding the coasts of Borneo, and thus the south-western seat of the Indian Archipelago, of their presence, and which, if continued for a few years longer, will render the mode of life of a pirate so precarious that we may expect to see these people, who are by no means fond of facing danger for danger's sake, settle down as quiet cultivators of the soil, instead of the ruthless destroyers which the apathy of Europeans has allowed them to become."

The writer of the description in the *Diario* states that only a few years back the island of Mindoro was a colony of pirates: "about the middle of the last century, an army of them swarmed upon its coasts, exterminating or making slaves of the inhabitants. Subsequently, they established themselves at various points, and its ports, rivers, and creeks served as places of rendezvous during their audacious expeditions. Previous to this terrible invasion the island was well peopled and cultivated: vestiges of its former prosperity are still to be met with. The invasion of the pirates must have been exceedingly bloody and destructive. Individuals are yet in existence whom we have heard refer to the smallness of the number of those who escaped the general destruction, and who yet tremble as they relate the circumstances, describing their invaders as having terrible countenances, thus transmitting to their children the panic terror which the pirates excited. The few who escaped congregated in the neighbourhood of a small savage tribe, inhabiting the central mountains; the descendants of these fugitives are the people who now constitute the interior population of Mindoro, independent of the Spanish authorities, and who are distinguished by the generic name of 'Manguians,' who differ from the aboriginal tribe alluded to in language. But it must not be supposed that the fugitives returned to the coast; those who ventured to do so, either forced by hunger or tempted by the abundance of the fisheries, were from time to time carried away by the pirates, as captives, thereby confirming the fears of the fugitives."

The Spanish writer concludes: "Although the forces of the marine flotilla continue to advance from year to year in their progress against the pirates on the coasts of Mindoro, not a year passes without its being subjected to their visits: they are invited there by the number of places of shelter for their light prahus that are found in the canals or silingas of Iling and Ambulon, little more than twelve leagues from the labyrinth of the Calamines, Pandan, and Buyayao, the isles of Libagao, Naguba, Sibay, &c. on the south; with those of Golo, Ambil, and Cobras, and the west coast of Lubun on the north, all uninhabited. The dread of encountering bad weather during their voyages does not restrain them. They furl their mat sails, and pay out five or six fathoms of cables from the prows of their vessels, to prevent their dashing against any coast, and then sleep amid the noise of the most furious waves. Thus it is that the inhabitants of the coast of Mindoro have not a secure moment to dedicate to the labours of the field, as they are too few in number to defend themselves in case of attack. Whenever they feel well secured from these pirates, they will employ in tilling the ground that amount of labour which is devoted to the construction and maintenance of gun-vessels, forts, stockades, and telegraphs. Then the rapid prosperity of the island will attract and foster population; the Manguians will become involved in the progressive movement; the clearing of the land will gradually advance; and Mindoro will come to be one of the richest as well as the most beautiful isles of this Archipelago."

CEYLON.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CEYLON.—The usual monthly evening meeting of the members of this society was held at the residence of the Hon. C. J. M'Carthy. The subject was one kindred to the objects of the society; and, as might have been expected, called forth some very interesting remarks from those gentlemen who have long made the literature of Ceylon their study. The works still extant in this island are numerous, and are to be met with either in Pali, Sanscrit, or Singhalese,—some few having been also rendered from the former languages into the latter. Those in the Sanscrit dialect are mostly, if not entirely, relating to scientific subjects, and have in many cases been translated into Hindostanee and other languages. The Pali literature contains the religious, and some few historical records of Ceylon, whilst those works in Singhalese are confined to poems, plays, and a few translations from Pali and Sanscrit books. It was admitted that the labours of those members and others who might be disposed to undertake translations, should be as much as possible confined to the Pali and Singhalese works, as these are far less known than the Sanscrit books. Of those in Singhalese as well as Pali, the most interesting appear to be the *Thoopawansey* or *History of the Budhist Topes* or *Dagobas*:—The *Deepa Wansey* or *History of Ceylon*, and the *Kalyanipprakaseney* or Mirror of Priests from Arrakan to Ceylon. This latter is said to contain some historical matter not to be found in the Mahawanso; indeed the work has only recently been brought over from Burmah. One or two Singhalese gentlemen, members of the society, having expressed their willingness to undertake translations from two of the preceding works, it was resolved, that in the event of their labours being more extensive than could find room in this society's journal, a digest be at any rate published, and a communication made on the subject with the Oriental Translation Committee of the Parent Society, which body had already expressed a desire to assist in such matters. It was agreed that a resolution embodying the above should be brought before the next general meeting of the society in February, by which time it was hoped some specimens would be ready. A member also promised to make a collection of the oral traditions and local proverbs current amongst the Singhalese, which it was said would prove highly interesting in many respects.—*Examiner*.

THE KRAAL.—This has been the sole topic of conversation for the week, and up to this morning the tired wanderers have been seen wending their way to their homes from the scene. Only a few elephants (some thirteen) have been caught, and what with the wet evenings and the uncertainty attending the enclosing of the elephants within the trap laid for them, a great deal of disappointment has been felt. Kraals of the present day are not like those of past years, when as many as 150 elephants have been caged at one time.—*Ceylon Times, Jan.* 15.

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LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Ceylon, on the 1st of December, a paper, by S. C. Chittie (a native gentleman), was read, in which the writer gives an outline of the Tamil system of natural history, showing that, at a period long prior to the knowledge of natural history by Europeans, and before Aristotle had given his system to the world, the Tamils had classified as many animals, vegetables, and minerals as were known, according to their external characters. It is true, he observes, that they have now no faithful transcript of their zoological works as extant in olden times; but enough remains scattered over their general literature, in dictionaries and essays, to indicate what has been lost, and he has done his best to collect and embody whatever is to be met with amongst those miscellaneous works.

It appears that the Tamils had a two-fold system of animated nature, embracing the *mythological* and the *natural*. The former makes the gods a part of the zoological family; it divides all organized bodies into *moveable* and *fixed*, which are again subdivided into seven *gengra* and many species. The natural portion of the system approaches nearly to that of Linnæus in many respects. All living beings are divided into four classes, and these again into numerous *genera* and species. The first class comprehends all which are viviparous, such as man, quadrupeds, the whale, the bat, the ray, &c. The second class embraces all which are oviparous, viz., birds, fishes, the snake, the frog, the crocodile, &c. The third class takes in all those which are engendered by heat and damp, as worms, maggots, gnats, &c. The fourth class comprises all which are germiniparous, such as trees and herbs. Quadrupeds are divided into classes by their *habitat*, such as dwell in hilly countries, in woodland country, in cultivated fields, in sandy deserts, and on the branches of trees. The birds are divided in like manner, whilst fishes are merely classed as salt-water or fresh-water fish. Trees are divided by a system which depends on the texture of the bark and the wood, and again sub-divided according to whether they bear fruit or not, or with or without blossom, or if they bear fruit once only and die.

Colonel Forbes, in his "Notes on the recent Disturbances in Ceylon," gives the following account of the ancient architectural remains upon that island:—

"Of the ancient cities, the ruins of which still exist in Ceylon, Anurádhapoora was by far the greatest, both in extent and in magnificence. It became the capital of the island B.C. 457, and maintained its pre-eminence for upwards of 1,200 years. Its walls were completed in the first century of the Christian era, and are described as being sixty-four miles in extent. Great as the amount of its inhabitants undoubtedly was, the vast space thus enclosed would give an exaggerated idea of the number of people it contained, if we did not know that within the walls were eight large artificial lakes, and the rice fields which they irrigated; also that an immense number of temples, surrounded by gardens and extensive plantations, occupied a considerable part of the area. Even shady forest grounds are enumerated amongst the blessings and beauties of this religious metropolis; which probably included in its bounds the temple-crested peaks and rocky mountain of Mehintalai.

"In the quarries at Anurádhapoora there exists abundant evidence, that the blocks from which the largest pillars were formed had been riven from the granite rock by means of wedges; and the mark of the chisel may everywhere be detected in the more finished portions of both plain and ornamental masonry throughout the ruins of the city. As statuaries, the early Cingalese cannot claim great merit, if I may judge from the figures of three kings, which, although mutilated, are still sufficient to witness against the artists. These kings reigned between B.C. 306 and A.D. 9, therefore I may conclude that their statues were formed in the golden age of Ceylon art, and at a period when some of the greatest buildings were erected, and some of the most minute and beautiful of the existing sculptures were executed.

"The most remarkable of the remains of ancient grandeur are the Dagobas, or monumental tombs of the relics of Gautama Buddha. These buildings are always of a bell-shape, surmounted by a spire; and although variously modified in different countries and at distant eras, this form of tabernacle may be traced in all regions which adopted his religion, and believed themselves possessed of any relics of their moral lawgiver. It is only in size and materials that these stupendous monuments, the Dagobas of Anurádhapoora, differ from the costly shrine that contains the Dalada relic, and stands on the silver table in the sanctum of the Kandian temple. The mount of masonry whose pinnacle reached as high as the cross of St. Paul's, and the minute casket of gold overlaid with rubies, were formed for the same object, and copied from the same original. Each contains a shrunken atom of mortality, and both are modelled from the tomb that covered the ashes of Gautama Buddha. Only two of these monuments are known to have been erected in Ceylon prior to the religious mission sent by Aśóka, the sovereign of India, in B.C. 306—viz., Myungana near Beentenne, in which, B.C. 588, was enshrined a portion of the hair of Gautama, preserved from the time when he assumed the position of a Buddha; and Kelania near Colombo, at which place, B.C. 580, a Dagoba was erected over a throne on which Gautama had rested. These monuments were afterwards incased and greatly increased in size; and still exist in their altered form.

"The earliest Dagoba erected at Anurádhapoora was founded B.C. 306. It is still surrounded by several lines of graceful pillars, fixed in the elevated granite platform, on the centre of which rises the mass of building which encloses the collar-bone of Gautama. Those pillars are twenty-four feet in height, with square bases, octagonal shafts, and circular capitals. The base and shaft of a pillar, being about fourteen inches in thickness, and twenty-two feet in length, are one stone. The capitals are much broader than the base, and are highly ornamented. The Ruanwelli Dagoba was built in the second century before the Christian era. It was originally 270 feet in height, and a secret under-ground passage existed, which led into the chamber that contained the relics. Mahanama, who wrote his history before A.D. 477, mentions that the king Sanghatissa (who was poisoned A.D. 246), placed a pinnacle of glass on the spire of Ruanwelli, 'to serve as a protection against lightning.' This shows that the Cingalese were then aware that glass was a non-conductor of the electric fluid. The Abhayagiri Dagoba, built between B.C. 88 and 76, was the largest ever erected in Ceylon, and was said to have been 405 feet in height. The summit of the ruin is now 230 feet above the granite pavement of the great square platform from which the monument rises. The ruins of the Jaitawana Dagoba are now 269 feet above the surrounding plain. A gentleman in 1832, calculated the cubic contents of this monument at 456·071 cubic yards; and remarked that, with the bricks that it contained, a wall twelve feet in height, two in breadth, and ninety-seven miles in length, might be constructed. This temple was commenced by the last king of the 'great dynasty,' and completed by his successor, A.D. 310.

"Of the same date as the earliest temple at Anurádhapoora, and superior in sanctity to any of them, is the sacred tree, which was originally a branch of that under which Gautama had found shade. It was sent by Aśóka, the sovereign of India, as a gift to the King of Ceylon, B.C. 306. From the self-reproducing properties and tenacity of life of the *ficus religiosa*, there is no improbability in the various stems, now rising from or projecting through the four terraces, being legitimate offshoots of their travelled ancestor. Nor is there any reason why the connected representatives of the existing trunks may not occupy the same enclosure, at a period of time as prospectively remote as that to which we look back, when the original shoot was planted, amidst shouts of triumph that arose from the assembled multitude.

"The remains of the Brazen Palace built for priests, B.C. 142, consist of 1,600 stone pillars, disposed in forty lines—forty in each line. These pillars, nearly all upright, and from nine to eleven feet above ground, formerly supported a superstructure of nine stories, and 270 feet in height. Being originally covered with a roof of yellow metal was the origin of the name by which it is commonly known, viz., 'The Brazen Palace.'

"It is clearly 1,000 years since Anurádhapoora ceased to be the capital of the island; and now the forest, resuming its empire, shrouds the whole extent of the city, and, nourished by their waste, waves its arms in triumph, high over the summit of the loftiest monuments. Anurádhapoora, as a capital, was abandoned for Pollannarrua, which for 550 years continued the seat of government, and was in its turn deserted, A.D. 1319. The ruins here, although very interesting—and some of them, particularly the Jaitawana temple, of imposing size and architecture—are nevertheless very inferior to the remains of the capital of the 'great dynasty.' The ruins of the city of Mágam, situated in the forest, on the south-eastern part of Ceylon, affords a convincing proof of the great population that existed in the island in the second and third centuries before the Christian era; for Mágam was not the capital, and all its monuments were erected within 150 years, and prior to B.C. 140. Yet its temples, its tanks, and its extent, seem to have equalled Pollannarrua, the principal capital of the island under the 'inferior dynasty.' Sigiri is a rock fort, whose high overhanging summit is now inaccessible; but around its base, and up to a considerable height, are to be seen curious and interesting remains of antiquity. In A.D. 478, when 'Kásyapa the parricide' became king, he removed the treasure and regalia to this impregnable fortress. After a reign of eighteen years, Kásyapa, being defeated by his brother, committed suicide on the field of battle; and this extraordinary stronghold then ceased to be a capital.

"In the last 500 years of native dominion, the capital was six times changed. From Pollanparrua it was removed to Dambadenia; then to Yapáhoo, Kurunáigalla, Gampola, Kotte, and Kandy. The remains of these temporary capitals are undeserving of notice, when compared with the cities of a former age and more numerous people; but from its greater importance in the modern history of the island, I may note that Kandy was the native capital, and had been for nearly 250 years prior to 1815, at which time the British sent back to the continent, as a prisoner, the representative of the Singha prince who landed in the island, and became its conqueror, in the sixth century before the Christian era."

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THE RUSSIANS SPOKEN OF BY EZEKIEL.—Gesenius, in his Lexicon, *voc.* רֹאשׁ, considers that, in the passages in Ezekiel (xxxviii. 2, 3, and xxxix. 1) translated "chief prince of Meshech and Tubal," but which may be rendered "prince of Rosh, of Meshech and Tubal," the Russians are "undoubtedly" referred to, who are mentioned by Byzantine writers of the tenth century under the name οἱ Ῥῶς, dwelling to the north of Taurus, and described by Ibn Fosslan, under the name of روس, as dwelling on the river Rha, or Wolga. An ingenious writer, in a recent Indian journal, has suggested that *Meshech* and *Tubal* are really *Moscow* and *Tobolsk*, the ancient divisions of Russia, so called from the chief towns.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

SATURDAY, March 9, 1850.

THE story of the insurrection in Ceylon has assumed in succession the three forms of dramatic composition. It began with a sad tragedy, enacted upon the island; it furnished materials for a very amusing comedy, performed, with a strong cast of parts, towards the close of last session, at the great theatre of legislation, the House of Commons; and there has now been wrought out of it a farce, in which an actor of very versatile genius and great promise, one Tickery Banda,—whose very name has something comic in it,—played a conspicuous part, those great performers, Messrs. Baillie and Hume, condescending to take subordinate characters, as foils to the "star."

Farcical, however, as the proceeding, in respect to Capt. Watson, must appear, when the gravity of the charge and the absurdity of the proof are confronted, it is not the less mischievous, and not the less disreputable to the parties concerned in the transaction, who must take their several shares of culpability, whether as forgers of a pretended official document, or as utterers of it, knowing it to be forged, or as promulgators of it without being privy to its fabrication, but without due inquiry into its genuineness.

The charge brought by Mr. Baillie against Capt. Watson was, that he issued a proclamation, menacing with death and confiscation of property, "all who had held concealed the effects of Golahella Ratta Mahatmaya, and did not deliver over to him such property, or give information about the same, without delay." This document, it appears, Mr. Baillie received from Ceylon, in the Cingalese language, with what purported to be Capt. Watson's signature attached, and sworn to before justices, and without further inquiry or scruple, in the House of Commons he charged Capt. Watson with having issued this "savage proclamation," upon which both he and Mr. Hume, assuming that "all doubts of its authenticity were set at rest," made very severe comments. Fortunately for Capt. Watson's fame, he happened to have arrived in England, summoned as a witness by the Ceylon Committee, before whom he was about to be examined, and he lost no time in repelling this "attempt to damage his reputation and discredit his testimony," and in a letter to Lord John Russell, which was read by his Lordship, in the House of Commons, on the 11th February, he declared that the document was utterly spurious, and that "he never issued nor authorized such a proclamation." It appears, in fact, that this gentleman never issued any proclamation whatever.

The Ceylon Committee immediately took up this matter, and the result of their inquiries is, that this and other documents of a similar character were, there is no reason to doubt, forged by the aforesaid Tickery Banda, who had been employed under Capt. Watson, by whom he had been dismissed for the very same offence—forgery. "He was," says Capt. Watson, "a very clever forger." It further appears from the evidence taken by the Committee, that a brother of Tickery Banda was in constant communication with the editor of the *Colombo Observer*, who has been accused of taking too violent a part against the Government in the matter of the insurrection.

This discovery reveals a very mischievous agency in the recent unhappy occurrences in Ceylon, and should arm us with caution in respect to the charges alleged against Lord Torrington and the local authorities. There is enough in the Blue Book to show that they had a most difficult task to perform,—a task which demanded promptness, decision, and firmness; and although, in some cases, severity appears too prominent, it must be recollected that we are judging of a course of action not whilst the issue was suspended in an uncertain balance, but after the event. Where, however, forgery is resorted to in order to blacken the Government officers, and where, as in the case of this proclamation, there is such an alacrity in making charges that the accusers become easy dupes of the forgers, it is impossible not to suspect that a motive other than that of zeal for the public good is at work in some quarter.

The Ceylon Committee are obviously of that opinion, and they have suggested that a Royal Commission be appointed to inquire into all the circumstances connected with these forged documents, which, it is to be hoped, will bring shame and punishment upon all the parties who were criminally connected with the disgraceful transactions.

We find from the intelligence brought by the present mail, that the Governor-General of India does not mean to return to Calcutta until he has paid a visit to Ceylon and the Straits. He will, therefore, be able to form some judgment, from personal observation, of the state of things at the former place, and we are entitled to expect much from one in whom sagacity and discernment are conspicuous qualities. "Fearless frankness and decision, with the other characteristics of real greatness, were stamped on all his conversation," observes the *Bombay Times*, in describing the conduct of the Marquess during his visit to Bombay; and these properties of his character will be valuable in the inquiries he will doubtless make into the circumstances which attended the insurrection in Ceylon.

WHEN controversy upon a given question is embarrassed not by any peculiar difficulty inherent in the subject, but by the conflict of evidence, each party upbraiding the other with an attempt to support a false case, the testimony of an impartial witness, who has no interest in the question but that of truth, is invaluable. We are happily furnished with testimony of this character in the controversy between those who defend, in their absence, Sir James Brooke and her Majesty's naval officers, by whom a war of extermination has been prosecuted against the pirates of the Eastern seas, and friend Sturge, who, with Mr. Cobden and the peace-partisans at home, has taken the gentle Dyaks and Illanoons under the umbrageous shadow of his—Quakerism.

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The case between the parties may be thus stated. The plaintiffs, the philo-pirates, allege that the opprobrious term "pirates" is dishonestly applied to men whose hostilities are merely intertribal squabbles, or clan-quarrels, with which other nations have nothing to do; that, be their conflicts ever so sanguinary, our interference is gratuitous; that we might leave them to fight them out, even if they were carried to the same extremity as the celebrated contest between the two cats of Tipperary, who devoured each other; that no instance is upon record of their molesting English vessels, or invading the territories of peaceable nations, and that the operations lately carried on against the pirates by her Majesty's officers,—for Sir James Brooke is exempted by law from this odious part of the charge,—have originated in motives of lucre, they having taken advantage of the Bounty Act to make pleasant cruises in the Eastern Seas, and whilst enjoying the cool breezes of the tropics, shooting now and then a few thousand innocent aborigines, whom they choose to call pirates, and, as Colonel Thompson expressed it, "charging them in the bill."

The defence is a very simple one. These men, say the defendants, are not merely by the very nature of their occupation, enemies of the human race, but they are pirates of the most sanguinary and atrocious character; they spare neither nation, age, or sex, the human race being, as it were, their natural prey; they are not impelled into their career, like the pirates of other nations, by avarice, ambition, impatience of authority, or any of those incentives which have made Europeans temporarily buccaneers; they are by nature pirates, and can be nothing else; every attempt to divert them into pursuits consistent with the interests of society has failed; they are incorrigible, and nothing but force, applied in its most palpable and terrible form, can quell the evil.

That this is but a mitigated picture of the Eastern pirates is shown by the testimony of a Spanish writer in a Manilla paper, who, without being aware of the controversy going on in Europe between the philo-pirates and the anti-pirates, has given a description of the devastations committed by the Illanoons in the island of Mindoro,—once termed "the granary of the Philippines,"—which shows that the atrocious proceedings of these miscreants not only spread rapine, murder, and terror, upon a vast scale, throughout the Archipelago, but tend to check the advance of civilization, to throw back native tribes, amongst whom Christianity had made some progress, into a deeper gloom of barbarism than that from which they had emerged. Ruins of Christian churches are now seen on spots in Mindoro where only Illanoon pirates now prowl.

The description (which will be found in our present issue) shows that the island was once fertile and prosperous, well peopled, and well cultivated; that it is now nearly a desert; that the few inhabitants on the coast who escaped extermination or slavery by the pirates, fled for safety to the interior, and found amongst the aboriginal savages the mercy they were denied by their bloodthirsty invaders. These fugitives appear to have sunk into misery and barbarism; their traditional terror of the pirates affording a pretty strong indication of the sufferings their forefathers must have undergone. Whenever any of these poor creatures are tempted by hunger to venture to the coast, for the sake of the fishery, they are still seized by the Illanoons, and carried away captives.

Such are the wretches for whom Messrs. Sturge, Cobden, and Thompson endeavour to awaken a morbid sympathy, thereby laying themselves open to a suspicion, no doubt unjust, that the interests of humanity, of civilization, of religion, are light in the scale compared with the furtherance of party views, or the gratification of some personal feeling.

ARRIVAL OF LORD GOUGH.

Lord Gough, with Major Edwardes and other distinguished passengers, arrived at Southampton in the *Indus* on the 24th February. When the steamer entered the tidal basin, the docks being completely thronged, his Lordship was received in the most enthusiastic manner, and acknowledged the compliment from the paddle-box. Major Edwardes was called for, and greeted with cheers. They disembarked amidst thunders of applause from the ships in the docks and from the shore.

It appears that, on the preceding Friday, in expectation of his arrival, a meeting of the naval and military officers resident in or near Southampton was called by Major-General Arnold and Vice-Admiral Dick, for the purpose of preparing a reception of Lord Gough, which was attended by nearly seventy officers of the united services. On the following day, the Mayor (Mr. Andrews) called a meeting of the Borough Council for the same purpose, and an address from the Corporation to his Lordship was proposed. The motion, however, was opposed by Mr. J. Clarke, a town-councillor, and member of the Society of Friends, who objected to "hero-worship," and ultimately, on a division, there were nine for and nine against the projected address, whereupon the Mayor giving the casting-vote against it, the motion was lost. This decision of the corporate body gave great dissatisfaction throughout Southampton, the inhabitants generally being desirous to greet Lord Gough with all customary honours. It is but right to add, that twenty-one members of the Council were absent, and that a certain section of the Council, composed of members professing the principles of the Peace Society, and who assembled in great force, were the cause of the rejection of the measure proposed. A number of the magistrates, clergy, naval and military officers, and inhabitants, however, prepared an unofficial address to the veteran warrior.

A deputation having waited upon his Lordship, to learn when it would be convenient for him to receive the address, he fixed the ensuing day, and the Royal Victoria Archery Rooms having been fixed upon by the committee as the most suitable place, a large assemblage of the rank and fashion, naval and military officers, and principal residents in or near the town, took place that morning.

At noon, Lord and Lady Gough, Capt. Gough, and other members of the family, entered the rooms, and were received with the most enthusiastic applause.

Sir George Hewitt, after a few preliminary observations, in the course of which he expressed his pleasure in welcoming Lord Gough to England as an old and esteemed friend, and as a commander under whom he had served many years since, presented the following address:—

"We, the undersigned residents of Southampton and its neighbourhood, beg leave respectfully to offer your Lordship our sincere congratulations on your return to your native country, and to express our unfeigned admiration of the many splendid victories gained by the British arms under your Lordship's command. We are not unmindful that your Lordship has been engaged upwards of fifty years in the service of your country, leading our soldiers to victory in the Peninsula, in China, and India, more particularly in the Punjab, where the splendid achievements of the army under your Lordship's command have placed your name in the proud position of one of the most distinguished soldiers of this or any country. Knowing that your Lordship has received the highest marks of our most gracious Sovereign's approbation, as well as on repeated occasions the unanimous thanks of both Houses of Parliament for your Lordship's eminent and distinguished services, we hail with the highest possible gratification this earliest opportunity of welcoming your Lordship on your arrival at this port, and of wishing your Lordship a long continuance of health and happiness, and that the blessing of the Almighty disposer of human events may rest upon the remainder of your days. In this our welcome and the expression of our good wishes we beg to include Lady Gough and your family."

To which *Lord Gough* delivered the following reply:—"I thank you very sincerely for this very flattering mark of attention towards one, a perfect stranger to many of you, without other pretension than that to which so many naval and military men may justly lay claim—an anxious wish to fulfil to the utmost

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of their power and ability their duty to their Queen and country, and to uphold that which has been so justly acquired by the Anglo-Indian army, the supremacy of British power in India, contributing as it does so largely to the proud position England now holds—proud from her military achievements, but much more proud from the loyalty of her sons. An absence of thirteen years has not lessened my nationality. Whilst warmly engaged in conducting war in distant lands I have watched with deep interest the course of events in Europe, and I land on this favoured spot, and on your time-honoured shores, with a deep feeling of gratitude to that all-wise Disposer of events, who has graciously vouchsafed his shield of protection through not a few fields of danger, and also in the fields of conquest, to the aged soldier who now addresses you. He it is who has conducted him, with his long-tried friend and partner, together with so many members of his family, to this land of loyalty and true freedom. Called by a gracious Sovereign to the performance of other duties, I shall pray for the power of fulfilling them with the same devotedness as that which I trust history will accord to a career of military exertions extending over a period of fifty-six years. That the great blessings of peace may be the result of the recent military operations in India, which have added to our territories one of its richest provinces, I have a confident hope; but should our anticipations not be realized, my country may safely confide in the well-tried gallantry, patient endurance, and devotion of the gallant army I had the good fortune to command—an army that never met a foe but to subdue him, that never commenced a campaign without crowning its termination with complete success. Again, my dear countrymen, allow me, on the part of Lady Gough and myself, to return you my best acknowledgments, my warmest thanks, for this to me most valuable testimony of your approval. It affords me double gratification to receive this address from the hands of one of my oldest friends and esteemed comrades, Sir George Hewitt."

This reply was received with rounds of cheering from a room crowded with people, a large proportion being ladies. Three cheers were given for Sir George Hewitt, and on Major Edwardes being recognized he was also greeted with tremendous cheering.

His Lordship, accompanied by his son, attended divine service at All Saints' Church immediately on landing from the *Indus*.

Lord Gough and suite left Southampton by the 2 P.M. train for London. The directors of the railway, anxious to show every respect to his Lordship, placed a special train at his disposal; but he preferred travelling by the ordinary train. A considerable number of persons had assembled at the Waterloo station before five o'clock, and when the train drew up alongside the platform, and his Lordship was discovered seated in one of the carriages with Lady Gough and his son, Capt. the Hon. G. Gough, they gave the gallant general a hearty cheer of welcome, which his Lordship very courteously acknowledged.

Major Edwardes arrived in town by the same train.—*Times*.

The noble Viscount took his seat in the House of Lords on the 4th March, being introduced by Vicount Hardinge and Viscount Hawarden.

MAJOR EDWARDES.

This distinguished officer, on his return to his native county, Shropshire, was welcomed, on his arrival at Shrewsbury, on the 2nd March, by a congratulatory address from the Town Council, in the presence of a large number of the respectable inhabitants assembled in the Town Hall. Major Edwardes returned the following reply:—

"Mr. Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen of Shropshire. When I left London this morning, I was quite unprepared for the honour you have paid me, and I hope you will accept of the unstudied but heartfelt thanks of a soldier. I have been ten years absent from my native country, and I need not expatiate to you on the pleasure I feel on my return home, or on the feelings I entertained in my absence of the miseries of the one or the pleasures of the other. The return to one's own native county, I should say, is the very centre, core, and kernel of the joy of returning to one's native land. Since I last stood on English soil I have travelled over many lands—over a great part of the globe. I have seen the ocean in its anger and in its repose; I have seen the glorious sunrises and sunsets in that gorgeous land and over those lovely waters of the Indian Ocean; I have been through the whole of Upper India, and have seen that beautiful range of mountains so celebrated in Affghan story; but not for one moment, in all those enchanting scenes, did I forget my native Salopia. Even among the splendid range of the Himalaya mountains, whose grandeur is said to exceed the Alps and the Pyrenees, I never forgot, even amid their magnificence, to recall to memory the blue mountains of Shropshire and Wales. With reference to the services so kindly alluded to, it little becomes me to speak. They have been described in words too flattering; but I hope you will excuse my vanity if I thank you as if I had deserved your praise. But of all the honours which I have received, the dearest to me have been the cheers which have greeted me this day in my native county. I have returned a little worn and tired from service, but I doubt not that, unless I am one of Pharaoh's lean kine, your good old Shropshire ale will soon restore me. In allusion to the concluding sentence of your kind address, I would here say, that I am not one of those who say that soldiers should not be married. I myself hold by the faith of the knight of old, who thought he was no knight at all till he had got a 'ladye love.' I believe that in the fair eyes of woman no soldier can see reasons for deserting his duty. Once more allow me to say that I feel most heartily your kindness. Believe me, I have made a speech, such as I was not prepared to make, and I thank you from my heart for the flattering reception you have given me this day."

The "loving cup" was then handed to the gallant Major by the Mayor's swordbearer, and having pledged the Mayor, Major Edwardes said, "The cup I hold in my hand—unfortunately in my left hand, for I have lost the use of my right—is, as I have just been told by my cousin (Mr. Smitheman Edwardes), a present to your corporation from the great Lord Clive. I was ashamed to reply to the allusions made by Mr. Peele in his address referring to myself; but I am proud that I am from the same county as Lord Clive, and that the few laurels which I have won have been gained in the same field in which he fought and conquered. In conclusion, Shropshire ladies and Shropshire men, I drink good health and happiness to each and all of you."

Dr. Bowring, in a letter published in the *Chinese Repository*, has given his thoughts upon the manner of expressing the word for "God" in the Chinese language. He ascribes the ill success which has attended this controversy to the fact, that the parties have been struggling through incompetent means for an unattainable end: "They have been seeking in the Chinese mind, and in the Chinese language, for what was never there. In order that an idea should exhibit itself by some external symbol, some expression, some formula, the idea itself must have a previous existence." He observes that the Chinese notions of all the objects, whose names have been proposed one after another, to represent the Godhead, are low, sensual, material: "They are such as can neither safely be blended with, still less be made a substitute for, the high and sublime revelations of Divinity." He appeals to the course pursued by the Mahomedans, who retain the name "Allah" wherever their creed penetrates, and he thus concludes his paper: "By what word and by what character can the God of the Bible be most becomingly and most appropriately introduced to the Chinese? Neither sign, nor name, nor fit association being discoverable in their language, they must be planted there, and I know of no word which has so much to recommend it as the Hebrew *Jah*, the sacred name of the Old Testament. It has the authority of the highest antiquity, it is monosyllabic, and therefore suited to the genius of the Chinese language; it is pronounceable without any difficulty, and would be easily engraved on the memory. An abbreviation of an unknown sign is in itself an element of confusion in the language of a Chinese, and the simplicity of any new symbol would in itself be a recommendation. In my judgment, there is no character which presents and combines so many reasons for its adoption as the *Theta*, the capital letter of the Greek Θεός. It is easily written, and in its very form would make rather a favourable impression. In the universal Christian world it would be immediately associated with the idea of the Godhead, and was so used in remote ages. The sign *Theta* itself represents centre and circumference—an all-embracing idea. The circle has been in all ages associated with immortality and eternity, without beginning and without end, representing the form of the sun, the moon, the planets, and the stars, the rotundity of the earth, and the globular firmament over and around all. It is intimately blended with the sublimest conceptions which the human intellect can grasp, those creations which most loudly 'proclaim the glory of God,' and most manifestly show 'his handy work.'"

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, a paper was read by Lieut. Maclean, on a gigantic Jain image, cut in relief on the solid rock, at a place near Mhow; the *relievo* is nearly 100 feet high, and represents a female figure.

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LAW.

Court of Queen's Bench, Feb. 28.

Small and others v. *Nairne and another.*—The plaintiffs were East-India merchants, and the defendants two directors of the Marine Insurance Company. The action was brought to recover 1,500*l.* upon a time-policy of insurance which had been effected upon the ship *Susan*, valued at 4,500*l.*, from the 25th of September, 1843, to the 24th of September, 1844, inclusive. The plaintiffs claimed as for a total loss. The defendants denied that there had been a total loss, but admitted a partial loss, to cover which they paid 666*l.* into Court, and further alleged that the vessel was lost by the negligence of the owners, in permitting the vessel to remain at sea after the risk attached in an unworthy state, when it might have been repaired, but was not. The action had been already once tried, when the plaintiffs obtained a verdict for 402*l.*, which was subsequently set aside, and a new trial granted, on the ground that evidence had been improperly received, and that the opinion of the jury had not been taken on a material fact. The facts were briefly these:—The vessel, in September, 1842, before the risk attached, sailed from Madras, with a cargo of goods and Coolies on board, bound for the Mauritius. At the time when the risk attached, viz., on the 25th of September, 1843, the vessel was admitted by the policy to be seaworthy; but shortly afterwards, having met with severe weather, it became damaged, and it was found necessary to put into Trincomalee, Ceylon, to repair. At Trincomalee there was an inner harbour, in which the vessel might have been thoroughly repaired, but a case of smallpox having occurred on board, it was not allowed by the authorities to enter the inner harbour until it had performed quarantine. This being considered dangerous, in consequence of the weather which at that season of the year was to be expected, the captain deemed it best to return to Madras. The *Susan* accordingly arrived there on the 27th of September, but Madras being an open roadstead, without any means of repairing the vessel, the cargo of goods and Coolies were landed, and the ship was then taken to Coringa to be thoroughly repaired. On the voyage thither, the vessel encountered very bad weather, and made a great deal of water, in consequence of which it was found necessary to cut down the mainmast, and it being found impossible to enter Coringa, the captain made for Masulipatam. The vessel was there surveyed, and there being no means of repairing it in that place, it was abandoned, as a total loss, and sold for the benefit of all the parties concerned. The substantial question was, whether the vessel had been properly abandoned at Masulipatam. The defendants contended that, after the vessel had got rid of its cargo and the smallpox at Madras, it might have been taken back to Trincomalee (where it would have arrived in three or four days) and there repaired; or when at Masulipatam, it might have been repaired there so far as to enable it to go to Coringa, where it might have been completely repaired.

Mr. Justice Coleridge having summed up the evidence, the jury gave a verdict for the defendants, being of opinion that the loss was only partial, and that the vessel might have been taken to Coringa.

Admiralty Court, March 1.

Spider Island Pirates.—*Dr. Addams* applied to the Court to decree bounties to her Majesty's ship *Plover* for the capture of two piratical junks in the Chinese seas on the 5th of February, 1844. There were thirty-six pirates taken alive and handed over to the Chinese authorities, and five killed in the affray. Of the former some were decapitated and others transported.

The *Queen's Advocate* (with whom was *Dr. Phillimore*, Admiralty Advocate) opposed the motion. He would not have done so had it not been for certain transactions which had lately taken place in another part of the world. The question was whether these parties were pirates attacking the vessels of all nations, or persons carrying on hostilities against the subjects of China. He contended that sentence having been passed upon them by the Chinese Government, clothed them with the latter character; and that if bounties were to be paid, it should be by the Government of China.

Dr. Lushington considered that the men were engaged in piratical acts, and that according to the ordinary principles of justice he must award the usual bounties.

Decree accordingly.

There have been forty-six courts-martial in the Indian army between the 6th May and the 6th November, 1849, all since the arrival of Sir C. Napier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Humphrey Jervis White, 50th Bengal N.I., who died at Delhi on the 15th December, was second son of the late Mr. Thomas Jervis White, of Dublin, and nephew of the late Sir J. Jervis White Jervis, Baronet. He was educated at the Military College, Sandhurst, where he highly distinguished himself, and, having rejected the offer of a commission in the British service, he entered the East-India Company's service as a cadet, under the auspices of the late Lord Bloomfield, in the year 1817. He became lieutenant in 1819, and captain in 1830, and filled many important political and military situations. For several years he acted as private secretary to the political agent, Major Canning, in his missions to several of the courts in India, and finally accompanied him in that capacity to Rangoon during the Burmese war. He latterly particularly distinguished himself in the Gwalior war, when his services called forth the marked thanks of General Sir John Grey, in his despatches after the battle of Punniar, for his judicious intrepidity and gallantry in the command of the 2nd brigade of infantry, which he led, capturing the enemy's guns, with a very trifling loss of men, routing and dispersing the enemy. During the late war in the Punjab, he was selected by Lord Gough for the command of the garrison of Lahore.

Indian Trophies.—The Lords of the Treasury having received a communication, signifying that a Sikh gun, which was taken at the battle of Goojerat, has been presented to the Earl of Ellenborough by Capt. Holmes, of the Irregular Cavalry, their Lordships have desired the authorities of the revenue to give directions for the free delivery of the gun to the nobleman mentioned.

The East-Indian Railway Company paid, on the 28th February, about 80,000*l.* into the Treasury of the India House, the produce of their last call, upon which interest at 5 per cent. will now run.

The New Route to Australia.—News has been received of the arrival of the emigrant ship *Constance*, Capt. Godfrey, at Adelaide, from Plymouth in 77 days, the average period of the voyage being 110 days. The track of the *Constance* was laid down on the principles contained in "Tables to facilitate Great Circle Sailing," and is in that work denominated the "composite tract." By adopting this track Capt. Godfrey has effected a saving of nearly 1,000 miles, and secured for his ship more favourable winds than those which are met with on the usual route.—*Standard.*

Colossal Birds of New Zealand.—At the last meeting of the Geological Society of London, Dr. Mantell, in illustration of a memoir on a large collection of fossils and rock specimens lately received from his son, Mr. Walter Mantell, of New Zealand, exhibited some highly interesting remains of the colossal birds of that country; among them were skulls and mandibles, egg-shells, and enormous bones of the hinder extremities. The most remarkable were the entire series of bones composing the legs and feet of the same individual, *Dinormis giganteus*, found in a morass at Waikonuiti, on the Middle Island, standing erect, the one a yard in advance of the other, as if the bird had been mired in the swamp, and perished on the spot. The entire length of the foot of the original must have been 16 inches, and its greatest breadth 18 inches, and the height of the bird nearly 10 feet. Some extensive caverns, lined with stalactites, have been discovered in the North Island, and are said to contain bones of the Moa and other animals. Among the rock specimens, are masses of limestone, containing fossils like those of the English chalk, and the stone itself is almost wholly composed of fossil animalcules, like that of Dover.

The Ship "China" has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to Madras.

No one that has ever seen the coolies (no very favourable specimen of the races of Hindustan) in the West-Indies, where their labour is in demand and their rights protected in an equal degree with those of their fellow labourers, would be able to recognize in the industrious, independent, yet civil labourer, the apathetic ryot of the lower provinces; the difference of treatment produces a different man; the character which here is considered to be incapable of improvement, a problem not to be solved, is there found to be inferior in no respect to that of the other members of the human family: the difference of treatment consists in their being, at the one place, raised to an equal footing with the rest of their fellow subjects who are jealous of their own rights and those of others; while, at the other, they are placed in a position which forbids their enjoyment of the advantages of the rights which the law allows them.—*Mofussilite.*

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 21. *Pallas*, Hopkinson, Bombay; *Standerings*, Woodcock, Van Diemen's Land.—23. *Duke of Lancaster*, Wakeham, Whampoa.—25. *Nestor*, Brown, *Borneo*, Elgin, and *Reliance*, Burgoyne, Mauritius.—27. *Nile*, Lighton, Bengal.—28. *Lochlomond*, Rankin, Bengal; *Sunda*, Brown, and *Orpheus*, Neil, Hong-Kong; *Crisis*, Gibson, and *Countess of Seafield*, Leisk, Shanghai.—MARCH 1. *Athol*, Coffin, South Seas; *Emily*, Valentine, Shanghai.—2. *Hermes*, Corkhill, Shanghai; *Collingwood*, Boyd, and *Isabella Blyth*, Hale, Mauritius.—4. *Mary Ann*, Guy, Algoa Bay; *James Scott*, Sutter, Shanghai; *Baron of Renfrew*, Nourse, Bengal.—8. *Jumna*, Johns, Bengal.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—FEB. 18. *Joseph Bushby*, Grebow, Hong-Kong.—22. *Norfolk*, Kreeft, Madras; *Quintin Leitch*, Fitzmorris, Bombay; *Bella Marina*, Wood, Calcutta; *Isabella*, Sinclair, Singapore; *Lord Dalhousie*, Ferris, Calcutta; *Rachel*, Brown, Bombay; *Fairy Queen*, Doyle, New Zealand; *Favorite*, Leisk, Singapore and Shanghai; *Betsey*, Allan, Mauritius; *Ganges*, Deas, Bombay; *New York Packet*, Dring, Adelaide.—23. *W. and M. Brown*, Bainton, Ceylon; *Mary Florence*, Short (from Shields), Aden; *Cassibelanus*, Armstrong (from Shields), Aden; *Oliver Cromwell*, Smith (from Shields), Aden.—24. *James Armstrong*, Elliott (from Hartlepool), Hong-Kong; *Queenstown*, Kellow, Launceston; *Hoogly*, Sproule, New South Wales; *Ferozepore*, Masterton, Bombay; *Leipsig*, Bird (from Hartlepool), Calcutta.—23. *John Oldham*, Camalay, Madras.—26. *Home*, McLeod, Cape.—27. *James White*, Turner (from Hull), Bombay; *Bermondsey*, Paddle, New South Wales; *Princess Royal*, Cairncross, Portland Bay and Launceston; *Cuba*, Woolley, Algoa Bay. MARCH 4.—*Thetis*, Cass, Ascension; *Culloden*, Ferguson, Port Phillip; *Morning Star*, Heyward, Ceylon; *Richard Thornton*, Maxwell, Batavia; *Steadfast*, Spencer, Calcutta; *Susan Crisp*, Holdsworth, Cape; *Athenian*, Norris, Madras.

From LIVERPOOL.—FEB. 19. *Osprey*, Honeyman, New South Wales; *North Pole*, Hodgkins, Philippines; *Livingston*, Thomas, Calcutta.—23. *Joseph Sanderson*, Wilson, *Lintin*, Rigg, and *Loodianah*, M'Donnell, Calcutta; *John Moore*, Sleigh, Bombay.—24. *Avondale*, Armstrong, New South Wales; *Courier*, Towerson, and *Harriett Humble*, Bevis, Calcutta; *Zarah*, Ayre, Ceylon; *Helen Munro*, Morrison, Cape.—25. *Queen of England*, Cawkett, Hong Kong; *Cannata*, Tillson, *Eliza Moore*, Asbridge, and *Isabella Harnett*, Whelan, Calcutta: *Prince of Orange*, Stephens, Bombay.—26. *Sir Henry Pottinger*, M'Wean, Calcutta; *Cassiopea*, Harmer, Cape.—27. *Patna*, Rorison, Shanghai; *Ann Nelson*, Nelson, and *Thomas Brocklebank*, Ponsonby, Calcutta.—28. *Hindoo*, Kelly, and *Duke of Wellington*, Hargreaves, Calcutta; *Conquering Hero*, Cockburn, Port Natal; *Currency*, Kerr, Calcutta.—MARCH 2. *Queen*, Main, and *Meg of Meldon*, Rickerby, Calcutta.—4. *Magnet*, Scott, Cape.

From RAMSGATE.—FEB. 23. *Isabella*, Sinclair, Singapore.

From MILFORD.—FEB. 24. *Flora M'Donald*, M'Pherson, Bombay.

From QUEENSTOWN.—FEB. 21. *Ariel*, Payne, Cape and Calcutta.

From PLYMOUTH.—FEB. 24. *Countess of Yarborough*, Bennett, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—22. *Rifleman*, Hammack, New South Wales; *George Metcalfe*, Parker (from Shields), Bimlipatam.—24. *Coromandel*, Corran, Cape and Bombay; *Lady M'Naghten*, Hibbert, Adelaide.—26. *Duchess of Northumberland*, Freeman, Cape and Bombay.—27. *Jenny Lind*, Taylor, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—MARCH 2. *Santipore*, Robinson, Adelaide and Port Phillip.

From PORTSMOUTH.—FEB. 24. *Vibilia*, Roberts, St. Helena; *May Queen*, Sayers, Hobart Town; *Thomas Lowry*, Luke, Port Phillip; *Merope*, Harding, Swan River.—22. *Mountaineer*, Smith, Sydney.—24. *Poictiers*, Beale, New Zealand; *Fortitude*, Christmas, Cape and Bombay.—25. *Lady Bruce*, Burns, Port Natal and Calcutta.—26. *Windsor*, Pryce, Madras and Bengal.—MARCH 6. *Essex*, Pixley, Madras and Bengal.

From COWES.—FEB. 24. *Bussorah Merchant*, Edwards, Port Phillip.

From TORBAY.—FEB. 23. *Mary Anne*, Darke, Cape, Adelaide, and Sydney.

From SHIELDS.—FEB. 24. *Medora*, Pounder, Ceylon.

From HARTLEPOOL.—FEB. 25. *Queen*, Smart, Calcutta; *Earl Durham*, Grayson, Aden.—MARCH 3. *Devonshire*, Stephens, Singapore.

From the CLYDE.—MARCH 4. *Holmes*, Hammond, Batavia; *Helvellyn*, Harrison, Madras.

From LEITH.—MARCH 2. *Mozelle*, Thompson, Port Phillip.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Pottinger*.—FEB. 27. From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MALTA.—Mrs. Grimes, infant, and servant; Mr. M. W. Parker, Lieut. Hatfield, Mr. H. E. Staiaforth, Mr. Mignou, Miss Mignou, Mrs. Edwards, Capt. J. Stephens, Mr. Freemantle, Rev. G. Candy, Mr. J. Treacher, Rev. Mr. O'Neill, Mr. R. Didcot, Capt. Beabow, Capt. Graves, Mr. Whellier.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

HARDING, the wife of E. R. s. at North Cliff House, Burlington Quay, Feb. 25.

HOWLETT, the wife of Capt. 27th Madras N.I. s. at Kensington, Feb. 27.

THORNTON, the wife of the Rev. F. V. s. at Clapham, Feb. 28.

MARRIAGES.

HARRIS, Alfred, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, to Janet, d. of the Rev. J. Edgar, at Hutton, Berwickshire, Feb. 5.

PALMER, John R. Bombay Army, to Caroline A. E. d. of the late T. Lamb, at St. Pancras Church, Feb. 25.

ROBINSON, Hardy, to Grace, d. of C. Frost, at Hull, Feb. 6.

DEATHS.

BAYLY, Stephana F. d. of Charles Bayly, of Frome, Somerset, at Naples, Jan. 28, aged 18.

CHAPMAN, Francis M. d. of C. Bengal Civil Service, at Cork, aged 5, Feb. 27.

CHIPPINDALL, Eliza H. widow of the late Henry J. Bengal civil service, Feb. 20.

COCKBURN, Thomas, late of the East-India Co.'s service, at Roehampton, aged 88, Feb. 28.

JONES, B. S. late assistant secretary to the Indian Board, at Lennard-place, St. John's-wood, Feb. 28.

LIPTRAP, Eliza, wife of Major, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Cleveland-villa, Surbiton, Feb. 26.

PARKER, Eliza M. wife of Alfred, of Calcutta, formerly of the Hon. East-India Co.'s Bengal establishment, aged 33, Feb. 25.

PRINSEP, Virginia, infant d. of Henry T. at 9, Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, Feb. 26.

PRINSEP, Mrs. at No. 6, Great Cumberland-street, aged 90, Feb. 21.

SIDDONS, Major Henry, Bengal engineers, at Portobello, near Edinburgh, aged 37, Feb. 26.

WHAT STEAM NAVIGATION WILL DO.—The Indian seas are already traversed by steam-vessels, from Suez, by Aden, Bombay, and Ceylon, to Singapore. All that is now wanting to extend the voyage from Singapore to Sydney is a coal depôt in one of the islands east of Java. Thence, passing by Timor, the vessels will avoid the dangers of Torres Straits by anchoring at night; and, taking in coal again at Port Albany, a newly-discovered harbour close to New York, the passage, within the barrier-reef to Sydney, is practicable with ease and safety: the whole voyage from England to that place, which now requires four months, and is often prolonged to five, being thus easily accomplished within seventy days. The American "movers," too, have before this shot out by railway to the far west; and having once reached the shore of the Pacific, the steamers of the United States will soon stretch over to the Sandwich Islands, Tahiti, China, and the Indian Islands from the east, and thus complete the circuit of the globe by steam. It is not, therefore, at all extravagant to suppose that a steam-voyage round the world will in a few years be so practicable, that the merchant and tourist may make the circuit within a year, and yet have time enough to see and learn much at many of the principal "stations" on his way.—*Edinburgh Review.*

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EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Feb. 20th and 27th, and March 5th, 1850.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. George A. Harris.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. William A. Ross, artillery.
Lieut. William Fraser Tytler, 9th cav.
Maj. Herbert B. Edwardes, 1st fusiliers.
Brev. Lieut. col. William Garden, 36th N.I.
Maj. William Riddell, 60th N.I.
Surg. William Darby, retired.
Madras Estab.—Second-lieut. Thomas P. Garrett, artillery.
Maj. Daniel H. Considine, 21st N.I.
Capt. Francis Russell, 22nd N.I.
Assist. surg. James Thompson.
Bombay Estab.—Brev. maj. Henry W. Trevelyan, artillery.
Capt. Henry Berthon, engineers.
Maj. Robert St. John, 1st fusiliers.
Capt. George F. Sympson, do.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. Samuel Ward, per steamer from Southampton, 20th April.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Ens. Grant H. T. Heatly, 23rd N.I., overland, 20th May.
Lieut. Marcus R. Somerville, 61st N.I.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Charles A. Pierce, 27th N.I.
Lieut. Thomas L. Jackson, 40th N.I.
Surg. Alexander Shewan.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. Frederick P. Lester, artillery, overland, 20th March, in lieu of 1st March.
Brev. maj. John Cooper, 7th N.I., in April, instead of March.
Phys. gen. John McLennan, 20th April.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bombay Estab.—The Rev. James H. Hughes, M.A., 20th April.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. John N. Sharp, engineers, 6 months.
Lieut. Charles B. Basden, 61st N.I., do.
Lieut. col. Henry Lawrence, 73rd N.I., do.
Madras Estab.—Capt. Henry A. Lake, engineers, do.
Lieut. Joseph J. Pearce, 2nd Europ. L.I., do.
Lieut. James H. A. Lillicrap, 5th N.I., do.
Ens. James M. Grant, 15th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. George N. P. Mason, midshipman, I.N., 6 months.
Mr. Francis A. Cumberland, midshipman, I.N., 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. James F. Douglas, 12th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Frederick Childers, invalids.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Stephen Bushby, 33rd N.I.

APPOINTMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. John Blomefield, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, appointed an assistant chaplain on the Bengal establishment.

HAILEYBURY.

The destination of Mr. Arthur E. D. Grey, a student at the East-India College, has been changed from the presidency of Madras to that of Bombay.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 22ND FEB. 1850.

Bengal, 9th Lt. Drags.—Cornet Henry Scott to be lieut. by purch., v. Clifton, appointed to 12th lt. drags. Dated 22nd Feb. 1850.
14th Lt. Drags.—Cornet John Dudgeon to be lieut. by purch., v. Ibbetson, who retires. Dated 22nd Feb. 1850.
32nd Foot.—Ens. Samuel Hill Lawrence to be lieut. by purch., v. Richardson, who retires. Dated 22nd Feb. 1850.
80th Foot.—Maj. Charles Lewis to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Bunbury, who retires. Dated 22nd Feb. 1850.
Capt. Robert George Hughes to be maj. by purch., v. Lewis. Dated 22nd Feb. 1850.
Lieut. Edward Alan Holdich to be capt. by purch., v. Hughes. Dated 22nd Feb. 1850.
Ens. James Loftus Winniett Nunn to be lieut. by purch., v. Holdich. Dated 22nd Feb. 1850.
87th Foot.—Lieut. James Bailie to be capt. by purch., v. Taylor, who retires. Dated 22nd Feb. 1850.
Second-lieut. Robert Gibson to be 1st lieut. by purch., v. Bailie. Dated 22nd Feb. 1850.
Lieut. Edward Beauchamp Maunsell to be adj., v. Bailie, prom. Dated 22nd Feb. 1850.

WAR OFFICE, 1ST MARCH, 1850.

Bengal, 29th Foot.—Lieut. Charles Eustace Macdonnell to be capt. without purch., v. Brev. maj. Edward Boyd, who retires upon full pay as captain. Dated 1st March, 1850.
Ens. William D. Chapman to be lieut., v. Macdonnell. Dated 1st March, 1850.
Ens. Rowland Bateman, from 36th Foot, to be ens., v. Chapman. Dated 1st March, 1850.
Lieut. Lindsay Farrington to be adj., v. Macdonnell, prom. Dated 1st March, 1850.
96th Foot.—Ens. James Williamson Samuel Moffatt to be lieut. without purch., v. Lloyd, dec. Dated 14th May, 1849.

BOOKS.

Steam to Australia. The Rival Routes. By X. X. X. Cox.

A steam communication with Australia having been determined upon by the Government, the particular route becomes the next question. There are advocates of the "Western" and of the "Eastern" routes; this pamphlet maintains that it would be neither prudent nor politic to adopt any other line than the eastern: "Whoever glances at the map of the eastern hemisphere," he observes, "cannot fail to be struck with the almost unbroken line between Southampton and the Australian continent, by way of the coasts of Spain and Portugal, Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, the Straits of Malacca, Java, and Torres Straits; the greatest distance between any two points being about 2,400 miles, and even that interval capable of frequent subdivision to suit emergencies."

Remarks on the Conveyance of the Mails between London and Paris, shewing the Advantages that would result by adopting the Shortest Route, by Folkestone and Boulogne. Wilson.

THE declared object of this little pamphlet is to show how the postal communication between London and Paris could be improved by substituting the direct route by Boulogne for the present one by Calais. The facts are very clearly stated; but as a Committee of the House of Commons has been appointed to consider the whole subject, the result of its inquiries, founded upon authentic evidence, will of course be more satisfactory.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 20th Feb. 1850.

WHEREAS in pursuance of the By-Law of the East-India Company, cap. 7, sec. 6, it is ordained,—

"That a List shall be published thirty days before the Annual Election of Directors, containing the names of such Proprietors qualified agreeable to law, as shall signify, in writing to the Secretary, their desire of becoming Candidates for the Direction thirty-two days before such Annual Election:"

The Court of Directors of the said Company do hereby give notice, in order that the Proprietors may conform to the said By-Law, that the ensuing Election of Six Directors of the East India Company for four years is appointed for Wednesday, the 10th April next, and that such List will be published thirty days before the said Election, as the above-mentioned By-Law directs.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 27th Feb. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 2s. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 0½d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 8th March, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY, with reference to the Resolution passed by the General Court on the 25th January last, do hereby give notice,

That it is found impracticable to have the papers relating to the affairs of Delhi printed and delivered to the Proprietors in sufficient time to be taken into consideration at the Quarterly General Court, to be held on the 20th instant.

Due notice will be given as soon as the papers are ready.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 5th March, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 13th instant, before 1 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 2s. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

23 tons Measurable Goods, being 26 Spars of sizes, the greatest length 59 feet, the largest diameter 15 inches.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 5th March, 1850.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Court of Directors of the East-India Company will receive Tenders from parties willing to contract for the supply of the undermentioned articles, for the use of their Depôt at Warley Barracks, Brentwood, Essex, viz.—

COALS,
CANDLES.

Particulars and conditions of the Contract may be learnt on application at the Military Department, India House, Leadenhall Street, London; or at the office of the Commandant of the Company's Depôt at Warley.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the Secretary, East-India House, London, with the words "Tenders for Coals," "Candles" (as the case may be), "for Warley Barracks," written on the outside cover, will be received at this House, on or before 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 27th day of March instant, after which hour no proposal can be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

THE EAST-INDIA REGISTER

AND

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Map of the Overland Routes between England and India, with the other Lines of Communication. On one sheet—Size, 2 ft. 9 in. wide; 2 ft. 2 in. high, 9s.; or on cloth, in a case, 12s.

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Map of the Routes in India, with Tables of Distances between the principal Towns and Military Stations. On one sheet—Size, 2 ft. 3 in. wide; 2 ft. 9 in. high, 9s.; or on cloth, in a case, 12s.

VIII.

Map of China. One large sheet—Size, 2 ft. wide; 2 ft. 2 in. high, 8s.; on cloth, in a case, 11s.

IX.

Map of India and China, Burmah, Siam, the Malay Peninsula, &c. On two sheets—Size, 4 ft. 3 in. wide; 3 ft. 4 in. high, £1. 1s.; or on cloth, in a case, £1. 10s.

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Queen	1350	D. M'Leod	Calcutta direct	Sept. 1
Royal Albert	750	A. Scanlan	Ditto	Oct. 10
Samarang	700	W. Buckle	As may be required	
Cornwall (new ship)	700	W. Dawson	Ditto	
Minerva	900	G. Coleman	Ditto	

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Vernon	1000	E. Voss	Ditto	10 Sept.
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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Precursor*, with the mails, left Calcutta Feb. 8, Saugor 10, Madras 14, Point de Galle 17, Aden on the 27th Feb. and reached Suez March 7.

The *Meoxuffer*, with a mail, left Bombay Feb. 17, and arrived at Aden on the 24th.

The *Achilles*, with the China mail, left Hong Kong Jan. 30, Singapore Feb. 7, and reached Point de Galle Feb. 16.

The mails thus brought reached Alexandria March 10, Malta (per *Ripon*) on the 15th, and Marseilles (per *Medina*) on the 18th inst.

The *Ripon*, with the remainder of the mails, may be expected at Southampton on the 26th inst.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Mauritius, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *viâ* Marseilles, will be made up in London on the evening of Monday, March 25.

A mail for Bombay, *viâ* Marseilles, will be despatched from London on the evening of Monday, April 8.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, March 22.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta	Feb. 8	Ceylon	Feb. 17
Madras	Feb. 14	Singapore..	Feb. 7
Bombay	Feb. 16	China	Jan. 30

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THERE is little in the intelligence brought by this mail to disturb the tranquillity which has reigned throughout India for some time past: the operations carrying on against the Sikhim Raja, and the painful fact of a mutiny in a native corps at Umritsur, being the only incidents of a contrary complexion.

It appears from the *Lahore Chronicle*, and from private letters, that the 66th regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, which had recently arrived from Lucknow at Govindghur, to form part of its garrison, began to manifest some dissatisfaction, on the 1st February, in connection with the Seinde batta. The commanding officer, Major Troup, explained the orders on parade to the men, who at first refused to return to their lines, but subsequently did so, when remonstrated with by their officers, but in so bad a state of feeling that an express was sent off to the camp of the Governor-General to hasten on the escort, consisting of two companies of her Majesty's 32nd Foot, the body-guard, a party of the 17th Irregulars, and the 56th regiment Native Infantry. Intimation of the disposition of the corps was also sent to Lahore, and Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Walter Gilbert left for Umritsur. On the 2nd the men were again paraded inside the fort, and harangued by Major Troup, in a firm but temperate manner. Decided symptoms of ill-feeling still continuing, Major Troup ordered a native officer, who appeared most forward in the movement, into arrest. The order was instantly met by an endeavour of the main body of the men to rescue him; but the personal exertions of Major Troup and his officers induced them to resume something like order in the ranks. Colonel Bradford, whose regiment (the 1st Cavalry) had arrived at Umritsur the day before, ordered his men to mount; but when a party of them (about forty) appeared at the gate, the company of the mutinous regiment on duty there attempted to close it; Captain Macdonald, the officer of the day, however, drawing his sword, drove the men away, and admitted the cavalry. The *Chronicle* states that the sepoys of the regiment, upon this, made a rush to seize their arms, which they had been ordered to pile; but a private letter denies this. The whole regiment was then marched out of the fort (which was taken possession of by the body-guard and two companies of her Majesty's 32nd), and placed on the glacis, within range of the guns of the fort, charged with grape, and surrounded by the 3rd Punjab Cavalry. The ringleaders were pointed out by their native officers; 70 men were placed in confinement, and two companies, the worst, were separated from the rest. "So timely was the combined movement of Colonel Bradford's regiment, the body-guard, and the 56th N. I., on Umritsur," says a private letter, "that the mutineers must have thought it done by order; they all behaved admirably, especially Colonel Bradford, commanding 1st Cavalry. Major Troup, commanding

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the 66th N.I., has been cool and collected throughout, and seems to have managed well."

A court of inquiry was sitting at Umritsur, which would be followed by courts-martial. Sir C. Napier has publicly avowed his determination to inflict the heaviest punishment upon all who forget the duty they owe to a Government which has ever behaved liberally towards their Native troops.

Sir Charles had reached Rawul Pindee on the 20th January, and was expected at Peshawur by the end of that month; but this unhappy event would probably hurry him back to Lahore.

In consequence of the attack by a party of Gooroos on a company of European fusiliers at Lahore (mentioned in our last Summary), orders have been issued for the immediate and total disarming of the entire population of the capital and province.

The troops throughout the Punjab were in good health, except at Mooltan. The Bombay corps had left that city and Peshawur, except the 3rd Native regiment, which was to quit the latter station on the 29th January. All had remained quiet there since the affairs of Suggoo and Pullai. The station of Wuzeerabad was to be abandoned, and Sealkote occupied as a military cantonment in its stead.

The ex-Maharajah Dhulleep Singh was at Meerut on the 28th January, on his way to his destination—Allyghur. All the state prisoners, including Chuttur and Shere Singh, and the ex-Dewan Moolraj, passed through Delhi on the 1st February,

Of the movements of the force destined against Sikhim we have given the details elsewhere. The first division left Darjeeling on the 27th January; the remainder, amounting to 700 men, were to follow immediately. It is not expected that they will encounter any serious opposition, but the intentions of Government with regard to that territory are still uncertain. A report had been circulated that it is to be handed over to the Nepalese, who were compelled to relinquish it at the close of the war in 1816. Some movements of the tribes on the northern frontier of Assam have given rise to the belief that the Sikhim Raja is supported by the Tibetans, and that an incursion is meditated into Assam as a diversion in his favour. It is not likely, however, that they will venture on a serious attack, as the Chinese Government would be held responsible for the acts of its tributaries.

A mission from the ruler of Nepaul, charged with letters and costly presents to her Majesty, was on its way to Calcutta, where they take passage for Suez by the April steamer.

The Hyderabad correspondent of the *Bombay Telegraph*, writing on the 3rd February, states that the Nizam was left without a minister, in consequence of the prince's obstinacy in reinstating Raja Rung Rao, an unworthy favourite, in his jaghires, of which the minister had dispossessed him. The state of affairs at the Nizam's court is thus pictured:—

"The Nizam refused to accept the minister's resignation; but the Peshkar has ceased transacting public business, and has forbidden the approach of all public applicants. His highness, in this state of affairs, has resorted to soothing measures; as yet unsuccessfully. On the day subsequent to the resignation, he sent Rajah Balmokund and his own favourite attendant, Meer Emaum, to win over the Peshkar, who declined receiving them. Next, Rusheed-ool-Moolk, the Nizam's own moonshee, was sent, and enjoined to say, on the part of his highness, that he had not restored to Rung Rao the districts, but had only placed him in charge of the jagheers of the late Rajah Balapurshad; that if his districts were to be restored to Rung Rao, the Peshkar was the person to do so; that his highness was going to take twenty lacs from Rung Rao, and asked why the minister was so angry, for he had not interfered to his detriment in any way. The answer returned by the Peshkar is not known, but, not having resumed the conduct of public affairs, the inference is that he is not satisfied."

The local incidents at the Presidencies possess no particular interest. At Calcutta the resistance to the "Black Act,"—or, as the *Englishman* characterizes it, "the tyrannical attempt to enslave Englishmen residing in India under the false pretence of administering equal justice to all,"—still continues.

Sir Thomas Turton has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years, under the penal clause of the Insolvent Act.

It is said that there is a large number of officers, Queen's and Company's, waiting trial for various offences in this Presidency.

The *Calcutta Gazette* of February 6 contains an official announcement that the Company's exchange is raised to 2s., with the unusual intimation that "there is little probability of the rate of exchange being reduced during the ensuing twelve months, so far as is at present known; no advances on hypothecation will be necessary in India in aid of the home treasury during the official year 1850-51." The Guicowar of Baroda left Bombay on the 15th February for Poonah, after a stay of three weeks, during which time he had seen and visited everything and place worthy of note at the Presidency.

The Ceylon papers contain no intelligence, except that the Governor-General of India had arrived at Colombo, whilst Lord Torrington was absent in the interior, and, finding no one to receive him, the Marquess had proceeded to Galle, and thence to the Straits and the Tenasserim coast.

The China journals are equally destitute of intelligence. The Chinese had at length delivered up to the Macao authorities the head and hand of their late governor, which were brought from the Casa Branca in a very dirty fast boat, belonging to an elder of the place.

"The relics were in a good state of preservation, having been cased in chunam; this must have been done immediately after the murder, and disproves the statement that the assassins buried them. The back part of the head was much hacked, and thus corresponds with the appearance of the trunk; on the face the flesh and skin were quite dry, but the forehead and hair were not to be doubted. The hand was much cut and rather shrunk; the ring-finger had been taken off either in the struggle or for the sake of the ring the deceased wore at the time. The finger was clumsily tied to the hand with a piece of twine."

A communication from Macao, of the 12th January, mentions an attempt at insurrection amongst the troops.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Ens. G. B. Pearson, 44th N.I. at Barrackpore, Jan. 29; Ens. T. E. Higginson, 39th N.I. at Cawnpore, Jan. 23.

MADRAS.—Brev. Maj. R. G. Carmichael, 38th N.I. at Madras, Feb. 11; Lieut. R. J. M. Elliot, 6th L.C. at Chuddapah, Feb. 5.

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BENGAL.

INDIAN JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

It is some time since we have had occasion to notice the Indian joint-stock banks, for though we lately heard that one of them has been told by one of its agents what another of its agents has done with its money, we did not think the affair so concerned the public as to require our notice. We have now before us, however, a letter from a proprietor of another of these flourishing concerns, complaining of the manner in which the directors are endeavouring to grasp the power of carrying whatever they may please to propose. The letter and the printed authority are subjoined:—

"*Agra and United Service Bank,*
"24th December, 1849.

"Dear Sir.—The Directors request that you will favour them with your proxy in the form accompanying, for use at the half-yearly general meeting of 8th February.

"Yours faithfully, R. G. MACGREGOR.

"I hereby place my vote, as proprietor of shares in the stock of the Agra and United Service Bank, at the disposal of the directors, to be used by them at the half-yearly general meeting advertised to be holden on 8th February, 1850 (or at any adjournment of such meeting), in confirmation of the 7th resolution of the half-yearly general meeting of 13th August, 1849, relative to the gradual augmentation of the reserve fund to a sum equal to ten per cent. on the capital of the bank, as also in support of the proposed renewal of the co-partnership of the bank, and generally on whatever matters may be brought before the above meeting."

These directors are modest; they not only want proxies to confirm business already done, but also for "whatever matters may be brought before the above meeting." Thus the meeting is reduced to a mere farce. Shareholders may attend, and expect to convince their partners by the force of fact and argument, but their trouble will be in vain, for the directors will have secured votes to put down any inquiry which might be disagreeable to them. Why do not the India General Steam directors profit by the example? it might save them the trouble of accounting for that same eighty thousand rupees which has been so long inquired after. The Mofussil people have been very fond of exclaiming against the proceedings of public companies in Calcutta, which they are pleased to designate as Ditch jobbery. What are we to call this? If ours are *Ditch*, theirs are *Kennel* jobs!

When we have recommended shareholders in these joint-stockeries to look after their own affairs, an outcry has been immediately raised that we are hostile to Mofussil banks from interested motives. Let the fate of the Benares shareholders answer the charge. We repeat to the rest, look after your own affairs, to the Agra shareholders above all, when they see their directors canvassing for votes in support of their own proceedings.

We had just written the above, when we received the *Mofussilite* of the 18th, in which we observe the same circular published, with a letter from a proprietor of the Agra Bank, recommending a wind-up. He prefers 5 per cent. in Company's paper to any profit which may be obtained in a bank so managed, and we think wisely, for who can place confidence in directors who seek support by such means?

The *Mofussilite's* correspondent says that when the order of the Court of Directors is enforced, which prohibits its civil and military servants from taking part in the direction of trading companies, it is not difficult to foretell what the value of such stock will be. We doubt very much whether the mere change will affect the price of such bank shares; but should the new directors, as may be expected, insist upon a thorough examination of accounts, and a classification and valuation of debts, there may be some difficulty in estimating the value. This proprietor recommends an immediate wind-up; had we made such a proposal, we should have been accused of envy and jealousy of *Mofussil* profits; but coming as it does from one who has *invested* largely, and been a steady supporter of these joint-stockeries, we cannot doubt that it will be attended to, and induce, at the least, a searching inquiry into the nature of the business which requires such extraordinary support.

Winding-up, however, if really requisite, can be effected, as far as any dissentient partner is concerned, simply by refusing to sign the new deed, and insisting upon being repaid the value of his shares. No resolution of a majority can bind any person to continue a partnership which has expired by lapse of time. The Supreme Court would very soon, on application, convince these managers that they are not absolute masters over the shareholders, even if in possession of a majority of printed proxies. —*Englishman, Jan. 25.*

THE UNION BANK.

We could not conveniently notice yesterday the report of the executive committee of the Union Bank in liquidation, which appeared in our advertising columns; but the document is too important to many of our readers to be passed over without a few words to direct to it the attention of those concerned. The announcement in the first paragraph, that "all shareholders who have paid up their assessments may now rest satisfied that they have obtained entire and absolute immunity from molestation," cannot fail to be very gratifying to them. With regard to the liquidation of the liabilities in which the shareholders were involved, they originally amounted to more than sixty lacs of rupees, and at the time when the existing scheme of liquidation was entered into, stood at not less than fifty-four lacs! They are now reduced, as nearly as we can judge from the report we refer to, to about fifteen lacs, or probably less. Exclusive of Messrs. Glyn & Co.'s claim, the entire balances due are set down at eight lacs; and we observe that the sum on which the third dividend was paid to these gentlemen was seven lacs, being an estimate in round numbers probably in excess of what is really due to them. Admitting, however, that the whole amount is due to them, the entire balances, including theirs, cannot now exceed the sum we have stated. The committee consider that Messrs. Glyn & Co. may now fairly be required to take over the collateral securities at a valuation, as the bills included in their first judgment, which has been satisfied, ought in strictness to have been given up to the bank, to enable it to have recourse against the estates of the insolvent drawers and acceptors. This, we suppose, is matter of arrangement about which there will be no difficulty, and especially if it be true that Messrs. Glyn & Co. are actively proceeding against shareholders in England who have not paid their assessments. Of these, we learn from the report that nineteen lacs are still unpaid, and that it is believed that several of the parties in default, and especially of those at home, are able to pay their quotas. No doubt they are, and a good many here too who resolutely refuse to pay. Why are they not proceeded against by the creditors? The latter showed at one time sufficient promptness in pursuing some who were willing but not very able to pay; why do they now let alone those who have ample means and yet refuse to pay even the small sums at which some of them have been assessed?

The *Englishman* of Monday, in a paragraph we quote to-day, seems to indicate that Messrs. Glyn & Co. will not limit their demands on those they are proceeding against, to the amounts of their respective assessments, but will probably strip them of all they possess, leaving them to the remedy provided by the Union Bank Act. According to that, supposing a shareholder to have been made to pay Rs. 10,000 in excess of his proportion of liabilities, estimated by the number of his shares, as there were ten thousand shares in the bank, he would have to divide that sum into so many parts, and come upon every proprietor for a rupee on each share held by him, provided he had not already contributed himself so much in excess of his proportion of the debt; or, to take the case of the Deys assessed at the largest amount, they paid six lacs, and under the Act might recover sixty rupees a share from every proprietor who had not paid as much on his shares. How many are there who have paid at all who have not paid as much or more? No doubt the remedy which the law has laid down in theory would not prove very available in practice; but none of those who having ample means to pay their assessments, and have steadily refused to do so, can claim the sympathy of any one if ruin overtakes them, and if the only remedy left them proves delusive; because, by their holding back, they have greatly aggravated the loss which fell upon the shareholders by the failure of the bank. If all those who had means had come forward at first to contribute towards the liquidation, much of the property would have been saved from destruction; and, perhaps, the whole debt to be apportioned among them would not have exceeded twelve or thirteen lacs, whereas it appears that out of the assessment of fifty-four lacs, thirty-five have already been paid to the creditors, and the entire balances due to them amount to about fifteen lacs, making the total of the debt for which the shareholders have been made responsible fully fifty lacs of rupees, exclusive of what has been realized by the sale of property seized by the creditors! We repeat that a great portion of this heavy loss has been caused entirely by the non-paying shareholders themselves, and we are not at all sorry, therefore, that if some of them should be made to hand out twice or three times the sums at which they were assessed, they will be left only to a legal remedy not likely to be very productive. It will be a clear case of served them right; for they have behaved very ill to their co-shareholders, as well as acted very foolishly for their own interests.—*Hurkaru, Jan. 30.*

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A commercial correspondent says, that the battue has commenced against the birds which have flown out of the Union Bank pigeon-trap. Messrs. Glyn and Co. are the most prominent among the sportsmen, and we have a long list of names of those against whom proceedings have been or about to be taken. Those who did not pay up their contributions are of course liable to the whole extent of their property, and the remorseless creditors will probably leave their plucked victims to the remedy so kindly provided for them by their boasted Act, namely, that of suing others for their proportion. By this cleverly-devised provision the plucked shareholder may recover a fraction of what he has overpaid from each of his partners, and if he live long enough, and have money enough to pay the costs, and can catch his partners, he may ultimately get back from the solvent a portion of his loss. This is a mighty pleasant wind-up for those who have anything to lose.—*Englishman, Jan.* 28.

THE NEPAULESE MISSION.

A correspondent says:—"The long-expected misions from his higness the Rajah of Nepaul, composed of the following officers, who are in charge of a complimentary letter, and rare articles, for presentation to her most gracious Majesty, are about to take their departure from Katmandhoo, so as to arrive at Patna by the 10th proximo.

"*List of persons.*—General Jung Behadur Koonwur Ranajee, prime minister and commander-in-chief; Col. Juggut Shumshere Koonwur, Ranajee, and Col. Dheer Shumshere Koonwur Ranajee, brothers of the minister; Capt. Runmihr Sing Adhikaree; Khajee Kurbeer Khutree; Ditto Hemdul Sing Thapa; Lieut. Kurbeer Khutree; Lieut. Lall Sing Khutree; Lieut. Bheem Sen Rana; a Nepalese doctor; 2 soobas; 1 soobadar.

"Their escort from Nepaul to Patna is to comprise 300 sepoys, and will be accompanied by a long train of elephants, &c., for conveyance of tents, baggage, &c., only as far as Patna, whither one of the Ganges Steam Navigation Company's vessels will be in waiting to convey the mission to Calcutta. Of the escort, 200 sepoys are to precede in boats to Calcutta, the rest, with the elephants and useless baggage, to return to Nepaul.

"It is expected that Lieut.-Col. G. St. P. Lawrence, who has been appointed to accompany the mission to England, will be here shortly to await the arrival of the Nepaulese; but should he not be able to come down so soon as desired, it is not unlikely an officer attached to one of the corps at Dinapore will have the honour of escorting the party as far as Calcutta.

"I omitted to say that accommodation in the April Overland steamer has been engaged by the Resident of Nepaul for the conveyance of the mission to Suez."—*Englishman, Jan.* 26.

DARJEELING.

Titalya letters, dated 23rd Jan., state that "one company of the 14th N.I. are to remain at Pucheem, and another at Darjeeling, and the rest of the regiment (8 companies) are to march into Sikhim immediately, as also the artillery; the detachment of H.M.'s 80th that came from Dinapore some time back, and the Sappers at Darjeeling; the Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers will be stationed at the Runjeet, and from the 16th grenadiers two companies are stationed at Punkabaree, under Capt. Steward, two companies at Kossimgunge, under Lieut. Gardiner, one company is on its way to Nuxurbaree, under Lieut. Angelo, one company is on its way to Bykuntpore, under Lieut. Birch, and four companies remain at present at Titalya, under Col. Gardiner; if this be the true disposition of these detachments, I think a great gap exists between Kossimgunge and Punkabaree, and Adulpore and Beesurbattee lie between; the former is the residence of a noted Sikhim Chowdry, Beer Sing, and the latter is just at the foot of the hills, and commands several advantages; another gap is between Pankabaree and Pucheem, unless Kersion still retains its former guard. There is a report, that wherever the rajah is taken, he is to be hanged at once on the spot, without any reference being made, but this seems improbable, since his offence is not so heinous as to require his blood as an atonement; however despicable the man may be, and however aggravated the natnre of his crime, still he will, of course, be allowed to defend himself from the charges brought against him. Lieut. Wintle commands the artillery.

"Capt. Sayers will leave Darjeeling, I hear, on the 1st of February next, and Capt. Hawkes of the 80th succeeds him."—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 29.

Our Darjeeling correspondent has again favoured us with the following, dated 17th January.

"In continuation of my letter of the 14th instant, I have to inform you that General Young arrived last night, accompanied by his aides-de-camp, Captain Maxwell and Captain Lydiard. The artillery is to be here in three days, and the 16th grenadiers are ordered to stand fast at the foot of the hills.

"Captain Don, commandant of the hill rangers, and Captaiu Tickell, of the Commissariat, are to be up to-morrow. There is only one company of H.M.'s 80th here—No. 4—under Captain Hawkes; and as I believe no more are coming, our force will be somewhat weak in this, its most essential part.

"The general only came in last night, and nothing has been as yet definitively arranged.

"As the 16th grenadiers stand fast below, and the number of men here is scarcely 1,500, of which a portion must remain for the protection of Darjeeling, the troops to advance will probably not exceed 1,000 or 1,200."—*Indian Times, Jan.* 23.

"Camp, Titalya, 20th Jan. 1850.

"I dare say a few lines from this will not be unacceptable. I only wish there was more news to tell you, but as we are not in the thick of it yet, that can't be helped. The 14th N.I. are nearly all of them up at Darjeeling, and some 400, along with hill rangers, march towards the old gentleman's capital in a day or so, therefore, in about a fortnight we ought to hear something one way or the other.

"Six companies of ours are to move, some to-morrow and some the next day, to keep open the communication with Darjeeling, and to prevent the Raja's people in the plains assembling, &c."—*Calcutta Star, Jan.* 26.

We subjoin another communication from our Darjeeling correspondent, dated the 27th ultimo:—

"150 of the Hill Rangers, under Capt. Don, and the Sebundy Sappers of about equal strength, under Capt. the Hon. R. Byng, the whole commanded by Capt. Don, marched this morning between nine and ten, for the Great Runjeet, distant twelve miles, with a descent of about 5,000 feet. At the same time also marched a detachment of the Hill Rangers, under Capt. Caulfield, towards the Little Runjeet, 10 miles. Each detachment has orders to force a passage over the rivers if opposed, and to take up a post on the other side. Over the Great Runjeet is a Cane Bridge, which will doubtless be cut, and the passage may, therefore, cause us some little trouble. Over the Little Runjeet is an easy ford.

"As we have cut good roads down to both rivers, I think the presence of a howitzer or two would have facilitated our passage over.

"These Sikimites seem to be curious enemies. An officer of the Quarter-Master-General's department went down the other day to the Cane Bridge, and they came across, gave him oranges, and assisted him in ascertaining the breadth of the river, span of the bridge, &c.

"If necessary, the above troops are to stockade themselves and await the arrival of the main body, consisting of 100 of H.M.'s 80th, and 300 of the 14th.

"Guns stand fast; they are now under Lieut. Wintle, who relieved Lieut. Maxwell. The 16th Grenadiers have entered and occupy the Morung portion of Sikim.

"A report reached us this morning, that the Sikim Rajah is, and has been for some little time, *dead!* It was known that he was ill, but that his illness should have proved unto death at such a moment is a coincidence which might probably be best explained by his family physician! A proclamation to the Sikimites has been issued by the civil and military authorities; but with its purport I am not acquainted.

"Not a word is yet known of the intentions of Government, as to annexation, or mere extension of our boundary, &c. &c.; but it is bruited abroad that we are not to pass the Teesta, or take possession of Toomlong. This will mar all, and tend to confirm the repeated boast of the Sikimites, that we are unable to cross the Teesta.

"The eyes of Thibet, of Nepal, and of all the neighbouring hill tribes, are intently fixed upon our present doings, and as these prove energetical or vacillating, will their opinion of our character be formed, and their future obedience or turbulence be displayed. Occupy Toomlong, *coute, qui coute;* shew our power in the only manner which savages can understand. Let "*sic volo, sic jubeo*" be our motto. If we stop short of Toomlong the *morale* of the lesson is lost.

"P.S. I hear that the Sikimites are on this side the Great Runjeet; if so, and they resolve to try conclusions, Capt. Don's force may encounter them in an hour by 8 P.M.—*Indian Times, February* 2.

A Darjeeling letter, dated 28th January, affords us the following extract:—"Yesterday Captain Don, with 150 hill rangers, and 150 sappers and miners, went to the river twelve miles from Darjeeling, to make a bridge or float. As soon as this is ready, 100 of H.M.'s 80th and 300 of the 14th N.I. cross. The officers with the latter are, I believe, Capt. Innes; Lieuts. Smith, Ryder, and Armstrong, and Ensigns Glasse and Gra-

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ham. How far they are to proceed has not transpired. It is said, if the enemy please, the advance will be difficult. The sappers and miners are to go one day in advance always, to cut the road and construct huts for the men, no tents being allowed. One company of the 14th, under Ensign Taylor, is at Kursiong, and another at Pacheem. Orders have been issued to all to be on the *qui vive*, as 'hostilities had commenced.' There are numberless rumours about Booteahs in the vicinity, but not authentic. The folks at Kursiong were told that 800 were in their neighbourhood, purposing to attack them, or the company at Pacheem. But the Booteahs have not yet shown their ugly faces. Their attack is sure to be a night one, if they venture on it, and I'll defy a man to keep his legs here except on the straight road. Capt. Innes is held in readiness to start at a moment's notice. The doctor of the 14th goes with his detachment. The politicals say they do not think that the old Raja will show fight; but if he do, we shall be peppered with arrows, just as the Sheriff of Nottingham was by Little John, before we know that any one is near us, as these fellows are fond of pot shots from behind trees and rocks. The road is well guarded from Titalya. At Sunnlacotta there is one company of the 16th Grenadiers; at Siligoree another, and two more at Bissabattee. Then there are the two companies at Kursiong and Pacheem."—*Calcutta Star, Feb. 4.*

The following is an extract of a letter from Darjeeling, the 29th ultimo:—

"On Sunday the 27th, our sappers and miners (200 men), under the command of the Hon. Capt. Byng, together with the hill rangers under Capt. Don and Lieut. Caulfield, marched from Darjeeling towards Sikhim, as the first portion of the army of 'Retribution.' Three companies of the 14th N.I. and one of Europeans are also expected to march on the 1st of next month. Grain and other stores have been sent on in considerable quantities, for the use of this force; so far everything has gone on quietly and smoothly. Coolies have become so scarce, that private individuals cannot procure them for love or money; they are all engaged in carrying Government stores.

"There was a rumour yesterday that some 600 'Bhotanese' were on the road, between Punkabarry and this, with hostile intentions; but the rumour has not been confirmed, and will most likely prove false.

"We have two companies at Punkabarry, one Company at Kursiong, which is six miles further up, and another at Pacheem, ten miles from Darjeeling, so that if there should be any truth in the report, those fellows will meet with a warm reception."—*Englishman, Feb. 4.*

LAW.

Insolvent Court, Feb. 2.

In Re Sir Thomas Edward Mitchell Turton.—The insolvent appeared for his discharge, unsupported by counsel, Mr. Morton having left Calcutta.

The *Advocate-General* opposed on behalf of the Government, and for the equity registrar.

Mr. Dickens opposed on behalf of the administrator-general.

The learned Commissioner put a few questions to Sir Thomas Turton, whose answers were to this effect:—At a very early period I applied the moneys of the office to purposes which I cannot say were other than my own private purposes; but before I did so, I deposited with the head accountant Company's papers to the amount of the sums I so used. Supposing that the Union Bank had continued solvent, I should have had much more property than would be sufficient to cover the amount taken out of my office, so far as I was aware. I never knew that anything like the amount reported by the commissioners was chargeable against me. What I believed I had rendered myself accountable for I stated in my letter to the judges of the court when I resigned my office. I had no idea that I owed a single farthing beyond what was represented by the securities I had purchased, and the property I possessed. I hope the Court will understand that I am not disputing the accuracy of the report made by the commissioners as to the extent of my liability. I cannot say that I do so—I have no right to do so; but I say that that report has come upon me completely by surprise, and that it is perfectly inexplicable to me how a deficiency of the amount reported has been made out against me. I know, and can state with confidence, that my manner of life has never been an extravagant one, nor expensive for my apparent means and for the habits of Calcutta. I had never lived nearly up to my income. I was never engaged, while Ecclesiastical Registrar, in mercantile speculations, nor was I at any time so engaged to the extent which many have imagined that I was. In no part of the world have I any funds belonging to me, secreted. I gave up everything I had in the world for my creditors when I resigned. I neither retained nor secreted anything; I am ready now, or at any future time, to undergo the most searching examination on the point. The moment I became aware of the insolvent situation in which I was placed, after disposing of my private Company's papers and securities to purposes of the office, I surrendered every farthing of property of which I was possessed, as your lordship knows, for the benefit of my creditors. If any portion of the funds in my office has been abstracted by my subordinates, they, doubtless, could have been and must have been abstracted by them. But there is one circumstance—and one only—which induces me to suspect that certain Company's papers, belonging to what was called the Suspense Account, must have been so abstracted; for I never on any one occasion used a single Company's paper or security belonging to an estate, for any other than the purposes of the estate to which it belonged; and I am surprised, therefore, to find from the report of the commissioners that Company's papers to so large an amount, apparently used in course of administration, had been applied to other purposes than those of the estates to which they respectively belonged, and that I am made responsible for the amount. I here distinctly affirm, and am ready positively to swear, that I never used a single Company's paper or other Government security belonging to any estate under my administration as Ecclesiastical Registrar, except for the purposes of that estate.

The Advocate-General briefly called the attention of the Court to certain of the facts as admitted on the face of the schedule. If I should apply for the dismissal of his petition (he observed), I should be asking the Court to treat this as an ordinary case, and to inflict a punishment which might befal an innocent insolvent. But, after serious reflection, I consider it to be my duty to those whom I represent here, to ask of the Court, for the sake of example, to pass such a sentence as will characterise this case as one of gross delinquency,—to move, in short, the 51st (penal) clause of the New Insolvent Act should be applied to the case of this insolvent. This is not an ordinary case. It is the case of a party who, from both education and talents, must have been perfectly aware of the responsibilities of his situation. It is moreover a case in which the insolvent was bound to perform a duty towards the Court and the public, and has failed to do so. In conclusion, I have to call upon your lordship to inflict the full penalty provided by the 51st clause of the Insolvent Act, viz.—two years' imprisonment.

Mr. Dickens submitted that this was a case in which the full measure of punishment provided by the 51st clause should be enforced.

Sir Thomas Turton.—I regret extremely the absence of my counsel, Mr. Morton, as it imposes upon me the necessity of addressing the Court personally in answer to the opposition that has been set up against me. I regret this on many accounts, but more particularly because I fear that what I may urge merely as circumstances of extenuation, and in mitigation of punishment, may be mistaken by some for an attempt to remove from my conduct, which is now open to the judgment of the Court, the criminality which attaches to it. I hope that the Court will not regard the observations I might make in this light. However painful it may be for the learned gentlemen who appear against me—and I can readily believe that it must be painful to some to offer the comments upon my conduct which they have offered—it must, as will easily be imagined, be considerably more painful to me to be placed in this situation; and it requires some degree of nerve and determination not only not to sink under misfortunes such as mine, severe as they are, but to be able to utter a single word in my own defence. I trust that the Court will not consider that, in doing so, I am not fully alive to the situation in which I stand, or offer one word otherwise than in extenuation. Before I proceed further, let me say that I in no degree complain of the observations which have been made by the learned gentlemen who are engaged against me. I am satisfied they only wish to perform properly the duty which they owe to their respective clients; and, however severe those of the Advocate-General may have been, I am sure that he considered them what it was his duty to make. I can readily imagine that, after the terms upon which, heretofore, I have been with Mr. Dickens, it must have been a most painful duty for him to perform. I can judge so from what would have been my own feelings had our relative places been changed, and had the duty been imposed upon me as an advocate, of urging against Mr. Dickens, had he stood in my place, those accusations, and to ask that punishment which he has asked, in support of the Advocate-General, the Court to inflict upon me. The Advocate-General has asked the Court to inflict upon me the full amount of punishment—viz. imprisonment for two years

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—provided by the 51st clause of the Insolvent Act. If the Court should do so, I think it would not only characterize my case, as the Advocate-General says, as one of "extraordinary delinquency"—as of the worst description, in short, that can be brought before this Court—but it would also indicate an opinion in you that no extenuating circumstances were to be found in it, to weigh in your mind, when considering the punishment you should award for what I have done. If your lordship follows the suggestion made by the Advocate-General, and by Mr. Dickens on the same side, what will you say if, at a future time, you should be called upon to punish a person for the same offences that I have committed, aggravated by an attempt to commit much worse offences, defeated merely by a discovery, and after an attempt to defeat the penal laws of his country, and, instead of holding his hand when he discovered the ruin in which he was involved, pertinaciously continuing in his wrongful courses, until he was brought back by force to undergo the sentence of the Court? What was the nature of the misconduct on my part, in the first instance? When I discovered the extent to which my ruin had gone, and how irretrievable it was, I did everything in my power to lessen, not to increase, its consequences to others. I had no notion that the deficiencies in my office exceeded in amount what was represented by Union Bank shares, and what I had ample property to cover. I had always believed, until the failure of the Union Bank, that I could easily make good the amount whenever required. I did not. I could not by any possibility believe that I had become liable for so large an amount as, or any thing near, what the Commissioners have reported against me. When the appalling consequences of my conduct first became known to me, what did I do? I did not brave, but I faced the whole opprobrium that was lavished upon me. I never quitted the jurisdiction of this Court. I never left Calcutta except upon one occasion, and that when a near connection had met with an accident which it was expected would be fatal; and of that departure I gave notice to your lordship and your colleagues; but I remained and held myself subject to the laws of my country. Nor was this all. I gave up every farthing I then possessed for the benefit of my creditors, without asking for one single covenant or stipulation, and showed, in other respects, every readiness to do what a culpable man could do to make amends by his culpability. What Company's papers I then had I sold, and expended the proceeds for the purposes and benefit of those upon whom the losses in which I had involved them would most severely weigh. It is true that I have been suspected of an intention to evade justice by flight. Indeed, so strongly has this suspicion prevailed in the minds of some people, that they have even gone the length of proposing an Act under which I might be detained in the country for the purpose of being punished hereafter with greater severity than the law as it stood will permit. Yes,—while I was appropriating all I owned to the diminution of my deficiencies—while I was tendering myself to the offended laws of my country, it was imagined that I meditated departure from the country. I never meditated anything of the kind; and I may add that if I had known at the time that my conduct was being made the subject of a premature *ex parte* judgment, such knowledge would only have induced me the more firmly to adhere to the resolution I had originally formed, of not evading by flight anything of the punishment which the law might inflict upon me, or which my conduct might have merited. As it was, I did more. I furnished with the utmost readiness whatever information for which the Commissioners applied to me. When, again, I was asked to do that which it appeared to me would be injurious not only to a body whom it was my duty to protect, but to the court itself—when I was asked to give a cognovit under a bond into which I had entered to the junior judge, I pointed out at once that as the bond was a joint instrument, which was seized under the judgment, must be necessarily carried to the credit of the bond generally, of which my sureties, who were jointly liable under it, would have the benefit;—whereby the amount to be recovered from them must be diminished, at the same time that it would be a preferential payment to one class of my creditors of the whole of what I possessed—which, for the sake of the general body of my creditors, I was unwilling to give. But if you, as judges, thought, after it had been brought to your notice, that I ought to give the *cognovit*, I was willing to execute the instrument. I presume your lordships thought my objections well founded, for I heard no more of the cognovit. Had my securities been less kind, they would have felt incensed at the course I adopted, because it made them continue liable under the bond. But I was anxious to do something, at least, that was right and proper, and I hope that in what I did I did not err. The Court has been asked to visit me with the utmost punishment of an imprisonment for two years, which the 51st clause of the Insolvent Act empowers it to award. It may not perhaps, be of much importance, as to that question,—though it appears to me of some,—what the consequences of my failure have been to my creditors; but at any rate it must be, as it ever will be, a matter of great consolation to me, that the consequences to any one human being that has a claim against me have been most grossly exaggerated by the public and to the public, and by those hostilely disposed towards me. It has been rightly observed by the commissioners, that, in an insolvency affecting nearly 3,000 persons, the loss to each individual is small. The Court will not, I hope, understand me as founding, upon this circumstance, a claim to merit. I only advert to it to say, if I have erred, it is consoling to me to find that my error has not been the cause of that extent of affliction and distress to my creditors which has been insidiously and ungenerously represented by some to have been the case. The Advocate-General has said, that one of of the clients whom he represents is the detaining creditor. Now, the detaining creditor is only a nominal representative of the estate of Prince Jumeer Oodeen. The value of that estate is about 600,000 Rs.; and the Advocate-General, on behalf of his client, represents one-third of it: the other two-thirds are represented by others who do not profess Christian charity, but are Mahommedans. These do not oppose my discharge:—these, I think I am authorised to say, do not consider it due to the ends of justice to require that I should be subjected to imprisonment for two years, or for any period at all. But it was reserved for the Christian charity of those whom the Advocate-General represents, to oppose my discharge in this Court, and insist that I should be kept in imprisonment for two years. I beg that Mr. Jackson will not understand me as intending to convey a personal reproach against himself. I freely and willingly acknowledge that he is only performing his duty here. All that I wish to do is to point out that, whilst Mahommedans, representing two-thirds of an estate, do not think it proper to oppose my discharge, a creditor of the Christian creed, representing only one-third, has come forward to take that position. Nor am I opposed by a single creditor of the numerous list in my schedule, beyond those that are represented by Mr. Jackson and Mr. Dickens. I cast no blame upon either of those gentlemen, or those for whom they act. I think them perfectly right, when representing others, in laying aside all private feelings of their own. I ask for the benefit of no private feelings. I ask for no smothering of a sense of duty, either towards their clients or in themselves. On the contrary, I fully concede that they are bound to contend for what they think will prove of advantage to the clients whom they represent. But what advantage will accrue to any one of my creditors by my lying in prison for two years, the Advocate-General has not mentioned to the Court. Nor has he shewn with what justice an example might be set to the public by the application, to its fullest extent, of the 51st section of the Insolvent Act, where the conduct of the insolvent, after he has discovered his losses, is marked with every circumstance of extenuation. It really seems to me difficult to understand how the interests of justice would be satisfied by my imprisonment for a term of two years. The horse-stealer who received capital sentence, complained that it was hard he should be hanged for stealing a horse. "No," said the Judge; "you are sentenced to be hanged, not because you stole the horse, but that horses may not be stolen." So, in the case of house-breaking, it would furnish no ground of giving a discriminating sentence, if one set of house-breakers, when the family were awakened, murdered the inmates of the house, and another committed no sort of violence. Are there not shades or grades in every offence?—and will not justice, in apportioning its award, look at the surrounding circumstances?—at the original intention of the party, and of his subsequent pertinacity or abandonment of his wrong? Is the burglar who adds murder to his crime to be dealt with in the same manner as a burglar who only breaks into a house, and robs it? Surely not. Every offence must be measured by its circumstances. I submit that in my case there are abundant facts which this Court must admit in extenuation of my conduct. I have done nothing to place myself beyond the reach of the laws of my country. I have attempted no mean subterfuge or cowardice to evade their operation. I thank Mr. Dickens for the pain he feels in opposing me here to-day. It *must* be a painful task for him; and sure I am that if it were possible for us to change places—if it were possible for Mr. Dickens to be in my present position, and for me to be in his, I should be pained indeed to be driven to the necessity of pressing for his imprisonment for the period of two years. I fully concede, however, to him and the Advocate-General, that they have acted, in this opposition, according to their sense of duty to their clients. All I am desirous of impressing upon the mind of the Court is, that there are circumstances connected with my case—circumstances which I have mentioned already—which

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ought, in my humble opinion, to be taken by the Court as in extenuation of my conduct. I repeat I do not complain of the course adopted by the Advocate-General in this opposition. He represents the interests of others, and is, therefore, bound to do everything in his power which may seem to him calculated to benefit them. There is one client for whom he appears, who is not in the same situation with the others. That client is the Government of Bengal, which makes a claim of 773 Rs. against my estate. This amount, says the Advocate-General, is admitted in my schedule to be due. I deny that my schedule makes any such admission. I do *not* admit that the amount is due to the Government of Bengal. I say that the Government of Bengal have no right to claim in respect of it against my estate at all. Supposing that the amount was due from me to any one, I should like to know by what right the Government of Bengal could constitute themselves legal claimants for it. The servants of the Ecclesiastical Registrar's office were the Registrar's servants, and were paid by him. They could only have brought an action against the Registrar—not against the Government. They were all paid up for the period to which this claim of Rs. 773 relates; and a proportionate amount would have to be deducted to whomsoever (if any one) the amount is due. But I deny it to be due to any one. Every fee was a fee earned by me individually. The agreement under which I took office was an agreement of honour with the judges, not with the Government; and no one could bring an action against me for it, or proceed against my executors if I were dead. I do not owe one sixpence to the Government of Bengal. To the stipulation with which I went into office originally, they were neither exacting parties, nor parties at all; and I maintain that, instead of my estate being indebted to the Government, the Government are indebted to my estate—that they could not legally receive that tax which was levied from the suitors in India for work done by me, without, a legislative enactment, and therefore ought to be paid back to my creditors. But supposing that this were not so, but that every payment that I made to Government during the six and a half years I was in office, is to be considered as a voluntary payment, it is true that I could not recover the amount back from Government if I tried. But the question is, whether my creditors have an equitable claim to it, the Government having no legal claim to receive it, and therefore no equitable claim to retain it. But that event is not the question as to this debt. The question is, whether a portion of such fees, not having been paid to Government by me, the Government can recover the amount from my assignee. I contend that they cannot. The Government could never have recovered the amount from me, after notice that I would not pay them. The Government had no legal claim to the money. It is true that the judges might have dismissed me from my office for withholding it, because I should then have broken my contract with them; but, notwithstanding this, the claim would not be recoverable against me in law or equity, and I confess I cannot understand how it can be proved or admitted with propriety on my schedule as a debt against my estate. I dispute, therefore, the claim of the Government. They could not sue me in law—they could not sue me in equity; and, however it might be a debt due to them in honour, I consider it only just to my other creditors to repudiate their title to prove the claim here. There is one circumstance which must prove that it was never my intention deliberately to defraud the estates under my control. I am a married man, and have a large family. My family are creditors upon my estate. The little money which belonged to my children I laid out in Union Bank shares, in the same manner that I laid out moneys from my office; and, what is more, I preserved a Life Insurance for the benefit of my wife, of which I had the life interest. The premium for that insurance was not paid up, and the policy was assigned to my creditors, and purchased at a fair valuation by a friend of my wife, and I must, if I can, keep it alive. Can it, then, be supposed, that, when I purchased Union Bank shares with moneys from my office, I contemplated deprivation to the estates I was *administering*, when I also invested in similar shares moneys belonging to my own children, and, likewise, to myself? Can it, under such circumstances, be supposed that, in purchasing these shares, I acted otherwise than as a fool? A man does not commit a fraud upon himself—he does not commit a fraud upon his own children; and I affirm that I no more intended to commit a fraud upon the office than upon my own wife and family. I hope your Lordship will not believe that in anything I may have said, I have attempted to set up a defence of my conduct. But I ask you to consider my age—to look at the certificate of Dr. Goodeve, who has been in attendance upon me and my family for a period of nearly twenty years, and who, consequently, knows me and my constitution well. I ask nothing from the Court on the score of pity—I ask for no privilege which the law will not permit. But I must remind the Court that I have already been suffering from severe privations for a considerable time—that for the last two years I have been unable to practise in my profession—that profession in which, at the outset, I offered to continue, in order that, if I were not driven to the Insolvent Court, I might apply my earnings to the joint benefit of my creditors and my family. I have been unable to follow my profession, except under great disadvantages; and I am indebted to the kindness and the favourable opinion formed of me by some of my old clients, for the income which enabled me to save my family and myself from utter destitution. Is all this nothing?—is my imprisonment for the last three months nothing? I am obliged to the Advocate-General for the compliment he has paid me upon my talents, character, and station. But does not the Court think that with my talents, my character, and my station, I might have done much to alleviate the condition of myself and my family, and that the knowledge of this very circumstance must have added greatly to the poignancy of my affliction? I ask any man who has known me before, to look upon me now, and say that he does not see and feel that I have been an object, not only of the greatest obloquy and opprobrium, but of severe mental suffering, both for the privations that have fallen upon me and mine, and for the losses which my conduct has occasioned to others.

The *Commissioner*.—No thanks are due to me for having patiently heard this case. It is my duty to bestow the utmost patience and attention to every case that comes before me. I have always studied to fulfil this duty, and I trust that I have never failed in it. If I have, it certainly has not been from a want of will. This case has been already before me, and it has received my most anxious and painful attention. It is by no means my wish unnecessarily to aggravate the sufferings of the insolvent—far from it. He must be deficient himself in feeling, who could refuse to believe in the sincerity of the insolvent's expressions of his contrition, and in the existence of that mental anguish which he has expressed that he felt, and which he must have endured. Indeed, if I were permitted to give evidence, I could myself bear testimony to the existence of a manifestation of it, which it would be painful to detail. But notwithstanding this, I feel that I should be wanting in the due discharge of my duty were I to say that the offences with which I have now to deal are not, in their nature, such as merit the infliction of the severest punishment which the Insolvent Act provides. If I conceded to Sir Thomas Turton that he had intended to replace every farthing of the deficiences reported against him, my opinion of the nature and gravity of his offence in having caused those deficiences, and my sense of duty in apportioning to it the maximum punishment as its proper degree of punishment, would be by no means varied. My opinion is not affected by the consideration that he did not contemplate all the mischief that has occurred. I concede that it may have been his intention ultimately to replace the moneys of those estates, at least, in respect of which any claim might be made upon him. The circumstance that the amount of the deficiencies is discoverable from the books and papers of the Ecclesiastical Registrar's Office itself, corroborates Sir Thomas Turton's statement in some degree. Had the plan of the insolvent originally been to take the moneys at his disposal, and to conceal his abstractions, it is obvious that he might have availed himself of a variety of modes by which discovery would have been almost impossible. The nature of his office was peculiar. It was a species of official administration of estates; and administrations were constantly taken out for a great number of small insolvent estates, in which no individual claimant was entitled to so much as would make it worth his while to file a bill in equity, or take other legal proceedings for an account, in case of misconduct on the part of the registrar. Under these circumstances, had the administrator simply understated in his accounts what he had received, or overstated the amount of his disbursements, and if he had only taken care that his books and papers should accord with his statements, the loss would have been undiscoverable by any mere inspection, and there would have been scarcely a chance of his being subjected, as to these estates, to any greater scrutiny. Let it be conceded that it was not his intention, in using the funds belonging to estates under his control, ultimately to make them suffer the loss;—still, the offence is not the less a most grievous breach of trust, in respect of the sums in his hands as equity registrar, as equity deposits. These were small sums, and, in the aggregate, not large—amounting to about Rs. 7,000; but he knew that it was a breach of duty in any way to mix these moneys with his own, and to expose them to any risks. It involved a breach of trust of the most serious kind, and operated as a deception by him on the Court and on the suitor. The moneys which he held as ecclesiastical registrar, in his character of

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official administrator, were received by him under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, which prescribed his authority. It is true that his duty was that of an administrator, and not of an officer of the court as regards these moneys, but no trustee is excusable who blends his trust moneys with his own, and exposes them to risks to which he well knows that the authority which places them in his hands never meant them to be subjected. My opinion on this subject has been already expressed from this place, on the case of Mr. W. P. Grant. It is a grievous breach of trust in one in a fiduciary situation, even though there be not the intention of ultimate deprivation. The very circumstance that these estates were in a manner unprotected, required that the greater confidence should be reposed in him, and makes the breach of confidence the more culpable. It was considered in this court by my late colleagues and myself, and by our predecessors, as I understand, that the Court had not the power to subject the accounts to any *ex-parte* examintion and audit. The reference in the statute which directs that they shall be accounted in the usual mode, does not enlarge the powers of the Court, which has no inherent authority to direct accounts to be taken *ex-parte*, by which nobody would be bound, at the cost of the estates. The estates were not under the administration of the court, and it had a very slight and imperfect power over them. But the breach of duty is only the more grave in the public officer who abuses a trust necessarily reposed in him. It is true, as urged by Sir Thomas Turton, that he might have done much worse, and have thrown impediments in our way, which he has not thrown. It is due to him to say that he has thrown none. I do not think that this punishment has been fixed as the *maximum* of punishment which, under any circumstances, a series of breaches of trust would merit. On the contrary, I believe that the Legislature had in contemplation only ordinary breaches of trust, and not one where the debts are numerous, and are mainly of that character. The offence merits not less than two years' imprisonment. That is the *minimum* of punishment I should inflict, were I dealing with these offences in a criminal court. Had no opposition been entered, I must have dismissed the petition, though that might have caused Sir Thomas Turton to be imprisoned for the term of his life. I am glad that I am spared that necessity. I think that that punishment would have been too severe, if expressly awarded; and I would not willingly do indirectly that which I would not do directly. The opposition has been most proper, and has indeed been conducted in a spirit of humanity and forbearance which Sir Thomas Turton has honestly and gratefully acknowledged, in the thanks which he has given to the learned Advocate-General and Mr. Dickens for the manner in which they have discharged their painful duty. Indeed, the line of opposition adopted, is precisely what was to have been expected from the high character of the gentlemen employed. I shall direct that the insolvent's personal discharge be postponed until he shall have been imprisoned at the suit of the several opponents for the longest period—namely, two years—to which I am enabled to protract it. This is virtually an award of two years' imprisonment, to date from the time of the commencement of imprisonment. I have a few words to add about the claim of the Government. There is no weight whatever, in my opinion, in the observations of Sir Thomas Turton on this part of the case. The arrangement itself, on the absence of the legality of which he remarks, was effected before I came to this country. It emanated in a letter to the judges from the Board of Control, and the arrangement had the sanction of the Government both at home and abroad. It is true that this was not done by the act of the legislature, and that at home such arrangements have been effected and rendered compulsory by statute. It might have been done here in a better manner, perhaps, and, in the event supposed by Sir Thomas Turton, of an officer receding from his compact, there might be difficulties; but the parties to the arrangements looked to what was probable, not to a possible contingency. It is conceded by Sir Thomas Turton, that his payments, having been voluntary, could not be recovered by him, and therefore that there is no legal demand: neither is there any equitable one, if the Government were to pay all salaries, and take all fees of the included officers; and they might justly have receded from the whole agreement had a part been witheld. They gave in the augmented salaries a full consideration for their receipts and fees.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bombay Express, with letters from London to Dec. 7, reached Calcutta January 22.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh arrived at Umballah January 9.

Sir Charles Napier will, it is said, spend his next cold season at Subathoo.

Residency of Indore.—It is now positively stated that a commission will be appointed to inquire into the administration of the residency of Indore by Mr. Hamilton, the resident. It is said that Col. Low, political agent at Ajmere, is one of the commissioners, and that he is under orders to proceed to Indore.

A Dangerous Rock, not laid down in any of the charts, has been discovered in the Straits of Singapore. It is off Pedro Branco, the rock on which the Horsburgh light is to be erected. It is singular that the rock has not been described before, as the Straits were resurveyed last year.

The Bishop of Calcutta reached town on the morning of January 21, on his return from his recent visitation.

Opium.—At the third opium sale of the season held Jan. 21, Patna averaged Rs. 1018-12, and Benares, 1017-5—being a fall of Rs. 35-10 for the former, and Rs. 38-11 for the latter, from the results of the preceding sale.

Indian General Steam Navigation Company.—After all that has been said about the present condition of the Indian General Steam Navigation Company, and the necessity for a searching examination into its accounts, only eighteen shareholders could be brought together at the annual meeting, Jan. 21, which was consequently adjourned for want of a quorum. The prescribed number, twenty-four, seems too large for a Calcutta joint stockery.

Intended Court-Martial on Col. Ouseley.—We hear that Lieut.-Colonel Ouseley, late agent to the Governor-General on the south-west frontier, whose removal from his appointment is no doubt fresh in the memory of our military readers, is about to be brought to a court-martial on charges arising out of what took place while holding that office. Lieut.-Colonel Ouseley joined his regiment, the 57th, at Dinapore in November last, having previously, it is said, memorialized the Court of Directors as to his removal, and it is stated that the proceedings now ordered are consequent upon that appeal. We cannot speak positively as to the facts of the case, but if as reported, few who think themselves aggrieved will henceforth venture to appeal to the home authorities.—*Englishman, Jan.* 26.

The Number of Chuprassies in Government employ, and Sir Charles Napier's remark thereon.—An anecdote is in circulation, for the accuracy of which we do not vouch, but according to the Italian proverb, if not true it is well imagined. It is said that Sir Charles Napier, when urgently pleading for an increase of the army, met with a pertinacious refusal; he then asked whether there was any objection to call for a return of the number of chuprassies in the employment of the British Indian Government. The request was granted, the return made, and put into the Commander-in-Chief's hands by the Governor-general himself. The number, as stated to us, is four hundred thousand! Glancing his eye over it, Sir Charles said, less than half as many soldiers would do for me! There may be some exaggeration in the statement, but nobody accustomed to Mofussil stations can doubt that a vast number of retainers are maintained by the state, not for its use, but for private convenience, not that a considerable saving might be effected without any injury to the public interests.—*Englishman, Jan.* 29.

Mr. G. T. Braine *v.* Muttyloll Seal.—We are informed that all the suits between Mr. G. T. Braine and Baboo Muttyloll Seal, which at one time promised a long harvest of litigation, have been amicably adjusted. The real contest between the parties, in fact, did not relate to the principal sum decreed by the court in the only suit brought to trial, but to collateral matters. These have been satisfactorily adjusted, partly by mutual concession, and partly by reference to arbitration. We are informed also that one of the results of the above settlement has been the completion of the trust-deed of the late firm of Oswald, Seal, and Co. The amount deposited by Muttyloll Seal in the hands of a stakeholder, to be paid in aid of the dividends to the general creditors, has now been, or will be immediately, paid over; and it is understood that the general body of creditors have signed the trust-deed.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 29.

Portrait of the Bishop of Calcutta.—Mr. C. Grant has produced a very faithful portrait of the venerable Bishop of Calcutta, and proposes to have it engraved in England for the benefit of the excellent prelate's numerous friends and admirers. The picture, which, apart from its value as a likeness, is a fine work of art, will be despatched overland to England, to be committed to the hands of the engraver, Mr. J. Brown, of London. The size of the plate is to be 22 inches by 16, and it is to be executed in the finest style of mezzotinto and stipple engraving. We have little doubt that the artist's somewhat adventurous project will be fully justified by the patronage of the many who must desire to have a faithful memorial of the fine old man whose noble and highly intellectual countenance he has so accurately portrayed.—*Hurkaru.*

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THE TARA BAEE.—Her highness the Tara Baee, dowager queen of Gwalior, reached Seepree on the 3rd of January, and is halting there until the pleasure of the British Government may be known regarding her future residence. Two places are spoken of as likely to be chosen, either Shahjuhanpoor, near Indore, or Boorhanpoor, on the Taptee.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 19.

CHUNAR. We learn that the sick of Her Majesty's 96th regt., proceeding by water from Ghazeepore to Cawnpore, under the command of Ensign Swift, were obliged to land at Chunar, on the 12th December, owing to the leaky state of the boats. The native garrison hospital was immediately cleared out for the reception of the sick, and every exertion made for their comfort by Lieut.-Col. Blake, commanding the garrison.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 19.

MR. J. S. TORRENS will, it is said, officiate as Government agent during the absence of Mr. J. G. Campbell, that Mr. Garrett will act for Mr. Torrens, and Mr. J. Alexander as judge of Burdwan.

MR. SEYTON KARR is about to proceed to Ceylon, and Mr. H. V. Bayley will officiate for him as deputy secretary to the Government of Bengal.

GENERAL YOUNG, commanding the troops assembled at Darjeeling, issued orders, on the 18th instant, for a force to hold itself in readiness to march immediately, consisting of 100 European troops and 600 native infantry. There is no mention of the artillery.

A DEPUTATION OF "ORTHODOX HINDUS," headed by Baboo Kasiprasad Ghose, the editor of the *Hindu Intelligencer*, waited on the Deputy-Governor, January 24, with the native petition against the proposed Looi, signed by upwards of 14,000 persons.

HOOGHLY STEAM TUG COMPANY.—The final meeting of the shareholders of the Hooghly Steam Tug Company was held January 29. It was found that from Rs. 15 to 20 per share would be returnable to shareholders.

PESHAWUR, JAN. 9TH.—This might be made the finest station in India if care were taken in laying out the cantonments, but every body is in a state of uncertainty as to whether the regiments will retain the ground they now occupy, and consequently no building arrangements can be entered upon till Sir C. Napier has made his visit; we expect him in the course of this month. This is a noble valley, traversed in every direction by clear streams from the hills; and with a depth of rich loamy soil such as I have never before seen. The cultivators take a crop of wheat, and a second crop, something like kerbee, every year, so you can fancy how rich the soil must be, when in the best land in England they can only grow a crop of wheat out of the same field about once in every three or four years, and then they must lay the land down, after a certain number of years, to recover. Remember the Jewish laws about land, which were considered very fertile. Fruits and vegetables of all kinds grow in abundance, and are very cheap. The soil is also peculiarly good for making kutcha bricks and mud walls, which after a time will stand any weather. The views of the Kohat hills and Khyber hills are lovely on a clear day, covered as they are now with snow. The weather at present is like that of November in England, and we have all our parades and drills in the middle of the day; a great deal of rain has fallen lately which has made the weather very cold. Robberies are very frequent, and we are obliged to have our sentries loaded at night, and patrols going round; notwithstanding all our care robberies constantly take place. Two nights ago two horses belonging to the Scinde horse, one of the horse artillery, and one Arab that cost Rs. 1,600, the property of Major Edie, of the 98th foot, were carried off; some other people were discovered in the act of capturing a horse in the Scinde horse lines. The thieves tried to steal a lady's horse last night, but the Saees displayed so much valour, sword in hand, that they decamped. We are frightfully pestered with thieves (most truculent looking scoundrels), who will steal anything, from a valuable Arab to the humblest domestic utensil. It is only the other day that they walked off with the smallest tent belonging to an officer of the 1st Cavalry. Nothing doing here—all quiet, but impatiently expecting the arrival of the Chief to settle the question of cantonments. Some of us have now to march full four to five miles to parade, which with the return is equal to a day's march; all this discomfort will be put an end to when the cantonments are fixed upon, and we can commence building. They told us no rain ever fell at Peshawur, but we have had a pretty good benefit since our arrival, and the nature of the soil is such that the least shower renders riding out impossible for two or three days—the ground becomes so slippery that horses can hardly keep their legs.—*Delhi Gazette.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFF-RECKONINGS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 31, 1850.—The following Statements, Nos. 1 and 2, showing the officers belonging this presidency who are entitled to participate in the general Off-Reckoning Fund for the past year, together with the rates of advances payable to those present in India, are published for information:—

No. 1.

Statement shewing the proportion of off-reckonings payable in advance to sharers in the general Off-Reckoning Fund for the year 1849, exclusive of the sum payable from the treasury either in India or in England.

COMMANDANTS OF REGIMENTS OF LIGHT CAVALRY.

		Amount. Co.'s Rs.	a.	p.
	"Half Sharers."			
Maj. Gen.	J. L. Dunbar (the late), from 1st Jan. to 19th Oct. 1849, inclusive, Europe			
Do.	L. Delamotte, C.B., full year, Europe			
Colonel	B. Sandwith, C.B. do. do. ...			
Do.	D. Cunningham, from 20th Oct. to 31st Dec. 1849, inclusive, v. Dunbar, dec., India	682	10	8

ARTILLERY.

	"Half Sharers."			
Maj. Gen.	C. Hodgson (the late), from 1st Jan. to 16th April, 1849, inclusive, Europe			
Do.	Richard Whish, full year, Europe ...			
Do.	S. R. Strover, do. do.			
Do.	L. C. Russell, C.B. do. do.			
Colonel	J. G. Griffith, do. do.			
Do.	Alexander Manson, C.B., from 17th April to 31st Dec., inclusive, v. Hodgson, dec., India	2,422	1	0¼

INFANTRY.

	"Full Sharers."			
Lieut. Gen.	H. S. Osborne, full year, Europe ...			
Do.	Sir D. Leighton, K.C.B., do. do.			
	"Half Sharers."			
Do.	G. R. Kemp,* do. do.			
Do.	J. F. Dyson,* do. do.			
Do.	B. W. D. Sealy (the late), from 1st Jan. to 21st June, 1849, inclusive, Europe			
Do.	W. Gilbert, full year, Europe.....			
Maj. Gen.	B. Kennett, do. India.....	3,413	5	4
Do.	E. W. Shuldham, do. Europe			
Do.	W. Sandwith, C.B., do. do.			
Do.	J. Salter, C.B. do. do.			
Do.	Sir E. G. Stannus, Kt. & C.B. do.			
Do.	Sir James Sutherland, K.L.S. do.			
Do.	F. D. Ballantine (the late), from 1st Jan. to 20th Sept. 1849, inclusive, Europe			
Do.	E. Frederick, C.B., full year, Europe...			
Do.	G. B. Brooks, do. do.			
Do.	P. Lodwick, do. do.			
Do.	J. Morse, do. do.			
Do.	T. Morgan, do. do.			
Do.	D. Barr, do., India ...	3,413	5	4
Do.	F. Farquharson, do. Europe...			
Do.	Sir H. Pottinger, Bt., G.C.B., do. India	3,413	5	4
Colonel	S. Hughes, C.B. (the late), from 1st Jan. to 9th July, 1849, inclusive, India.....	1,776	12	10¼
Do.	J. Sherreff, full year, Europe			
Do.	R. Taylor, do. do.			
Do.	M. E. Bagnold, do. do.			
Do.	C. B. James, do. India	3,413	5	4
Do.	J. H. Dunsterville, do. Europe			
Do.	C. Payne, do. do.			
Do.	C. Ovans, do. do.			
Do.	D. Capon, do. India	3,413	5	4
Do.	W. D. Robertson, from 22nd June to 31st Dec. 1849, inclusive, v. Sealy, dec., India.....	1,804	13	8¾
Do.	M. Soppitt, from 10th July to 31st Dec. 1849, inclusive, v. Hughes, dec., India	1,636	8	5½
Do.	W. Spiller, from 21st Sept. to 31st Dec. 1849, inclusive, v. Ballantine, dec., Europe			

* Thus marked are entitled to an additional half share from the public treasury.

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CLOTHING AGENTS.

Major	A. P. Le Messurier (half share), from 1st Jan. to 10th Sept. 1849, inclusive, India	2,218	1	4
Lieut. Col.	R. St. John (half share), do. do. do.	2,218	1	4
Do.	Do. (full share), from 11th Sept. to 31st Dec. 1849, do.	1,963	13	4

No. 2.

Statement shewing the name of an invalid officer entitled to participate in the Off-Reckoning Fund for the year 1849, and the proportion payable to him in advance on that account.

NATIVE VETERAN BATTALION.

		Amount. Co.'s Rs.	a.	p.
Major	E. Hallum, full year, India	1,500	0	0
	Total	Co's Rs. 1,500	0	0

MOVEMENTS OF H.M.'S TROOPS.

Heod-Quarters, Camp, Rawul Pindee, Jan. 21, 1850.—The Commander-in-Chief in India desires that henceforth the arrangements for all movements, marches, and change of quarters of her Majesty's troops, be made by the quarter master general of that service; and that all correspondence relating thereto, for submission to his Excellency, be addressed to that officer, who will, in communication with the quarter master general of the army, furnish routes to the parties, and be responsible for the necessary reports being made to Government.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, W. S. civ. and sess. jud. Bahaugulpore, made ov. ch. of cur. duties to princ. sud. ameen, Jan. 29.
BARBER, L. dep. coll. in Tipperah, res. his off. Jan. 29.
BECKETT, J. O'B. dep. mag. of Kumaoon, inv. with pow. of a jun. asst. Jan. 19.
BELL, W. made ov. ch. of collect. of Monghyr to R. O. Heywood, Jan. 14.
BELL, W. coll. of Rasshaye, rec. ch. of off. fr. G. P. Leycester.
BOWRING, S. to offic. as add. civ. and sess. jud. of Chittagong, v. Sconce, Jan. 28.
BRUCE, T. civ. and sess. jud. Tipperah, resu. ch. Jan. 18.
CADENHEAD, J. to conduct med. duties of Sumbhelpore, in add. to duties as prin. asst. to gov. gen. agent, in S. W. frontier.
CARNAC, C. F. rec. ch. of sub. div. of Jamalore fr. Lance, G. E.
COCKBURN, G. F. rec. ch. of off. of jt. mag. of Champarun, fr. P. R. Richardson, Jan. 25.
DUMERGUE, J. S. to be mag. and coll. of Hissar.
FORBES, Hon. R. civ. and sess. jud. of Tirhoot, made over ch. to J. French, Jan. 18.
GARRETT, R. B. to offic. as mag. &c. at Cuttack dur. abs. of S. Bowring, Jan. 28; made over ch. of off. of civ. and sess. jud. of East Burdwan to J. Alexander, Feb. 5.
GRANT, J. W. resigned E.I.C.'s civ. serv. Feb. 5.
HARVEY, G. F. ret. fr. furl., re-att. to N.W. prov. Feb. 5.
HATHORN, H. V. civ. and sess. jud. of Sarun, resu. ch. fr. princ. sud. ameen, Jan. 29.
JAMES, H. F. civ. and sess. jud. of Jessore, resu. ch. fr. princ. sud. ameen, Jan. 29.
LONGMORE, W. J. asst. to jt. mag. &c. of Pubna, to be reg. of deeds, Jan. 17.
LOUGHNAN, R. J. civ. and sess. jud. of Patna, resu. ch. fr. E. Da Costa, Jan. 18.
MACKENZIE, C. to be mag. and coll. of Furruckabad.
MACKINTOSH, G. G. coll. of Burdwan, rec. ch. fr. W. C. Lachner.
METCALF, H. C. coll. of Tipperah, delivered over ch. to L. Barber.
OGILVIE, A. coll. of Beerbhoom, rec. ch. of off. fr. A. Hammond.
PHILLIPS, A. M. dep. com. of 3rd class of Saugor and Nerbudda, ret. to duty, Dec. 18.
RICKETTS, M. to offic. as jt. mag. &c. of Azemgurh, Jan. 7.
RUSSELL, R. H. to offic. as coll. of Midnapore, Jan. 21.
SCONCE, A. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Chittagong dur. abs. of R. H. Mytton, Jan. 28.
SCOTT, R. mag. of Dinagpore, made over ch. of office to J. C. Dodgson, Feb. 1.
THOMAS, J. N. rec. ch. of civ. and sess. court of Dinagepore.
TORRENS, J. S. to offic. for J. G. Campbell as govt. agent and sec. to govt. savings bank. Feb. 5.
TUCKER, R. T. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Futtehpore, to continue to offic. as mag. and col. of Mirzapore.
TURNBULL, G. D. reported his return fr. Cape, G. H. Feb. 5.
TURNER, T. J. resigned E.I.C.'s civ. serv. Feb. 5.
YOUNG, W. G. rec. ch. of mag. of Moorshedabad fr. C. H. Campbell.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, R. 14 days.
BARBER, L. leave canc.
BUCKLE, W. B. 1 mo.
CAMPBELL, J. G. 2 years, on m. c. to Cape and N. S. W.
CUNLIFFE, R. E. 1 mo.
DRUMMOND, Hon. E. leave cancelled.
GOULDSBURY, F. 1 mo.
GRANT, J. 1 mo. in ext.
KARR, S. 2 mo.
LANCE, G. E. 1 mo.
LIMOND, C. 1 mo. on m.c.
MARTEN, T. P. 6 weeks.
PHILLIPS, A. M. leave canc.
RICHARDSON, R. J. leave canc.
RUSSELL, F. W. 1 mo.
TEMPLE, R. leave canc.
TROTTER, W. T. leave canc.
WILKINS, G. D. 1 mo.
WOODCOCK, E. E. 1 yr. to Ceylon, m.c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CARSHORE, Rev. J. to be chap. fr. Oct. 8, v. Rev. Dr. T. Dealtry, ret. Jan. 28.
DAQUILAR, Rev. J. 1 mo.
MAYNE, Rev. F. O. to be chapl. of Umballah, canc. app. to Lahore, Jan. 22.
ROBINSON, Rev. J. 1 mo.
RUSPINI, Rev. W. O. reported depart. for Maulmein, Jan. 23.
SMYTH, Rev. T. C. to offic. as jun. asst. to chapl. in cantonments, Agra, Jan. 26.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. F. art. to ass. ch. of office of exe. eng. of 11th div. of dept. of public works, v. Goldie, dec.
ALEXANDER, Lieut. W. C. 10th L.C. to be brev. capt. fr. Jan. 21.
ANGELO, Ens. F. C. 16th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 6, in suc. to Walmsley, cashiered, Feb. 1.
ARMSTRONG, Ens. H. H. 53rd N.I. qual. as interp. Jan. 8.
BAMFIELD, Lieut. A. H. 56th N.I. to act as adj. to 14th irr. cav. dur. period Lieut. Roberts holds com. of that corps.
BIRCH, Lieut. W. T. 16th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 1.
COLEY, Lieut. col. H. F. 64th N.I. to rec. all reports at the station of Allahabad.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. W. 39th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 28, in suc. to Fullarton, ret. Feb. 1.
CAMPBELL, Capt. J. H. art. commr. of ordnance Saugor mag. on being relieved fr. present ch. to join Ferozepore mag.
CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. N. B. 16th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 1, in suc. to Macan, ret. Feb. 1.
CHAMBERS, Capt. J. C. 21st N.I. to do duty at the Landour convalescent depot.
CHASE, Lieut. D. A. to act as 2nd in com. of Arracan batt. dur. abs. of Nuthall on leave.
DAVIDSON, 2nd Lieut. E. engs. placed at disp. of supt. eng. Punjab circle.
DICKINS, Ens. F. A. 31st N.I. qual. as interp. Jan. 8.
DOUGLAS, Capt. C. art. comm. of ordnance Ajmere mag. on being relieved fr. present ch. to place himself under orders of prin. comm. of ordnance for emp. on N.W. frontier.
EDEN, Capt. W. F. 1st asst. to resident at Indore, and dep. opium agent, res. ch. of duties.
ELD, Capt. L. P. D. 9th N.I. returned to duty, Jan. 17.
ELLIOTT, R. H. dep. comm. 3rd class Saugor and Nerbudda territories, to offic. as dep. com. of 2nd class dur. abs. of Tulloh.
ELLIS, Ens. A. 31st N.I. qual. as interp. Jan. 8.
FITZGERALD, Ens. M. F. 53rd N.I. qual. as interp. Jan. 8.
FOOKS, Lieut. G. A. St. P. 50th N.I. to act as adj. to left wing dur. its separation fr. head qrs. of regt.
FORSTER, Ens. T. F. 39th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 28, in succ. to Fullarton, ret. Feb. 1.
GILMORE, 1st Lieut. R. S. art. to do duty with detach. of invalids, proc. to England on the ship *Prince of Wales*.
GRAVES, Capt. H. M. 16th N.I. to be major fr. Nov. 1, in succ. to Macan, ret. Feb. 1.
GREATHED, 2nd Lieut. W. W. H. engs. to be 1st asst. on West Jumna canals, v. Dyas.
GULLIVER, Lieut. H. W. engs. pl. at disp. of Lieut. col. P. T. Cautley, supt. of canals, N.W. prov. for emp. in 2nd div. Ganges canal, v. Dempster.
HARRIS, Ens. J. T. to join and do duty with 67th N.I. on the march of 57th N.I. for Dinapore.
HEATH, 1st Lieut. A. H. art. to be adj. to div. at Wuzeerabad.
HIGGINS, Ens. E. G. 3rd N.I. to be post mr. at Jhelum.
HOGGE, Maj. C. art. to be post mr. at Peshawur.
HOUGH, Maj. W. perm. to ret. fr. the service on pens. of lieut. col.
INNES, Ens. F. C. 60th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, Jan. 8.
KNYVETT, Capt. J. inv. est. ret. to duty, Jan. 28.
LAMB, Lieut. J. G. 52nd N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. on public works in the Punjab.
LAWRANCE, Lieut. col. Sir H. M. K.C.B. ret. to duty, Jan. 26.
LLOYD, Lieut. E. P. to act as 2nd in com. of 1st Sikh local inf.
MARSH, Lieut. col. J. S. fr. 48th to 71st N.I. at Peshawur.
MARTIN, Capt. T. 20th N.I. 2nd asst. to offic. as 1st asst. mil. and. gen.

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MEADE, Capt. R. J. 2nd in com. of 6th regt. Scindiah's contingent, to act as adj. dur. abs. of Robertson, on leave.
MERCER, 2nd Lieut. H. M'W. art. fr. 3rd comp. 4th to 6th comp. 8th batt.
MILLETT, Ens. A. H. 69th N.I. qual. in Hindoostanee, Jan. 8.
MUNDAY, Capt. F. M. 34th N.I. to be postmr. at Wuzeerabad.
NEED, Lieut. C. 14th irr. cav. to act as 2nd in com.
NEWALL, Lieut. D. J. F. art. qual. in Hindoostanee, Jan. 8.
NICHOLETTS, Lieut. C. H. ass.ch. of duties asst. resident in Nepal, and commt. of residency escort.
NICOLL, Lieut. H. 50th N.I. to offic. as com. of Dehlee palace guards, v. Capt. R. Robertson, Dec. 23.
PARISH, 1st Lieut. W. H. art. to act as adj. and qr. mr. to detach. of art. under com. of Brev. maj. Mackenzie.
PATTON, Lieut. R. 17th N.I. to ch. of station staff offic. at Hosheyarpore.
PINKNEY, Lieut. F. W. dep. commr. 3rd class Saugor and Nerbudda territories, joined app.
RAMSAY, Capt. R. 10th N.I. to offic. as dep. mil. aud. gen. dur. abs. of Champneys on leave.
RICHARDSON, Capt. W. 73rd N.I. to offic. as dep. jud. adv. and cond. proceedings of a gen. court martial ordered to assemble at Meerut.
ROBERTSON, Lieut. A. art. dep. comm. of ordnance Ferozepore mag. on being relieved from present ch. to proc. and join arsenal of Fort William.
ROBERTSON, Capt. R. 70th N.I. to offic. as asst. to agent at Dehlee, and do. to agent gov. gen. Rajpootanah, &c. and the commissr. asst. Sutlej in pol. matters Bhuttee terr. Dec. 22.
ROWLATT, Lieut. E. A. rec. ch. of treas. of princ. asst. (Jan. 29), and treas. and collect. of Kainroop fr. C. K. Hudson, Feb. 23.
SANDERS, Capt. A. 44th N.I. app. to ch. of off. of adj. gen. of the army at pres. v. Chester, Feb. 6.
SHEBBEARE, Ens. R. H. 66th N.I. qual. as interp. Jan. 8.
SNEYD, Lieut. N. R. 3rd inf. Scindiah contingent, to act as 2nd in com.
STURT, Capt. A. A. made over ch. of treasury, &c. of Gowalparah to sub-asst. H. Driver, Feb. 5.
TAYLOR, Brev. maj. J. L. 26th L.I. to ch. of detach. of invalids proc. to England on the ship *Prince of Wales*.
THORNTON, Lieut. col. S. L. fr. 71st to 48th N.I.
TULLOH, 1st Lieut. J. S. art. fr. 2nd to 1st troop 3rd brig.
UNWIN, Lieut. R. 16th N.I. to act as interp. to H.M.'s 75th foot dur. abs. of Lieut. Burne.
YOUNG, Lieut. J. 4th N.I. to ch. of. brig. off. at Rawul Pindee.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

INFANTRY.

BATTINE, C.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANNESLEY, Lieut. R. M. S. 2nd in com. of Meywar Bhesl corps.
BEATSON, Lieut. W. S. 1st L.C. fr. Aug. 30 to Jan. 6.
BIRCH, Lieut. G. 60th N.I. 1 yr. fr. Dec. 15, 1849, to Loodianah and hill provinces, on m. c.
CHESTER, Lieut. col. 23rd N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
CLARKSON, Brev. maj. J. H. 6th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 1, in ext. to remain at Calcutta.
DOWNING, Lieut. col. D. 4th N.I. 5 mo. fr. Jan. 10, to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
DENNYS, Lieut. J. B. 6 mo. to Dhurumsala, Kote Kangra.
EDWARDS, Brev. capt. C. L. 70th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 8, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for perm. to retire.
FARMER, Major C. 21st N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to Jan. 15.
GILMORE, 1st Lieut. R. S. art. to Europe, on furl.
HARRIS, Capt. J. S. inv. est. perm. to reside in hills N. of Deyrah.
HENDERSON, Lieut. D. H. 20th N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c.
JAMES, Capt. J. A. 60th N.I. fr. Jan. 13 to —, to rem. at Agra until arrival of his corps.
LAWRENCE, Brev. capt. R. C. 73rd N.I. to Europe.
MOFFAT, Capt. A. K. 58th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Hosheyarpore and Kote Kangra, on m. c.
NESBITT, Capt. N.S. 22nd N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to May 8, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
NIGHTINGALE, Lieut. M. R. 2nd fus. furl. to Europe on m. c.
OLDFIELD, Lieut. J. art. furl. to Europe on m. c.
OLPHERTS, 1st Lieut. H. A. furl. to Europe on m. c.
PLOWDEN, Brev. major J. C. 17th N.I. to Feb. 8, in ext.
RADCLIFFE, Lieut. C. W. 7th L. C. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
RICHARDS, Lieut. J. 15th N.I. 2 years to Australia, on m. c.
SHELTON, Lieut. H. R. 38th L.I. 2 years to Singapore and Australia, on m. c.
SMITH, 1st Lieut. R. B. eng. furl. to Europe.
SMITH, Major gen. T. P. 17th N.I. furl. to Europe.
SMITH, Lieut. col. G. A. 9th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 1.
TRENCH, Lieut. H. Le P. 35th L.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
TULLOH, Lieut. R. H. D. dep. com. 2nd class Saugor and Nerbudda territories, 12 mo. fr. Dec. 20, on m. c.
TURNER, Capt. G. inval. furl. to Europe.
WATERFIELD, Capt. J. 38th L.I. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 28, in ext. to remain at Barrackpore.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. W. H. 67th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
WISTLE, Maj. E. 71st N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, Asst. surg. R. J. to aff. med. aid to 64th N.I. at Allahabad, v. O'Dwyer.
BATSON, Asst. surg. S. H. to be surg. fr. Jan. 19, v. Stott, dec.
BRYDON, Surg. W. posted to 74th N.I. in progress to Dacca, to rank fr. Nov. 14, v. Elliot, dec.
CAFE, Asst. surg. H. to be post mas. at Rawul Pindee.
CHEYNE, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 38th Madras N.I. at Nursingpore.
COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. 47th N.I. to med. ch. of regt. of Loodianah, fr. Surg. Davidson, placed at disp. of Lieut. Gov. N. W. Provinces, prep. to being app. civ. asst. surg. at Cawnpore.
DENHAM, Dr. J. G. civ. asst. surg. of Behar, rejoined stat. Jan. 16.
DUNLOP, Surg. A. V. M.D. from 71st to 66th N.I. in progress to Cawnpore.
EATWELL, Dr. rec. ch. of op. ag. Benares, from T. P. Marten.
FLEMING, Surg. F. from 60th to 58th N.I.
GLOVER, Asst. surg. J. T. M.D. on furl. from 4th to 7th N.I.
GREG, Surg. J. fr. 38th L.I. to 5th L.I. under orders to proc. to Nakodah, v. Toke.
GUISE, Asst. surg. J. A. posted to 4th N.I. at Rawul Pindee, Jan. 1; to be civ. asst. surg. at Allahabad.
HARRIS, Asst. surg. H.P. 4rst N.I. to med. ch. of jail hospital and civ. estab. at Mooltan.
JOWETT, J. civ. asst. surg. Dinagepore, rej. stat. Jan. 16.
KEAN, Dr. A. civ. surg. of Berhampore, to be also post. mr. of that station v. Bristow, res. to aff. med. aid to 3rd comp. 1st batt. art. and No. 17 l. field batt.
LEE, Asst. surg. J. 4th N.I. to rec. ch. of civ. and jail estab. from Surg. H. A. Ebden, Jan. 8.
MARSHALL, Surg. R. M.D. to rank fr. Dec. 31, v. Derby, ret.
MATTHIAS, Asst. surg. C. to perform med. duties of civ. station of Ajmere dur. abs. of Macaulay.
OLDFIELD, Dr. H. A. to be residency surg. at Nepal.
PARKER, Asst. surg. R. to proc. to Mooltan in med. ch. of 3rd comp. 6th batt. art.
ROSS, Asst. surg. J. T. C. to make over med. ch. of corps to Asst. surg. W. G. Morris, Jan. 8.
SIDDALL, Vet. surg. J. art. to aff. prof. aid to horses of No. 7 l. field batt.
SMITH, Surg. T. M.D. 72nd N.I. to aff. med. aid to 3rd comp. 7th batt. art.
SPENCER, Surg. W. perm. to retire fr. the serv. on pens. of 250*l.* fr. Feb. 3.
STEWART, Dr. D. to offic. as prof. of midwifery in Med. College dur. abs. of Goodeve, Jan. 30.
STIVENS, Dr. W. S. to be civ. asst. surg. at Mooradabad.
STROVER, Asst. surg. T. R. to proc. as far as Saugor in med. ch. of 74th N.I.
TURNBULL, Asst. surg. F. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 4th Sikh local inf. and detach 5th Punjab inf. at Loodianah.
WEBB, Surg. A. to rank fr. Oct. 10, v. W. Gordon, ret.
WOOD, Asst. surg. J. to be surg. v. Gordon, ret. with rank fr. Dec. 31, v. Nisbett, ret.
WRIGHTSON, Surg. R. W. to rank fr. Nov. 30, v. A. C. Gordon, dec.
YOUNG, Lieut. J. 4th N.I. to rec. ch. of off. offic. d. a. qr. mr. gen. fr. Lieut. E. Smyth, Jan. 8.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

CLARK, S. Jan. 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FLEMING, Surg. F. 60th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for perm. to retire.
PATON, Asst. surg. A. 1 mo. to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
TRAILL, Dr. W. 1 mo.
WILSON, Asst. surg. A. St. A. M.D. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 25, to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd lt. drag. Lieut. Travers, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England, on m. c.—14th lt. drag. Lieut. Black, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 6 mo. to England.

INFANTRY.—8th. Ens. Hudlestone, 1 mo. fr. Feb. 13, to rem. at Bombay on m. c.—10th. Lieut. col. Frank, C.B. 2 mo. to Bombay and 2 yrs. to England.—24th. Capt. Bazalgette, to Jan. 14, in ext.; Lieut. Drew, Feb. 1, to July 31, to Agra.—25th. Brev. maj. W. C. E. Napier, to be an extra a.-d.-c. on staff of C.-in-C. fr. Dec. 7, leave of abs. cancelled.—32nd. Capt. Yard, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England.—53rd. Capt. the Hon. W. L. Talbot, 1 mo. fr. Feb. 12, to rem. at Bombay.—64th. Lieut. Mulloy, to Feb. 25th, in ext.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

RICHARD ATHELSTAN HERBERT, who was a capt. in the 46th regt of Bengal N.I. in the service of the East-India Company, to the registrar, Supreme Court.
ANTHONY H. JELLICOE, who was a major in the 55th regt. of Bengal N.I. in the service of the East-India Company, ditto.

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CHARLOTTE MARIA BRADSHAWE, late of Folkestone, in the county of Kent, widow of the late Lieut.-col. Paris Bradshawe, to the registrar, Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.
RICHARD EDWARDS, late of Calcutta, heretofore a master mariner, to the registrar, Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.
JAMES THOMAS GORDON, Esq., late a captain in the 15th regt. of Bengal N.I. to Patrick Stewart, of Calcutta, Esq. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.
ALICIA SARAH BLANEY BARRON, late a British subject, and formerly a resident of the provinces of India, to Robert Townsend Allan and Robert Moseley Thomas, both of No. 5, Old Post-office-street, in the town of Calcutta, solicitors. E. A. Dow, proctor.
DAVID BURGES, late of Leamington, in the county of Warwick, Esq. to Daniel Mackinlay, of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.
SARAH HORNETT, late of Calcutta, widow, to John Law Turnbull, Esq., merchant, and Delia Hornett, widow, both respectively of Calcutta. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ASTELL, wife of H. G. C.S. s. at Meerut, Jan. 31.
BAKER, wife of Hospital Stewart C. H.M.'s 10th, s. at Ferozepoor, Jan. 21.
BETTS, wife of T. E. s. at Berhampore, Jan. 23.
BOLTON, wife of Ens. J. C. inv. estab. d. at Umballah, Jan. 22.
BRIND, wife of Lieut. col. art. d. at Agra, Jan. 27.
COLE, wife of Asst. surg. George, s. at Kurnaul, Jan. 26.
COOKE, wife of R. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 3.
DELMERICK, wife of James G. d. at Meerut, Feb. 2.
DOWNING, wife of Lieut. col. d. at Jullunder, Jan. 10.
ELLIOT, wife of Capt. Edward King, 43rd L.I. d. at Saugor, Jan. 28.
GRAHAM, Mrs. W. M. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 27.
HAMILTON, wife of Henry C. C.S. d. at Pancoorah, Feb. 1.
HARRIS, wife of J. M. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 26.
HERROLD, wife of J. G. s. at Chowringhee, Feb. 3.
HOAY, wife of Vet. surg. J. R. 3rd L.C. d. (still-born), on board the ship *Sutlej*, Jan. 15.
HYSLOP, wife of Capt. Maxwell, d. (twins), at Berhampore, Jan. 31.
JEFFREY, wife of Lieut. George, H.M.'s 32nd, s. at Jullundur, Jan. 29.
KNEEBONE, Mrs. T. H. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 26.
LAMB, wife of Capt. W. 51st N.I. d. at Mussoorie, Jan. 18.
LUSHINGTON, the Lady Margaret, s. at Calcutta, Jan. 29.
MELVILL, wife of Philip, C.S. at Simla, Jan. 30.
RAY, wife of Rid.-mas. T. d. at Kurnaul, Jan. 31.
REYNOLDS, wife of Capt. C. S. 49th N.I. d. at Fezpore, Jan. 21.
ROGERS, wife of Serjt. W. d. at Shajehanpore, Jan. 31.
SKINNER, wife of R. C.S. s. at Patna, Jan. 29.
SLATER, wife of the Rev. S. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 27.
SMITH, Mrs. Gow, d. at Calcutta, Jan. 23.
SMITH, wife of H. M. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 3.
THOMAS, wife of R. M. d. at Allipore, Jan. 31.
THORNTON, wife of S. s. at Gurotah, Jan. 23.
TICKELL, wife of Capt. S. R. 31st N.I. s. at Hazaribagh, Jan. 24.
TRESSIDER, wife of Dr. s. at Chunar, Jan. 22.
TROLLOPE, wife of Capt. 62nd N.I. s. at Mynpoorie, Jan. 20.
WARREN, wife of Col. George, s. at Fort William, Feb. 2.

MARRIAGES.

BOILEAU, Lieut. G. W. 34th N.I. to Fanny Eliza, d. of Capt. W. J. B. Knyvett, at Lucknow, Jan. 16.
CONCANNON, John Wm. to Miss Sophia Upton, at Meerut, Jan. 21.
COUNSELL, H. to Miss Eleanor Libenhals, at Calcutta, Feb. 2.
GROSER, John, to Hannah Stewart, at Calcutta, Feb. 5.
LLOYD, Lieut. P. B. 11th N.I. to Anna Maria Grimes, d. of the late Brigadier L. R. Stacy, C.B. at Nusseerabad, Jan. 28.
LOCKE, Wm. H. to Henriette Maria Hasdell, at Calcutta, Jan. 26.
MEREWETHER, Ens. A. 61st N.I. to Julia Ann, d. of Capt. H. C. Talbot, at Loodianah, Jan. 22.
O'DONNELL, Geo. to Mrs. M. Hunt, widow of the late Serg. maj. 31st N.I. at Allygurh.
TRAVERS, Lieut. Jonas, 3rd lt. dragoons, to Rosamond S. St. Ledger, d. of Major gen. Sir Dudley St. Ledger Hill, at Umballah, Jan. 26.
TUCKER, W. H. to Miss S. A. Reid, at Agra, Jan 1.
WRIGHT, Lieut. Thos. 46th N.I. to Clara, d. of T. E. Dempster, at Loodianah, Jan. 17.

DEATHS.

BOYCE, Thos. Andrew, H. C. Marine, at Calcutta, aged 28, Feb. 1.
BUTLER, Esther, d. of Henry, at Calcutta, aged 2, Jan. 26.
ELVY, Wm. W. s. of W. F. at Calcutta, aged 16 mo. Jan. 30.
FLEURY, John J. at Calcutta, aged 26, Jan. 21.
FOWLES, H. D. at Benares, aged 32, Jan. 21.
GLOVER, Fred. H. s. of F. A. C.S. at Nagode, aged 4 mo. Jan. 23.
HIGGINSON, Ens. T. E. 39th N.I. at Cawnpore, Jan. 23.
HOWE, T. M. at Calcutta, aged 60, Jan. 31.
MAYER, Christopher N. s. of C. N. at Calcutta, aged 7, Feb. 2.
PEARSON, Ens. G. B. 44th N.I. at Barrackpore, Jan. 29.
PETERS, Jas. Geo. Gordon, s. of John, at Calcutta, aged 28, Jan. 2.
RAY, Sergt. Jas. at Umballa, Jan. 24.
SAUBOLLE, Perrine, wife of Louis Edward, at Calcutta, aged 24, Jan. 31.
SCOTT, Henry, at Barisaul, aged 40, Feb. 9.
SINOES, J. D'M. at Calcutta, aged 45, Feb. 1.
SWARIS, Mr. Harriet, at Agra, aged 24, Jan. 9.
TAYLOR, Mary Ann, wife of John, at Calcutta, Feb. 7.
WATKINS, T. M. at Calcutta, aged 46, Jan. 27.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 26. *Mars*, Ellerby, Liverpool; *Centaur*, Herring, Singapore.—27. *Julia*, Row, Bombay.—28. *Enigma*, Stovers, Rangoon; *Mary Cannon*, Renny; steamer *Enterprize*, Caps, Balasone.—30. *Mary Ann*, Paton, Boston; *Berckly*, Henry, Liverpool.—31. Steamer *Fire Queen*, Airig, Moulmein. FEB. 3. *Edward Marquand*, Marquand; *Marquand*, Marquand, Singapore; *Recorder*, Sharpe, Liverpool.—4. Steamer *Bentinck*, ———, Suez.—5. *St. Petersburgh*, Plume, Boston.—6. *Saxony*, Lovell, Boston; *William Goddard*, Russell, Boston; *North Bend*, Brusley, New York; *John Brightman*, Scott, Penang; *Defiance*, Sergent, Madras; *General Chasse*, Scott, Batavia.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Mars*.—C. O. Johnstone.
Per *Water Witch*.—Mrs. Finn, Mrs. Wood and 2 children, Dr. Forbes.
Per *Kate Hastings*.—Mr. W. R. Payne and Mr. J. P. Payne.
Per *Centaur*.—Mrs. Herring and 2 children.
Per *Mary Cannon*.—Mr. A. G. Clifton.
Per *Enterprise*.—Sir Robert Barlow, C.S. Rev. Mr. M'Kail, Rev. Mr. Smith, Messrs. M'Nichol, Bolsham, and Fraser.
Per *Mary Ann*.—Mr. Charles M. Rollins, W. B. Lewett, H. F. Higginson, and Mrs. H. C. Patton.
Per *Fire Queen*.—Rev. and Mrs. Ruspini, Messrs. Bickley, Dearman, H. Fenwick, A. S. Abraham, and Raphael Joshua, Mrs. Joshua, and 2 children; Mr. Dale and family, and Rev. — Ingalls and child.
Per *Edward Marquard*.—Mr. and Mrs. Furness, Mr. Hutchinson, and Mr. Johannes Gregory.
Per *Recorder*.—Mr. Robert Huttersley.
Per *Bentinck*.—Capt. Fagan, Mrs. Fagan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Harvey, Capt. Spens, Mrs. Spens, Mrs. Pringle, Misses Pringle, Bogle, Plumer, and Plumer, jun. Mrs. Money and infant, Mr. J. Stanley, Mrs. Stanley and infant, Capt. Bruce, Capt. Long, Mr. Grant, Mr. Welch, Mr. Stevens, Mrs. Jackson, Messrs. Jackson, jun. Ellice, J. A. Campbell, G. Mastez, H. D. Hogg, H. Russell, F. Russell, L. Arthur, J. P. Saunders, H. F. Forbes, Noiscote, Macdonald, Tyler, Quin, and Matheas, cadets; Mr. G. Palmer, and Mr. Robertson, writers; Mr. Griffiths, Mr. H. Parfiot, Mr. John Allan, Lieut. C. Windham, Lieut. col. Coote, Mons. Malin, Mad. Malin, and 2 children. From GALLE.—Messrs. A. Dick and Blunt, Mrs. Col. Boileau and infant. From MADRAS.—Maj. R. C. Moore, C.B. Capt. Hillier, Mr. Asst. surg. Aldred, Mr. V. L. Rees, Lieut. A. T. Wilde, Mr. G. D. Turnbull, Mrs. Ogilvie, sub-Condtr. Andrews, sub-Condtr. Crosser, Mrs. Andrews and child, Mrs. Crosser and 3 children.
Per *St. Petersburgh*.—Mr. W. Plumer, Mr. C. Barton, and Mr. R. C. Nicholls.
Per *John Brightman*.—Mr. and Mrs. Becher and 3 children.
Per *William Goddard*.—Mr. F. F. Wells.
Per *Defiance*.—Mrs. Sergeat.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 26. *Charles Dumergue*, Leete, Madras and Colombo; *Poppy*, Thompson, Hong Kong.—27. *Georgiana*, Williams. Liverpool; *Borneo*, Ingelton, London; *Comete*, Ireland, Bordeaux.—29. *Bengalle*, Salez, Bordeaux; *Joseph Manooh*, Hicks, Arracan; *Gallant*, Connew, Hong Kong.—30. *Chatham*, Morrison, Liverpool; *Aginscourt*, Hyne, London.—31. *Monarch*, Weller, London.—FEB. 1. *Alfred Wiltshire*, London and Cape; *Faiz Rohoman*, Nacoda, Muscat; *Ripsima Anna Maria*, Heckford, China.—4. *Eliza Penelope*, Shilstone, Penang and Singapore; *Argo*, Meacom, Boston; *Royal Albert*, Scanlan, London; *Easwrain*, Cloughton, Singapore; *Seithe*, Richards, Bombay.—6. *Collingwood*, Mollison, London; *Punjab*, Palmer, —; *Junita*, Howes, Boston.—8. Steamer *Precursor*, Powell, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Precursor*, for MADRAS.—Capt. Bishop, Mr. Stewart. For GALLE.—Mr. Woodcock. For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Seton Karr, Mr. Huber. For SUEZ.—Capt. Goddard, Messrs. J. Anderson, Shearwood, Mackintosh, Limond, and W. B. Bredhurst, Capt. Baird Smith, Mr. De Bethmany, Col. Godby. For MALTA.—Mrs. Freeman, 2 children, and servant, Col. Wilson, Capt. Aensine, Lieut. Tullock. For SOUTHAMPTON. — Mrs. Lugard, Mrs. Major Ekins and child, Capt. E. Beaumont, Dr. Spencer, Dr. and Mrs. O'Dwyer, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Inglis, child, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Capt. Turner, Mrs. Thornton's child and servant, Mrs. French, infant, and servant, Capt. Cameron, Gen. Smith and servant, Mr. Gifford, Mr. W. Blunt, Major

Plowden, Mrs. Gordon, child, and infant, Maj. Wintle, Lieut. Williams, Mr. Dyce, Mr. G. L. Williams, Miss Forbes, Capt. Forbes, Mr. Boudet, Mr. St. George Tucker, Lord Gifford, Capt. Eyton, Capt. Lawrence.

Per *Prince of Wales*.—Mrs. Crawford and family, Mrs. Seaton and family, Mrs. Marshall and family, Mrs. R. Hill and family, Mrs. J. G. Campbell and family, Mrs. Voyle and family, Mrs. Goad and family, Mrs. Broadhead and family, Mrs. Hill and family (Cape), Mrs. Oaslow and family, Mrs. Knighton and family, Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. col. Harris, Maj. Hough, Maj. Way, Maj. Taylor, Capt. Hudson, Lieut. Gilmore, J. G. Campbell, Esq. (Cape), Dr. Wallich, Dr. Honibergen, Rev. H. Fisher (Cape), Capt. Lawrence.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 8, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.		Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	12 0	to	12 8
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	0 13	..	0 15
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	0 3	..	0 5
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0 6	..	0 8
Third Sicca 4 do.	do.	16 0	..	16 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	15 8	..	15 12

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1500	to	1530
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	20	..	40
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	..	65

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 4 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do. ..	.. 7 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. 5 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	.. 6½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs.	104	5	to	104	12	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars		15	10	..	16	6	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust		13	0	..	13	8	
Spanish Dollars		220	12	..	221	4	per 100.
Mexican ditto		220	8	..	221	0	
Sovereigns		10	6½	..	10	7½	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs		16	3	..	16	0	
Old Gold Mohurs.....		21	2	..	21	3	

EXCHANGES.

Bills at six months' sight are 1s. 11⅜d. to 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills, 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 10⅝d. to 1s. 10½d. American Bills at 6 months, under credit, 1s. 11⅜d. to 1s. 11½d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 5*s.* To Liverpool, 4*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 7*s.* 6d.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Mail, of Dec. 24, 1849, reached Madras on Jan. 30.

Amongst the passengers by the steamer yesterday, and not the least welcome to the community at large, was the Right Reverend the new Bishop of Madras, Dr. Dealtry, whose character both as a man and a divine encourages the most sanguine anticipation of benefit to be derived from his pastoral superintendence. In the less exalted ranks of the Christian ministry, his Lordship is already well known to India, and we shall be much disappointed if he does not obtain in that whereto he has now risen, a still larger measure of that public respect which has heretofore attended him through life. With such a head for the diocese, too long deprived of episcopal example and guidance, the interests of the church establishment therein, and—which is a far more important matter—those of religion likewise, can scarcely fail of much advancement, under the divine blessing. We trust that the days of Bishop Dealtry among us will be many and prosperous, in every sense of the word. His Lordship's installation will take place at the cathedral on Saturday morning next, during the performance of divine service, which is to commence at eleven o'clock. A sermon will be preached on the occasion by the Venerable Archdeacon. The Lord Bishop himself intends preaching at the cathedral, on the morning of the ensuing sabbath.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras landed yesterday morning from the steamer *Bentinck*. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery, on his Lordship's landing. Dr. Dealtry resides with the honourable Daniel Elliot, Esq.—*Spectator, Feb.* 1.

The Honourable Mr. Dickinson, third member of Council, arrived yesterday at the presidency. He goes home in the *Devonshire*, and will, it is believed, on that occasion vacate his seat for good and aye.—*Athenæum, Feb.* 5.

The Lord Bishop of Madras preached his inauguration sermon on Sunday last at the Cathedral. We are afraid that religion hardly appears to much advantage on such occasions, the throng of strange visitants reminding one rather of those profane assemblies where the object sought to be obtained is more the gratification of the love of novelty than the wish to receive instruction. An earnest teacher will, however, turn such occasions to profitable use, and Dr. Dealtry is one of a class of minds who allow no opportunity to pass unimproved. We are unwilling to discuss, in the columns of a newspaper, the fitness of ministers of the Gospel, but where the occasion is one of unusual importance, and the public feeling perfectly unanimous, we may be allowed to depart from a wholesome rule, and record the general impression that the new head of the diocese will confer great benefit upon the community. The style of Dr. Dealtry's preaching is that of homely vigorous eloquence, seeking to convince rather than attract. He is thoroughly in earnest, and will neither let the senses nor the conscience sleep. His lordship is in excellent health, and proposes, we believe, to enter at once with characteristic energy upon the work of episcopal ministration.—*Athenæum, Feb.* 5.

Notorious as the people of Madras are for tailing off at an early period in the pursuit of a distant object, we should have thought more than four shareholders of the Madras Pier Company would have been in at the death. It appears, however, that the advertisement calling a general meeting, though repeated every other day for a month, could only attract this limited number of individuals. The business they had to transact was only of apparent importance. The project had died of inanition, and it became their duty to hold an inquest in due course over its remains. But finding little to do in the way of prepared business, the quartette of proprietors originated a very interesting resolution, which proposed a vote of five thousand rupees to the secretary for his services and good intentions, and no doubt the gratuity will be well bestowed, for the funds have been husbanded with extraordinary care. But how does it happen that no one thought of proposing a vote of compensation to M. Piron, the engineer of the Company, who cannot be chargeable with any of the acts which have led to its untimely dissolution? It was no part of his duty to get the funds subscribed and the requisite Acts of incorporation passed. His part of the work would have been no doubt thoroughly accomplished, had he been permitted to set about it. Surely, then, it is not fair to overlook him in the distribution of justice and the remaining assets. We hope the proprietors will enlarge their sympathies for unrequited talent, so as to include M. Piron. It is their hard lot to be unfortunate. It will be their own fault if they are ungenerous.—*Athenæum, Feb.* 5.

Indian Fuel Woods in Potteries.—The following observations are extracted from the Report of a recent Lecture on the pottery of India, delivered at the Polytechnic Institution, Madras, by Dr. A. Hunter.—"Amongst the raw materials employed in parts of the art, perhaps the most essential is the class of substances used as fuel wood; charcoal, coal, coke, oil, straw, brushwood, and cowdung, can all be employed, either alone or in combination. Nearly all nations give the preference to wood as fuel; several kinds of it are employed, but the light, open, spongy kinds, which are of quick growth, and that do not take long to dry, are the best, willow, poplar and larch; or reminous woods are preferred for the firing of the finer kinds of ware—but beech, oak, alder, birch, and some of the close-grained heavy woods are used for brick, tile, and coarse ware firing. Of the Indian woods we have not been able to procure a sufficient variety to report satisfactorily upon their qualities as fuel. The following kinds have been employed, but they are such a small proportion of the trees of the country, that more extensive experiments would require to be tried, before a decided opinion could be formed of their relative merits. The mango, guava, benians, pepul, margosa, portia, cassias, tamarind, mimosa, cocoa-nut, palmyra, and some small jungle shrubs, the names of which were not known. The mango and guava proved to be the best of these, as they gave the clearest flame, and burned well even though not quite dry. The tamarind, margosa, and portia, answered well for slow firing or for burning bricks in a clamp. The cocoa-nut and palmyra did not appear to give much heat or flame, and they are seldom procurable in large quantities. The small brushwood proved to be very useful in firing glazes. The two kinds of banian and the pepul were the worst of all, as they took so long to dry and were difficult to split. The common banian, if burned when green, emits a great deal of smoke, which is very irritating

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to the nostrils and throat; this I think is caused by the peculiar quality of the sap. The wood burns very well if thoroughly dry, and split up. The mootchie wood, silk-cotton tree, or bombax, the adansonia, and some other light spongy varieties of timber, would probably be found of great service as fuel. In a pottery furnace many of the wares are at such a distance from the furnace mouths, that the only fuel that will answer for firing the whole of the contents equally is one that gives a long clear flame. The Chinese employ oil at certain stages of the firing to increase the heat, but this method of firing does not appear to be extensively employed. When the contents of the furnace are all at a red heat, oil would increase the temperature rapidly; but I should think it a dangerous and expensive kind of fuel. Some of the small brushwood of India answers well for firing, as it gives a very bright long flame. It is troublesome to manage alone, as it burns away so quickly that the fires require constant attendance. Straw is used extensively in India, chiefly as a material for spreading the flame rapidly to all parts of the fuel."

Racing Prospects for 1850.—The prospects for the year are cheering to the supporters and lovers of the turf. From a hasty glance through the Calendar, we perceive that there are already 96 subscribers to the Northamptonshire Stakes, upwards of 30 to the Somersetshire Stakes, upwards of 100 to the Chester Cup, nearly 50 to the Northumberland Plate, upwards of 20 to the Epsom Grand Stand Plate, and nearly 70 to the Liverpool July Cup. The Spring Handicaps, we have no doubt, will show a considerable increase upon those of 1849.

Extensive Sale of Private Property at Travancore.—The property of the late J. Caldecot, Esq. was being sold by auction (Jan.); the large amount of household furniture has astonished every one; besides one day's sale of the live stock, and another of the wines, &c. five days had been occupied with the furniture; but it was not yet finished—and there was a large quantity of apparatus, and instruments, and materials for scientific operations and experiments.

Equestrian Accident.—Mr. Groves, jun. had met with a severe accident on the Mount-road, a few yards from the club. The unfortunate gentleman was thrown from his horse, and sustained a dislocation of the hip joint. He was immediately conveyed to the Government Dispensary, where he was promptly attended to by Drs. Key and Currie, and ultimately taken to the General Dispensary. No danger was apprehended.

COURTS MARTIAL.

CAPTAIN ROBERT PEERS KEITH WATT, 43RD N.I.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, January 28, 1850.

At a General Court Martial, held at Cannanore, on Wednesday, December 26, 1849, Capt. R. P. K. Watt, 43rd N.I., was arraigned on the following charges, viz.—

First.—For highly unofficer-like and unsoldier-like conduct, to the prejudice of military discipline, in not having taken any or sufficient measures to restore confidence to the men of a detachment of the 43rd N.I. under his command, and to complete the duty he was employed upon, after they had retreated in disorder through panic in an affair with a party of insurgents of the description of people termed Moplas, which occurred in the vicinity of Munjeery, in the district of Malabar, on Aug. 29, 1849; but on the contrary, notwithstanding his party was known to be infinitely superior in numbers to that of the said insurgents, he having retired with his detachment into the cutcherry of the Collector of the district, and then and there shamefully barricaded the same, and remained inert within view of the said insurgents, from the said date to the 1st of September of the same year, during which time he permitted a party of the said insurgents to destroy the cattle of the inhabitants in his neighbourhood, and approach within musket-shot and abuse the party under his command, without making any effort to rouse his men to resistance and induce them to attack them: such conduct, together with his having, among other things, confided the duties of out-sentries, round the aforesaid cutcherry, to peons in the service of Government, instead of to his own men; and it having become generally known that he had contemplated to retreat with his detachment under cover of the night, having a tendency to discourage and weaken the confidence of the men under his command, and to render them contemptible in the eyes of the people of the country.

Second.—For highly unofficerlike and unsoldierlike conduct, to the prejudice of military discipline, in having at Munjeery, in the district of Malabar, when in occupation of the collector's cutcherry with a detachment of the 43rd N.I. under his command, in the manner and under the circumstances set forth in the first charge, remained inactive, and neglected to attack the insurgents, therein alluded to, after having been reinforced by two companies of the 39th N.I., on September 1st, 1849, continuing to act on the defensive, notwithstanding the said insurgents still continued in their vicinity, to the great terror of the inhabitants of the country, such conduct tending still further to discourage and weaken the confidence of the men under his, Capt. Watt's, command, and to render them contemptible in the eyes of the people of the country.

Finding.—*Guilty* of the first and second charges.

Sentence.—To lose his regimental rank, by being placed at the bottom of the list of captains in his regiment, as they stand on this date, January 5th, 1850, and to loss of army rank, by having the date of his commission as a captain put back to the 15th of May, 1847, and that his place in the gradation list be altered accordingly, and, furthermore, to be severely reprimanded.

Cannanore, January 5, 1850.

Confirmed.

(Signed) G. H. F. Berkeley, Lt. Gen., C.-in-C.

Head Quarters, Madras, Jan. 17, 1850.

Reprimand.—Captain Watt,—the charges upon which you have been found guilty are serious ones, and I must confess I consider the sentence a very lenient one. I am not inclined, however, to disturb it. When your men had rallied after the sudden panic that had seized them in the presence of a few half-armed desperate fanatics, the occasion required the most strenuous and energetic exertions on your part to restore them to confidence and bring them to a sense of their duty as soldiers, and of the necessity that existed of wiping off the disgrace, which their unmanly conduct had brought upon themselves, their officers, their regiment, and the service. The opportunity was afforded you of showing you possessed the sterling qualities of an officer, and were equal to an unexpected and sudden emergency; but in my mind nothing could have been done more calculated to depress the spirits of your men, and totally disorganize them as a military body, than what was done when in the cutcherry. The situation in which you placed them confounded the timid and the brave in one undistinguishable mass, and had they been attacked would have rendered arms, and discipline, and individual bravery, alike unavailing.

In conclusion, I feel bound to say, that had the sentence removed you, Capt. Watt, from the service, I should have felt it my duty to have carried it into effect, with a view of affording a salutary example of the evil consequences arising from a want of energy and officerlike conduct, under unusual circumstances.

You are released from your arrest, and will return to your duty.

(Signed) G. H. F. Berkeley, Lieut. gen. C.-in-C.

The name of Capt. R. P. K. Watt is hereafter to be inserted in the list of officers of the 43rd N.I. next below Capt. S. D. Young, of the 43rd N.I., and in the gradation list next below Capt. J. H. M. Babington, of the 48th N.I. He is to be released from arrest and directed to return to his duty.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bishop, J. F. coll. and mag. of Tanjore, res. ch. of the dist. fr. J. Bird, Jan. 28.

Blane, T. L. coll. and mag. of Canara, res. ch. of the dist. fr. J. Silva, Jan. 28.

Boileau, T. E. J. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of zillah of Trichinopoly dur. abs. of Greenway, Feb. 12.

Cabell, W. M. ret. to duty, Jan. 31.

Cotton, R. R. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Chingleput on the embarkation of H. W. Phillips to Europe, but to con. to act as sub. jud. of Salem till further orders, Feb. 5.

Fullerton, G. F. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Chingleput dur. emp. of R. B. Cotton on other duty, Feb. 5.

Goldie, J. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, to continue to act as sub. jud. of zillah of Rajahmundry, Jan. 29.

Horsley, J. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Cuddalore, res. ch. of the court, Jan. 28.

Irvine, P. act. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Masulipatam, assum. ch. Jan. 19.

Knox, W. to be prin. asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to govr. of Fort St. George, in Ganjam, Feb. 12.

Lushington, T. D. to be sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Salem, in suc. to Maltby, Feb. 12.

Maltby, F. N. to be agent to govr. of Fort St. George at Kurnool, in suc. to Phillips, Feb. 12.

Mayne, D. to be sub. judge of zillah of Cuddapah, v. Onslow.

Molle, W. M. ret. to pres. Jan. 21, to be sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Coimbatore, dur. emp. of Mr. Bird on other duty, or till further orders, Feb. 5.

Onslow, T. to be sub. judge of zillah of Calicut, v. Goodwyn, removed, Jan. 29; ass. ch. of office.

Pycroft, T. act. sec. to govr. ass. ch. of his off. Jan. 28.

Robinson, W. offic. sub. judge of zillah of Calicut, ass. ch. of office, Jan. 21.

Stokes, H. coll. and mag. of Guntoor, res. ch. of district, Jan. 17.

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SWINTON, G. M. asst. jud. of the zillah of Mangalore, assum. ch. of off. Feb. 1.
WEDDERBURN, A. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Cuddapah.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BIRD, J. 1 mo. to Cuddalore.
BIRD, G. 3 yrs. to Europe.
DAVIS, W. D. 1 mo.
FORSYTH, W. A. 1 mo. to pres.
GREENWAY, G. S. 2 yrs. to sea, New South Wales, or Cape, on m. c.
KNOX, T. J. 3 yrs. to Europe, with benefit of furl. allow.
MONTGOMERY, Sir H. C. Bart. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 26, on m. c.
MORRIS, H. 1 mo.
ROBERTS, C. A. 7 days in ext.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BULL, Rev. J. V. to be chapl. of the church and station of Black Town; to be a surrogate for issuing of marriage licenses within this diocese, Feb. 9.
KNOX, Rev. J. A.M. retd. to duty Jan. 21, to offic. as domestic chapl. to the Bishop of Madras.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARROW, Ens. F. O. 5th N.I. qual. as interp. Feb. 4.
BEAN, Lieut. J. 2nd asst. civ. eng. 6th div. passed exam. in Tamul, Feb. 5.
BLENKINSOP, Ens. E. C. 15th N.I. to join and do du. with 21st N.I. Feb. 4.
BODDAM, Lieut. E. T. 15th N.I. passed exam. in Teloogoo, qual. as interp. to rec. moonshee allowance, Jan. 30.
BOILEAU, 1st Lieut. A. J. M. eng. to be 1st asst. to civ. eng. 3rd div. and to supt. execution of mil. buildings in the ceded dists.
BROWN, Lieut. W. R. 1st fus. to be capt. fr. Oct. 15, v. Hull, ret.
BROWN, Lieut. T. 1st fus. to rank fr. Oct. 15, in suc. to W. R. Brown, prom.
BUCK, Ens. L. W. 38th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 11, in suc. to Carmichael, dec.
BURN, Ens. R. C. to do duty with 14th N.I. Jan. 30.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. J. C. B. fr. 41st to 45th N.I.
CARR, Ens. R. to join and do duty with 21st N.I. Feb. 4.
CLUTTERBUCK, Capt. E. 38th N.I. to be cantonment adj. at Saugor as long as his regt. forms part of force serving at that station, Jan. 29.
DANIELL, 2nd Lieut. E. S. 1st fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. Dec. 19, v. Paske, dismissed.
DICKSON, Lieut. col. J. fr. 18th to 41st N.I.
DUN, Lieut. C. W. 43rd N.I. to be adj. Feb. 8.
EADES, Brev. maj. F. 39th N.I. to be fort adj. Cannanore so long as his corps cont. to form part of the force serving at that station, Feb. 5.
FAIRLIE, Cornet J. R. 6th L. C. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 5, v. Elliot, deceased.
FIRTH, Lieut. H. H. 19th N.I. qual. as interp. of Hindustani.
FOOTE, Lieut. W. M. 22nd N.I. qual. as interp. of Hindustani.
GODDARD, 2nd Lieut. J. engs. to do duty with corps of sappers and miners, to join head qrs. at Mercara.
GODFREY, Ens. G. H. to join and do duty with 49th N.I. Feb. 4.
GORDON, Ens. F. D. to join and do duty with 21st N.I. Feb. 4.
HANDS, Ens. W. 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Feb. 5.
HARINGTON, Lieut. E. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. to do duty with sap. and min. v. Lieut. James, 5th N.I. to join at Mercara.
HARRIS, Lieut. C. R. W. F. 8th L.C. ret. to duty.
HERBERT, Lieut. F. J. H. 5th L.C. appt. as qr. mr. &c. to 6th L.C. canc. and to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 1st L.C. Feb. 4.
HENEGAN, Lieut. D.V. A. 10th N.I. suspended by sentence of C. M. to ret. to duty on day following expiry, Feb. 12.
HILL, 2nd Lieut. C. E. D. eng. pl. at disp. of the Gov. of India for empl. in civ. eng. dept. in the Punjab, Jan. 16.
HODGSON, Cornet S. 5th L.C. to proc. to Masulipatam, und. ch. and accomp. h. q. 2nd Eur. L.I. thence to Secunderabad, Feb. 4; at his request, fr. 5th to 2nd L.C. to stand below Cornet Prendergast, Feb. 12.
HOSEASON, Lieut. H. 24th N.I. placed at disp. of resident at Hyderabad, for temp. empl. in H. H. Nizam's inf. v. Capt. S. P. Scott, on leave, Feb. 1.
HUGHES, Lieut. R. 16th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 7.
JOHNSON, Ens. W. R. 15th N.I. to join, and do duty with 21st N.I. Feb. 4.
JONES, Lieut. W. J. 4th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 7.
KIRKPATRICK, Ens. T. 15th N.I. to join, and do duty with 21st N.I. Feb. 4.
LEGGATT, Lieut. F. O. 35th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 30.
LUARD, Lieut. J. K. 11th N.I. to do duty with 34th N.I. at Moulmein, Feb. 7.
LYS, Capt. F. B. 45th N.I. to be be fort adj. at Trichinopoly.
MASON, Ens. G. R. 22nd N.I. perm. to resign the service of the E.I.C. Feb. 12.
MORRICE, Ens. J. V. 18th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. to rec. moonshee allowance, Feb. 5.
MOTTET, Ens. G. H. to join, and do duty with 27th N.I.
MULCASTER, Lieut. W. S. S. 6th L. C. qual. for gen. staff in Hindustani, Feb. 7.
PLATT, Lieut. dep. asst. comm. of ord. att. to the camp equipage depot, pl. in exec. ch. of that depot fr. Feb. 15, subject to orders of mil. board.
RAIKES, 2nd Lieut. C. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, Feb. 5.
RENAUD, Capt. S. G. C. 1st Mad. fus. ret. to duty, Feb. 7.
ROGERS, Lieut. D. A. 7th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 26.
SCOTT, Ens. C. H. 48th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
SEARLE, Lieut. G. A. 35th N.I. to temp. ch. of Arbyle Ghaut in Canara, Jan. 29.
SEARLE, Ens. A. T. to do duty with 52nd N.I. Jan. 30.
SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. G. F. 26th N.I. to act as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. N. div. dur. abs. of Cameron.
SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. C. M. 9th N.I. app. to act as interp. and qr. mr. to 22nd N.I. is canc. Jan. 31.
SMYTHE, Brev. capt. T. eng. to be civ. eng. of the 5th div. Jan. 25.
STUART, Corn. R. R. 7th L. C. qual. as interp. of Hindustani.
TAYLOR, Ens. F. C. 20th regt. do. duty with 15th N.I. to proc. to Palghat, and await arr. of reg. Jan. 25.
TEED, Ens. H. I. E. to join and do duty with 21st N.I. Feb. 4.
TIREMAN, Lieut. G. I. S. 4th N.I. qual. as interp. of Hindustani, Jan. 25.
WAHAB, Lieut. col. C. fr. 46th to 18th N.I.; to remain in com. of 45th N.I. till dep. of Maj. Logan, 41st N.I. on m. c. Feb. 7.
WATSON, Lieut. G. H. G. 19th N.I. to be agt. Jan. 29.
WEBB, Brev. capt. E. A. H. 38th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 11, in succ. to Carmichael, dec.
WILLIS, Ens. R. 27th N.I. qual. as interp. of Hindustani, Feb. 7.
WOOD, Lieut. E. J. 6th L.C. qual. as interp. Feb. 4; to act as qr. mr. and interp. Feb. 6.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

GODDARD, J. Jan. 30.

INFANTRY.

BLENKINSOP, E. C. Jan. 30.
BURN, R. C. Jan. 20.
CAMPBELL, J. A. Jan. 30.
CARR, R. Jan. 30.
GODFREY, C. J. Jan. 30.
GORDON, F. D. Jan. 30.
JOHNSON, W. R. Jan. 30.
KIRKPATRICK, T. Jan. 30.
MOTTET, G. H. Jan. 30.
SEARLE, A. T. Jan. 21.
TEED, H. J. E. Jan. 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALLAN, Ens. J. 20th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. to embark fr. the presidency.
BALMER, Lieut. R. 28th N.I. 1 year to Penang and Singapore, on m. c.
BATTEN, Lieut. T. J. 18th N.I. fr. Feb. 6 to May 31, to Calcutta.
BIRDWOOD, Brev. capt. W. J. eng. to Europe, on m. c.
BRACKENBURY, Lieut. W. C. in ext. to March 15.
BURGOYNE, Capt. F., H.A. 2 years to sea and Cape, on m. c.
CADELL, Ens. W. 36th N.I. prep. to sea, on m. c.
CONGDON, Maj. J. H. B. 2nd N.I. fr. Jan. 27, to Madras.
COOD, Capt. J. P. 39th N.I. 1 mo. to Bombay.
DUFF, Ens. A. G. 36th N.I. prep. to sea, on m. c.
ELIOT, Lieut. H. M. 5th L.C. to Madras.
FRASER, Lieut. C. R. 30th N.I. in ext. to Oct. 31, to enable him to proc. to hill prov. N. of Deyrah.
GABBETT, Brev. maj. W. M. art. leave canc. Feb. 8.
GEORGES, Ens. T. C. 30th N.I. to Calcutta, fr. Jan. 4, prep. to ret. to Europe; to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
HALY, Capt. J. T. 41st N.I. 1 mo. to Madura.
HAMILTON, Lieut. G. J. 1st M. fus. 2 mo. western coast.
LOGAN, Maj. G. 41st N.I. fr. Jan. 23 to May 31, to pres. and east coast.
MACKINTOSH, Ens. H. 52nd N.I. to sea, until April 30, on m. c.
MARDELL, Lieut. F. 16th N.I. leave canc. fr. Jan. 19.
MOTTET, Ens. G. H. 27th N.I. 4 mo. to Pondicherry.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. H. art.
PALMER, Ens. C. W. 4th N.I. fr. Jan. 26 to May 31, to Hoonoor and W. coast, on m. c.
PURVIS, 1st Lieut. C. A. h. art. to Europe, on furl.
PEYTON, Capt. G. W. 25th N.I. Feb. 1 to April 15, to Bombay.
SOUTHEY, Capt. C. G. 48th N.I. fr. March 3 to July 31, to Neilgherries and Cannanore.
TAYLOR, Lieut. C. E. 35th N.I. to Jan. 13, 1851, to Neilgherries.
TAYLOR, Lieut. and qr. mr. C. W. 13th N.I. in ext. to May 1, to Trichinopoly.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AITKEN, Asst. surg. W. fr. doing du. und. supg. surg. N. div. posted to 18th N.I. Jan. 24.
ANDERSON, Asst. surg. J. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 25.
ASTON, Vet. surg. T. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 25.
CARNEGIE, Asst. surg. H. fr. 18th N.I. to 16th, Jan. 24.
COOPER, Surg. F. fr. 4th to 2nd batt. art. Feb. 7.
CORNFOOT, Surg. J. M.D. posted to 2nd N.V. batt. Feb. 6.
CORNFOOT, Sen. asst. surg. J. M.D. to be surg. fr. Jan. 31, v. Poole, ret.

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DONALDSON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to enter genl. duties of the army, Feb. 1; passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, Feb. 9.
GILL, Surg. J. fr. 5th to 4th batt. art. Feb. 7.
JACKSON, Asst. surg. E. W. 41st N.I. to med. ch. of sappers and miners and engrs. dep. at Dowlaishweram, to join Feb. 5.
KENNEDY, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to be in med. ch. of civil estab. and irreg. horse, at Kurmool, v. Pringle, who exchanges, Feb. 1.
PACKMAN, Asst. surg. J. D. V. fr. 1st N.I. to 5th batt. art. Feb. 7.
PATTERSON, Surg. C. M.D. fr. 2nd N.V. batt. to 28th N.I. Feb. 6.
PEARSE, Surg. G. fr. 2nd to 5th batt. art. Feb. 7.
PICKERING, Asst. surg. C. W. posted to 41st N.I.
PICKERING, Asst. surg. C. retd. to duty, Feb. 7.
PRINGLE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to be civil surg. at Cochin, v. Kennedy, Feb. 1.
WILKINSON, Surg. J. do. duty with 7th L.C. posted to do. Feb. 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEETSON, Surg. G. 32nd N.I. 3 mo. to Trichinopoly.
GEDDES, Surg. J. L. gar. surg. of Trichinopoly, in ext. to Feb. 15.
LESLIE, Asst. surg. W. A. 2 mo. to Bombay.
MANLEY, Surg. R. H. M.B. 48th N.I. fr. Dec. 8, to Neilgherries.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of F. C.S. s. at Mangalore, Jan. 23.
BOYD, wife of W. d. at Chintadrepettah, Jan. 27.
BROWNE, wife of W. G. d. at Palamcottah, Feb. 1.
BUDD, wife of Capt. W. H. 31st L.I. s. at Hoonsoon, Jan. 21.
COOKSON, wife of T. d. at Fort St. George, Jan. 30.
DAY, wife of Lieut. J. C. 17th N.I. d. at Ootacamund, Jan. 31.
GOMES, wife of Alex. s. at Madras, Feb. 10.
GOODWYN, wife of T. W. C.S. s. at Calicut, Jan. 20.
JACOBS, wife of Wm. B. d. at Egmore, Feb. 4.
JAMES, wife of Brig. J. P. 32nd N.I. s. at Secunderabad, Jan. 29.
KING, wife of George, at Bangalore, Jan. 16.
LASCELLES, wife of Arthur, d. at Ootacamund, Feb. 8.
MACINTIRE, wife of Capt. A. W. 1st Niz. Cav. d. at Bolarum, Jan. 23.
PEREIRA, wife of A. s. at Royapettah, Jan. 27.
SHRIEVES. Mrs. S. s. at Bellary, Jan. 29.
SOUTHY, wife Of Capt. W. 48th N.I. s. at Bellary, Feb. 5.
TAYLOR, wife of Lieut. C. W. 13th N.I. d. at Trichinopoly, Jan. 27.

MARRIAGES.

BALDOCK, Capt. George, 28th N.I. to Annie, d. of the late John Edmonds, at Madras, Feb. 11.
CAMMIADE, Henry Alfred, to Grace, d. of G. R. Mayers, at Madras, Feb. 6.
DYNELEY, Cornet Henry E. 1st L.C. to Sarah Maria Estelle, d. of the Venerable Vincent Shortland, at Madras, Feb. 5.
JENKINS, Rev. C. E. to Eliza, d. of James Drewett, at Veperz, Feb. 7.
LUSHINGTON, Thos. D. C.S. to Mary, d. of the late Chas. M. Lushington, at Madras, Feb. 7.
McCARTHY, Jonathan, to Mrs. H. Rutter, at Trichinopoly, Jan. 28.
TRIST, Lieut. J. H. G. 21st N.I. to Eleanor Ruth, d. of the late G. R. Ashton, at Madras, Feb. 6.

DEATHS.

AUSTIN, Mrs. at St. Thomas's Mount, Jan. 24.
BARKER, Elizabeth Rachel, d. of the late Thos. at Madras, aged 23, Jan. 28.
BROWNE, the inf. d. of W. G. at Palamcottah, Feb. 8.
BUDD, Lucy Augusta Mary, wife of Capt. W. H. 31st L.I. at Hoonsoor, Jan. 31.
CARMICHAEL, Brev. maj. R. G. 38th N.I. at Madras, Feb. 11.
DAVIES, Olivia Maria, wife of Serj. maj. W. 47th N.I. at Secunderabad, Jan. 5.
D'MELLO, James Andrew, at Royapooram, aged 53, Feb. 4.
ELLIOT, Lieut. R. J. M. 6th L.C. at Chuddapah, Feb. 5.
FRASER, Agnes, d. of Maj. gen. J. S. at Madras, aged 17, Feb. 2.
GARRETT, H. E. T. s. of the Rev. J. at Bangalore, aged 8, Jan. 26.
GRAHAM, Anne Elizabeth, wife of Robert, at Palamcottah, aged 38, Feb. 2.
LEONARD, Anthony George, at St. Thomé, aged 49, Feb. 1.
LOCKHART, Walter Elliott, at Oossoor, Jan. 30.
MUNIS, Agnes Tereza, inf. d. of John A. at Black Town, aged 9, Jan. 27.
ROSS, Chas. H. T. H. s. of Francis Hugh, at Trichinopoly, aged 2 Feb. 4.
TAYLOR, William Thos. s. of W. T. at Egmore, aged 9.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 26. *Samarang*, Buckle, China; *Royal Victoria*, Daviot, Bombay.—30. Steamer *Bentinck*, Boucher, Suez.—31. *Nautilus*, Ellis, Table Bay.—FEB. 2. *Devonshire*, Consitt, Vizagapatam.—3. *Soobrow*, White, Coringa; *Arab*, Thurston, Boston.—4. *Earl of Harewood*, Woof, Liverpool.—5. *James Hall*, Jarvis, Bimlipatam.—7. *Castle Eden*, Thornhill, London.—10. *Charles Dumergue*, Leete, Calcutta.—13. *Vernon*, Voss, Bimlipatam.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Jane*.—Capt. and Mrs. Begbie, Miss Begbie, and 3 servants.
Per steamer *Bentinck*.—The Lord Bishop and lady, the Rev. Mr. Knox, Mrs. Col. Vivian, Mrs. Arbuthnot, and servant, Mrs. Dobbs, infant, and servant, Miss Tulloch, Capt. Davison, Lieut. Leggett, Messrs. Cadell, H. Teed, Mottett, Blenkinsop, F. Gordon, Johnson, J. Goddard, Kirkpatrick, Carr, Campbell, Godfrey, and Mons. Hugot, Capt. Haines and servant from Galle.
Per *Devonshire*.—Capt. and Mrs. Blake, and Ens. Allan..
Per *Soobrow*.—Lieut. Shortland, 36th N.I. Mrs. Shortland, Ens. Cadell and Duff, 36th N.I. Mr. Berlis, Mr. Rainean, Mr. Bohak, Mrs. White.
Per *Arab*.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Wills, Miss Wills, Mr. A. Keplemman, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, Mrs. and Miss Brayton, Miss Wright.
Per *James Hall*.—W. H. Ross, Esq. and 3 servants, Miss Ross, Master Ross, Miss Coleman, Miss Leonhard, and Lieut. Gammon, wife, and child.
Per *Castle Eden*.—Capt. Renard, Lieut. Hughes, Lieut. Jones, Dr. Pickering.
Per *Charles Dumergue*.—Mr. W. Harper, wife, and child, and G. Tuke.
Per *Vernon*.—Capt. and Mrs. Haly, A. Mackenzie, T. Dallen, Mrs. Crump.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 26. *Gloriana*, Domet, Bimlipatam.—30. *Scotia*, Strickland, London.—31. Steamer *Bentinck*, Boucher, Calcutta.—FEB. 1. *Kingsdown*, Nicholson, London.—6. *Soobrow*, White, Pondicherry.—8. *Arab*, Thurston, Calcutta; *Samarang*, Buckle, Calingapatam.—10. *Weroff*, Smoult, Penang.—13. *Harriet*, Brady, Coringa; steamer *Precursor*, Powell, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Gloriana*.—Mr. and Mrs. Adams and family.
Per *Kingsdown*.—Capt. Norris.
Per steamer *Bentinck*.—Lieut. A. T. Wilde, R. S. Blackett, Esq.; Maj. R. C. Moore, C.B.; G. D. Turnbull, Esq. B.C.S.; Capt. G. E. Hillier, Surg. Aldred, M.D. and servant; Mrs. Ogilvie, Mrs. Barry and servant, J. Andrews, Mr. Crosser, V. L. Rees, Esq.; Mrs. Andrews, child, and servant; Mrs. Croper's 3 children.
Per *Arab*.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Wills, Miss Wills, Mr. A. Keppelman, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp; Mrs. and Miss Brayton, Miss Wright.
Per *Samarang*.—Mr. L. Miller.
Per *Weraff*.—Mr. Nelson.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Feb. 14, 1850.

5 per cent. loan of	1825-26	½ to ¾	per cent. dis.
	1829-30	do.	do.
	1841	⅜ to ½	do.
4 per cent. ..	1832-33	15½ to 16	do.
	1835-36	15½ to 16	do.
	1843	15½ to 16	do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt		No transaction.	
Tanjore Bonds		15½ to 16 per cent. dis.	
Bank of Madras Shares		8 to 8¼ per cent. prem.	

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	6	per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c.	8	,,
On do. of Indigo	8	,,
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods	9	,,
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	7	,,

Discount.

On Government Acceptances	5	per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	7	,,
Ditto above 30 days	8½	,,

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England..... 1-10¼ to 1-10⅛ according to sight.
H.M. Treasury Bills, none.
Bank of England Post Bills, do.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.

Calcutta.—Buy,	Par.		
,, Sell,	¼ to ½	per cent.	dis.
Bombay.—Buy,	½	do.	do.
Sell,	1	do.	do.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-12 to 10-12-6
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* per ton of 20 cwt.

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BOMBAY.

STATISTICS.

We are glad to observe that the Bombay Government are following up the train of statistical research to which they have of late begun to devote a becoming measure of attention. Our mortality returns have for some years past been tolerably complete, so have our returns of crime; both are generally laid before the world with as little delay as possible—both are eminently interesting. The census was one vast step in advance—that of 1849 being, we trust, the first of a quinquennial series. We have already given our reasons for doubting its accuracy, but a considerable amount of incorrectness is a small matter at the outset compared to the importance of a beginning having been made. The grand difficulty is the breaking of the ground; this once broken, its cultivation goes on with comparative ease. An order has now been issued to obtain, if possible, returns of births, and we have no doubt that the census itself, with all its errors, will be found perfection itself, compared to the first efforts for the accomplishment of that just adverted to. So long as these things are received for no more than they are worth, their errors occasion little mischief—the data, if very inaccurate, may be of little service, but they can do no harm, and out of their primordial crudities others will by-and-bye arise worthy of all the labour that has been bestowed on them first, as well as last.* Beginnings in such cases must always be unsatisfactory, but unless they are made, nothing that is satisfactory can be expected. The statistical machine, once agoing, will work itself into order by-and-bye, and will speedily be found capable of achievements which at present are not ventured to be anticipated. We have already got a rough estimate of the numerical strength of each caste—we next want one of the different varieties of industry prevailing amongst us; the number of trades that are practised, and the number of people engaged in, or supported by, each; the value and description of the raw material consumed; and the value and destination of the manufactures produced. All these we shall overtake by-and-bye. In the mean time, returns have been ordered on a different object, calculated to afford a much greater amount of information than might at first sight be looked for—information, too, of the utmost interest. On the 15th August, 1843, a list of the public tanks and wells in the islands of Bombay and Colaba was published in the *Government Gazette*; from this it appeared that there were sixty-one tanks in which washing was permitted—fifty-six in which this was forbidden. This was a mere notification for public information, in which no notice whatever was taken of private tanks or wells—five times more numerous than the public ones—still it was something. The name, the form, the locality, and the constructor, of the tank or well, were indicated—nothing more. In 1844, a committee, consisting of Drs. Graham, Leith, and Barrington, was appointed, to report on the condition of the tanks and wells throughout the island, the size and number in each district, with the cleanliness of the environs, and the purity of the water in each. The report is said to have been a voluminous one; from the nature of the task, and the well-known ability and assiduity of those engaged in its execution, it could not be otherwise than interesting and valuable. It has never yet, so far as we know, seen the light. Since 1844 large additions have been made to the number of our public wells, and on the Esplanade a new mode of filling them has been discovered by Col. Jervis, and successfully executed. The results arising from it will next come to be watched with interest. In some parts of the island the number of public tanks and wells has within these six years been doubled or more, and Government have meanwhile issued a new order for a further scrutiny of our sources of water supply, and another report of the kind of water supplied by them. This is as it ought to be; and we trust the task once more about to be entered on will be executed in a manner becoming its importance.

In a place such as Bombay, the digging of wells at once indicates to a certain extent the prosperity and condition of the population, and exercises the most important influence on their health and comfort. They are amongst the things first sought for when the circumstances of the people permit, but for which squalor and extreme indigence cannot look. Of late years economic horticulture has greatly extended itself in Bombay, and the quantities of garden stuffs now produced within the island are three or four times as great as they were wont to be. Wells for horticultural purposes have extended in proportion. We are now besides in a position to say where water may be looked for—where it is vain to seek for it. There is for example no instance of its being found in basalt; in greenstone it is not of frequent occurrence; in trap tuffs it is plentiful; and it may always be relied on with perfect certainty either in the stratified rocks or more recent deposits at a little below the level of high water. It now becomes the duty of Government to place the state of our wells, public and private, under adequate supervision—the Land Revenue or Engineer's department would probably form their best superintendents,—with a view of watching their multiplication, keeping a record of the material extracted from them, noting the manner in which they are dug and kept, and ascertaining with precision the localities where water may be secured with least trouble.—*Bombay Times.*

* The order as it has appeared in the *Government Gazette*, and been posted all over the Island, is subjoined. All these matters should be made subject of legislative enactment,—and there ought assuredly to be a penal clause. A very moderate fine for non-compliance with requests for returns would secure these at once—they are withheld from sheer apathy: your Hindoo has the smallest development of any man alive of public spirit or zeal for the commonwealth.

NOTIFICATION.—Whereas it is deemed expedient to obtain regular and correct Returns of all Births on the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, in accordance with the provisions of Title Twelfth of Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation II. of 1827.—It is hereby Notified, for general information, that from the 1st day of February next, a Register of all Births occuring on the said Islands of Bombay and Colaba will be taken by the Police Establishment; and all persons in whose families Births may occur, are hereby enjoined to give, as soon as possible, the following information at the nearest Police Station, or to any Police-officer, or other person in the employment of the Police, who may inquire for the same, namely, the Sex and Caste of the child, and whether it be born in marriage, or illegitimate, also the abode, name, and occupation of the parents.

A. Spens, Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Police Office, 28th January, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Mail, of Jan 7, reached Bombay on Feb. 7.

Indus Steam Flotilla.—The lately-created appointment of deputy-superintendent of the Indus steam flotilla has been conferred on Lieut. Hopkins, who proceeded some weeks since to Kurrachee to take charge. Kotree continues the head-quarters of the flotilla, the importance of the services of which is now greatly enhanced by the duty occasionally required of it in the Punjab. Lieut. Hopkins is described as an active hard-working officer, and a very excellent engineer and mechanic: for the exercise of these attainments, observes the *Bombay Times*, he will find abundant room at Kotree.

Belgaum, February 4th.—Major-General Barr and Staff returned to the station on Saturday the 2nd instant, from his tour of inspection through the division. Superintending-Surgeon Rooke has also returned from his tour. Assistant-Surgeon Davey, of the 2nd European Light Infantry, has been directed to proceed to Sholapore on duty. Dr. Waller, our Staff-Surgeon, has been relieved from his appointment of Magistrate of the town of Belgaum, by one of the Assistant-Collectors: it is not a sinecure, I believe, the duties being most harassing.—A rumour is current here that Kolapore is to be placed under the political and military control of the Commissioner of Sattara, it being closer to that place than this, and also with a view to effecting a saving to the state.—The 13th N.I., under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Shortt, consisting of one Major, three Captains, six Lieutenants, four Ensigns, an Assistant-Surgeon, eighteen Native Commissioned Officers, and about 840 rank and file, start to-morrow morning *en route* to Baroda. It is a smart corps: all belonging to it, from the Lieutenant-Colonel downwards, are highly-spoken of, and their departure hence is much regretted. Two of the officers of this corps are, I believe, about either to retire, or be transferred to the Invalids: in either case the appointment of Deputy Judge-Advocate-General in the Scinde Division will become vacant.—Detachments of the 4th (Rifles) and 9th N.I. have arrived, the former under command of Captain Morris, and the latter under that of Lieutenant Baugh: both together do not exceed 150 men, so that the duty will fall rather heavily on the 2nd E.L.I. until the corps arrive—they are not expected before the 1st of March.

Belgaum, February 8th. — Our popular superintendent surgeon has been obliged to leave us, through sickness, and it is believed he will go home to recover his health. Dr. Barrington, of the second Eur. L.I. has been appointed acting superintending surgeon till the arrival of Dr. Don, Dr. Sanderson taking medical charge of the 2nd E.L.I.—The 13th N.I. left this station on the evening of the 4th: the units of the corps, as also the details of the 4th Rifles and 9th N.I., being attached to the garrison hospital.—The weather for the last few days has been anything but pleasant: high winds, whirlwinds, dust, and an overcast or cloudy sky, are now the order of the day—the mornings and evenings are still, however, cool and pleasant.

Ahmedabad, February 7th. — The weather here was intensely cold all last month; it is now getting pleasant, and one can stir out early without complaining. Excepting the very gratifying report recently submitted by the Guzerat Vernacular Society, things continue as of yore. Mr. Forbes must win the thanks of every one interested in the welfare of India, for his

philanthropic exertions in behalf of the good cause. One o the last of the nobles of the creation of the house of Timour was removed from among us some time in December; need I mention the Padshahai Dewan, whose name must be familiar to you from the work of either Bird or Briggs respecting the rulers of this Soobah. His great grandfather was the author of the *Mirat Ahmedi*, and his patrician dignity was that of Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan. He has left a son by a slave girl, who has been acknowledged as his heir by the cazee. By his death a pension of some Rs. 2,000 per annum has lapsed to Government; but the family is said to possess landed property yielding nearly thrice as much. By the way, Mr. Bettington has accomplished an excellent purpose by authorizing the Company's rupee as legal tender in all monetary transactions in the zilla; there will be opposition for a time, on the part of those most interested in counteracting its circulation, but of its advantage there can scarcely be a question.—*Bombay Times.*

Deesa, Jan. 27.—Brig.-gen. Capon, C.B., and Staff are expected here in a few days; as also the Inspecting Engineer, Lieut. Meacham, of H. M.'s 86th Reg., have arrived in camp from England. The sick list of the 86th, I am sorry to hear, keeps very high. There are now above ninety in hospital—a few days ago there were upwards of a hundred—the chief ailments being rheumatism, coughs. and dysentery. The weather here is now cold, and very chilly. We have had the thermometer as low as 41 degrees in the shade at sunrise, and not higher than 80 degrees during the day. It now ranges betwixt 46 degrees and 50 degrees in the morning, and 76 degrees and 80 degrees during the day.

North of the Nerbudda River, Jan. 30, 1850.—We arrived here on the 29th, and passed over the Nerbudda river the same day. The road was pretty passable until we came to Nikdanah, from which place to Scindwa it was rather hard work for the horses, on account of the road being out of order: and no wonder, as Government allow so little for repairing it. From Scindwa to this it is not so bad; but for this we have to thank some subordinate of the road and tank department, who had gone ahead, and made the nullahs passable. The 25th N. I. arrived here two days before us: they had met with a few accidents, such as upsetting and breaking-down of carts. We lost our doctor, one European, and a grass-cutter. We march tomorrow morning for Sirsoda, eleven miles and seven furlongs from this, where we expect a halt. We have very few sick, and I think it's all humbug about these jungles being unhealthy. They are nothing near so dreadful to look at as that about the Ram Ghaut; and for my part, I think they might be passed at any time of the year; but you must not expose yourself by going out shooting, for, after leaving the road, the jungle is very thick, and covered with rank grass. We expect to be in Mhow by the 3rd proximo. I may most likely trouble you with another line or two before we reach our station. I may as well add, that heavy rain fell between this and Seerpoor, between the 7th and 10th of the month. This information I obtained from the villagers, but such wretched villages I hardly ever before saw: about twenty or thirty was the whole population. No supplies of any kind after leaving Seerpoor but what our own bazaar afforded.—*Bombay Times.*

Commodore Lushington (states the *Bombay Times*) proceeds to Aden on duty. The arrangements at the port stand not a little in need of his attention. Amongst the other duties which have been committed to him are the assignment of a station for a harbour light or lighthouse,—mooring buoys for the steamers,—and all matters likely to improve the condition of the port. Unhappily, matters at Aden have for ten years remained almost exactly as at first,—as if we had only obtained a footing a month since, and were to leave a month hence. We trust he will devise some better method than any hitherto resorted to of preserving coals from the injurious influences of the weather, and getting them shipped on board the steamers. A suspension, or piled pier, has often been recommended for the latter—for the former inhumation.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Fawcett, E. G. coll. of Surat, res. ch. of duties, Jan. 30.
Grant, G. assd. ch. of duties as assist. to coll. of Sholapore, Feb. 26.
Inverarity, G. to be acting coll. of Shirkarpore, Feb. 11.
Parker, R. to act as post mr. at Poona.
Oliphant, J. E. 3rd asst. to coll. of Kaira, pl. in perm. ch. of the pergunnah of Neriad, Feb. 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Forbes, A. K. fr. Feb. 8 to Mar. 31.
Hunter, W. J. 20 days to the Mahabuleshwur Hills.
Sims, F. in ext. to Feb. 28.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Pigott, Rev. G. 3 years to Europe, on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Aitkin, Lieut. W. D. art. fr. 4th batt. to com. 5th comp. at Sattara.
Arthur, Lieut. E. P. rec. ch. of appt. as lieut. of police in Scinde.
Beynon, Lieut. W. H. 21st N.I. to offic. as adj. of Kotah conting.
Bowles, Ens. A. A. L. to rank fr. Dec. 13 last, and posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. v. Laughton, prom
Browne, Lieut. col. W. J. 8th N.I. to com. gar. of Asseerghur, in suc. to Lieut. col. Woodburn, on furl. Feb. 1.
Burke, Capt. J. H. mint eng. res. ch. of office, Jan. 31.
Carruthers, Lieut. J. W. to act as staff off. to l. wing of 27th N.I. on departure of r. wing and h. q. fr. Sukkur *en route* to Kurrachee.
Champion, Lieut. 24th N.I. to ch. of duties of lieut. of police.
Clarkson, Capt. G. 12th N.I. ret. to du. Jan. 17.
Clifton, Lieut. E. G. Eur. L.I. to take rank fr. June 15, 1848, v. Sandwith, prom.
Dyett, Lieut. W. N. to receive a wound pension at the rate of 70*l.* per annum, fr. expiration of a year and a day from the day on which he was wounded.
Gibbard, Lieut. T. B. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Oct. 20, last, v. Keir, dec.
Gordon, Lieut. J. to be qr. mr. and interp. to 1st gren. fr. Oct. 27.
Graham, Lieut. A. W. 4th N.I. to be qr. mr. of Scinde camel corps.
Hailes, Lieut. 1st tr. h. art. to ch. of ord. stores and arsenal at Deesa, Feb. 5.
Hardy, 2nd Lieut. J. B. art. to join 4th light field batt. at Ahmednuggur; Feb. 8.
Harris, Lieut. J. C. off. exec. eng. Nusseerabad, to make ov. ch. of duties to Capt. Leckie, Feb. 5.
Hobson, Ens. J. C. 3rd N.I. attached to 26th N.I. to do duty with 27th N.I. on its arrival at Kurrachee, until arrival of his own corps at that station.
Johnson, Ens. H. J. attach. to do duty with 9th N.I. at Belgaum, to join, Feb. 7.
Laughton, Ens. G. A. Eur. L.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 13 last, v. Head, inv.
Leckie, Capt. G. A. 21st N.I. to rec. ch. of brig. maj. off. fr. Capt. D. Maitland, Feb. 4.
Lloyd, Lieut. col. J. art. ret. to duty, Jan. 15.
Lucas, Lieut. G. D'O. A. art. to rank as 2nd lieut. in regt. fr. Oct. 20 last, v. Gibbard, prom.
Maclachlan, Lieut. T. J. art. to offic. as line adj. at Neemuch, on dep. of Capt. Cheape, Feb. 4.
Maitland, Capt. D. Rajpootana field force, to make over ch. of brig. major's off. to Capt. G. A. Leckie. Feb. 4.
Malcolmson, 2nd Lieut. J. H. P. art. to join 4th light field batt. at Ahmednuggur, Feb. 8; to rank as 2nd lieut. in reg. fr. Nov. 22 last, v. Allome, dec.
Malet, Capt. G. G. 3rd L. C. appt. supt. of Guicowar cont. horse in Katteewar, Jan. 31.
Mellersh, Lieut. G. O. art, to take rank fr. Oct. 4th last, v. Pruen, prom.
Minster, Capt. 11th N.I. to act as maj. of brig. in Candeish, fr. Jan. 25.
Murray, Lieut. A. M. art. to be dep. comm. of ord. at Nusseerabad, v. Bell, Feb. 6.
Newall, Lieut. A. G. art. to rank as 2nd lieut. in regt. fr. Oct. 4 last, v. Mellersh, prom.
Palin, Lieut. 19th N.I. to offic. for Capt. Willoughby dur. his abs. as act. paymr. Scinde div. Jan. 31.
Parr, Lieut. W. C. 24th N.I. to be 3rd assist. to commissioner at Sattara, Feb. 8.
Pelly, Capt. H. J. 8th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 15.
Pruen, Brev. capt. G. H. art. to be capt. fr. Oct. 4 last, v. Creed, retired
Raverty, Lieut. to offic. as interp. to 3rd N.I. v. Ens. Naylor, Feb. 4.
Reynolds, Lieut. J. H. 17th N.I. app. to du. of commiss. ag. &c. at Kolapore, v. Lieut. Beale.
Robertson, Cadet T. H. attached to 28th N.I. at presidency, to join, Feb. 14.
Sandwith, Lieut. W. F. Eur. L.I. to be capt. fr. June 15, 1848, v. Gillanders, retired.
Whitlie, Maj. W. T. art. ret. to du. Jan. 15.
Whitehill, Capt. 2nd Eur. L.I. app. to ch. of Eur. asst, comps. serv. proc. to Eur.
Younghusband, Lieut. R. R. 20th N.I. ret. to du. Jan. 15.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

Donne, J. E. Jan. 23.
Carnegie, J. Jan. 23.
Ellis, E. H. Jan. 23.
Kirkland, N. Jan. 23.
Pitcairn, H. Jan. 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Baynes, Capt. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.

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BOSWORTH, Lieut. T. H. art. to Eur. on m. c.
BROMLEY, Lieut. T. 29th N.I. 2 yrs. to Neilgherries, on m. c.
BROWNE, Lieut. W. W. 9th N.I.
BUCHANAN, Ens. W. 29th N.I. 1 mo. in ext.
BURKE, Capt. J. H. mint eng. in ext. to Jan. 30.
CHURCH, Lieut. A. B. 9th N.I. 1 mo. in ext.
COLES, Ens. T. G. fr. Feb. 20.
CONYBEARE, Lieut. F. art. fr. Dec. 18 to April 1, to Kurrachee, on m. c.
FORBES, Lieut. H. E. 1st L.C. 1 mo. in ext.
FRASER, Ens. T. D. 15th N.I. 1 mo. in ext.
GEACH, Lieut. G. O. 13th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe.
HALLETT, Lieut. col. J. D. 3rd N.I. fr. Jan. 10 to May 31, to Kurrachee, on m. c.
HART, Capt. V. W. 2nd gren. N.I. 2 yrs. to Neilgherries, on m. c.
HOLMES, Capt. J. 12th N.I. 2 yrs. to Neilgherries, on m. c.
JOHNSTONE, Capt. J. G. J. fr. Feb. 5 to 28, to Bombay, on m. c.
KANE, Lieut. F. fort. adjt. at Surat, to Feb. 20, to rem. at Bombay.
KENDALL, Lieut. W. sappers and miners, Jan. 31 to Feb. 28, to Bombay, on m. c.
KINLOCH, Lieut. J. D. art. Feb. 8 to March 31, to Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
LECKIE, Capt. C. A. 21st N.I. to Europe.
LEESON, Capt. C. P., N.V. batt. fr. Feb. 3 to 28, to Vingoria, on m. c.
LUCAS, 2nd Lieut. G. D. A. art. to Jan. 31, to remain at Ahmedabad, on m. c.
MACLEOD, Capt. W. E. 20th N.I. fr. Feb. 5 to March 15, to Bombay.
MAHON, Ens. W. H. 3rd N.I. fr. Jan. 10 to April 30, to Kurrachee, on m. c.
NICHOLETTS, Ens. G. 14th N.I. to Feb. 21, to Bombay.
NICHOLSON, Ens. 3rd asst. to comm. of Sattara, in ext. to Feb. 4.
NIXON, Lieut. E. M. 6th N.I. 1 mo. in ext.
PHILLIPS, Lieut. F. 1st Eur. fus. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 22.
PONSONBY, Capt. C. fr. Feb. 15 to March 15, to Bombay, to be exam. in Mahratta.
SHIRT, Capt. C. 20th N.I. leave canc. fr. Jan. 31.
THOMPSON, Lieut. G. L. 26th N.I. 1 mo. in ext.
VINCENT, Capt. H. in ext. fr. Jan. 15 to Feb. 28, on m. c.
WHITTARD, Capt. T. 15th N.I. Jan. 26 to Feb. 28, to Bombay, on m. c.
WILLOUGHBY, Capt. H. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Europe.
WILSON, Capt. G. 26th N.I. 3 years to Europe.
WOLLEY, Capt. F. 14th N.I. fr. Feb. 15 to March 10, to Bombay.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

BURN, Surg. M.D. art. to proc. to Broach on special duty, Feb. 6.
CAHILL, Surg. T. S. ret. to duty, Jan. 23.
CAHILL, Surg. M.D. to med. ch. 2nd batt. art. dur. abs. of Burns, Feb. 6.
FAITHFUL, Asst. surg. J. J. ret. to du. Jan. 15.
FAITHFUL, Asst. surg. J. J. to be vaccinator in Konkan, Feb. 4; to med. ch. of 3rd N.I. v. Malcolmson, Feb. 6.
HAINES, Asst. surg. att. to Ind. Nav. to join Feb. 2.
HAINES, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to med. ch. of 1st and 2nd comps. of 4th batt. art. the 4th comp. sappers and miners, the native drivers att. to No. 5 L. field batt. and 2nd div. Scinde camel baggage corps.
JOHNSTONE, Asst. surg. H. to repair to pres. and hold himself ready to fill any vac. that may occur, Feb. 2.
LEGGETT, Surg. to rec. med. ch. of head qu. 15th N.I. dur. abs. of Glasse, Feb. 12.
MALCOLMSON, Surg. J. P. 3rd N.I. to rec. ch. of supt. surg. office fr. Sup. surg. Straker; med. ch. of 3rd L.C. v. Doe.
MOORE, Asst. surg. H. S. ret. to du. Jan. 6, to med. ch. 15th N.I. Feb. 6.
PIRIE, Asst. surg. 29th N.I. to join, and assume med. ch. of 29th N.I.
STILIE, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 6th N.I. and staff and details at Baroda.
THORN, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to wing 28th N.I.
TWINER, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 2nd troop h. brig. dur. abs. of Russell, on leave.
WALLER, Staff. surg. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 4th and 9th N.I. on dep. of 13th N.I. fr. Belgaum.
WILMOT, Asst. surg. to act as staff surg. at Kurrachee.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, Asst. surg. G. Jan. 31 to Feb. 28, to Bombay, on m. c.
BARTON, Vet. surg. C. E. 2nd L.C. to Feb. 20, to remain at pres.
GLASSE, Asst. surg. H. D. to Eur. on m. c.
ROOKE, Supg. surg. B. P. fr. Feb. 7 to 28, to Bombay, on m. c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

EDLIN, H. R. mate, to join the *Hastings*, Feb. 2.
HAINES, Asst. surg. to join.
HOPKINS, Lieut. sup. on board the *Hastings*, to join Indus flotilla, to do duty at Kurrachee, Feb. 2.
JOHNSTONE, Asst. surg. H. to pres. to fill any vacancy.
MITCHESON, Lieut. arr. fr. leave, to join the *Queen*, Feb. 2.
PHILLIPS, Mids. R. A. 1 yr. on furl. to Europe, on m. c.
TWYNAM, Lieut. T. S. H. leave canc. fr. Jan. 23.
WYNEN, G. to join the *Hastings*, Feb. 2.
WORSLEY, Lieut. M. B. ret. to duty, Jan. 23.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AITKEN, wife of Lieut. art. s. at Ahmednuggur, Jan. 22.
CARGILL, wife of W. W. d. at Malabar Hill, Feb. 5.
COLLETT, Mrs. A. B. d. at Girgaum, Feb. 3.
GALL, wife of Capt. R. H., H. M.'s 14th light drag. d. at Belgaum, Feb. 11.
LAFRENAIS, wife of John, d. at Girgaum, Feb. 3.
LEIGHTON, wife of D. C. c.s. d. at Ahmednuggur, Feb. 2.
OLIVER, wife of Norman, s. at Colaba, Feb. 5.
POPE, wife of Major James, 17th N.I. d. at Kolapoor, Feb. 10.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS, Fred. E. to Georgiana Augusta, d. of the late Capt. Cobb, R.N. at Aden, Jan. 18.
KELLY, Wm. Henry, to Mrs. Margaret Whitehead, at Fort George.

DEATHS.

BELL, Elizabeth, wife of W. H. at Kulladghee, Jan. 26.
BLODWELL, Emily Mary, inf. d. of J. P. at Ahmednuggur, Feb. 11.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 7. *Queen of the West*, Webster, Aden; *Faize Allum*, Eames, Siam; steamer *Ajdaha*, Grounds, Suez; *Orion*, Hounston, Borneo. —8. *Flora Kerr*, Loughton, Glasgow; *Duchess of Argyle*, Birnie, Greenock; *Joseph Shepherd*, Jamieson, London.—9. *John Campbell*, Hall, London; *Herculean*, Overend, Liverpool; *Tadmor*, Borsle, Glasgow.—10. *Somnauth*, Lawson, Greenock; *Anna*, Moffatt, Port Adelaide; *Alibi*, Walker, Calcutta.—11. *Syria*, Symonds, Liverpool.—12. *Prince Albert*, Thompson, Calcutta; *Protomelia*, Harrison, Hong Kong.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Victoria*.—H. H. the Guicowar's Minister at War, and suite.

Per *Medusa*.—Mrs. Fraser; Col. S. H. Dundas, C.B. 60th Rifles; Lieuts. P. D. Marett and T. W. Grahame, Bom. Art.; and Asst. surg. C. J. F. Imlach.

Per *Bombay*.—Mrs. Cracklow; Lieut. col. H. Cracklow, 29th N.I.; Maj. F. D. Lumley, H.M.'s 8th foot; Asst. surg. G. Allender; Capt. W. Wilmer, H.M.'s 14th drags.; Capt. J. Massey, H.M.'s 61st foot; Lieut. C. Richardson, H.M.'s 32nd foot; Capt. Bishop, 45th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. W. Kendall, Bo. engs.; Lieut. J. H. Reid, Bo. art.; Lieut. Bishop, Ben. army; and Lieut. Wilson, Ben. art.

Per steamer *Ajdaha*.—Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. Stevenson; Lieut. col. J. Outram, C.B.; Capt. Rhodes; Charles Forbes, Esq. Bo. C. S.; Hon. Capt. Talbot, H.M.'s 94th foot; Asst. surg. J. Craig; Lieut. W. H. Slade, H.M.'s 3rd light drags.; Lieut. W. J. Geils, 35th M.N.I.; Lieut. J. G. Scott, 22nd Bo. N.I.; Cadets E. P. Fletcher, W. Hicks, and T. F. Robertson, Bo. inf.; Messrs. Montgomery, Sprague, Stevenson, Torkington, Robertson, Walker, Whittaker, Agassor, Inglis, Langdon, Berkley, Ventz, Kerr, Braham, Growser, and Harold; and Abdul Hakeem.

Per *Joseph Sheppard*.—Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. Taylor and 2 children, and Mr. T. H. Wilson.

Per *Somnauth*.—J. B. Mill, Esq.

Per *Anna*.—Messrs. Joseph Johnson and John Wilkinson.

Per *Alibi*.—2 Masters Mitchell.

Per *Prince Albert*.—Mrs. Thompson and 2 children.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 5. *Dundonald*, Gillies, Liverpool.—7. *Earl of Hardwicke*, Brown, London.—9. Steamer *Lady Mary Wood*, Tronson, China; *Chippewa*, Barclay, Liverpool.—10. *Sophronia*, Emmerton, Salem. 11. *Mary Charlotte Weber*, Wilkins, Calcutta; steamer *Dwarka*, Fisher, Colombo. — 14. *Sidney*, Wild, China; *Isabella*, Baird, Glasgow; *Cheverell*, Strooke, Cochin; *Orleana*, Henry, Liverpool. —17. Steamer *Moosuffer*, ———, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Earl of Hardwick*.—Mrs. Blenkins, 3 children, and servant; Maj. W. B. Blenkins, C.B. 6th Bom. N.I.; Capt. F. Burgoyne, Madras h. art. To LONDON.—Mrs. Willoughby, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Beatson, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Pope, 1 child, and servant; Mrs. Abbs, 5 children, and Ayah; Mrs. Groube and child; Mrs. Speirs, and 1 child with Ayah; Mrs. Shea and 2 children; Mrs. White and 4 children; the Rev. Mr. M'Evoy, Madras estab. and 4 children; 2 children of Capt. Margary's; 2 children of Capt. Abbott's, with servant; Capt. Groube, Madras army; the Rev. J. H. Spiers; Ens. Gage, 23rd Madras N.I.; Ens. T. P. Denne, H.M.'s 10th foot; Mrs. Whittle and 4 children; Mrs. Miller and child; T. Whittle, Bom. army; Mr. J. Miller; Messrs. W. Fell, John Bremner, S. Mathews, H. Phillips and child, White, Shea, T. Downey, J. Pace, and W. N. Barnes.

Per *Medusa*.—Asst. surg. J. L. Kennedy; Capt. J. A. Eckford, 19th N.I.

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Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—Miss Cormack; Miss Gray; H. Macduff, Esq.; and — Gray, Esq.
Per *Mary Charlotte Weber*.—Miss Schoenneman.
Per *Dwarka*.—Mrs. and Rev. Dr. Graul, and W. Butler, Esq.
Per *Sidney*.—Capt. M'Knight.
Per *Orleana*.—Mrs. Henry and 2 children.
Per steamer *Moozuffer*.—Mrs. Elsam, Mrs. Hawkins and a child, with servant; Mrs. Havelock and 2 children, with servant; two Misses Havelock; Maj. F. D. Lumley, H.M.'s 31st foot; Capt. W. Wilmer, H.M.'s 14th drags.; Lieut. G. O. Geach, 13th Bom. N.I.; W. Elsam, Esq.; J. D. Smith and J. Johnson, Esqrs.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Feb. 16, 1850.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	..	..	Rs. 116 a 117	per 100 Sa.
5 Do.	do. 1825-26	..	Rs. 102½	do.
5 Do.	do. 1829-30	..	Rs. 102 a 104	do.
5 Do.	do. 1841-42	..	Rs. 98½	per 100 Co.'s
4 Do.	do. 1832-33	..	Rs. 86¾	per 100 Sicca.
4 Do.	do. 1835-36	..	Rs. 83½	per 100 Co.'s.
4 Do.	do. 1842-43	..	Rs. 83½	do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up		17 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	18 p.ct.dis.
Commercial Bank ..	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	14 p.ct.dis.
Agra Bank	,, 500 each	500	do.	6 a 7 p. ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	,, 1,000 each	1,000	do.	No quotation.
Apollo Press Com...	,, 12,500 each	12,500	do.	13,000
Colaba Press Com...	,, 7,000 each	7,000	do.	11,500
Colaba Land Com...	,, 10,000 each	10,000	do.	5,000
Bombay S. N. Com.	,, 500 each	500	do.	66 p. ct. dis. nom.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	,, 50 each	5 deposit.		No quotation.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 11 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	,, 10 8 as.
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,, 220½
German Crowns, ,, ...	,, 212
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,, 104½ a 104¼
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,, 16 5-16ths.
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,, 15¾ to 16

EXCHANGES.

On London, at		
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 0½d.		For doc. bills.
6 .. .. .. 2s.		For credit
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	Rs. 97 a 98	
..... 30 days' sight.....	Rs. 98 a 98½	
..... at sight.....	Rs. 98¾	
On Madras at 30 days' sight.....	Rs. 98	
..... at sight	Rs. 99	
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dlrs.	Rs. 211 a 212.	

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 3*l.* 5s.; to Liverpool, 3*l.* per ton; to China, Rs. 13 to 14 per candy.

MARKETS.

COTTON YARN.—The sales during the fortnight have amounted to 120 bales *Water*, and 60 bales *Mule Twist*. Of the latter, 40s. alone are in demand, and stocks low. Of the former, all Nos. except 20s. are inquired for, with small supplies on hand. In *Dyed Yarn*, good *Scotch Turkey Red* is alone sought after, *Green* and *Orange* being dull of sale.

METALS.—Heavy importations during the fortnight, and light sales. The prices of *Hoop* and *Sheet Iron* remain as before, while those of *British Bar* and *Square* and *Round Nail Rod* have still further receded.—*Copper* of all sorts, except *American* and *Nail*, has declined.—*Sheet Lead* is dull, while for *Pig* the demand is steady.—For *Spelter* there is no inquiry.

BEER.—No transactions, except in *Allsopp's* London bottled, and *Bass's*.—The market is bare of all but *Bass's*, which with difficulty finds buyers.

SPIRITS.—A slight demand for *Gin* exists; other spirits are little inquired for. Sales of *Brandy* as follow have, however, been made —28 hhds. and 200 boxes, French.

CEYLON.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

FRASER, C. G. app. dep.post mr.gen. for W. prov. Jan. 1.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

HALLILEY, Mrs. William, s. at Ceylon, Jan. 25.
POULIER, wife of C. W. s. at Matura, Feb. 9.
TEMPLER, lady of H. s. at Colpetty, Feb. 8.

MARRIAGES.

ANTHONISZ, James Edward, to Eliza Sarah Caroline, d. of the late Rev. John Anthonisz, at Ceylon, Jan. 10.
SHAW, T. H. to Eliza Balkhuysen, at Galle, Jan. 23.

DEATH.

ROBERTSON, L. D. B. Elkadica estate, at Kandy, Jan. 14.

CHINA.

The LONDON MAIL of Nov. 24, 1849, reached Hong-Kong on Jan. 24.

An accident, the nature of which is not stated, had deprived society at Victoria of one of its brightest ornaments,—Mr. W. F. Gray. The death of Mr. Gray led to the postponement of the races and other projected gaieties which in this climate are so beneficial to the European constitution, impaired, more or less, by the excessive heat of the summer months.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

FRANKLYN, Mrs. W. H. s. at Victoria, Jan. 2.

DEATH.

GRAY, Wm. F. at Hong Kong, aged 39, Jan. 8.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 1, 1850. *Oriental*, Palmer, New York.—4. *Ariel*, Hunt, New York.—10. *Chieftain*, Edwards, Liverpool.—14. *Blackfriar*, Williams, London.—15. *Lanrick*, White, Calcutta; *Menam*, Maxton, London; *Scotland*, Davie, London.—18. *Arrow*, M'Farlane, Calcutta. — 19. *Ariel*, Burt, Calcutta.— 21. *Record*, Patullo, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Elizabeth*.—Mr. Humphreys.
Per *Oriental*.—Mrs. Drinker and children, Mrs. Shober, Messrs. Meigs, Black, and Bennett.
Per *Lady Montague*.—Rev. Mr. Stanton, Messrs. Fortune and Robertson.
Per *Henry Winch*.—Messrs. Syme, Parfitt, and Quicksilver.
Per *Antelope*.—Messrs. Crake, King, Morss.
Per *Menam*.—Mr. Fittock.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 1, 1850. *Inca*, Buxton, New York.—6. *Sir Herbert Compton*, Brown, Bombay.—7. *Memnon*, Gordon, New York.—8. *Charles Forbes*, Wills, Bombay.—11. *Black Dog*, Anderson, California; *Envoy*, Walker, Manila.—14. *Ardaseer*, Lovett, Bombay.—17. *John Cooper*, Were, London.—18. *Frederick Wilhelm*, Poulson, New York.—20. *Lanrick*, White, Calcutta.—30. Steamer *Achilles*, ——, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Investigator*.—Dr. and Mrs. Young, and 2 children; Mrs. Bowra and son, and Miss Ellen Holmes.
Per steamer *Malta*.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Webster and G. H. Schumacher. For BOMBAY.—Messrs. R. Byramjee and D. Eduljee.
Per *Whitby*.—Mrs. Porter and Mr. Fryer.
Per *Black Dog*.—Dr. Hunter and Mr. J. Armstrong.
Per *John Cooper*.—Mrs. Franklyn and family.
Per steamer *Achilles*.—For ENGLAND.—Messrs. Pearson and Milne. For GIBRALTAR.—Spanish Government Agent. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. C. Myers. For BOMBAY.—Messrs. P. D. Framjee, D. F. Camjee and servant, and an Abdoolalitch and servant.

COMMERCIAL.

Canton, Jan. 30, 1850.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

On London, First Class Bills, 4s. 5d.; on India Company's Accepted, Rs. 225 to 226; Unaccepted, Rs. 228; Gold Chinese, 100 touch 22 dol. 90; Californian, 19 dol. 50.

FREIGHTS.

To England, 3*l.* per ton.

MARKETS.

IMPORTS.—Owing to short arrivals and decreasing stocks, the market for Cotton Goods has continued steadily to improve; while the news per mail having fully confirmed the general impression, that the advance in the English market would necessarily limit shipments from thence for some time to come, a still further advance may reasonably be looked for, though from the near approach of the China holidays, the native dealers generally are unwilling to purchase beyond their immediate requirements.

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LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

India is now becoming more and more the *home* of many Europeans,—the place to which they look forward to settle their children in. They ought therefore to feel a warmer sympathy in the ancient history, modes of thought, and literature, of the Hindu races who surround them; that hauteur and exclusiveness, for which the English on the continent of Europe are so notorious, must be abandoned; and the Indian languages, the key to the hearts of the Indian people, must receive a greater degree of attention, and must be studied as the expression of national thought and national feelings. The Anglo-Indian population is not much given to the study of any foreign language. The great works of the continental writers seldom reach those shores. Most Europeans, indeed, come to India before their education is half finished, or any solid foundation for mental improvement is laid: the consequence of which is, that they too often remain children for life. "Men are but children of a larger growth," as is seen there in the undue importance attached to rank, and the vast preponderance (as shown some time ago by the *Friend of India*) of millinery over literary importations. The head-gear is often magnificent, when the head itself is quite unfurnished.

It is high time that this lethargic indifference to philological pursuits should be shaken off. Philology must be regarded, not as a mere play upon words, but as a science, having as great a practical bearing on vernacular studies in India, as the lectures of the professor of military fortification and gunnery at Addiscombe have on the labours of the officer in an Indian campaign. Hence, while the generality must be content with a knowledge of the vernaculars, it is advisable that a few should thoroughly master the difficulties of the Sanskrit language, which, though dead as a spoken tongue, still lives in the mighty influence which it is daily exerting in moulding and supplying with technical terms and linguistic principles the leading vernaculars of Hindostán. Our young civilians, it is true, apply to it at Haileybury; but hitherto all the benefits to be expected from the study there have not been produced, because, though the foundation has been laid, no suitable superstructure is erected; and when, as in the case of those designed for Bengal, they arrive at the presidency, instead of being located in some Mofussil station, where the language of the country is spoken pure, they are left for a year or more in the dissipation of Calcutta, where a horrid jargon, neither Bengali nor Urdu, is spoken. Thus the young employé, who leaves college profoundly ignorant of the colloquial,* when engaged in the Mofussil, continues from habit the use of the same *patois*, and thus perpetuates an evil which is fraught with much mischief. We allude to the fact, that while the peasantry and population of the country understand only Bengali, and while they are the chief suitors in Mofussil Courts, the language of the Court—Bengali in theory, and by Government regulation—is still, to a great extent (we believe sometimes through the roguery and wilful obstinacy of the amlahs and other officials), chiefly of Persian origin, with a slight infusion of the vernacular. This is bad policy, as well as bad taste. We desire to see the Bengali (the language of twenty-five millions of people) take its proper position here, instead of the lingo of Syces, Khansamahs, and bigotted Musalmans, whose pride is still mortified in seeing their favourite Persian dethroned, and who therefore cling with excessive tenacity to its eldest daughter, the Hindustani. The preference given by Government in former days to the Persian over the Sanskrit has exercised an unfortunate influence. What use is there that men, who ought to speak Bengali,—a language of Sanskrit parentage,—should learn Persian, which is of a totally different genius? The chief effect hitherto has been to foster the attachment to a mongrel dialect. Now the study of sound philological principles would tend very much to check this evil; and adherence to the standard set up in Sanskrit would preserve the Sanskrit-derived languages pure from foreign admixtures.

We have always been, and are now more than ever, strenuous advocates for the diffusion of the English language and literature in India, which we believe is destined to be as much the exponent of Protestant Christianity throughout the world, as Latin has been of the Romish Church, Arabic of Muhammedanism, or Páli of Buddhism. We have no sympathy with the old school of Orientalists, who, like Zachariah Howell and others, thought the Hindu religion and literature susceptible of little improvement. We reprobate, as worse than useless, the whole Pandit system of teaching Sanskrit grammar;* but we still hold to our ground, that the study of Sanskrit by a select few would be of very considerable benefit and importance; and we hope the Government of India will pay more attention than it has hitherto done towards fostering a taste for Oriental languages among its servants and subjects. One step, we are happy to learn, has been taken in the right direction. The Court of Directors has made a grant of Rs. 80,000 for publishing a portion of the *Vedas* in Sanskrit, with an English translation by Professor Wilson.†—*Calcutta Review.*

* Censure has been passed on the authorities of Fort William College, as if they were the sole persons blameable for the little which the civilians learn there of the languages of the country. We fear the Government of Bengal is the party which has resisted every plan for carrying out a system of strict examination, instead of the present cramming system. Let an example be made by sending back to England a few of those young civilians who have not passed in the languages, and we shall soon see a change.

* Professor Wilson, in his Sanskrit Grammar, which has passed to a second edition, adopts, to a considerable extent, the mode of the native grammarians.

† The original is edited by a *German*, much to the disgrace of Oxford and Cambridge, which could not furnish a man for such a purpose. There is one ray of hope in the latter University. The Greek lexicon chiefly used there (Scott and Riddel's) gives the Sanskrit cognates of the Greek. This indicates that the tide is on the rise.

Very late and highly-satisfactory accounts have been received from Mr. Layard, in Assyria, giving intelligence of new and important discoveries in the Nimroud mound. He has made fresh and extensive excavations in parts of the eminence not yet explored, and the result has been the finding of nothing less than the throne upon which the monarch, reigning about 3,000 years ago, sat in his splendid palace. It is composed of metal and of ivory, the metal being richly wrought and the ivory beautifully carved. It seems that the throne was separated from the state apartments by means of a large curtain, the rings by which it was drawn and undrawn having been preserved. No human remains have come to light, and everything indicates the destruction of the palace by fire. It is said that the throne has been partially fused by the heat.—*Standard.*

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

FRIDAY, March 22, 1850.

THE Resolutions laid upon the table of the House of Lords, on the 18th instant, by Lord Brougham, upon the subject of the Appellate jurisdiction of that House and of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, have a singular, though undesigned, coincidence with the agitation got up at the several presidencies of British India against the so-called "Bethune Black Act," for rendering European and native-born subjects of her Majesty in India equally amenable to the Mofussil Courts. The presidential agitators, especially those immediately connected with the Supreme Courts, are loud in their denunciations of the tyranny of exposing them to the jurisdiction of judges who have never been called to the English Bar; whilst the residents in the Mofussil, who are the parties most likely to suffer by this change, if the change is calculated to produce any suffering, are either indifferent or favourable to it. We shall not discuss the invidious question, whether or not the opposition can be explained by the shrewd suggestion of a certain Demetrius of Ephesus, who, when St. Paul came to preach there, reminded the manufacturers of silver shrines for Diana, "Sirs, ye know that by this craft we have our wealth." It does, however, strike us as a remarkable fact, that the noisiest, the most violent, the most vituperative amongst the opponents of the draft Act, consist of members of the learned profession at the presidencies, deriving "wealth" by the exercise of their "craft" in the Supreme Courts.

The Resolutions of Lord Brougham, which are founded upon official returns, tend, in our opinion, to redeem the Company's local Courts from the opprobrium attempted to

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be cast upon them, whilst they furnish anything but consolatory matter to those who endeavour to place in strong contrast with them the superiority of the Queen's Courts, as tribunals for the administration of substantial justice. The results of the returns, as stated in the Resolutions, so far as they relate to the Indian Courts, are as follow:—

"That there have been in the last ten years 66 appeals from the Company's possessions in the East Indies, in 43 of which the judgment, decree, or order has been reversed or varied; 25 from the Supreme Courts, in 22 of which the judgment has been reversed or varied; that there have been from the Sudder Court of Madras eight appeals, in six of which the judgment has been reversed or varied; from the Sadder Court of Bombay eight, in four of which judgment has been reversed or varied; from the Supreme Court of Madras five, in all of which the judgment, or decree, or order has been reversed or varied; and from the Supreme Court of Bombay eight, in all of which the judgment, decree, or order has been reversed or varied.

"That the average proportion of alterations of decrees or orders in appeals from Bengal native Courts is 44 per cent.; in those from Madras native Courts, 75 per cent.; in those from Bombay native Courts, 50 per cent.; from Bengal Supreme Court, 75 per cent.; from Madras Supreme Court, 100 per cent.; from Bombay Supreme Court, 100 per cent.

"That, in appeals from the Indian native Courts there have been nearly as many reversals as affirmances; and, in appeals from the Supreme East-Indian Courts, seven reversals for one affirmance."

If the result of appeals from tribunals be, as it has been generally admitted to be, a true test of their quality and efficiency, what are we to say to this state of facts, which shows that, whereas in the native Courts there have been as many affirmances of judgments as reversals,—precisely the same proportion as in the appeals from the Queen's Superior Courts in Ireland,—there have been no less than seven reversals for one affirmance in appeals from the Supreme Courts in India in the aggregate, and in those from the Supreme Courts of Madras and Bombay, every one of the judgments of the Queen's Judges has been reversed? Surely, the native Courts cannot be so bad, nor the Supreme Courts so good, as the professional declaimers against the "Bethune Black Act," and the incompetency of Company's judges, would persuade us they are.

It is true, that Lord Brougham, startled by this mortifying result, with a very pardonable, and no doubt honest, zeal on behalf of the Queen's Courts, of which he has been so great an ornament, and, in his capacity of a member of the highest judicial tribunal in this country, is so still, strives to discover reasons for it which shall mitigate its derogatory effects; but there is still the broad, irrefragable fact. "It is *singular enough*," observes his lordship, "that a much greater proportion of reversals has taken place in the appeals from the high and supreme Courts than from the Sudder native Courts. Thus, of 41 appeals from the Sudder Courts, there have been 21 reversals, or about one-half; while, of 25 cases of appeal from the Supreme Courts, there were no less than 22 reversals; making a proportion of seven reversals to one affirmance,—a very large proportion." The reasons he assigns, or rather suggests as *possible*,—for it is evident that Lord Brougham was not very sure of their conclusiveness,—are the comparative ignorance of the Judicial Committee themselves of Hindu law and the customs of the natives, which led them to lean to the affirming, rather than reversing, decisions in the native Courts; and, on the other hand, "owing to the high authority of the Supreme Court, and the great expense of prosecuting appeals from its decisions, parties would not appeal unless in cases where there was a great probability, if not an absolute certainty, of succeeding, and this might explain the great proportion of reversals in those appeals:" the last argument (it is rather surprising that it should have escaped Lord Brougham) applies with far greater force in respect to appeals from native Courts. But, explain the fact as you may, there it remains; to vulgar apprehensions, at least, the native Indian Courts are better than the Bengal Supreme Courts in the ratio of 75 to 44, and better than the Madras and Bombay Supreme Courts in that of 100 to 44, assuming that if appeals had been less costly in the latter and they had been more numerous, there would have been any of the other judgments affirmed.

But it is said, "How can you expect justice to be well administered by men who have had no regular legal education?" Have, then, the magistrates sitting at our Quarter Sessions, or even their chairmen, all received a legal education? And would the strait-lacing of English law-study qualify a man to dispense the peculiar and mixed system of justice required by native suitors better than the education which the civil servants of the East-India Company receive at home and in India? The reputation which this body has earned, in spite of prejudices, is of the highest quality. What says Lord Brougham himself, in the very speech to which we have referred?

"It gave him very great satisfaction to know that the East-India Company were sparing no pains and expense in improving the education of those officers to whom would be intrusted the duty of presiding in the native courts. This work of education, begun in the splendid reign of the Marquis Wellesley, was now being followed up by the East-India Company, in that admirable establishment for the education of young men at Haileybury, who went out as writers, qualified to exercise these responsible functions by being carefully educated at Haileybury by the most learned professors, among whom he might mention Dr. Empson, the Professor of Law, and his excellent friend Mr. Jones, the Professor of History and Political Economy. This institution was a gratifying proof of the very great improvement effected during the last twenty-five years in the education of the judges of the East-India Company's possessions. Great had been the benefit to India."

We have no desire to undervalue the character of the English barristers who proceed to India as judges or advocates; many of them are men who would do honour to the first walks of the profession at home. But we must regard it as an evidence of narrowness of mind and despicable jealousy, when, for an object too obvious not to be seen by all but themselves, any of these persons cast an unmerited stigma of incompetency upon the judicial servants of the East-India Company.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Grant, of the Bombay Engineers, has published a small volume* of very practical information upon the subject of Indian Railways, with especial reference to the Indian Cotton trade, in which his views, based upon extensive local and scientific knowledge, are somewhat at variance with the cut-and-dried theories of home-writers upon a subject which involves moral and political considerations of vast importance, the object and intention of railways being, he observes, "to monopolize the whole traffic of the country on all the leading lines of thoroughfare; thus annihilating at a blow the present system of transit on these lines."

Colonel Grant first reviews the present state of our cotton trade, and the effects which the Bombay Railway is likely to have upon it, in order to "dispel the delusion that appears to prevail, especially in England, that this railway will act as the grand panacea by which that trade is to rival the American."

* Bombay Cotton, and Indian Railways. Longman, 1859.

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He next considers the general direction in which the proposed Great Indian Peninsula Railway ought to be carried, in order to insure the greatest benefits to all classes, and the modifications in the actual construction of the line, which he believes to be absolutely necessary to make an English system of railway locomotion suitable to India. In a Postscript, he examines the reasons assigned for selecting the Malsej Ghaut line at Bombay, which, he endeavours to show, is founded upon a false basis.

The Essay is illustrated by statistical and scientific data of much value.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT TO VISCOUNT GOUGH.

On the 20th inst., the members of the United Service Club gave a magnificent entertainment to Lord Viscount Gough, at their Club-house, in Pall-mall, in celebration of the return of that gallant veteran from the East.

The banquet was served in the grand saloon, which was so arranged as to form one superb dining-room, capable of affording seats for upwards of 200 guests. The tables, when laid out, presented a magnificent appearance.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington was among the earliest arrivals. The illustrious Duke was very shortly followed by the veteran guest of the day, who, upon entering the reception saloon, was very warmly greeted by the officers present.

General Sir James Macdonnell officiated as the president of the day, having upon his right hand General Lord Gough, and upon his left Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington.

Sir Charles Smith, Sir Alexander Duff, Lieut. col. Malcolm, and Capt. George Loch, R. N., officiated as vice-presidents.

The dessert having been placed upon the table, and the usual loyal toasts duly honoured,

The gallant *Chairman* rose and said,—The moment has at length arrived when it becomes my pleasing duty to propose "the health of our honoured guest, General Lord Viscount Gough." In this assembly of public men, who con with interest every incident of war, it is not necessary that I should follow in detail that noble and gallant officer's career of glory. It is not necessary for me to refer to Talavera, to Tarifa, nor to the ensanguined heights of famed Barossa, where, with his own impetuous, daring, darling Irishmen, he scaled the ramparts, and with ruthless gripe tore the imperial eagle from his vanquished foe. He has now returned to his native land, to receive the favours of his country and of his Queen. The gallant Chairman, addressing Lord Gough, continued,—My Lord, in the presence of your brethren of the navy, and your still more closely connected comrades of the army,—in the name of the united service, a name in which I glory,—I give you a hearty welcome home.

The toast was responded to with nine times nine cheers, and one cheer more, the guests all rising and greeting the noble and gallant general with shouts of applause.

Viscount Gough expressed the great difficulty he felt in attempting to convey an adequate sense of his feelings in finding himself the honoured guest of such a society. He should not have the bad taste to enlarge upon the exertions it had been his privilege to undergo, and to which such flattering allusion had been made; but he did feel it a duty to record his sentiments of that army with which he had for so long a period been associated,—he meant the army of India. Under the auspices and tuition of that great individual now present, he had been honoured with the command of a national regiment, whose anxious wish had always been to do its duty under whatever circumstances it might be placed; and his great satisfaction was, that it had frequently been successful. His feelings as to the army of India might be compressed into very few words, but they were true words,—he believed they well merited the honours conferred upon them by their country and their Queen. They well merited the honours which had been gained by their predecessors, and were worthy pupils of the Duke of Wellington, under whom many of them had served. For himself, he was a humble pupil of the same school, and deeply honoured he felt in attemptiug to carry out the instruction he had received. He would not detain them longer, except for one moment, to do justice to one individual who, in his double capacity of Governor-General and general, when he had drawn together a large army for his own purposes, merged the greater in the lesser capacity, and gave the value of his talents as a soldier to those placed under him, and nobly carried his policy as Governor-General into the ranks as a common soldier. The noble viscount concluded by remarking that he hoped he need not say how deeply and warmly he thanked them for the kind manner in which they had responded to the compliment conferred upon him.

The *Chairman* next gave "His Grace the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Wellington."

The toast having been most enthusiastically responded to,

The *Duke of Wellington* rose and said,—My Lords and Gentlemen, I return you my thanks for the honour you have done me in drinking my health. I am exceedingly happy to be with you on this interesting occasion. Equally with every member of the United Service Club, I was most anxious to pay my respects to Lord Gough on his triumphant return to this country. Gentlemen, a strong sense was entertained in this country, and I believe participated in by every member of this club, of the arduous difficulties with which our noble and gallant friend had to contend. We all recollect the anxiety with which we contemplated his operations—the eagerness with which accounts of his proceedings were read, and the joy and exultation occasioned by the knowledge of the glorious successes achieved under his command. My noble friend has adverted most honourably to the assistance he received from another noble friend of mine at this table during the time he was Governor-General of that country which is under the control of the East-India Company. Gentleman, the united service are sensible of the services of Lord Hardinge, and they must now be sensible of the honourable conduct of the Commander-in-Chief in giving him credit for that assistance which, both as Governor-General and in his military capacity, he gave to his operations. We have seen that, throughout the services carried on under the direction of my noble friend Lord Gough, he has himself afforded the brightest example of the highest qualities of the British soldier in the attainment of the glorious successes which have attended the British army under his command. Gentlemen, having now had the honour of receiving Lord Gough in our own hall, and giving him the handsomest reception in our power, I am sure you will all join with me in hoping that he may long live to enjoy the favour of a gracious sovereign, the affectionate regard of his fellow-subjects in general, and of the members of this club especially, for his great and noble services in the cause of his country. The noble duke was enthusiastically cheered on resuming his seat.

The *Chairman* next gave "The First Lord of the Admiralty," who, he regretted to say, was absent through illness.

The *Chairman* gave "The Master General of the Ordnance," the Marquis of Anglesey, who held the proud position of head of the scientific department of the army, and was besides the guardian of its warlike treasures.

The *Marquis of Anglesey* expressed his great gratification at being present on that occasion to offer a tribute of respect and admiration to the services of their noble and gallant guest, and at the same time to express his pleasure at seeing at the table another noble and gallant friend of his, who had fought by Lord Gough's side in India. That nobleman, after having attained the highest situation to which any subject could aspire, with exemplary modesty had thrown aside his rank, and offered his services to their gallant friend Lord Gough. With such a happy union of excellent judgment on the one part, and determined gallantry on the other, a series of successful and brilliant campaigns had taken place, which had ended in the attainment of an honourable peace. Thus ended the first scene of the drama, and the Governor-General, in his political, military, and civil capacity, received those honours which he so eminently deserved. Then commenced the second act of the drama, and here our gallant and distinguished friend and guest, being thrown upon his own resources, and backed and supported only by the gallant army under his command, surmounted every difficulty, and accomplished successfully a campaign which—I speak advisedly—is one of the most memorable on record. The noble marquis in conclusion said, he could not help expressing the pleasure he felt at their having been honoured with the presence of their great Commander-in-Chief, who was thus enabled to testify to the glory of his two illustrious pupils, who had won imperishable fame in a country which had become classical by their deeds—the soil of which had been the cradle of their great captain's glory.

The *Chairman* next gave "The East-India Company," coupling with the toast the names of Sir A. Galloway and Mr. Shepherd, the chairman and deputy-chairman of the Court of Directors.

Sir A. Galloway, in acknowledging the toast, paid a well-merited compliment to Lord Gough, who, he said, had been a faithful servant of the East-India Company, and in the command of the noble army of India had added lustre to British arms and a kingdom to the British crown.

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airman gave, as the last toast of the evening, the of Lord Viscount Hardinge," prefacing his remarks ology for not having before introduced the name of the gallant general.

st was very warmly responded to, and acknowledged Hardinge; after which the chairman rose, and the mmediately separated.

MAJOR HENRY SIDDONS.

ounced in our last number the decease of this distin- ficer of the Bengal engineers, at Portobello, near Edin- the 26th of last month; but, however brief and imper- e our tribute, his merits, both as an individual and as claim something more than a passing obituary notice. dons was the son of Mr. Henry Siddons, the eldest celebrated tragic actress of that name, who was him- ament of the theatrical profession until removed by an . Mrs. H. Siddons, who was also for some years an superior talent, and proprietor of the Theatre Royal, , survived her husband many years, continuing to hat city amidst a wide circle of attached and admiring cluding a very large proportion of the most respectable plished members of the community. Her son was ap- a cadetship in 1828, and joined the military seminary at be, where he exhibited early proofs of application and d finally entitled himself to be enrolled amongst the who were nominated to the corps of engineers. He Calcutta in the middle of 1831, and for the three succeed- vas employed in the performance of those subordinate which prepare the junior officers of the department for e occupations. In 1835 he was attached to the revenue Aracan, and continued to be employed in that capacity l years. The duties were arduous and important, and carried on without great fatigue and risk, from the cha- he country and the unhealthiness of the climate: they , also, for their due execution, that combination of of manner and firmness of purpose which Lieut. possessed in an eminent degree, as the people were accustomed to such operations, and, viewing them as of augmented public taxation, naturally looked upon jealousy, and sometimes attempted to interrupt their The task was, however, ably and satisfactorily accom- At the close of his labours, Lieut. Siddons availed him- furlough to which he was entitled by his term of ser- revisited his native country. Not long after his wever, the renewal of hostilities in Affghanistan took l Lieut. Siddons voluntarily went back to India long period of his furlough had expired. Fortunately, he oo late to be involved in the disastrous consequences eat from Cabul, and he could not arrive in time to t in the retributive movements which in some degree the honour of the British arms. He was, however, on military duty in Bundelkhund, after which he was ointed to Arracan, as executive engineer. Preferring ry branch of his profession, he obtained, after some adjutancy of the sappers and miners, and in that post the first Sikh campaign, and was present at the battle n and the passage of the Sutlej, and accompanied to Lahore. As matters appeared to have been tran- n the Punjab, his services were again put in requisi- ivil objects, and he was appointed superintendent of on the west of the Jumna; but as soon as hostilities ke out in the Punjab, he was selected by the Com- -Chief, Lord Gough, to command the sappers and nd bring the corps into a more thorough state of effi- field-service. Joining the division of the forces under nand of General Whish, he led his corps to Moul- e it necessarily bore a prominent and, from its effi- most honourable part in the operations of the siege. ts of the corps, and of its indefatigable commandant, appreciated and acknowledged by the army and by the ent, and gave occasion to the warm commendation of igh, in a private communication, addressed by himself Siddons. As a further and unusual mark of distinc- rank of Brevet Major was conferred upon him, although tenant in the corps, his title of captain being the brevet s standing in the service. When the division moved e main army, Major Siddons accompanied it, and was t the decisive action of Gujerat. The great labour, which he had undergone in the trenches before Moul- he excitement of professional responsibility, had in- malady which medical skill was unable to subdue, and o a more salutary climate was at once pronounced by the uthorities to afford the only hope of recovery. The hope proved fallacious. Major Siddons reached England in October last, and, after an interval of repose, proceeded to Scotland, where, after a fruitless struggle with his complaint, he sank under it at the early age of thirty-seven, deeply regretted, not only by his personal elatives and friends, but by all who had ever enjoyed opportunities of appreciating his generous and kindly nature, his professional ardour and abilities, and his conscientious discharge of the duties assigned to him, whether in peace or war. Of his competence to observe and describe the operations of military science he has left a valuable proof in the publication, in the Corps Papers of the royal engineers, of his Journal of the Siege of Moultan, in which the proceedings of the engineers are narrated with singular perspicuity and exactness, and with that modest suppression of all mention of his own share in them which was consistent with his character; a narrative that makes it a subject of regret that his life was not spared for the fulfilment of a purpose he had entertained, of writing an account of the sieges of the Bengal army; an account which would, no doubt, have done justice to that branch of the service of which he was so great an ornament, and to which he was so zealously devoted.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of the East-India Company was held at their house on the 20th instant.

Major-General Sir A. Galloway, K.C.B., in the chair.

Mr. P. Gordon complained that the notice of motion which he gave at the last General Court-Day for an humble address to her Majesty, that she would condescend to become the Governor of the Company, had not been advertised.

The *Chairman* said it was not advertised because it appeared to the Court that it was of a character which made it impossible for the Court to become parties in proclaiming it to the world.

Mr. Lewin observed, that if the Court of Directors, at their own discretion, could set aside one By-Law, it was clear they might set aside all the rest, so that the Court would become a perfect farce.

Mr. Sheppard (the Deputy-Chairman) said the motion was so absurd that they could scarcely believe any hon. proprietor was serious in proposing it.

EXPULSION OF CAPTAIN PETER GORDON FROM MADURA.

Mr. P. Gordon then rose to bring forward his motion that the papers concerning the expulsion of Captain Peter Gordon from the district of Madura be printed. The hon. gentleman entered into a full statement of the circumstances under which he had been expelled from the district of Madura in October, 1826, and said that his object in moving that these papers be printed was to enable the proprietors and the world to judge whether or not he was deservedly expelled. He had been seeking for the last twenty-five years the opportunity which, thank God, had been at last afforded to him, to make his case publicly known; and, whatever might be the issue, he should die happy. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving that the papers be printed.

Mr. Lewin seconded the motion. It was important the particulars of the case should be brought before the proprietors. Mr. Gordon was an independent and honest man, but he was a thorn in the side of the Directors, and, therefore, he was sacrificed by them.

The *Chairman* was glad the hon. proprietor had had the opportunity of stating his case. The papers were returned to Parliament on the 5th August, 1834, but no order was made by Parliament to have them printed. They were afterwards laid before the Court of Proprietors, and having been lying on the table for so many years, he hoped the Court would not suffer itself to be put to the expense and loss of time in printing documents, and debating a matter which had been so entirely disposed of.

Mr. Marriott opposed the motion, and did not consider the hon. proprietor entitled to what he asked for.

After a lengthened reply by Mr. Gordon, who said that the papers were not laid before Parliament till the last day of the session, and that he had not had sufficient interest to get any member to move that they be printed, the motion was negatived by a large majority, only one hand being held up for it, which was that of the seconder.

Mr. Gordon then gave notice that he should, on the next Court-day, move that the Court take the papers into consideration.

DISMISSAL OF M. VENCATAROGLOO NAIDOO.

Mr. Lewin then moved, pursuant to notice, that the Court of Directors do lay before the Court of Proprietors all the papers connected with the dismissal of the above-named gentleman, as notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 25th January, 1848. This person was a young man of high character, and had been in the Company's service for ten or twelve years. He had received

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the highest testimony from every officer under whom he had served, —his duties having been those of a translator in the Collector's cutcherry of Chingleput. The charge made against him was that he had shown himself unworthy of trust by the systematic abstraction of records from the Government office, and the unauthorized and clandestine communication of official information. Although it was distinctly denied that any proof whatever had been adduced to establish this charge, yet the Governor in Council dismissed M. Venceatrogloo, on the 11th January, 1848, from the public service, and declared him to be disqualified from holding any office under Government, for a period of seven years from that date. The real ground which it was supposed had occasioned this harsh proceeding was, the fact of this gentleman being suspected of having written certain letters to the newspapers in India, in which his (Mr. Lewin's) name had been favourably mentioned. This was an offence which the men in power could not overlook. But this injured individual denied having been in any way concerned in the preparation or publication of those letters. This matter had excited considerable sensation at Madras, and it was due to the party who had memorialized the Court of Directors that the whole matter should be thoroughly investigated. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving the production of the papers.

Mr. P. Gordon seconded the motion.

The question was put and negatived.

REMOVAL OF THE JUDGES OF THE SUDDER COURT OF MADRAS.

Mr. Lewis then moved the following resolution :—

"That the removal of the judges of the Court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut by the Government of the Marquis of Tweeddale was as unconstitutional as his lordship's residence on the Neilgherry Hills, and performance of acts of government when separated from the Council of Government, was in violation of Act 39 & 40 George III., cap. 79, sec. 12."

And in doing so entered into a very lengthened statement of the circumstances connected with the rupture between the Sudder Court of Madras and the Government of the Marquis of Tweeddale; the facts of which are by this time familiar to our readers.

Mr. P. Gordon seconded the resolution.

Mr. Sullivan said, although it might be very inexpedient for the Government to meddle with courts of justice, and that might have been the case with regard to the subject-matter of the present motion, yet it could not be denied that sometimes judges did run a muck, and even in Mr. Lewin's case it might be said that it was not for want of painstaking on his part that the whole population of Madras had not risen up against the Government, and that a violent commotion had not ensued between them and the missionary party.

The motion was put and negatived.

THE AMEERS OF SCINDE.

Col. Dickinson begged to postpone the motion, of which he had given notice, until the next Court.

The *Chairman* said he had no objection to the hon. proprietor withdrawing the motion, but he could not consent to its being postponed, more especially as it related to a subject which had been settled by all the authorities both in India and in England.

Col. Dickinson then begged to withdraw his notice.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION IN INDIA.

Col. Dickinson then rose to move the following resolution :—

"That the Court of Proprietors, participating in those feelings of regret of which there have been such frequent manifestations on the part of the mercantile and manufacturing community at the insignificant outlay which has been incurred in Western India for affording suitable access to the cotton-growing and other more productive portions of the British territory, and for the due development thereby of its well-ascertained and most valuable resources, do most earnestly recommend to the Court of Directors the immediate adoption of some comprehensive scheme of carriage-way communication therewith from the nearest river and seaports, of which the district populations generally might also reap a permanent benefit, such a measure being not less called for by considerations of humanity towards those most impoverished classes of our native subjects, the cultivators of the soil, and those engaged in the very toilsome and dangerous transport of its produce, than for the maintenance and improvement of the revenue, and whereby alone the increasing demand in this country for cotton wool can in ordinary, much less in seasons of scarcity or suspended intercourse with America, be adequately met."

The hon. and gallant proprietor said, that when he gave notice of his motion he was ignorant of the evidence taken before Mr. Bright's Committee in the House of Commons, and of the contents of the report of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to conduct a similar investigation, and of the report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. He had been induced to bring this motion forward from his knowledge of the little that had been done for improving the means of internal communication in Bombay during his lengthened service there, and from a sense of the lamentable disproportion which the national expenditure for such a purpose had borne to the just claims of those from whose unremunerated toils the revenue of the Company was chiefly derived. It was well known that the Company's possessions in Guzerat consisted of the four maritime and cotton-growing collectorates of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, and Surat. In those districts there were no main roads, except to a small extent, and the cotton and other produce for exportation had to be conveyed in carts, traversing the natural roads of the country for a considerable distance; and there were no piers by which to approach the chief ports on the Nerbudda and Taptee, where the greater portion of the cotton was shipped. The value of the cotton annually exported from these districts exceeded a million sterling, and the revenue half a million, and yet scarcely anything had been returned to the cultivators in the shape of roads. It might be said, that, owing to the depth of the alluvial deposit towards the emboucheres of the Nerbudda and Taptee rivers, any attempt to accomplish such an object must, except at an enormous expense, end in failure. But a most intelligent officer, residing in Guzerat, stated, that there was in that province a material suitable for the construction of roads, and he regretted that the Bombay Committee had not made further inquiry into that subject.

The gallant proprietor then stated what had been done in the subdivision of the Bombay Presidency, designated North Concan, abutting upon the collectorates of Kandeish, Ahmednuggur, and Poona. Up to 1817 there had been 40 miles of bridged road formed there, and since then 350 miles only of carriage-way had been executed. He was aware there were in addition what were termed collectors' roads, but they were unbridged, undrained, and narrow, and were at times almost impassable. The condition of the roads throughout the Southern Concan, especially towards the sea, was miserable, and the ports, for want of piers, could only be used at high water; the expense of carriage of cotton exceeded that of cultivation and assessment, and the only made-ways, except about 50 miles in the direction of Sirsee, was 70 miles of unbridged and badly drained road from Nagotna to the Par Ghaut, 20 miles of neglected road from Chiptoon to the Kamarlee Ghaut, and 70 miles of unbridged road from Vingorla to Belgaum, making 250 miles of inferior road; the consequence of these bad roads was, that much of the produce of the Southern Mahratta country was transported by a circuitous route of nearly double the distance to Bombay. The result showed that the averages of the miles of road per annum, distributed over eight collectorates, did not exceed 25 miles; such is the rate at which the opening-up the resources of this part of India had crept, and he very much feared was for a long time destined to creep. The hon. and gallant gentleman then contrasted what had been done in Ceylon with regard to the formation of roads with what had been done in the Bombay Presidency, Ceylon, not possessing one-fifth of the revenue of Bombay. Within a period of four years and a half, 333 miles of old and neglected roads, without bridges, had been re-opened and completed by the erection of 185 bridges; 814 miles of entirely new roads had been opened, 259 of which were passable for carriages, and the remainder for horses and bullocks; 1,247 miles of road had been rendered serviceable in Ceylon in four years and a half, at an expenditure of 145,331*l*. The hon. and gallant proprietor then pointed out the great advantages which had been derived by the people of Ceylon from the formation of these roads, and expressed a confident belief that similar benefits would accrue to the people of India if the same means were resorted to for facilitating transport between the principal towns in the Concans and Deccan. In confirmation of the views he entertained on this subject, the gallant gentleman quoted the opinions of Sir John Malcolm and several other eminent men acquainted with the resources of India, and of the mode of developing them to the greatest advantage. Such were the grounds upon which he had been induced to bring forward a motion having for its object a much larger expenditure than had been heretofore incurred for improving the internal communications of the continental portion of the Bombay Presidency.

Major-General Briggs, in seconding the motion, said, that he had read an extract from a Madras journal, stating that the experimental section of the Great India Peninsula Railway would not be as originally intended between Bombay and Callian, but from the former place to Tarmahe, a distance of 22 miles; and it stated that the engineers were by that time, it was expected, actively engaged in the surveys. He wished to know whether that was the fact.

The *Chairman* said, that nothing had absolutely been decided upon the subject. The matter was in the hands of the Government of India, and he had no doubt they would take the subject into full consideration.

Major-General Briggs said, it was entirely a question of locality, and he hoped it would not be considered expedient to make any alteration which would dispense with the construction of bridges, which was a description of experience the natives of India ought to acquire. With regard to the question before the Court, it was one so proper that it would be an insult to their understanding to enforce it upon them. They had hitherto done but little for India

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with regard to public works, and he was glad to see that, after six years' application, the Directors had determined to set about making railways. The cotton question was one of vital importance to this country. It was difficult for persons who did not study the question to comprehend its great political, as well as commercial importance. The looms of Manchester might be suddenly arrested, depending, as the manufacturers did, upon America, as the only source of supply for their cotton. The finest cotton in the world was to be raised in India. The Americans confessed that they could teach nothing to the native of India, as to growing of cotton; indeed, there was no difficulty in the growing of it; all the difficulty consisted in the want of markets. The Manchester manufacturers should send out agents to purchase cotton in India, in the same manner as was done in regard to indigo. They should plant themselves in the country, and make advances for the growth of cotton. It was preposterous to expect the Government to overlook these operations for ever. As to the complaint of the Manchester gentlemen that they could not get cotton from India, that was owing entirely to the fact that the cotton which they required was not such as the natives of India used; unless, therefore, there was a regular demand for the article, it was unreasonable to expect that the people would cultivate it. The gallant general then adverted to the subject of roads, and dwelt at some length on the great public works achieved by the native Governments of India. The late Raja of Sattara set aside 4 per cent. of his revenue for the express purpose of making roads, and at the recommendation of Major Lawrence the late Government of Lahore set aside five lakhs of rupees a-year for the same purpose. He wondered whether the British Government of Lahore would do the like. These public works had been going on in India for centuries before we ever saw that country, and since we had become its masters we had done comparatively nothing; and yet these native governments were now to be utterly destroyed. (Hear, hear.) But the policy pursued by the Company with respect to public works was penny wise and pound foolish. When roads existed, no famines had taken place in India. He was glad that measures were in progress, and that the Directors at length felt the necessity of adopting railways in India. But he thought that something permanent, something like one, two, or three per cent. should be set aside for the benefit of the country, and that the wars of the Company should be left to take care of themselves.

Mr. Sullivan entered into a disquisition of the ancient history of India, and showed, by quotations from historians, that, centuries before the Christian era, works of the greatest public utility were effected by the emperors. The hon. gentleman then adverted to the fact that the Company were guaranteeing 5 per cent. upon a million and a half sterling to be expended on a line concerning which the general opinion was that it never could pay. Would it not be a good plan for the Directors to purchase out the two contending lines that now existed and to take all three of the lines into their own hands, beginning from a proper starting point, letting their railway communication begin where their water communication ended? He hoped he should not hear it said that they had no money to do this. It was precisely because they were in a financial fix that they ought to undertake these lines themselves. He had thrown out this suggestion for consideration, believing as he did that the railways in India would never prosper until the Company took the works into their own hands.

The *Chairman* said, that three different speeches had been made on the motion before the Court, one as to cotton, another as to roads, and a third as to railways. Some of the opinions pronounced were, he thought, good, and some very indifferent. He expressed surprise at the errors into which men practically acquainted with the cotton districts of India had fallen on that subject, and he read evidence to show that the roads and other facilities for transit in those districts were excellent. He admitted that railways would be an improvement, but nothing short of it would. A good deal had been said about the small outlay of Government on public works in India, and no doubt a larger outlay would be desirable, but the resources of the Government were derived from the people of India, and under all the circumstances it was only surprising that it had been able to spend so large a sum in public works. From 1838 to 1846, a period of nine years, no less a sum than 2,282,894*l.* had been laid out in the four items of roads, bridges, canals, and embankments. Within the same space, 970,000*l.* had been assigned for the Ganges Canal; 50,000*l.* for the embankment of the Godaverry, and 1,500,000*l.* for railways. Thus, in nine years the expenditure of the East-India Company on public works amounted to 4,862,894*l.*, besides other sources of outlay belonging to the same category. This was exclusive of the cost of convict labour employed on the public roads, which he believed would increase the whole amount stated by him to the extent of one-fourth more. He hoped that hereafter, when gentlemen brought forward motions, they would inform themselves as to the facts, and not make statements which had the effect of misrepresentations. The Board had heard a great deal about cotton cultivation in India, and had received complaints on that subject from Manchester. They had been making every exertion to promote the cultivation of cotton, and he was only astonished that they had shown so much perseverance in doing so. He was happy, however, to say that their efforts had been crowned with complete success. They had undertaken to purchase cotton from the people of India, in order to show the Manchester manufacturers that they had only to send out agents in order to do likewise, with profit to themselves. The transactions of this kind in which the Board had been engaged had realised an immense profit. For instance, 300 bales purchased in India at 1,431*l.*, had, when sold at Manchester, brought 2,126*l.* Every charge had been made, including the agent's commission, and yet there remained a profit of 695*l.* In another instance 5,670*l.* had been paid by the Board for a supply of cotton at Bombay, which had sold in England, deducting every expense, at 6,963*l.*; thus leaving a profit of 1,292*l.* There was no subject in which the Government of India took a deeper interest than in improving the internal communication of the country, by establishing roads and railways. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel Sykes bore testimony to the exertions made by the Company in the matters under discussion, and reminded the Court that it had been placed at a great disadvantage in its attempts to develop the internal resources of India, by being obliged to carry on expensive wars. He was sure that nothing now stood in the way of the development of the cotton trade with India except the selfishness of the manufacturers.

Gen. Briggs remarked, that the roads in Kandeish off the main trunk road, alluded to by the hon. Chairman, were little better than mere natural roads, indifferently drained, and for the most part, if not wholly, unprovided with bridges.

Col. Dickinson said, that upon the declaration of the Chairman, that four millions sterling, including the allotments for the railways, had, during the last nine years, been sanctioned for roads and works of irrigation in India—upon his assurance also that the unceasing attention of the Court had been, and would be directed to the momentous object of improving the internal communications, he consented to withdraw his motion; but not without observing, that what had been advanced regarding the conditions of the roads in Guzerat and Kandeish had by no means satisfied him as to their efficiency for carriage transport; and concluded by a reference to Mr. Inverarity's letter in proof of the urgent necessity for improving the Ram Ghaut, and bridging the road leading therefrom to the port of Vingorla.

The motion was then withdrawn, and the Court adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir C. Napier.—We have received a long letter—too long for insertion—from "A Bengal Field Officer," censuring in very severe terms the "oddities and eccentricities" of the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, as exhibited in some of his general orders, and especially that on the Lahore review. "It is rather remarkable," observes the writer, "that the troops so severely reprimanded by the Commander-in-Chief are the very men who have borne a conspicuous share in the numerous glorious actions which crowd our military annals for the last four years, and ending in the total annihilation of a military power formidable to a degree far exceeding any that has ever disputed with Great Britain the supremacy in India, and it no doubt puzzles non-military readers to know why such troops should deteriorate so rapidly in discipline. But military men are aware, and no man knows better than Sir Charles Napier, that severe campaigns are always attended with injurious effects on the discipline of the best-drilled corps in the world, and, in addition to this, the corps in question lost nearly half of their original strength in killed and wounded during the campaign in which they had been engaged, consequently a great part of them consisted of recruits lately entertained. I would beg respectfully to point out to Sir Charles," adds our correspondent, "that coarse and harsh reproof, when addressed to a body of high-spirited officers, is quite certain to irritate and disgust them; whilst, on the other hand, if their faults are indicated with tenderness and temper, they would not only address themselves to the task of correcting them with cheerful alacrity, but feel grateful to him for showing them their duty."

Sir T. E. Colebrooke, whilst moving, last night, in the House of Commons, for a committee to inquire into the rights of the allied and dependent princes of India, was seized with a sudden indisposition, and became unable to proceed. The House, at the suggestion of Sir J. C. Hobhouse, resolved, in consequence, that the debate should be adjourned.

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THE "HISTOIRE DE LA LITTERATURE HINDOUI ET HINDOUSTANI," by Professor Garcin de Tassy, published under the auspices of the Oriental Translation Fund, has been lately translated into Hindoostani by Mr. F. Fallon and Moonshee Kareem-oo-deen. A copy of the translation, printed at Delhi, in beautiful Persian type, making a folio of 504 pages, has just been received from India.

DR. LAYARD'S RESEARCHES.—Dr. Layard has effected an entrance into a room in the old Nimroud palace, containing an extraordinary assortment of relics—shields, swords, paterse, bowls, crowns, caldrons, ornaments in ivory and mother-of-pearl, &c. The vessels are formed of a kind of copper, or rather bronze—some perfectly preserved, and as bright as gold when the rust is removed. The engravings and embossings on them are very beautiful and elaborate, and comprise the same mythic subjects which are found on the robes of the figures in the sculpture—men struggling with lions, warriors in chariots, and hunting scenes. Now, a serious question occurs to us; are these precious relics, when they arrive at Busrah, to be intrusted to any ignorant or careless ship captain who may be ready to convey them to England? We have not forgotten the fate of the last cargo of curious ivories, glass, &c., which suffered such wanton outrage on the voyage and at Bombay. If the Government really feel an interest in Dr. Layard's proceedings, a vessel should be sent from Bombay expressly to receive his consignments; but we fancy there is little chance of any such step being taken. At Koyunjik Dr. Layard has uncovered a very interesting series of slabs, showing the process of building the mounds and palaces.—*Athenæum.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 6. *Helena*, Dickson, Port Beaufort.—11. *Eleanor*, Hughes, Mauritius; *Mary*, Tweedie, Bengal.—14. *Superior*, Bustrom, Manila; *Thomas Lee*, James, Bengal; *Henry Woolley*, Windus, Mauritius.—15. *Ballangeich*, Liddell, Bengal; *Janet Wilson*, Robertson, Singapore.—19. *Minden*, Crawford, Bengal.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Lady M'Donald, Gold, Calcutta to London, and *Rajasthan*, Paterson, Singapore to Liverpool, March 16, lat. 52 N.; long. 19 W.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—MARCH 4. *Urania*, Stephenson, Algoa Bay.—6. *Devonshire*, Stephens (from Hartlepool), Singapore.—10. *Sumner*, White, New South Wales; *Japan*, Anwyl, Mauritius.—11. *Juliana*, Holmes, St. Helena.—12. *Paradise*, Clare, Calcutta.—13. *Centaur*, Allan, Algoa Bay; *Jane Greene*, Shield (from Shields), Madras.—14. *Royal Albert*, Whiteside, Cape; *Jane Pirie*, Booth, Calcutta; *Essex*, Roxby, Cape and Mauritius.—16. *Forfarshire*, Tudor, Hong-Kong.—17. *Herald*, Vertue, Port Natal; *Sea Witch*, Reynell, Shanghai.—20. *Centurion*, Edwards (from Hartlepool), Calcutta; *Orissa*, M'Cann, Singapore.

From BELFAST.—MARCH 8. *Scotia*, Carey, Bombay.

From QUEENSTOWN.—MARCH 5. *Elizabeth Brown*, Killea, Singapore; *Franklyn*, Abbott, Bordeaux and Mauritius.

From BRISTOL.—MARCH 15. *Bengallee*, Colebank, Hong-Kong.

From PLYMOUTH.—MARCH 7. *Maria*, Stubbs, New South Wales.—8. *Stag*, Baker, South Australia; *Sir Robert Sale*, Loader, Port Phillip.—12. *British Sovereign*, Harris, South Australia and Port Phillip.—19. *Lloyds*, Pearson, New South Wales.

From PORTSMOUTH.—MARCH 4. *Scindian*, Cammell, Swan River.—14. *Madagascar*, Slight, Madras and Bengal.

From SUNDERLAND.—MARCH 12. *Serenus*, Cockburn, Calcutta.—13. *Nizam*, Jarman, Calcutta.—14. *Tryphena*, Smith, Calcutta; *Captain*, Melvin, Aden.—18. *Britannia*, Corbin, Calcutta.

From LIVERPOOL.—MARCH 8. *Fanny Chapman*, Cunningham, Shanghai.—10. *Reginald Heber*, M'Farlane, Calcutta.—11. *Mencius*, Crockett, Shanghai; *Anne Melhuish*, Jenkins, Calcutta.—11. *Witch*, Greetham, Calcutta.—16. *Tippoo Saib*, Bruce, Plymouth and New South Wales; *Laurel*, Gutherbridge, Adelaide.

From the CLYDE.—MARCH 14. *Mora*, Chalmers, Mauritius.—16. *Jane Ewing*, Wyllie, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Indus*, March 29, from SOUTHAMPTON.—For MALTA.—Capt. M'Queen, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. Weares, Lieut. Milner, Asst. surg. Thompson.

For CALCUTTA.—Miss Brooking, Mrs. Watts, Mr. Rennie, Lieut. Waters, Capt. Parker, Mrs. Parker, Mr. R. J. Lattey, Mr. S. G. Chuckerbutty, Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. Ason Key, Mr. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Mr. J. H. Harrison, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Shearin, Mr. Schappe, Mr. T. Sicher, Mr. R. D. Campbell, Mr. Ross, Mr. Wray and Mrs. Wray, Mr. Slator, Mr. Bourne, Mr. M. Stephenson, Miss Duff, Mr. Joly, Mr. B. Smyth, Mr. R. Scott, Mr. D. Young.

For MADRAS.—Mr. Robertson, Capt. Bell, Mr. Prendergast, Mr. W. A. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, Capt. Blundell, Mrs. Northey and servant, Capt. Campbell, Mr. C. Boynes.

For ADEN.—Mr. D. B. Young, Lieut. and Mrs. Langborn, Capt. Keane, Miss Hutson, Miss Bemley, Mr. Jones, Mr. G. G. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Delany, Mrs. Pogson and infant, Col. Lester, Mrs. Lester, Miss Dick, Mr. Creagh, Mr. Gillespie, Capt. Tulloch.

For SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. W. Shaw, Miss Hampston, Admiral Von den Bosch, Mr. Melvil.

For HONG-KONG.—Mr. W. Kay, Mrs. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Silverlock, Mr. and Mrs. Crossley, Mr. W. G. Aspinall, Mr. V. Bessieres, Mr. D. Johnson, Mr. Wilson, Mr. H. C. Smith.

For CEYLON.—Rev. G. Pettitt.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AINSLIE, the wife of Montague, B.C.S. s. at Grizedale, near Hawkshead, Lancashire, March 9.

BROWN, the wife of Robert, M.D. Bombay establishment, s. at Kivernells, near Lymington, Hants, March 13.

RAWLINSON, the wife of the Hon. Sir C. Chief Justice of Madras, twins, s. and d. in Sloane-street, March 13.

TAYLOR, the wife of Henry, late 2nd Madras European reg. s. at 15, St. John's-wood-road, March 18.

MARRIAGES.

CROFTON, T. 52nd Madras native infantry, to Anna E. d. of the late James H. Singer, M.D. at St. George's, Dublin, March 13.

HORN, Thomas, to Kitty F. d. of W. Lockwood, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, March 20.

DEATHS.

DARBY, Louisa E. d. of the late Capt. F. Hon. East-India Company's service, at Margate, aged 16, March 11.

DAVIES, Edward, formerly of the Hon. East-India Company's service, at Crouch-hill, Hornsey, aged 66, March 7.

GASCOIGNE, Evelyn J. late of the East-India Company's service, at Sark, Channel Islands, aged 83, March 11.

KITSON, Mrs. Mary N. relict of R. S. formerly of Bombay, at 17, Wells-row, Islington, aged 66, Feb. 5.

LYELL, Frances, widow of the late Charles, at Kinnordy, Forfarshire, aged 75, March 4.

REEVE, Rev. William, at Bristol, aged 57, Feb. 14.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

March 13th, 19th, and 20th, 1850.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Charles W. F. Whish, 43rd N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Samuel J. Thorp, 26th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Mark B. Thornhill.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Assist. surg. Edward B. Thring, overland, 20th July.
Madras Estab.—Capt. John W. Coates, 6th N.I., in June.
Capt. George A. Tulloch, 33rd N.I.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—The Hon. Humphrey B. Devereux, 6 months.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. Alexander C. Stuart, do.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Samuel W. Fenning, artillery, 3 months.
Madras Estab.—Capt. Joseph A. S. Coxwell, 49th N.I., 6 do.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. John S. Draper, Indian Navy, 6 months.
Mr. Charles J. Metcalf, purser, do. do.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Robert Scott, 24th N.I.

LIST OF RANK.

(No. 3 of 1850.)

CADETS FOR THE BENGAL CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

John Edward Copeland, *Madagascar*, 9th March.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—

Thomas William Evans, *Windsor*, 16th Feb.
Stannus William Fraser, do. do.

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To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—
Francis Edward Archibald Chamier, *Ripon*, 20th Feb.
Lovick Henry Cooper, do. do.
Charles William Robert Chester, do. do.
Charles William Fletcher, do. do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—
William Winson, *Essex*, 3rd March.
James John Russell, do. do.

Memo.—Engineer Cadet E. C. S. Williams, having been permitted to visit the fortress of Gibraltar, his rank as assigned in List No. 2 is to be preserved to him, provided he arrive at Calcutta by the 24th July.

(No. 3 of 1850.)

CADETS FOR THE MADRAS CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—
Crommelin Henry Ricketts, *Ripon*, 20th Feb.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship on which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—
Patrick Alexander Carnegy, *Windsor*, 16th Feb.
Henry Cherry, do. do.
Mark William Carr, do. do.
Frederick Broughton Grant Glover, do. do.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—
Robert Arthur Walter Charles Stuart, *Ripon*, 20th Feb.
Robert William Duff, do. do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they respectively proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—
George Francis Collins Brown Hawkes, *Essex*, 3rd March.
Francis Edmund Plowden, do. do.
Henry Philip Hawkes, do. do.
George John Davies Heath, do. do.
Joseph Johnstone Muir, *Madagascar*, 9th March.
John Magnay, do. do.
James Hastie, do do.

(No. 3 of 1850.)

CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY INFANTRY.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—
James Alexander Ramsay, *Ripon*, 20th Feb.
Henry Hornby Elliott, do. do.
Charles Frederic Keays, do. do.

(No. 2 of 1850.)

ASSISTANT SURGEON FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—
John Hooper, *Lady Bruce*, 16th Feb.

(No. 2 of 1850.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they respectively proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—
Henry Rowley Donaldson Marrett, *Windsor*, 16th Feb.
John Wilson, *Madagascar*, 9th March.

(No. 3 of 1850.)

ASSISTANT SURGEON FOR BOMBAY.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—
William Guyer Hunter, *Ganges*, 21st Feb.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 8TH MARCH, 1850.

Bengal, 80th Foot.—Lieut. Samuel Head, from 1st West-India reg., to be lieut., v. Thorne, who exchanges. Dated 8th March, 1850.

Madras, 15th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. col. Henry Fane, from half-pay 11th Lt. Drags., to be lieut. col, v. Brev. col. Lovell Benjamin Lovell, who exchanges. Dated 8th March, 1850.

Maj. Michael William Smith to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Fane, who retires. Dated 8th March, 1850.

Capt. Charles Higginson Tensh Hecker to be maj. by purch., v. Smith. Dated 8th March, 1850.

Lieut. Lewis Edward Noland to be capt. by purch., v. Hecker. Dated 8th March, 1850.

Cornet Frederick William Goldfrap to be lieut. by purch., v. Nolan. Dated 8th March, 1850.

51st Foot.—Lieut. Louis Henry Bedford to be capt. by purch., v. Scott, who retires. Dated 8th March, 1850.

Ens. William James Baillie to be lieut. by purch., v. Bedford. Dated 8th March, 1850.

Ens. Samuel Tomyns Sargent, from 91st Foot, to be ens., v. Baillie. Dated 8th March, 1850.

WAR OFFICE, 15TH MARCH, 1850.

Bengal, 9th Lt. Drags.—John George Willis, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Scott, promoted. Dated 15th March, 1850.

14th Lt. Drags.—Egerton Ford, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Dudgeon, promoted. Dated 15th March, 1850.

18th Foot.—Lieut. gen. Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, K.C.B., from 62nd Foot, to be col., v. Gen. Lord Aylmer, G.C.B., dec. Dated 9th March, 1850.

32nd Foot.—Edmond de Lotbiniere Joly, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Lawrence, promoted. Dated 15th March, 1850.

75th Foot.—Assist. surg. John Shaw Willes, M.D., from 88th Foot, to be assist. surg., v. Martin, dec. Dated 15th March, 1850.

87th Foot.—Edward Barker Prescott, gent., to be 2nd lieut. by purch., v. Gibson, promoted. Dated 15th March, 1850.

96th Foot.—George Alexander Warburton, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Moffatt, promoted. Dated 15th March, 1850.

Madras, 25th Foot.—Ens. William Henry Newenham to be lieut. by purch., v. Taylor, who retires. Dated 15th March, 1850.

Ens. John O'Hea, from 34th Foot, to be ens., v. Newenham. Dated 15th March, 1850.

BOOKS.

Rig-Veda-Sanhita, the Sacred Hymns of the Brahmans; together with the Commentary of Sayana Acharya. Edited by Dr. MAX MÜLLER. Published under the Patronage of the Hon. the East-India Company. Vol. I. 4to. Wm. H. Allen and Co. London.

THE first volume of this work has recently issued from the press, under the munificent patronage of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company. It forms a quarto volume, containing nearly 1,000 pages of Sanskrit, comprising the text of the Veda, as usually written, and also with the words divided, and the Commentary of Sayana, the brother of Mádhava Acharya, who was the chief minister of the Raja of Vijayanagar, in the thirteenth century. Without the illustration thus afforded, the text were unintelligible to Sanskrit scholars, from its containing many obsolete words and unusual grammatical forms, and still more from the very brief and elliptical construction of the style, which frequently requires considerable additions to be converted into anything like meaning. These additions, however, are not arbitrary or conjectural, but are, no doubt (at least for the most part), the original explanations of the first oral teachers, perpetuated by tradition until the days of Sayana. There are, as many of our readers are aware, four Vedas, but the Rich, or Rig-Veda, is not only the most considerable, but it is evidently the most ancient; the others—the Yajush, the Sama, and the Atharvan—being made up in part of the very same metrical prayers or hymns which are found in the Rich. This last consists of eight Ashtakas, or eighths, of which only the first is now published; but the Commentary on the other portions is much less copious than on the first; and the whole will, therefore, it is expected, be comprised within four volumes. The work is printed at the Oxford University Press, and is edited by Dr. Max Müller, of Berlin, from MSS. in the library of the East-India Company or in the Bodleian. The text will be followed by a translation into English, by Professor Wilson, which will assume a much less voluminous form, as the notes will be mostly confined to such points as are of historical or mythological interest; the original Commentary comprising not only similar illustrations, but an interpretation of the text in current Sanskrit, and a copious grammatical analysis. The publication is due to the people of India as the means of preserving the most ancient and authentic record of their practices and opinions, and is essential to the preparation of translations on which reliance may be placed. Until we are in possession of the latter, we do not know what the primitive religion of the Hindus really was, for the hero worship of the historical poems, its mixture with sectarial views in the Puranas, and its further adulteration by the mysticism of the Tantras, are all long subsequent to the era of the Vedas, and wholly at variance with their tenor.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 20th Feb. 1850.

WHEREAS in pursuance of the By-Law of the East-India Company, cap. 7, sec. 6, it is ordained,—

"That a List shall be published thirty days before the Annual Election of Directors, containing the names of such Proprietors qualified agreeable to law, as shall signify, in writing to the Secretary, their desire of becoming Candidates for the Direction thirty-two days before such Annual Election:"

The Court of Directors of the said Company do hereby give notice, in order that the Proprietors may conform to the said By-Law, that the ensuing Election of Six Directors of the East India Company for four years is appointed for Wednesday, the 10th April next, and that such List will be published thirty days before the said Election, as the above-mentioned By-Law directs.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 27th Feb. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 2s. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 0½d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 11th March, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice, in conformity with the By-Law of the said Company, chap. 7, sec. 6,

That the following Proprietors of East-India Stock, qualified agreeable to law, have signified in writing to the Secretary their desire of becoming Candidates at the ensuing Election of Six Directors, on Wednesday, the 10th April next, viz.—

Lieut.-General Sir Jas. L. Lushington, G.C.B.
George Lyall, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
John Petty Muspratt, Esq.
Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., M.P.
William Wigram, Esq.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
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40	9th of May,	1,000	31 10 0	18 2 3
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60	1844.	1,000	66 11 8	38 5 8

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Friday, March 22, 1850.

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AND

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Adjuba*, with the mails, left Bombay March 2, Aden 12, and Suez 18th ult.

The mails thus brought arrived (per *Medusa*) at Marseilles on the 29th ult.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay *via* Marseilles will be despatched from London on the evening of Monday, April 8.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Mauritius, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China *via* Southampton, will be made up on the morning of Saturday, April 20. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening; or, if marked *via* Marseilles, on the evening of Wednesday, April 24.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, March 22.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .. .. .. Feb. 21 | Madras .. .. .. Feb. 23
Bombay ... .. March 2

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THIS mail brings the result of the expedition against the Sikhim rajah, and of another against the Afreedie tribes in the hills of Kohat, near Peshawur.

No official report had been published of the operations in the Sikhim territory, but it appears, from private accounts, that the rajah was intimidated, and fled; that our troops had, consequently, been recalled, and that, as a punishment, the territory of the rajah on the British side of the Great Rungeet river, lying between Darjeeling and Purneah, has been taken from him and annexed to the British dominions, leaving him only his barren hills. The forfeited territory will yield Rs. 16,000; and as the annual allowance of Rs. 6,000, paid to the rajah as the rent of Darjeeling, will cease, the gain to the British Government will be Rs. 22,000 per annum.

The operations in the Kohat country were consequent upon the murder of some of our sappers employed on the roads in that district. Kohat is described as a valley, with a town of the same name, 40 miles south of Peshawur, separated by an extensive range of hills, inhabited by uncivilized Afreedis. At Kohat there was an Assistant-Commissioner, Lieutenant Pollock, and a young Engineer officer, Lieutenant Garnett, with about 900 Sikh troops, and twenty-five regular sappers. A road was being made through the hills to Kohat, and it is supposed this had annoyed the hill-men. The sappers, with a small party of Sikh Irregulars, were encamped three miles from Kohat, when, about daybreak, on the 2nd February, a large party of about 1,000 hill-men came down and surprised the camp. Twelve of our men were killed, and six severely wounded, and the camp was plundered.

On the morning of the 9th, a strong force, under Colonel Bradshaw, C.B., 60th Rifles, accompanied by Sir C. Napier and Brigadier Sir C. Campbell, C.B., as amateurs, consisting of Fordyce's troop H.A., one squadron 2nd Irregulars, and the whole of Daly's Punjab Cavalry, 200 H. M.'s 60th Rifles, a like number of the 61st Foot, the entire 23rd and 31st N.I., Coke's Punjab Infantry, and Lumsden's Guide Corps, moved towards Kohat. Notice had been previously given that the villages of the offenders would be destroyed, and that murder would always be so avenged. The strictest orders were, however, given against marauding on the march. The country to the south of Peshawur is entirely under cultivation; the road is moderately wide, bounded by ditches. At the foot of the hills, it leads through a pass at Muttunee, where the murder took place. The pass was forced; there was skirmishing on the 10th and 11th betwixt Muttunee and Kohat, and again on the 13th, on the way back through the passes. Ensign W. H. Sitwell, of the 31st N.I., was cut to pieces; Lieut. T. W. Hilliard, 23rd N.I., and three or four European soldiers, were severely wounded. The 31st N.I., and Coke's Punjab Infantry, are said to have suffered severely. Six of the enemy's villages were destroyed, and a number of the insurgents. The expedition appears to have been completely successful. The troops returned to Peshawur on the 14th, leaving a detachment to guard the pass near Muttunee. Sir C. Napier and his staff were to commence their return march from Peshawur about the 17th.

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The aforegoing particulars are taken from the Bombay summaries of the 1st March; but we have received the following "postscript," dated "*Telegraph and Courier* Office, Bombay, 2nd March:"—

"Just as the mail was about to close, letters from the Jullundur Dooab reached us to the effect, that in the affair at Kohat our people were considered to have had the worst of it. Ensign Sitwell, of the 31st Bengal N. I., was killed, being literally hacked to pieces; one of his arms was cut off and fixed to a spear-head as a trophy; Lieut. Hilliard, of 23rd Bengal N. I., was wounded dangerously, if not fatally, by a shot through the lungs, and 150 men killed and wounded. No results have been obtained, and it is surmised that operations on a large scale will be resumed. The Commander-in-Chief, who was with the force, had, it was stated, returned to Peshawur. The troops engaged in the late affair were the following:—Fordyce's troop of Horse Artillery, two companies of the 60th Rifles, two companies (grenadier and light) of the 61st Foot, the 23rd and 31st N. I., one ressallah, 2nd Irregular Cavalry; Daly's Punjab Cavalry, Coke's Punjab Infantry, Lumsden's Guide Corps. The artillery took 100 rounds per gun, and fourteen days' provisions accompanied the force."

The *Lahore Chronicle* contains a very copious history of the mutiny in the 66th regiment Bengal Native Infantry at Govindghur, which, in its main features, does not materially vary from the account in our last Summary. It appears that the mutinous feeling first manifested itself in the grenadier company, on the 31st January; upon which the officer in charge of the company questioned the Sepoys the following morning as to their grievances. They complained of the withdrawal of the Scinde allowances, and wished to submit their complaint to their commanding officer. A deputation being permitted, three other companies, the 2nd, 8th, and light, desired to join the grenadiers. They were received by Major Troup, who explained to their spokesman, Pooran Singh, and the deputation, the Government notification on the subject of the Scinde batta. The spokesman remarked that it was true the Punjab had been conquered, but that the British still had enemies in this quarter, amongst whom was Gholab Singh; that a war with him was by no means improbable, and that he and his comrades were anxious to know whether, in the event of such a contingency, they would receive compensation, in the shape of increased pay, for their probable sufferings? Major Troup observed that the Sepoys of his regiment had seen enough of the liberality of their masters not to doubt that the just claims of the army, in the event of any contingency, would be taken into favourable consideration, and with this answer the men seemed satisfied, on which they were directed to return to their lines, and did so, in apparent good humour. After evening parade, a more decided feeling was displayed, and then the incidents took place which are detailed in our last Summary.

Major-General Sir W. Gilbert, on his arrival at Govindghur, assembled a court of inquiry, of which Major Mayne, commandant of the body-guard, was president, the result of which is given in another column. The mutineers have since been tried by general court-martial at Umritsir: three of them have been sentenced to hard labour on the roads, twenty-one to seven years, thirty to six months, and sixty or seventy to dismissal from the service; a great number more remained for trial. The arms of the remnant of the corps were still withheld from them, pending the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief.

A report was in circulation at Lahore that the Hussooree Bagh had been undermined; and another rumour prevailed that the people in the neighbourhood of Bunnoo were likely to prove troublesome. The destruction of the city-walls at Lahore had commenced.

The Board of Administration were taking vigorous steps to improve the revenues arising out of the salt-mines in the neighbourhood of Pind Dadun Khan.

Letters from Cashmere state that the people appear still greatly dissatisfied with their present ruler, whose acts of oppression are commented on. Gholab Singh, it is said, has married the daughter of some Kangra Rajah.

Nothing further is reported of the movements of the Governor-General since his call at Colombo, except that he had touched at Point de Galle on the 7th February, and proceeded on to Singapore on the 9th.

The Presidential intelligence by this mail may be compressed within narrow limits. The report, mentioned some time back, is confirmed, that the Government of the North-west Provinces has sanctioned a system of village schools, to be supported chiefly by the people themselves, encouraged and aided by the Government, for which object the Court of Directors has authorised the annual outlay of a lakh and half of rupees. The draft "Black Acts," it is said, had been submitted to the judges of the Supreme Court, but no step would be taken with reference to them until the return of the Governor-General to the Presidency, which was expected in the beginning of March.

The quiet of Madras had been somewhat disturbed by the trial of an action for libel by the Rev. Mr. Whitford, heretofore a chaplain in the Company's service, against the Rev. Mr. Lugard, the chaplain of Vepery. The alleged libel was contained in a letter to the Archdeacon, signed by the defendant and several other clergymen of the Presidency. It appears that, in 1847, the plaintiff, who is characterised in the Madras journals as an ultra-advocate of Puseyism, went home on furlough, and, some time after his departure from India, the letter in question was written, alleging grave immoralities against him at Aden and Poonamullee. The Archdeacon forwarded a communication upon the subject to the Government, and orders were issued for an investigation, which was conducted by Mr. Freese, the collector of Chingleput, and the Rev. Mr. Posnett, Mr. Whitford's successor. The result of the inquiry was, that the Archdeacon revoked Mr. Whitford's license, and the Court of Directors dismissed him from the service. Mr. Whitford returned to India, and instituted this action, to which Mr. Lugard pleaded, simply, what is termed the general issue, "not guilty," and the verdict was for the defendant.

The Madras *Athenæum* announces that the most favourable results continue to be exhibited throughout the districts of Khondistan; "up to the 27th January, 143 victims had been rescued from the Khonds of Chinna Kimedy without violence or disturbance of any kind."

The local intelligence from Bombay supplies no incident of a noticeable character. The weather was becoming warm, but the health of the troops and inhabitants continued good.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Maj. Robert Wroughton, at Futtyghur, Feb. 14; Ens. W. H. Sitwell, 31st N.I., at Kohat, Feb. 13; Maj. G. H. Robinson, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Clifton, aged 56, March 19; Col. H. L. White, Bengal army, at Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, March 28.

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BENGAL.

THE MOOLTAN PRIZE PROPERTY.

The sale of the jewels taken at Mooltan took place yesterday. The place was not densely crowded, the assemblage consisting more of up-country merchants than Europeans. The prices realized for the jewels were considered very good, being, in some instances, considerably higher than the market value. The pearls were of the best description, particularly Moolraj's necklace, which, as will be seen below, fetched a handsome price.

The 1st lot, consisting of a string of fourteen beautiful round white pearls, with tassels of gold, was first offered up entire, and Rs. 180 was the first bid; but at the suggestion of several parties in the room, the auctioneer put up for competition each pearl at a time. The first bid offered was Rs. 20; but it was knocked down for Rs. 33. The string thus realized Rs. 462, the purchaser being an up-country merchant.

The 2nd lot, consisting of 21 splendid bright white round pearls, arranged in three strings, with gold tassels, was put up in the same way as the preceding lot, the pearls realizing Rs. 55 each. The purchaser was a Khottah. The total value being Rs. 1,155.

The 3rd lot, a valuable emerald and pearl necklace, composed of 80 beautiful white whole pearls and 22 emeralds, with small gold ornaments, arranged in two strings, was put up entire. This was a very handsome article, and many were eager to purchase it. The auctioneer commenced with a bid of Rs. 1,500—it was ultimately knocked down for Rs. 1,760 to an up-country merchant of the name of Prem Chund Jowharry.

Lot 4 was a splendid pearl and emerald necklace, of the same description as the foregoing lot, arranged in two strings, and composed of 80 beautiful white round pearls and 22 emeralds. The necklace was sold for Rs. 1,600 to Roy Bood Sing, an up-country merchant.

The 5th lot, the most valuable, being Moolraj's pearl necklace, described in the catalogue as being composed of 180 of the rarest large white whole pearls, far surpassing any like number ever offered for public sale here—being all of a select kind, and forming the necklace daily worn by the Dewan Moolraj previous to the time he surrendered to the British authorities—was next put up. The pearls were of the whitest and rarest description, and altogether the necklace was said to be the handsomest ornament ever exhibited in Calcutta. The first bid offered was Rs. 60 for each pearl,—and it gradually rose from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, until it was knocked down for Rs. 83 each to Gooroopersaud Shaw and Co. The total price realized amounts thus to Rs. 14,940.

The 6th lot was a handsome pearl torrah or turban ornament, in nine strings, composed of 81 valuable large round white pearls, unusually bright, with gold tassels. This was an unique piece of jewellery, and much admired. The Sikhs, it was said, are in the habit of wearing the torrah as an ornament in their *pugrees*. At first Rs. 50 was bid for each of the pearls; but, owing to the great eagerness of the up-country merchants to possess the article, the bid was raised to Rs. 70, at which price it was sold to Baboo Hullodhur Bhose. The aggregate price realized was Rs. 5,671.

The 7th lot consisted of a pearl torrah, equal, if not handsomer, than the foregoing, composed of 57 splendid large round white pearls, in nine strings, with gold tassels,—the first bid for which was Rs. 60. There was a great deal of competition for this lot, but it was knocked down to Mr. J. Jones, who bid Rs. 82 for each of the pearls. The total amount this lot fetched was Rs. 4,674.

The next lot, No. 8, was a pearl turban ornament, comprising 69 valuable bright white whole pearls, with gold tassels. The pearls were of a smaller size than any of the preceding lots, and the first bid which the auctioneer got was Rs. 40 for each. The bid gradually rose from Rs. 1 to 2, when it was knocked down to Ameer Chund Sett, an up-country merchant, for Rs. 43. The price which this ornament fetched was Rs. 2,967.

Lot 9 was an emerald and pearl necklace in a double row, composed of 90 whole white round pearls and 20 emeralds. This and the last lot were, with the exception of Moolraj's necklace, the most attractive ornament offered up; the lot realized Rs. 2,225, the purchaser being Baboo Gopal Chunder Sett.

The last lot of the Mooltan property, No. 10, consisting of a handsome pearl and emerald necklace, in a double row, composed of 89 fine white whole pearls and 91 emeralds, fetched Rs. 2,250. The purchaser of this lot was Gooroopersaud Shaw and Co. The necklace was admired in the room, and attracted considerable attention.—*Indian Times, Feb.* 14.

REVENUES AND CHARGES OF THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

We are sorry to perceive that the surplus income of these provinces—that is, the sum available for military charges and for the expenses of the other presidencies—has fallen off to the extent of more than fifty lacs of rupees within the last two years. In the present state of our finances the loss of half a million sterling of income is by no means a trifling consideration.

In 1846-47	the receipts were ...	Rs. 10,24,82,020
"	the expenditure was ..	3,60,91,255
	Surplus ..	6,58,40,734
In 1848-49	the receipts were	9,81,78,370
"	the expenditure was ..	3,72,43,630
	Surplus ..	6,09,34,740
Difference in the two periods	..	49,05,994

This difference has arisen in the two items of salt and opium revenue. In the salt department, the clear profit in the year was less than that of the year 1846-47 by *twenty-one* lacs of rupees; in the opium, the difference between the net revenue of the two periods is *thirty-three* lacs. Both these sources of revenue are always liable to fluctuations, which must seriously interfere with the income of the State. The deficiency, small in amount, which is apparent in some of the remaining items, is made up by improvement in others, and the general result is not disturbed. We shall briefly revert to some of them. We regret to perceive that the income at the Post Office has fallen off in three years to the extent of one-tenth; the receipts in 1846-47 were Rs. 5,44,120, and in 1848-49 only Rs. 4,89,120; the difference against the office is about Rs. 55,000. But this has been relieved by a reduction of expenditure to the extent of Rs. 80,724 in the year, so that the actual deficit, as apparent in these accounts, is only about Rs. 28,000. But if the postage of the official correspondence had been carried to account, there would have been no deficiency at all, but, on the contrary, a large surplus of revenue available for improvements. It is grievous to find that the income of this department has fallen off; it indicates either that the community has created other and cheaper, and more convenient channels of communication, that is, that the laws have been successfully evaded; or, what is worse, that the general intercourse of society by means of correspondence has been positively curtailed. But it is still more grievous to find that the expenditure of the department has been reduced. The sum formerly allotted to its maintenance was utterly inadequate to its efficiency, and any reduction of it can only serve to increase its inefficiency. That which is now imperatively required is a very material increase of its establishment and its expenditure; yet we find that, within the last three years, the sum which was previously inadequate has been rendered still more so to the extent of Rs. 80,000. The abkaree, or excise on spiritous liquors, exhibits an improvement of three lacs of rupees, which has been occasioned almost entirely through the increase of the income, as the expenses of the department are the same as formerly. Whether this augmentation of the revenue arises from the increased consumption of liquor, or from a diminution of illicit distillation, is a question which we are unable to solve, though the estimate we form, of its being a benefit or a bane, depends on this contingency. On referring to the records of former years, we find that the net revenue from this source in 1837-38 had fallen to about fourteen lacs of rupees; it has now risen to twenty-four lacs and a half. If we assume the population of the provinces from which this revenue is derived at thirty millions, we shall find that the revenue obtained from each individual, man, woman, and child, in the last year, for the consumption of liquor, was a little more than an anna and a half, or about three pence a year. In reference to this subject, we regret to hear it asserted so generally, that the habit of drinking, if not the vice of drunkenness, has been on the increase in the eastern parts of Bengal, since this department was new modelled, and it is desirable to obtain the most correct and impartial opinion on the subject. In the Marine department, the income has been slightly diminishing, and the expenditure increasing, during this period, so that the deficit, which in 1846-7 stood at Rs. 11,84,000, was during the last year Rs. 13,47,000. There has, however, been a very great improvement in the department during the last twenty years, as the following memorandum will show:—

1829-30	Income	2,87,412
—	Expenditure	17,50,285
1848-49	Income	8,72,359
—	Expenditure	22,20,325

—*Friend of India.*

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SIR C. NAPIER'S NEW RULES FOR MILITARY COURTS OF REQUESTS.

We congratulate Sir Charles Napier and the army in general on the promulgation of the General Order of the 16th January, 1850, authorizing certain most necessary alterations in the G.O. 1st January, 1848, issued for the guidance of Military Courts of Request. The inequality, not to say absurdity, of several sections of this latter order had long been apparent to military men, who loudly called for the necessary amendments to these hastily concocted and ill-digested regulations; and these amendments, Sir Charles Napier, or whoever compiled the present order, has amply supplied. As the rules for the guidance of the Military Courts of Request originally stood, many points were left in doubt and obscurity, where such ought never to exist, and one or two stringent laws were laid down, which, if carried into effect, would have neutralized the main object of the courts, *i. e.* the recovery of claims by creditors from military men.

For instance, by the order of the 1st Jan., 1848, every award, unless security was offered and accepted, was imperatively "general;" that is, the amount, if not paid in court, was to be recovered by an execution. Now, every one who has been at all in the habit of sitting as a member, attending as a spectator, or otherwise watching the proceedings of the Courts of Requests, must be aware that there is a certain class, and we grieve to say it is to be met with in nearly every station in India, whose appearance before it is as regular as the assemblage of that Court itself, who, dead to a keen sense of right and wrong, and possessing few of those finer feelings which would cause them to shrink from being brought monthly before such a tribunal, allow all their debts to be settled by it, and glory in the immunity it affords them from the onus of discharging these generally just claims themselves—"ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte;" and the "premier pas" of this class, has usually been taken very early in their reckless career. What care these for "execution general?"

They have had their little property seized and sold so often, that now, beyond their camp equipage and uniform, which is exempt, they take care never to possess any; and yet by those rules which Sir Charles Napier has just amended, it was imperative on the Court to award execution general in all unsecure cases, by which a claimant of some two or three hundred rupees received, perhaps, the amount of the sale of a chillumchee, or some equally valuable article, in satisfaction of his demand. By the present rule, not only is the original system of monthly deductions authorized,—which, although affording in too many cases but a tardy payment, still does afford that payment,—but in addition, where execution general is awarded, and the sale of the effects found meets not the claim for which it was decreed, the surplus must still be discharged by a monthly payment of half the defendant's pay and allowances, so that the creditor is sure of the amount of his claim, one way or the other.

We have carefully perused the alterations now promulgated, and compared and collated them with the rules they are intended to amend. In effect, the alterations are as follow:—

The first decides that all residents within the limits of cantonment, whether military, civil, or mercantile, are amenable to the authority of the court. This was very necessary, as the disputes of residents and their remonstrances against the court's power over them were unceasing, and these were only decided by a reference to head-quarters, where the parties were usually informed that they must either bow to the decisions and authority of the court, or quit the cantonment.

By the second, monthly deductions from an officer's pay and allowances are made a lawful decree; formerly "executions general" were imperative.

By the third, deductions from pay and allowances are authorized as far as one-half of an officer's receipts. By the old rules they were limited to one-third. The fourth alteration decrees that continuous and continued executions, where "executions general" should be considered necessary, may be enforced in settlement of one award until the whole amount of the claim is discharged.

The fifth, that a creditor obtaining an award of "execution general," and representing deficiency of effects, may obtain an order on the debtor's pay and allowances, not exceeding half his receipts for the unsettled remainder.

The sixth, camp followers are made liable to two months' imprisonment.

The seventh, prohibits officer or soldier suing officer or soldier. —*Englishman.*

RATE OF MORTALITY AT DUM-DUM.

We have been kindly favoured with the following returns of the rate of mortality among the European artillery at Dum-Dum during the past year. The document is not only interesting, but valuable. It demonstrates the general healthiness of the station of Dum-Dum over the vast majority of the military stations in India; and it shows also how much the health, and even the life of the recruits imported from England, depends on the active exertions of the officers in command, and more especially of the medical officers, to whose experienced care they are confided. The great mortality in the Queen's regiments on their arrival is to be attributed, not only to the irregularities of men liberated from the restraints of a board-ship life, but to the ignorance of their medical officers of the dangers and diseases of the country, and of the modes of treatment which long practice and experience have taught. During the last year, some portions of the Queen's corps have also been stationed at Dum-Dum, and it would be important to compare the proportion of casualties among them with those among the Company's recruits, who are at once placed under the charge of medical officers thoroughly acquainted with the climate, and its peculiar diseases, and the means of treating them. It would also be important to obtain a return of the average strength and casualties in the Queen's corps stationed during the same period in Fort William, that the rate of mortality, in these two cantonments, in similar circumstances, might be distinctly understood.

Average strength of the European artillery at Dum-Dum, including recruits, for the last twelve months, and the number of deaths during that period.

	NUMBER.		DEATHS.	
	Old hands.	Recruits.	Old hands.	Recruits.
January	137	291	—	—
February	135	294	3	—
March	154	—	—	—
April	151	—	—	—
May	152	—	—	—
June	151	—	1	—
July	147	—	—	—
August	131	286	3	11
September... ...	140	275	1	5
October	149	351	2	1
November... ...	97	353	—	—
December... ...	94	353	—	4
	1,638	2,203	10	21

N.B.—Band not included above.

Statement showing the strength and number of deaths in each month during the year 1849 in the Artillery Regimental Band:—

Dum-Dum, Jan. 1, 1850.

	Strength.	No. of Deaths.
January	30	0
February	30	0
March	43	0
April	43	0
May	43	0
June	42	0
July	41	0
August	40	1
September	38	2
October	28	0
November	37	0
December	41	0
	406	3

—*Friend of India.*

REVIEW OF THE TROOPS AT PESHAWUR BY SIR C. NAPIER.

A LETTER from Peshawur, dated the 7th inst. says:—"Sir Charles arrived on the 1st of the month, and as yet all has gone on well. On the 4th we had a grand review of the force with blank ammunition. The Commander-in-Chief addressed the troops as follows, but they lose half the effect when given at second-hand:—'I do not know when I have come to inspect a body of troops with greater pleasure than I now meet the Peshawur force. The 60th and I are old friends; they were long associated with me in Scinde. I knew them well long before that, in the Peninsular war. This month forty years ago, I was in battle with the 60th. I took the greatest interest and pleasure in hear-

ing of your gallantry at Mooltan, and lately in the Eusufzye hills, and am delighted again to meet you.

"'With the 61st regiment I am not so well acquainted, but I have heard of your distinguished conduct at the battle of Chillianwala. Sir Colin Campbell tells me that in the heat of that action he ordered you to fire two rounds, and then cease firing, and that you did so; and I consider that the highest proof of discipline you could show. A regiment that fires by order and ceases firing by order, can do anything in action.

"'In the 98th regiment I am happy to meet old friends who were under my command in England. Ten years ago I incurred a reprimand from the lamented Lord Hill, for reporting, when I presented colours to you, that I considered the 98th in a higher state of discipline than any corps I had seen; and Lord Hill was right in reprimanding me—right as he was in everything; for I had no right to make comparisons, and yet I did not regret it.

"'I was deeply interested, and truly sympathized in all your losses by sickness in China; but that is past, and I am glad to see you here all in health, and as Sir Colin Campbell tells me, in a good state of discipline.

"'With the native regiments I am not acquainted, but I have been informed that the 31st and 70th regiments distinguished themselves in the last campaign.'

"The review went off beautifully. Twice the whole cavalry brigade charged, and each time Sir Charles, with his whole staff, and of course Sir Colin and his staff too, kept at their head. At the conclusion he called all mounted officers round him, and said—

"'I say now as I say everywhere, I am not making this tour to praise, but to find out faults; and to-day I watched everything most narrowly, and I must say that I could not detect a single error. The discipline and appearance of the force reflect the highest credit on Sir Colin Campbell, and the corps composing it.'"—*Englishman, Feb.* 19.

THE BENARES BANK.

We learn that the trial of Captain G. C. Fagan by general court-martial is to take place at Benares during the current month. He is charged, we understand, with conduct highly unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having greatly deceived and injured Dr. E. Edlin, by falsely representing to him the state of affairs in the Benares Bank, he (Capt. F.) being intimately connected with the direction of the bank, and, consequently, well acquainted with the real position of its affairs. The charges are founded, we presume, upon a certain letter from Capt. Fagan to Dr. Edlin, written about a year ago, and published in the reports of the Bank Committee in Liquidation. As it is short, we may make room for it here:—

"Benares, February 23rd, 1849.

"My dear Edlin,—You will have wondered at my delay in replying to your letter about the bank, but it has been intentional, as I wished the public meeting of the day before yesterday to pass over before writing to you. With the expired half-year (31st January) I resigned my seat in the direction, as I found its duties press too much on my mind and time, and I was satisfied with the securities I left for the bank's well doing the solemn half-yearly *written* declaration that is to be made by directors and secretary, that a fourth of the capital had not disappeared during the half-year (a measure entirely of my own suggestion) with the auditors that were to be half-yearly appointed and with our secretary, of whom I have a very high opinion, and whose wife and daughter (to whom he is much attached) have a large stake in the bank. I was requested, however, to return; and did so, on the proviso that I was no more to be one of the managing directors, but to have their full powers, so that I know all that is going on in the bank, and can interpose where I see needful. The report now issued (you will get it in two or three days) is the production entirely of parties (now joined in the direction) who always clamoured for a reform in the bank, and for entire publicity to its accounts, &c., so that in it you have their opinion of the bank, and I have no objection to vouch for the truthfulness of all it contains. We are going on as steadily and warily as possible, and I at least have the satisfaction of nothing having occurred in the bank while I was on its direction, which, on the score of honest intention and exercise of my best judgment, I could wish not to have occurred.

"How are you, and how is your camp? The eyes of India are upon it, and those eyes also, I trust, which run to and fro through the earth, controlling all things, and hearing prayer, for his name's sake.—Ever yours truly,

"C. G. Fagan."

If Captain Fagan wrote this letter in that spirit and with that knowledge which can alone make it criminal, the last paragraph is worthy to be registered along with Mr. Charles Phillips's appeal to heaven on behalf of Courvoisier.

The original of this letter, as we heard some time ago, was in England at the time of Dr. Edlin's court-martial, and on its being returned it was sent to the Commander-in-Chief, whose immediate answer was a remission of the unexpired portion of Dr. E.'s sentence of suspension, and, as we now see, an order for the trial of Captain Fagan.

We are extremely sorry to hear that Dr. Edlin's health is so seriously impaired that it is not likely he will be able to proceed to Benares to be present at the trial.—*Bengal Hurk., Feb.* 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hindu College.—The *Hindu Intelligencer* informs us that a youth of the name of Gooroochurn Singh, who embraced Christianity, has been expelled from the Hindu College solely on that account. We do not quite understand this proceeding. That all instruction at the Hindu College is intended to be free from the taint of religion or morality we are perfectly aware, but we cannot think that the profession of any religious creed can be a cause for excluding any person from secular instruction, and we are very doubtful whether such a proceeding is allowable under the fundamental rules of the Hindu College. The expulsion in itself is little to be regretted, as some of the Christian seminaries are equal or superior to the Hindu College, in the character of the instruction which they impart, but the principle is a false one, and, if strictly acted upon, can tend to nothing but the encouragement of hypocrisy.—*Friend of India.*

The Trade of Penang (a Singapore paper states) has fallen off to the extent of nearly seven lacs of rupees. The total exports for the past year amount to Rs. 79,47,050, while the imports are still Rs. 66,75,321.

A case of some importance at the present period of agitation has lately been decided in the Supreme Court. A Mr. Valentine Foy was condemned in 1849, by the Judge of Zillah Rohtuck, to five years' imprisonment, for having "Four perwannahs in his possession with intent to pass salt from a different heap by means of these perwannahs." Mr. Dickens appeared in the Court on behalf of Mr. Foy, and put in a plea that no Mofussil Judge could sentence a British subject to punishment. The case had previously been appealed to the Sudder Adawlut at Agra, and confirmed by the Judges of that Court. Sir Lawrence Peel, however, decided that the objection ought to have been raised in the local Court, and that in the judgment of the Supreme Court "this was not the proper mode of raising the question."

The Army.—In extenuation of the disorderly parade which called down upon the native regiments at Lahore so severe a reprimand from the Commander-in-Chief, the *Mofussilite* observes, that in some of the offending regiments there were only four European officers leading companies, and that the native officers on such occasions are "worse than useless." We believe, though we will not pledge ourselves to the fact, that the 26th Native Infantry marched out of Barrackpore with only six officers, a number certainly inadequate to the exigencies of a long march. Volumes have now been written upon the want of officers in the Indian Army, and although the state of the finances presents a strong argument against any increase, yet the evil has now reached a height which will compel the Government to take some active steps to avert its effects.—*Friend of India.*

The 66th Bengal N. I.—Immediately after his arrival at Govindghur, Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert issued orders for the assembly of a Court, the time for a drum-head Court-martial having passed, to inquire into the origin of the mutiny, and the state of the regiment. Major Mayne, commandant of the body-guard, was appointed president, and the following officers nominated members:—Major Siddons, 1st Light Cavalry; Major Balfour, H. M. 32nd Foot; Major Nembhard, 56th N. I., and Capt. Prendergast, 8th Light Cavalry, commanding 3rd Panjaub Cavalry. The Court commenced its sittings about twelve o'clock, and the statement of Major Troup, during the delivery of which he was much affected, lasted till four in the afternoon. On the morning of the 4th, the regiment was again paraded; the two native commissioned officers, who were considered to be implicated in the mutinous movement (viz., the Jemadar, who referred the non-commissioned officers to the soobadar, and the soobadar in command of the gate guard) were formally placed in arrest, and the others required to point out the ringleaders among the privates. They did so in eight companies, and the accused, amounting in number to seventy-seven or seventy-eight, were taken into the fort. The company No. 7, who had been unanimous in desiring their discharge, and No. 8, in which there were so many known culprits that the whole were assumed to be guilty, were kept outside under a strict guard, until arrangements could be made for sending them into the fort. The number

pointed out by the native officers included the men on guard at the gate when the attempt of the troopers to enter was resisted. The whole of the 4th February was occupied in examining the European officers present or cognizant of the movement of the corps, and on the 5th the Court commenced to receive the evidence of the native portion of the witnesses. The Court of Inquiry closed its proceedings on the 7th, and, these having been submitted to Sir Walter Gilbert, that officer, with a promptitude becoming the occasion, forthwith directed the assembly of a general court martial, to aid in forming which six native officers of the 56th regiment were detained on the onward march of the corps. The total number of offenders to be brought before this tribunal was found to be 170. Sixty-two of the offenders were tried on the 8th. The trial of these only lasted during that day and the 9th, when the court adjourned, reserving its judgment for Monday. The Court then proceeded to the trial of the men on guard at the gate, excepting five of the worst, and the soobadar who were to be subsequently arraigned, and had not closed its proceedings on these according to our latest advices. It has in the meantime been determined by Sir Walter Gilbert, that the portion of the regiment which had been separated from the mutineers shall be removed to Lahore, escorted by a party of the 1st irregular cavalry, the detachment of the 19th N.I. (three companies) remaining there until the corps pass through on their way to Boodee Pind. Still later information, received yesterday morning, is to the effect that Major-General Sir Walter Gilbert, who has been at Umritsir almost ever since the mutiny was first reported to him, having received the earlier proceedings of the court martial, lost no time in publishing the result as far as some ninety odd of the prisoners were concerned; the sentences were fourteen years' imprisonment on three of the prisoners, and seven years' ditto on several others. Others were condemned to various periods of incarceration, varying from five years to six months, and five were acquitted. No time was lost in sending off the men sentenced to lengthened periods of imprisonment; they left Umritsir, yesterday morning, in custody for Loodianah, and in charge of a party of the 14th irregular cavalry, commanded by Lieut. C. Need. Although ample time had elapsed, we learn, with some surprise, that no answer was received so late as Thursday from the commander-in-chief regarding this unfortunate affair.—*Lahore Chronicle, Feb.* 16.

Lieut. Col. Irvine.—The death (in England) of Col. Irvine, C.B., late of the Bengal engineers, will be read with grief by many beyond the immediate circle of the deceased officer's friends and connections in India; for he was widely known, and justly esteemed by all who knew him as an excellent officer, and a truly honourable and amiable man in all the relations of life. Col. Irvine might have been expected to live many years; for he had naturally a very good constitution, and his habits were extremely regular and temperate. That he would have lived much longer had he tempered his zeal for the service by a little more regard for himself, we have no doubt; but this he never could do. His indomitable energy allowed him no respite; and it might with truth be said of him, that "he deemed nothing done if anything remained to be done." Previous to his joining the army of the Punjab, and so gracefully waving his seniority, and giving way to a junior officer, on the eve of a great battle, to be present at which, in any capacity, was all he asked, the last employments he held here, were those of acting member of the Military Board, and afterwards acting Superintendent of Marine. In both situations we know that in his able and zealous discharge of the arduous duties that devolved on him, he gave the highest satisfaction to the Government, and even to the Court of Directors, though they would not confirm him in the marine department professedly, because he was a military man; but in reality we suspect, because his appointment in that department was created by Lord Ellenborough. Colonel Irvine suffered much after any extraordinary exertion, from the effects of a severe injury he received by being blown up in a mine at the siege of Bhurtpore. Still he never spared himself, though often obliged, from exhaustion, after incurring much fatigue, to repose on a sofa in his office, in consequence of the pain which such exertions brought on. After the close of the Punjab war, his conduct in which was honourably mentioned in Parliament by Sir Robert Peel, Colonel Irvine retired to England on the pension of his rank; but so highly were his talents and energy estimated that, shortly after his arrival at home, he was offered by Lord Auckland, and accepted, the important situation of civil engineer to the Admiralty, which he held at the time of his lamented death—an event which, as we have already intimated, was in all probability accelerated by his zeal and incessant activity in the performance of the duties of his post. He required repose, chiefly, however, from the special cause we have stated, for he appeared hale and hearty; but repose for a man of his active mind was out of the question. There was but one course for him, that of honourably serving his country to the last, as he has ably done, and dying, as he has died, honoured, esteemed, and lamented for his public worth and private virtues.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 16.

Conversion.—A young high-caste Brahmin, of some little independent fortune, formerly a junior pupil of the Free Church Institution, nnd now a subordinate teacher in the General Assembly's Institution, has, we understand, resolved to renounce the errors of Hinduism, and to embrace the Christian faith. Having for some time past studied the doctrines of Christianity with the Rev. Mr. Anderson, of the above institution, he last Monday night quitted the parental roof with his wife, and took up his residence in the premises of the institution at Cornwallis-square, placing his wife, *pro tempore*, in the house of the Rev. Dr. Meiklejohn, senior minister of the Scotch kirk. The instance under notice is rather a singular one in the history of native conversion—a man and his wife coming together for baptism.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 15.

Deyrah Dhoon, *Feb.* 4.—I dare say it will not be uninteresting to such of your readers as heard of the attempt, six years since, to plant a Christian village in the Dhoon, to hear something of its fate to-day, for "fate" is the sad word appropriate to its case. In short, the village is as thoroughly depopulated of its Christian inhabitants, as if it had been the scene of a Gallo-Algerine razzia, or of an Irish eviction conducted under an "able" agent. But, of course, the desolation does not proceed from the severity of the Government, or the operation of the laws here. If we have none of the lights of civilization in the East, neither have we any of its deadly shadows. The eviction of the Christians from the valley was a willing or a wilful step, taken after finding they could not or would not adapt themselves to their new circumstances, and turn their swords into ploughshares. The last six families of the thirty-six originally located here left the Dhoon about two months since, "to return no more." For the first year, it is said, the whole of the military emigrants from Gwalior remained in the village; at the end of that term a few quitted the place, and, at intervals, their example was followed by others, till but the six that lately went away were left. The church, a pukka edifice, having a bowroom (which was used as the place of worship) and other apartments like an ordinary dwelling-house, in which fashion perhaps it was constructed at first, that it might have a convertible value in case it should ever cease to be required for sacred uses, the church is now dismantled; the cross over the pointed gable, which had been run up to give the building an ecclesiastical look, has been taken down; the sacred canvass is gone from its empty frame, which alone remains of the interior furniture. The six-and-thirty houses, built for the Christians, of kucha bricks, on a liberal plan, at an expense of Rs. 40 each, are in various stages of repair and ruin, from incipient to utter prostration. The experiment of a Christian village in the beautiful valley, with its "Sunday bell" and "modest spire," has totally failed; and the expense incurred in making it has been utterly thrown away, as far as the object of those who subscribed the funds is concerned. It appears the six families that lingered to the last would have remained, had the ground been retained by their priest, and had he himself stayed; but though offered ground on favourable terms by the bunneeah, to whom the estate was disposed of (for something above Rs. 3,000, I hear), they would not tarry without their padre. So each family got a donation of Rs. 50 to defray their travelling expenses to some station in the plains; where let us hope they may at last find a resting-place to their mind. The "old soldiers" lusted for the flesh-pots of Egypt, it appears; many of them having been in the receipt of respectable pay in the Gwalior artillery, and in the enjoyment of luxurious diet, with the ease of military life in quarters. In the Dhoon they eat their bread of bitter mundawa, bajra, mukkee, in the sweat of their face. No meat, no wheat aunta, no shraub would their means compass; for in the Dhoon liquor is eight annas a bottle, that would fetch but two pice a bottle in Gwalior. They could not take to their new hard life in the wilderness; and no wonder. The ground of the "Christian village" is, I may add, equal to the best in the Dhoon, and it is abundantly watered by a cut from a canal. It seems to be in pretty extensive cultivation too; and Mussulman and Hindoo cultivators are coming in to take up the vacated locations. But in the Christian village of the Dhoon there is no longer a Christian.—*Viator.—Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 13.

A letter from Sepree mentions the arrival there of a party of the 1st irregular cavalry, Gwalior contingent, with a number of prisoners on their way to Gwalior. The writer says there is no scarcity of bandits in that neighbourhood. The Tara Bhae was still at Sepree on the 16th, waiting further orders.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 13.

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GWALIOR, *Feb.* 9.—The station is daily improving in appearance. The church is a very pretty little Gothic edifice, and adds much to the appearance of cantonments—our brigadier is out in camp at or near Jansee. The brigade major (Dickson) is with him, also the 1st cavalry with Captains Dewar and Raikes, and Dr. Lock, are in the district thereabout. I believe they were successful lately in catching some of the would-be independent rogues they are out after. Captain Warburton is also out on temporary leave with the brigadier, who returns by the end of the month. In consequence of a new arrangement by which the head-quarters of another infantry corps will be at Gwalior, with only detachments at Mohona and Poorsa, there will be a paucity of houses here—more must accordingly be built to meet the wants of our increasing community. Our padre, Mr. Foy, seems a very zealous capable man, and I think we are very lucky in getting him under the circumstances. He starts in a day or two on a tour to Jansee and Lullutpore,—on his return the church will be opened about the middle of next month. Major Cunningham came in from his tour of duty in the district yesterday. Capt. Richardson is in temporary command of the station. He had a very severe fall from his horse on parade a few days ago; his wounded arm (left) was much hurt, but is doing well. The left wing of the grenadiers, under Captain Sherrif, left Augur towards this on the 5th instant. We have had a good deal of rheumatism and fever lately; weather rather cloudy to-day.—*Agra Messenger, Feb.* 16.

THE SIKH CAPTIVES.—Some time since there was a report that the ex-dewan Moolraj was "starving himself to death," and we have no doubt that this announcement had the effect of rousing the sympathies of many who were before disposed to look upon his situation in a philosophical light, viz. as the well-merited punishment for his crimes. We beg leave to assure all who are so influenced, that we have good reason for knowing that, so far from being in a starving state, the prisoner is in excellent condition, and quite as happy, under the circumstances, as can be expected. Unlike the unfortunate first batch of prisoners, Narrain Singh and Co., who were exposed to all sorts of hardships, those forming the present convoy are well provided with very picturesque tents comfortably furnished,—they are unfettered, and allowed as much liberty as they could possibly expect, and probably more than they ever calculated on or deserved. No persons are allowed to pass into the tents, or to stand in front of them to gratify their curiosity by staring them out of countenance, but a friend of ours passing very close to the tent in which Chuttur and Shere Singh were, peeped in and saw our latter late troublesome antagonist, Shere Singh, sitting on the ground, and pulling with all his might at a top boot, into which he was endeavouring to thrust his foot, and Chuttur Singh was gazing silently on this novel scene. Whether the attempt succeeded we know not, but the circumstance of the Shere Singh of February, 1849, appearing as a prisoner in the British camp at Delhi, which he had long stated his intention of visiting, though in different guise, in the corresponding month of 1850, and moreover trying on top boots, is well worthy of record, if only as his first attempt to conform to European manners and customs in India. We are given to understand that some caution was necessary in removing the prisoners. The wing of the 3rd Irregulars, and 100 men of the 60th N.I. having taken them by one road, while the regiment with the band playing went another, and thus attracted the attention of the assembled rabble, an arrangement that redounds much to the credit of the commanding officer, considering the nature of the information he had received.—*Delhi Gazette.*

CONDUCT OF TROOPS ON PARADE.—A writer in the *Mofussilite* says,—"It may seem impertinent, perhaps, in me to dispute what is laid down on such high authority as that of General Sir Charles Napier; but when he says that 'no commander could go into action with a regiment capable of such conduct' (as that witnessed at Meean Meer) 'without feeling certain that it would behave ill'—I really must be permitted to doubt the soundness of his conclusions. The whole of our victories and successes in India actually *refute* his proposition. I have been some time in the service, and I have seen *several* campaigns. I know for a fact that many a regiment that acted 'abominably' on parade and at reviews, behaved most steadily and most gallantly before the enemy; and, on the other hand, I have known regiments that elicited the highest praise for their performances on parade and at reviews, behave in the most disgraceful manner in the field, and set our sepoys a most pernicious example! With the greatest deference to General Napier's opinion, the whole history of modern campaigns incontestably supports my position. Let me, however, give you one case in point. A general, hardly inferior to Sir Charles Napier, with raw, and consequently undisciplined, levies, in one campaign, annihilated the most perfectly disciplined army that has ever been seen in modern Europe. I allude to the French under General Buonaparte. It would be invidious to mention the names of regiments that have not carried their magnificent movements up to the cannon's mouth, and equally invidious to chronicle the glories achieved by portions of our shouting black rabble. But these things are fresh in the minds of all who have fought in India, during the last twelve years. I am somewhat of a Radical, and confess that I do not see much use in arriving at a state of great perfection at reviews—and I am still more doubtful of the propriety of considering 'fine evolutions' as a test of gallantry and efficiency before an enemy. Shotted guns, and Goorchurras hovering in the distance, have a wonderful effect in dispelling all idea of them!"

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PUNJAB MEDALS.

February 16, 1850.—In continuation of General Orders by the Most Noble the Governor-General, dated Simla the 18th October, 1849, the following paragraphs of a military letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 2, dated 7th January, 1850, are published for general information:—

"1. In our letter of the 22nd August last, we expressed to you our opinion that the distinctive bars to be attached to the Punjab medal should be limited to those for Mooltan and Goojerat, as being the services which were specifically named in the votes of thanks by the Houses of Parliament, by the General Court of Proprietors, and by the Court of Directors.

"2. As, however, it appears that distinctive medals have been granted for services which were not specifically named in the votes of thanks, such as Jellalabad, Cabool, Candahar, Khelat-i-Gilzie and Maharajpore, we desire that a bar may be added to the Punjab medal for those who served at the battle of Chillianwallah."

COURTS-MARTIAL.

RUNJEET SING, PAY-HAVILDAR, 32ND N.I.

Camp, Tumlah, 16th Jan.—At a general court-martial, at Wuzeerabad, 5th Jan. 1850, Runjeet Sing, No. 5, pay-havildar of the grenadier company, 32nd N.I., was arraigned on the following charges, viz.—

First.—For having, at Wuzeerabad, on the evening of the 16th Dec. 1849, when he came to the knowledge of an intended mutiny in the regiment to refuse to receive pay at the ordinary rate, made no endeavours to suppress it, and failed to give information thereof to his commanding officer.

Second.—For having, at Wuzeerabad, on the 18th Dec. 1849, at a court of inquiry before which he was examined, given unwilling evidence, and prevaricated in his evidence respecting the combination in the regiment to refuse pay, and falsely stated that Havildar Gyan Sing, of the grenadier company, was present on the evening of the 16th Dec. 1849, when an attempt was made to excite the men of that company to refuse their pay.

Finding.—On the first charge, *guilty*.

On the second charge, *guilty*, with the exception of the words, "and falsely stated that Havildar Gyan Sing, of the grenadier company, was present on the evening of the 16th Dec. 1849, when an attempt was made to excite the men of that company to refuse their pay," of which the Court acquits him.

Sentence.—The Court, taking into consideration his general good character, do sentence the prisoner to be dismissed the service.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, General, Com.-in-Chief.

Head-quarters, Camp, Rhotas, 13th Jan. 1850.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.—It is almost superfluous to say how painful it is to confirm the sentence of dismissal from the service of this old and hitherto excellent non-commissioned officer. To the president and members of the Court it must have been equally distressing to condemn an old comrade. They have done their painful duty like honourable soldiers; I will do mine in a like manner. And let it be known to this army, that I will pardon no man against whom it shall appear that he concealed from his immediate superiors the existence of a mutinous spirit among his comrades,—whether European or native,—whether officer, non-commissioned officer, or private soldier. I have seen most of the armies in the world, and I have never seen one that is better paid, or better cared for, than the army of the East-India Company; neither have I ever seen a more obedient, more honourable army; and I will not allow a few discontented, malignant scoundrels, to disgrace their colours and their regiments, by an insolent attempt to dictate to their Government what pay that Government shall give soldiers, towards whom it has always been both just and gene-

rous. The Government had, temporarily, and with great generosity, given a higher rate of pay to those soldiers who served in the Punjaub during the late war; this was a gratuitous reward to them for the privations incident to a campaign; and because the Government did generously give this temporary increase of pay to those regiments serving in the Punjaub, some mutinous villains have had the insolence to demand the continuation of such pay, when the Punjaub has become a province of the British territory! Woe be to those who so dare to disgrace their regiments! Woe to those who, forgetting their duties as soldiers of the state, conceal the infamous conduct of mutineers! A havildar, Runjeet Sing, has done this in the 32nd native infantry, and for which misconduct on the part of the havildar forty years' good service have passed by him as the wind! Instead of an honoured old soldier, retiring with credit from a service of which he was one of the pillars and the pride, he is cast from it, dishonoured and pensionless, by the just sentence of an honourable court-martial.

(Signed) C. J. Napier, General, Com.-in-Chief.

These remarks are to be carefully translated and read at the head of every regiment, troop, and company, in the army.

(Signed) C. J. Napier, General, Com.-in-Chief.

LIEUT. EDWARD COOKSON, 68TH N.I.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Khyrabad, Jan. 28, 1850.—At a general court-martial assembled at Delhi, on Jan. 11, Lieut. E. Cookson, 68th N.I., was tried on the following charges; viz.—

1st. For having gone to the mess of the regiment in a state of intoxication at Delhi, on the evening of Dec. 2, 1849, and there conducted himself in a highly unbecoming manner.

2nd. For having gone to the mess of the regiment, at breakfast, in a state of intoxication, at Delhi, on the morning of Dec. 4, 1849, and there endeavoured to provoke Ensign Alexander, of the same regiment, into a quarrel with him.

3rd. For having gone to the mess of the regiment in a state of intoxication, at Delhi, on the evening of Dec. 4, 1849, and dressed in a shooting jacket, in direct disobedience of regimental orders, dated Delhi, Nov. 17, 1849.

4th. For having, at Delhi, on Dec. 6, 1849, behaved with unbecoming levity and great disrespect to a regimental court of inquiry assembled to inquire into his conduct, as alleged in the foregoing charges; Lieut. Cookson being at the time under the influence of drink.

5th. For having attended the same court of inquiry, at Delhi, on Dec. 8, 1849, in a state of intoxication.

6th. For having, at Delhi, on Dec. 12, 1849, broken his arrest, and proceeded to the mess-house of the regiment, and to the tent of Ensign Montagu, on the same premises.

7th. For having, at the same time and place, conducted himself outrageously towards Lieut. and Adj. Gibbs, of the same regiment; threatening him with personal violence when endeavouring to persuade him, Lieut. Cookson, to return to his own quarters: for having shortly afterwards proceeded in a shameful state of intoxication to the house of Capt. Bryant, of the same corps; and thence, in the same state, proceeded to the tent of Ensign Montagu, of the same corps, where he behaved with much violence, and subjected himself to the disgrace of being taken back to his own quarters by force, under a guard of the regiment.

Finding.—First charge, *guilty*, with the exception of the words "having gone to the mess of the regiment in a state of intoxication," which the Court do not consider proved.

On the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th charges, *guilty*.

Sentence.—To be dismissed the service.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed.) C. J. Napier, Gen., C.-in-C.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Attock, Jan. 26, 1850.

The name of Lieut. E. Cookson will be struck off the list of the 68th regt. of N.I. from the date of publication of this order at Delhi.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bayley, H. V. to be mag. of Bhaugulpore, Feb. 10; to offic. as under secretary to the govt. of Bengal dur. abs. of Mr. Seton-Karr, or till further orders, Feb. 11.

Bird, F. M. qual. for pub. serv. by prof. in two lang. Feb. 12.

Bowring, S. to be mag. &c. at Balasore, Feb. 5.

Bramley, W. J. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Dehlee, but to retain ch. of the jt. magistracy and dep. collectorship of Putteealee, till further orders, Feb. 1.

Bright, G. to be a mem. of the local com. of pub. inst. at Midnapore, Feb. 7.

Brandreth, J. E. L. pl. at disp. for emp. under Board of Administr. at Lahore, Jan. 28.

Brown, W. C. to be postmr. at Delhee, Feb. 11.

Campbell, C. H. offic. mag. of Moorshedabad, rec. ch. of the off. fr. W. G. Young, Feb. 13.

Chapman, C. superint. of the Mymensing survey, vested with sp. powers in the dist. of Mymensing, Bograh, Pubna, Dacca, Furreedpore, Sylhet, Tipperah, Rungpore, and Rajashye, Feb. 9.

Cheap, G. C. civ. and sess. jud. of Rajshahye, made over duties of his off. Feb. 15.

Chester, C. to be mag. and coll. of Goruckpore, Feb. 7.

Craster, E. C. to be registrar of deeds for the dist. of Furreedpore, Feb. 16.

Dodgson, J. C. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Dinagepore, with full powers, cont. to offic. as mag. of that dist. dur. abs. of R. J. Scott, Feb. 14.

Drummond, Hon. R. A. J. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Humeerpoor, but to cont. to ex. powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Zillah Bareilly, till further orders, Feb. 1.

Fagan, G. W. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Hameerpore, and to ex. independent powers of mag. in that dist. till further orders, Feb. 7.

Fink, R. A. to be serv. of shipping at Port Chittagong, dur. Elson's abs. on leave, Feb. 5.

Forbes, A. coll. of Pooree, made over ch. of treas. to E. A. Clifton, prep. to proc. into the interior of dist. Feb. 8.

Garett, R. B. to be mag. coll. and salt agt. at Cuttack, Feb. 5.

Gouldsbury, F. commis. of Cuttack div. rejoined off. Feb. 5.

Grote, A. to offic. as coll. of 24-perg. rec. ch. of collectorate fr. J. S. Torrens, Feb. 8.

Gubbins, F. R. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Benares, Feb. 7.

Hammond, H. W. qual. for pub. serv. attached to N. W. provinces, Feb. 16.

Hampton, R. offic. dep. coll. of Pubna, rec. ch. of the treasury and collectorate, Feb. 5.

Kilwick, F. A. to be a mem. of the Ferry Fund Com. at Purneah, Feb. 10.

Lind, F. M. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Allahabad, Feb. 7.

Lloyd, J. to be postmr. at Allahabad, Feb. 11.

Lowth, F. to be add. jud. of Behar, Feb. 5; made over ch. of Balasore office, Feb. 8.

Lushington, H. jun. to be an asst. in the Agra div. Feb. 1.

Mackey, C. to be off. add princ. sudder ameen to the off of reg. of deeds at Backergunge, Feb. 9.

Mackillop, C. W. to off. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Baraset dur. abs. of Jackson, Feb. 6.

Mactier, T. B. offic. dep. coll. of Bancoorah, rec. ch. of the Treasury, Feb. 6.

Marriott, R. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Goruckpore, Feb. 7.

Melville, A. L. asst. to mag. and coll. of Sylhet, joined appt.

Mills, A. J. M. made over ch. of the special commrs. off. Feb. 6.

Monckton, E. H. C. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mynpoory.

Reid, H. S. to offic. as vis. gen. of schools in N.W. prov. and as mem. of loc. committees of pub. educ. at Agra and Bareilly, Feb. 2.

Ricketts, M. asst. to mag. and coll. of Banda, inv. with power of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that dist.; this canc. prev. appt.

Sconce, A. to offic. as spec. commr. of Chittagong, Feb. 4.

Spankie, R. to ex. powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Mynpoorie, Feb. 7.

Ward, J. R. qual. for pub. service, attached to Bengal div. Feb. 18.

Wilkins, G. D. offic. coll. Midnapore, made over ch. to R. H. Russell, Feb. 6.

Young, W. G. to offic. as superint. of 24 perg. survey, and to ex. full powers of a coll. in the dists. of Hooghley, Midnapore, E. Burdwan, 24 perg. Nuddea, and Jessore, Jan. 25.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

Palmer, G. Feb. 4.

Robertson, H. D. Feb. 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Blunt, W. jun. to England, on m. c.

Brewster, J. 1 mo.

Brownlow, H. B. 1 mo.

Cheap, G. C. 1 mo.

Dick, A. leave cancelled fr. Feb. 5.

Elliott, A. J. 1 mo.

Fletcher, G. C. 1 mo.

Inglis, H. 6 weeks in ext. Cossiah hills.

Ince, R. leave canc.

Jackson, E. 1 mo.

Jackson, W. 1 mo.

Limond, C. to England, on m. c.

Mackenzie, C. admitted to a furl. of the present season, Feb. 12.

Tayler, R. J. 1 mo.

Wilkins, G. D. to Europe.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Coley, Rev. J. to be jun. chaplain of the old church, Feb. 19.

Fisher, Rev. H. S. 2 yrs. to Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.

Hamilton, Rev. A. to offic. as sen. chapl. of St. John's Ch. fr. Jan. 31.

Hinde, Rev. F. 8 mos. on m. c.

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RUSPINI, Rev. W. O. to offic. till dep. of Rev. H. S. Fisher, as jun. chapl. of St. Paul's, and also as sen. chapl. and chapl. of gaol, dur. latter's abs. on leave, Feb. 5.
WOOD, Rev. T. to offic. as jun. chapl. of St. John's Ch. fr. Jan. 31.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Ens. T. C. fr. 67th to 19th N.I. at Mooltan, Jan. 18.
BAILLIE, Lieut. J. 26th L.I. to ch. of post guns; detach. of art. and station staff office at Berhampore.
BECHER, Brev. Lieut. col. A. M. asst. qr. mr. gen. to be dep. qr. mr. gen. in suc. to Drummond, Feb. 8.
BISHOP, Lieut. W. L. M. 46th N.I. rec. app. of interp. and qr. mr.
BRIGGS, Lieut. J. P. asst. to com. of Tenasserim provs. to del. ev. ch. of trans. and off. at Moulmein to Capt. E. P. Impey, on Jan. 3; be to registrar of deeds for the dist. of Moulmein, Feb. 5.
BUNBURY, Ens. A. C. 34th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 1, in succ. to Chiene, ret.
CHALMERS, Ens. R. fr. 44th to 21st N.I. in prog. to Wuzeerabad.
CHEERE, Capt. H. inv. est. perm. to reside in Meerut div.
CHIENE, Capt. P. J. 34th N.I. to retire fr. service on pens. of his rank, fr. Feb. 1.
COOPER, Capt. J. C. 49th N.I. to do duty at Landour depot.
DEWAAL, Lieut. P. H. K. 34th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Feb. 1, in succ. to Chiene, ret.
DIXON, Lieut. H. res. ch. of Khoorda and Balasore Paik comps. fr. Capt. Walker, Jan. 31.
DRUMMOND, Lieut. col. J. G. C.B. dep. qr. mr. gen. to be qr. mr. gen. of the army in suc. to Garden proc. to Europe, Feb. 8.
EARLE, Lieut. W. H. S. 20th N.I. to offic. as adj. to wing of corps detached on gar. duty at Kangra.
FAGAN, Capt. G. H. engs. ret. to duty Feb. 8.
FARRINGTON, Capt. O. J. McL. 4th N.I. to be dep. com. in Punjab v. Capt. Morrieson, Jan. 30.
FORSYTH, Lieut. A. 57th N.I. to be adj. v. Lieut. A. Ramsay.
GALLOWAY, Lieut. A. S. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. of the 1st class, to be an asst. qr. gen. in suc. to Becher, Feb. 8.
GARDEN; Lieut. H. R. 2nd N.I. to be dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. of 2nd class, in suc. to Rose, prom. Feb. 8.
GILMORE, Capt. M. W. 39th N.I. to retire fr. service on pens. of a major, fr. Feb. 21.
GODDARD, Capt. T. dep. judge advocate gen. fr. western circle to Meerut div. v. Young.
HARRIOTT, Brev. capt. F. J. 9th L.C. to offic. as dep. judge advocate gen. at Peshawur dur. abs. of Carr, on leave.
HARRIS, Lieut. R. R. 67th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Lieut. W. H. Williams, res. Jan. 18.
HOGGAN, Ens. J. W. fr. 59th to 45th N.I. in prog. to Bareilly.
HOPKINSON, Lieut. H. princ. asst. to commr. of Arracan, made over ch. of current duties of his off. and of the treasury of Akyab to Lieut. F. W. Ripley, Feb. 4, to proceed into the interior on duty.
INNES, 2nd Lieut. C. D. eng. asst. exec. eng. Loodianah trans. as exec. eng. to Western Sirhind div. v. Taylor, Feb. 15.
JERVIS, 2nd Lieut. S. C. engs. placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal for emp. in spec. survey of the Hidgellee sea coast and embankments, to proc. to pres. by dawk. Feb. 11.
LISTER, Lieut. col. F. G. pol. ag. at Cossyah hills resume ch. of off. Feb. 2.
MACPHERSON, Capt. A. F. 2nd in com. 3rd inf. Scindiah's contingent to rec. ch. of adj. off. fr. Lieut. Sneyd, proc. on spec. duty.
MAUNSELL, 2nd Lieut. F. R. eng. to ch. of Rawul Pindee div. dept. of public works fr. Lieut. Francis.
MAYHEW, Capt. W. A. J. 8th irr. cav. tr. 1, to offic. as asst. adj. gen. of the army at the presidency, dur. abs. of Chester, Feb. 15.
MORRIESON, Capt. R. 52nd N.I. to be asst. to gov. gen.'s agt. for Rajpootana v. Lieut. Dickson, Jan 30.
NATION, Capt. H. M. to be com. of Behar stat. gd. and asst. supt. for suppression of Thuggee in Patna circ. Feb. 5.
NEMBHARD, Ens. 55th N.I. to offic. as adj. v. Haig on leave.
PATON, Lieut. J. S. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. of 2nd class to be dep. asst. of 1st class v. Galloway, pro. Feb. 8.
PHILLIPS, Lieut. J. G. to act as adjt. Meywar Bheel corps, v. Wollaston on leave, Feb. 15.
PLOWDEN, Brev. Capt. A. W. C. 3rd L.C. to offic. as stat. staff at Nowgong, Jan 17.
PRENDERGAST, Lieut. W. G. 8th L.C. to be Capt. by brev.
RAMSAY, Lieut. A. 57th N.I. res. app. as. adj. to corps, Jan. 18.
ROSE, Lieut. H. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. of 2nd class, to be dep. asst. of 1st class, v. Tytler, on furl.
ROWCROFT, Ens. G. C. fr. 67th to 41st N.I. at Mooltan, Jan. 18.
RUSSELL, 2nd Lieut. L. eng. placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal, for emp. in spec. survey of the Hidgellee sea coast and embankments, to proc. to pres. by dawk, Feb. 11.
SAY, Capt. H. H. 45th N.I. returned to duty, Feb. 8.
SEPPINGS, Lieut. E. J. 11th L.C. to offic. as interp. to H.M.'s 3rd lt. drags.
SHARPE, Lieut. J. E. 46th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Lieut. W. L. M. Bishop, Jan. 18.
SIMEON, Lieut. E. art. to act as adj. to div. Peshawur, Jan. 5.
SPENS, Brev. capt. J. engs. returned to duty, Feb. 8; placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal, for emp. in spec. survey of the Hidgellee sea coast and embankments, Feb. 11.
STEWART, 2nd Lieut. C. T. eng. to be asst. to exec. off. on the Dooab canal, v. Greathead, Feb. 15.
TRAVERS, Capt. J. to be post mr. of Sehore, Feb. 6.
TUCKER, Lieut. T. T. 8th L.C. to be dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. of 2nd class, in suc. to Paton, prom. Feb. 8.
WIGGENS, Brev. maj. E. 52nd N.I. to continue to offic. as dep. judge advocate gen. of Meerut div. dur. abs. of Goddard, on leave.
WYNCH, Ens. H. P. W. fr. 67th to 59th N.I. in prog. to Berhampore, Jan. 18.
WYNDHAM, Cornet C. 9th L.C. returned to duty, Feb. 8.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

ARTHUR, L. A. Feb. 4.
ELLICE, H. E. Feb. 5.
FORBES, H. T. Feb. 5.
QUIN, C. W. Feb. 4.
RUSSELL, F. W. Feb. 5.
SAUNDERS, J. B. Feb. 5.

INFANTRY.

BATTYE, H. D. Feb. 16.
CAMPBELL, J. A. Feb. 5.
HOGG, W. D. Feb. 4.
JACKSON, W. Feb. 4.
KENNEDY, T. G. Feb. 9.
MACDONALD, H. Feb. 5.
MASTER, G. A. Feb. 5.
MATTHIAS, H. V. Feb. 4.
NORTHCOTE, M. C. W. Feb. 4.
PATTLE, W. Feb. 13.
THOMPSON, W. H. Feb. 11.
TYLER, J. H. Feb. 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARLOW, Lieut. W. J. P. 63rd N.I. to Europe. on furl.
BOSWORTH, Lieut. T. art. to Europe.
COLNETT, Maj. J. R. to Europe, on furl.
CURRIE, Lieut. J. R. 44th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
DAVIS, Capt. C. F. 24th N.I. fr. Jan. 7 to 20th, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
DEMPSTER, Lieut. C. to Europe, on furl, on m. c.
ERSKINE, Capt. E. T. inv. estab. to Europe, on furl.
EVANS, Ens. J. M. 7th N.I. fr. Jan. 13 to Nov. 15, to the Jullundur Dooab and Simla, on m. c.
FARMER, Brev. maj. G. to Europe.
FARQUHARSON, Brev. lieut. col. G. 8th N.I. fr. Apr. 21 to Dec. 1, in ext. to Simla, on m. c.
GODFREY, Capt. J. 43rd L.I. fr. Apr. 1 to Aug. 1, instead of former dates.
HAMILTON, Lieut. C. V. 45th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
HIGGINSON, Ens. T. E. 39th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 10, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
JERDAN, Ens. J. 43rd L.I. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 29, in ext. to Calcutta, on m. c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
MORRIESON, Capt. J. 30th N.I. furl. to Europe.
PLOWDEN, Brev. maj. J. C. 17th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m.c.
RAWLINSON, Maj. H. C. C.B. 1 year, to have effect fr. Dec. 1.
ROSS, Cornet J. A. 5th L.C. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
SHORT, Lieut. W. D. A. R. engrs. furl. to Europe, on m.c.
SMITH, Lieut. col. G. A. 9th N.I. to May 1, in ext.
STEWART, Lieut. col. R. 10th N.I. to Eur. on furl. on m. c.
SUTTON, Lieut. T. M. 56th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
WOLLASTON, Lieut. E. O. adj. of the Meywar Bheel corps, 3 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to Bombay on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

AINGER, Asst. surg. M. to aff. med. aid to jail and civ. estabs. at Muttra, on arrival of Campbell at Muttra.
BOWBILL, Asst. surg. J. to be in med. ch. of Jhoudpore legion.
CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. A. L. S. posted to 4th tr. 3rd brig. H. art. at Muttra.
COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. att. to regt. Loodianah, to rel. Civ. Asst. surg. A. H. Cheek fr. med. ch. stat. hosp. and mag. Jan. 17.
CROZIER, Asst. surg. W. 22nd N.I. to med. ch. of staff in Sind Sagur district, v. Grant.
FORBES, Asst. surg. C. rec. ret. fr. furl. to 65th N.I. ord. to Lahore, Jan. 17.
GIBBON, Asst. surg. A. to be surg. fr. Feb. 3, 1850, v. Spencer, retired.
GRIFFITH, Surg. S. W. 65th N.I. rem. to 38th L.I. ord. fr. Lucknow to Barrackpore, Jan. 17.
HOEY, Vet. surg. J. R. h. art. ret. to duty, Feb. 8.
KEAN, Surg. A. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 44th N.I. at Berhampore.
LEATHES, Asst. surg. G. C. in med. ch. of wing 17th N.I. at Kangra to remain and assu. med. ch. of wing 20th N.I. on its arr. Jan. 5.
MOORE, Surg. G. in med. ch. of civ. station of Jubbulpore, to offic. as asst. to supt. of Chunderee.
MORRIS, Asst. surg. W. G. att. to art. div. Peshawur, to afford med. aid to 2 comps. 31st N.I. Jan. 5.
MORTON, Civ. surg. D. T. to be post mr. at Moulmein, v. Capt. Impey, Feb. 5.
RIDDELL, Surg. R. F. to be offic. supt. surg. Nizam's army.
STIVEN, Asst. surg. W. S. M.D. 36th N.I. to offic. as civ. asst. surg. at Moradabad.
STOKES, Surg. J. M.D. 50th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 53rd N.I.
TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. M.D. art. to aff. med. aid to 3rd comp. sappers and miners, and 1st comp. pioneers.

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WATSON, Asst. surg. J. C. M.D. 15th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. forming portions of the escort of Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, under com. of Lieut. col. Sibbald.
WILSON, Surg. A. 68th N.I. to perf. duties of gar. asst. surg. at Delhi, v. Dunbar.
WRIGHTSON, Surg. R. W. new prom. posted to 53rd N.I. at Delhi, Jan. 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

WHITE, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—10th hussars. Major Tritton, 1 mo. on m.c.; Lieut. Williams, 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.

INFANTRY.—8th foot. Lieut. H. Ximenes, 2 yrs. to England.—18th. Lieut. Abbott, to Dec. 21, in ext.—53rd. Capt. Hillier, 1 mo. in ext.; Lieut. Hopkins, Jan. 1 to March 15, in ext. to rem. at Landour.—78th. Capt. Hamilton and Lieuts. Lockhart and Parker, leave canc.—80th. Capt. Hawkes, to com. conval. depot at Darjeeling.—83rd. Major Townsend, March 6 to June, to Mahabuleshwur hills; Asst. surg. Bew, to ch. of Eur. details of art. and 1st Eur. fus.; Capts. Labalmondiere and Steele, to May 15, Ghauts and Mahabuleshwur, the former to Eur. to assume an app. in England.—86th. Capt. O'Brien, leave canc.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BATSON, the lady of Surg. S. H. 5th N.I. d. at Arrah, Feb. 16.
BECHER, the lady of Sullivan J. C.S. s. at Azimgurh, Feb. 15.
BÜCH, the lady of Dr. d. at Bhowanypore, Feb. 8.
BUTCHER, Mrs. Charles, s. at Calcutta, Feb. 15.
CHILL, wife of H. R. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 12.
COWIE, the lady of John, d. at Seebpore, Feb. 11.
CUNNINGHAME, the lady of W. C. S. C.S. d. at Jullundur, Feb. 7.
DE BEAUFORT, wife of E. P. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 17.
DORMIEUX, Mrs. at Calcutta, Feb. 9.
FALLO, wife of S. W. d. at Agra, Feb. 11.
FINCH, Mrs. John R. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 19.
GAITSKELL, the lady of capt. J. G. 26th L.I. s. at Rampore Bauleah, Feb. 10.
GONTIERE, the lady of F. A. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 20.
HAYES, the lady of Capt. Fletcher, 62nd N.I. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 15.
HOGAN, Mrs. W. d. at Agra, Feb. 12.
KINLESIDE, wife of major, H. art. s. at Jullundur, Feb. 7.
LIPTROTT, the lady of Capt. 17th irr. cav. d. at Mussoorie, Feb. 11.
LUSHINGTON, Mrs. Edward, s. at Patna, Feb. 11.
MACDONALD, the lady of Surg. J. B. 10th N.I. d. at Lucknow, Feb. 3.
MERCER, the lady of Lieut T. W. 46th N.I. s. at Loodianah, Feb. 14.
PATERSON, wife of G. d. at Ghazeepore, Jan. 24.
PENHEARROW, wife of Daniel, s. at Dinapore, Feb. 12.
RENNETT, the lady of J. R. B. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 8.
ROSS, wife of A. B. d. at Umballah, Feb. 10.
SCOTT, the lady of Lieut. E. W. C. 37th N.I. s. at Jhelum, Jan. 29.
SMITH, wife of E. C. s. at Hissar, Feb. 13.
SMITH, wife of Henry, d. at Delhi, Feb. 17.
SPENCE, the lady of Capt. J. K. 20th N.I. s. at Hoshungabad, Feb. 10.
WARNER, the lady of Lieut. E. C. 11th L.C. s. at Umballah, Feb. 6.
WATSON, wife of Wm. d. at Chowringhee, Feb. 20.
WATSON, the lady of O. P. L. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 9.
WOOD, the lady of Browne, s. at Assam, Feb. 4.
WOOLHOUSE, the lady of Lieut. J. F., H.M.'s 61st, d. at Peshawur, Jan. 25.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN, Lieut. Augustine, 55th N.I. to Susan, d. of the late Maj. gen. Faithfull, at Landour, Feb. 12.
AULDJO, Lieut. J. R. 36th N.I. to Mary Anne, d. of Col. A. Carnegy, C.B. at Mooradabad, Feb. 7.
BOTELLHO, James, to Maria Barbara, d. of the late Mr. A. L. D'Abrew, at Calcutta, Feb. 6.
ENGLISH, Qr. mr. serg. James, to Jane, d. of John Duffy, at Chuna, Feb. 5.
GORMAN, J. H. to Miss M. Clarke, at Kidderpore, Feb. 12.
KELLOCK, Robert T. to Ann Amelia, d. of Capt. Daniel Cardozo, at Calcutta, Feb. 11.
LAZARUS, Charles, to Emma Henry, at Bhaugulpore, Jan. 30.
LUCAS, Henry, to Miss Maria Evans, at Calcutta, Feb. 11.
O'BRIEN, James, to Paulina Letitia, d. of Charles Hudson, at Calcutta, Jan. 19.
RYLAND, W. H. to Jane Amelia, d. of Maj. G. J. B. Johnston, at Chinsurah, Feb. 11.
SMITH, R. W. to Laura, d. of E. Hilder, at Calcutta, Feb. 9.
WARD, John Robert, C.S. to Eliza Catherine, d. of the late Major Hawkins, at Calcutta, Feb. 15.

DEATHS.

BARBER, Eleanor Margaret Louisa, d. of E. B. at Chinsurah, aged 16, Feb. 16.
BARJON, Edwd. at Calcutta, aged 18, Feb. 5.
BELL, Lydia C. at Calcutta, aged 6, Feb. 6.
BELL, Virginia Sarah, d. of W. at Calcutta, aged 1, Feb. 13.
BIDWELL, Alfred S. s. of A. C. at Calcutta, aged 1, Feb. 9.
BYRNE, Eliza P. wife of W. H. at Calcutta, aged 27, Feb. 9.
DE POLEY, Maria, wife of Mr. at Lahore, aged 22, Feb. 17.
D' SILVA, d. of M. P. at Calcutta, aged 2, Feb. 7.
GRIEFF, Catherine Sophia, d. of Charles, at Calcutta, aged 7, Feb. 19.
HARRIS, Mrs. Priscilla, at Calcutta, aged 29, Feb. 16.
HESLOP, Bridget, inf. d. of Capt. Maxwell, 59th N.I. at Berhampore, Feb. 1.
LEFEUVRE, Felicite Perrine, widow of the late Louis, at Dacca, aged 49, Feb. 12.
LOGAN, Elizabeth A. wife of James, at Calcutta, aged 26, Feb. 11.
MACCARTHY, Charles, at Monghyr, aged 73, Feb. 3.
MARMOTT, A. E. s. of Saville, at Kurrachee, Feb. 5.
MILLER, Rachael R. T. at Calcutta, aged 11, Feb. 12.
REBEIRO, Amanda H. d. of V. at Calcutta, aged 3 mo. Feb. 11.
ROGERS, Robt. C. M.D. at Calcutta, Feb. 16.
ROBERTS, Wm. R. P. s. of Wm. at Sheoghattie, Jan. 28.
SCOTT, Henry, at Barisaul, aged 40, Feb. 9.
SINCLAIR, inf. s. of Samuel, at Calcutta, Feb. 16.
SKEWELL, Eng. W. H. 21st N.I. at Rahot, Feb. 13.
TAYLOR, Mary Anne, wife of John, at Calcutta, aged 30, Feb. 7.
THOMPSON, W. at Sumulka, aged 48, Feb. 6.
WROUGHTON, Major Robt. at Futtyghur, Feb. 14.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 8. *Corsair*, Doble, Hong-Kong; *James Lumsden*, M'Nidder, London; *Duchess of Buccleugh*, Bell, Newcastle.—10. *Anne Mary*, Hilton, Liverpool; *Dorisina*, Robertson, Liverpool; *Mary Spencer*, Fisher, Liverpool.—11. *Surat*, Graham, Bombay; *Jenny Lind*, Westgarth, Mauritius; *Harvest Home*, Chappi, Liverpool.—12. *Nonpareil*, Brown, Madras; *Pearl*, Gardner, Rangoon; *Frances*, M'Nulty, Liverpool.—13. *Henbury*, Clark, Bristol; *Helen Wallace*, Hornell, Liverpool; *Sultana*, Wadge, Bombay.—14. *Cato*, Henry, Boston; *Laurick*, White, Hong-Kong; *Dido*, Saunders, Singapore.—15. *James Alexander*, Cottier, Liverpool; *Margaret Poynter*, Morris, Liverpool; *Anne et Lucie*, Orange, Celte; *Thane*, Crisp, Rangoon; *Elizabeth Ainslie*, Gibbon, Bombay and Cochin; *Morgiana*, McLeish, Dundee; *Sultany*, Handly, Bombay and Malabar Coast; *Catherine Apcar*, Fowler, Bombay; *Fattay Salam*, McClure, Allippee and Muscat; *Tigress*, Mawson, Liverpool.—18. *Agnes*, Scowcroft, Mauritius and Madras; *Futty Mobaruck*, Hodges, Mauritius.—19. *Samoset*, Hollis, San Francisco and Singapore.—20. *Ormelie*, Dallas, Glasgow.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Corsair*, Mr. H. G. Pemble.
Per *Anne Mary*, Mrs. Hilton, child, and Miss Hilton.
Per *Mary Spencer*, Mrs. Fisher.
Per *Jenny Lind*, Mrs. Westgarth.
Per *Nonpareil*, Mr. M. Verni.
Per *Sultana*, Mrs. Lewis and four children.
Per *Laurick*, W. H. Harton.
Per *Dido*, Mr. Krale and Mr. Mackey.
Per *Anne and Lucie*, Mr. Cohen Emile, and Mrs. Emile.
Per *Futty Mobarruch*, Mrs. Hodges.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 8. *John Hepburne*, Warne, Moulmein; *Beethoven*, Athin, Mauritius; *Washington Alston*, Day, Boston; *Repina*, Quinton, Mauritius; *Rachael*, Ogle, Singapore; *Huron*, Young, Boston; *Elizabeth*, Norris, London; *Nemesis*, White, Liverpool.—11. *Macedon*, Edwards, Mauritius; steamer *Enterprize*, Cops, Moulmein.—12. *Tudor*, Lay, London and Cape of Good Hope.—14. *Marlborough*, Meshvin, London; *Trafalgar*, Robertson, Madras and London.—15. *Prince of Wales*, Hopkins, London and Cape of Good Hope.—19. *Louis XIV.* Gouffre, Dunkirk.—17. *Sultmany*, Dowson, Bombay.—18. *Bucephalus*, Skinner, Clyde.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 21, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.		Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	12 0	to	12 8
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	0 13	..	0 15
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	0 13	..	0 15
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0 6	..	0 8
Third Sicca 4 do.	do.	16 0	..	16 4
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	15 4	..	15 8

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1600	to	1650
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	20	..	40
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	..	65

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BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do.	..	7 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	5 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts ..	..	6½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs.	104	5	to	104	12	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars		15	10	..	16	6	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust		13	0	..	13	8	
Spanish Dollars		220	12	..	221	4	per 100.
Mexican ditto		220	8	..	221	0	
Sovereigns		10	6½	..	10	7½	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs		16	3	..	16	0	
Old Gold Mohurs.....		21	2	..	21	3	

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d. Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight, 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10½d. Navy Bills, and Bank of England Post Bills, at 3 days' sight, 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10½d. American Bills, under credit, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 5s.

MARKETS.

IMPORTS.—The markets have been quiet, but prices have generally been firmly maintained, and in some instances with an upward tendency. A better feeling has been manifested on the part of dealers to close bargains for British Cotton Piece-goods, in consequence of improved advices from the Upper Provinces, where stocks are, it is stated, much diminished. Grey Shirtings continue to command the favourable attention of buyers, especially the medium and lower qualities of 40-inch goods. White Shirtings not in such good favour, and may be rewarded as having but a slight inquiry with a tendency to lower prices. Most descriptions of Scotch Goods have been in good demand. Mule Twist, 40s. scarce, and ½ pie higher in value, 50s. and superior numbers are large in stock, and have fallen off ½ pie in price. Red Twist very firm, and looking up. Copper improved; quotations 31-8 to 31-10 for Tile: 35-12 for Sheathing, and 35-0 for Braziers. Spelter has improved, and can be quoted at 7-8 to 7-12. Pig Lead is steady at 6-10.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COOLIES.—The *Madras Athenæum* quotes a statement made by a resident in the Mauritius, to the effect that the coolies at Pondicherry receive only three rupees a month as wages for their labour. This can hardly, we should think, be accomplished by fair means, as the Madras coolies are not likely to emigrate except under the temptation of a far higher rate. If these men are decoyed to Reunion by false representations, the British Government has the same right to interfere that it would have if the authorities at Pondicherry were to sell British subjects as slaves. Three rupees a month is not only far too little to enable the coolies to live in comfort, but we venture to say it is far less than they would ever voluntarily consent to receive.

PROMOTION IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.—The *Madras Spectator* mentions a fact which illustrates the rapidity with which promotion advances in the civil service of that presidency. By the death of Mr. Brooke, the Hon. Mr. Dickinson, member of council, becomes the senior civilian in the presidency, although of only forty years' standing in the service. The senior civilian in Bengal, Mr. French, has been fifty-two years in the country, and there are thirteen gentlemen who have been more than forty years in it.

BARRACKS IN THE NEILGHERRY HILLS.—"We are truly glad to hear that the impediment to the hill barracks, arising from the disinclination, real or alleged, of the burghers in the Jakatulla valley to part with the required land, has now been fully got rid of. The holders of it having openly, that is to say in their own villages, but before the tahsildar and his officials, made over the ground necessary for the barracks and cantonment, on receipt of a sum of money agreed to, and with some trifling stipulations about the alteration of a line of road, which can be effected readily and without disadvantage, but rather the reverse. This termination of the difficulty, fomented, we suspect, by pseudo-sympathizers with the landholders, who were taught to consider themselves aggrieved, must be very gratifying to all who take an interest in the proposed accommodation for the troops."—*Spectator.*

RUSSELCONDAH.—We have a letter from Russelcondah, from which the following is an extract:—"Frye, the assistant-agent for the suppression of Meriah sacrifices, has been very successful in the recovery of intended victims. He is accompanied by young Ricketts; they have nearly got to Nagpore, and have recovered 150 Meriahs, in addition to 140 previously sent in here. The zealous exertions of these young officers in rescuing these unfortunates from the cruel death prepared for them is highly to their credit. No two men in the service could indeed be better fitted for the work, as their whole soul is in the undertaking, and Frye is one of the few men who understand the language of the country, and, in addition to Oorea, has passed in Hindustani and Teloogoo. The review is over, and Brigadier Bell expressed himself well pleased. He presented new colours to the regiment, if it could be called presenting, for he did not get off his horse, but in 'a neat and appropriate speech,' said—'He had no doubt the regiment would take as good care of the new colours as they had done of the old ones.' The native officers were then ordered to exchange the colours, and the old ones would have been marched away unceremoniously, had not the commanding-officer suggested the propriety of presenting arms to them They were very dear to both men and officers, as associated with the remembrance of active service in Ava, where the regiment had received and done them honour, as our adjutant-general must remember, and many a moist eye followed them as they left the parade. The regiment then passed in review with the new colours. The hospital has been ordered to be enlarged, and barracks are in progress to accommodate a regiment."

BURIAL-GROUND.—We understand that the Kirk session of St. Andrew's are about to address Government with the view to obtain the grant of a site for a burial-ground. The spot fixed upon is in the vicinity of St. Mary's and the Roman Catholic burial-grounds, immediately east of St. Mary's bridge, and bounded on the north by the river. We hope that the present effort will be attended with success, as no feasible reason can be urged why the Presbyterian community should not have a place of interment set apart for their own use, since their predilections in favour of a peculiar mode of conducting the funeral service are quite as strong as those of their fellow Christians. No opposition however was offered on the former occasion to the propriety of a distinct cemetery, the popular outcry being directed merely against the locality chosen. There is, we believe, no diversity of opinion in the congregation as to the eligibility of the site now fixed upon, and it is therefore to be expected that the project will be carried into effect. On the former occasion a grant of Rs. 2,388 2-8 was voted for the erection of a wall round the compound of St. Andrew's church, and it is proposed to ask Government to devote that sum to the purposes of the present application, which no doubt will be acceded to.—*Athenæum, Feb.* 14.

MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.—We are glad to hear that the Court of Directors have sanctioned the appointment of an officer, who is to be termed Curator of the Museum of Economic Geology. The salary is fixed at Rs. 500 per mensem, but it may be held with another situation. We believe none of the details have been arranged, but the scheme has been finally approved of.—*Athenæum.*

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COCHRANE, W. E. to rank 3rd class fr. Jan. 24.
LEWIN, R. C. to rank 5th class fr. Jan. 8.
PAUNCEFOTE, B. to rank 5th class fr. Jan. 14.
POTTER, R. T. coll. and mag. of Masulipatam, rec. ch. of the dist.
ROSS, W. H. princ. sud. ameen of Vizagapatam, del. over ch.
ROUPELL, T. B. to rank 2nd class fr. Jan. 13.
SULLIVAN, R. J. to rank 3rd class fr. Jan. 24.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BRACKENBURY, Lieut. W. C. 30th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani, Feb. 14.
BUDD, Lieut. col. R. fr. 12th to 4th N.I.
CODD, Ens. P. L. 49th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 12, 1849, v. Cundy, retired.
DE KANTZOW, Ens. A. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 16, v. Foote, dec.
DERVILLE, Lieut. col. A. fr. 49th to 43rd N.I.
FULLER, Ens. W. H. L. 4th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
GODDARD, 2nd Lieut. J. eng. to rank fr. Dec. 10, 1847.
HALDANE, Lieut. col. E. fr. 43rd to 12th N.I.
HORSLEY, Ens. F. posted to 6th L.C. to join at exp. of leave. to rank fr. Nov. 20.
HUTTON, Lieut. col. fr. 13th to 48th N.I. fr. March 3.
JUSTICE, Lieut. col. W. fr. 4th to 49th N.I.

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LAVIE, Ens. R. C. 3rd L.I. to do duty with 21st N.I. until its march, and is to be considered as having done duty with that corps fr. Jan. 1.
PHILLIPS, Lieut. W. C. 44th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, creditable progress, to rec. moonshee allow.
REYNOLDS, Ens. J. L. 36th N.I. to do duty with 49th N.I. Feb. 14
SINCLAIR, Lieut. F. to art. branch, Nizam's army, to offic. for Capt. Ward, on m. c.
STOKES, Lieut. col. J. D. fr. 48th to 13th N.I. fr. March 3.
TAYLOR, Ens. C. C. 1st N.I. passed ex. in Hindoostanee, Feb. 13.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

BISHOP, F. F. R. Jan. 20. STUART, H. T. Jan. 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Lieut. H. J. 34th L.I. to Aug. 1, Dacca.
BYNG, Maj. J. 6th L.C. in ext. to Nov. 1, 1850, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
CAMPBELL, Lt. J. R. 3rd L.I. to Europe, on m. c.
CHURCH, Ens. R. 47th N.I. to Oct. 31, Singapore.
COODE, Capt. J. P. 35th N.I. to Europe on furl. to embark to Bombay.
FORBES, Lieut. G. 5th L.C. fr. March 5 to June 5, to Bombay and Mahabuleshwur.
GORDON, Maj. J. 31st L.I. to April 1.
GRANT, Lieut. col. C. W. J. 40th N.I. fr. Jan. 16 to March 20, to Ongole.
GUNTHORPE, Brev. capt. J. A. art. fr. Feb. 20 to March 31, to Neilgherries.
HAMILTON, 2nd Lieut. J. P. 1st fus. 4 mo. to Madras.
HORNSBY, Brev. maj. H. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. in ext. to Dec. 20, 1850, Neilgherries, on m. c.
JACKSON, Capt. J. 14th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to Bombay, Ellichpoor, and Jaulnah.
JOHNSTONE, Capt. W. 1st N. V. bat. in ext. to July 31, 1850, to Cuddalore, on m. c.
M'MAHON, Ens. A. R. 30th N.I. 3 mo. Calcutta.
SAMWELL, Ens. M. 48th N.I. 3 mo. fr. March 15, to Dharwar and western coast.
SMITH, adj. F. W. 33rd N.I. 4 mo. Waltair and Vizagapatam.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CURRIE, Asst. surg. A. O. M.D. passed exam. in Hindustani.
FULLER, Surg. J. C. 31st L. I. do duty with 27th N.I. to join his corps on arr. of Asst. surg. Clementson, Feb. 15.
GRAHAM, Surg. H. G. 10th N. I. to offic. as supt. surg. Saugor circle.
TRIBE, Asst. surg. E. S. 8th L. C. to do duty with 9th N.I. appt. cancelled, and that off. will proceed to rejoin 8th L. C. on being relieved fr. duty at Mundlaloir.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BUCHANAN, Surg. R. H. 4 mos. western coast.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

D'MELLO, Mrs. N. M. d. at Royapooram, Feb. 17.
GLASS, Mrs. E. Binny, s. at Chicacole, Feb. 11.
LITTLE, wife of the Rev. Joseph, s. at Rayapettah, Feb. 21.
MARTIN, Mrs. Elizabeth, d. at Trichinopoly, Feb. 14.
ROSARIA, wife of S. A. s. at Madras, Feb. 6.
WOLFF, wife of the Rev. A. F. d. at Combaconum, Feb. 12.

MARRIAGES.

BLACK, Capt. B. W. art. to Elizabeth C. d. of Robert Montgomerie, Feb. 19.
M'CARTHY, C. J. to Ellen Grace Rutter, at Trichinopoly, Feb. 9.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON, John, at Madras, aged 55, Feb. 19.
BRADDOCK, H. at Madras, Feb. 14.
LASCELLES, inf. d. of A. at Ootacamund, Feb. 9.
REGEL, Marion, wife of F. at Madura, Feb. 3.
SCOTT, Louisa Burton, wife of John, at Madras, Feb. 20.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 14.—*Amelia*, Maden, Colombo.—15. *Bittern*, Stewart, Bombay.—19. *Tartar*, Rudge, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Castle Eden*.—Capt. Renaud, Lieuts. Hughes and Jones, and Dr. Pickering.

Per *Clarissa*.—From Bombay and Colombo, Major Grant, Lady, and child, and five Masters Caroll.

Per *Charles Dumergue*.—Mr. W. Harper, wife, and child, and G. Tuke, Esq.

Per *Tartar*.—Maj. Griffiths, H.M. 25th regt.; Capt. Baker, and Ens. Robbins, H. M. 51st regt.; Lieut. Balton, and Ens. Mac Mahon H. M. 84th regt.; Ens. Strange, Cox, and Harvey, H.M. 25th regt.; Lieut. Middleton, M. cavalry; Cadets Dennison and Fisher, engs.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 15.—*Charles Dumergue*, Lete, Colombo.—16. *Devonshire*, Cossitt, Cape of Good Hope; *Royal Victoria*, Daviott, Bombay. —*James Hall*, Jarvis, northern ports; *Amelia*, Marden, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Newton*.—Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Conductor Milton, Mrs. Milton, and child.

Per *Devonshire*.—Mrs. Maj. Maclean and three children, Mrs. Maj. Smith and five children, Mrs. W. Down and three children, Mrs. Griffits and child, Mrs. Col. Armstrong and three children, the Hon. H. Dickinson, Esq.; Maj. H. Halpin, Dr. G. A. Turnbull, Ens. J. Swiney, Lieut. W. Down, Rev. Mr. Griffiths, Capt. H. H. Freeling, Bart.; Lieut. J. Allan, Ens. Rowlandson, Mr. Birch, Mr. Elson.

Per *James Hall*.—Mrs. Miller and five children.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Feb. 23, 1850.

5 per cent. loan of	1825-26	½ to ¾	per cent. dis.
	1829-30	do.	do.
	1841	⅜ to ½	do.
4 per cent. ..	1832-33	15½ to 16	do.
	1835-36	15½ to 16	do.
	1843	15½ to 16	do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt		No transaction.	
Tanjore Bonds		15½ to 16 per cent. dis.	
Bank of Madras Shares		8 to 8¼ per cent. prem.	

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	6 per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c.	8 ,,
On do. of Indigo	8 ,,
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods	9 ,,
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	7 ,,

Discount.

On Government Acceptances	5 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	7 ,,
Ditto above 30 days	8½ ,,

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England..... 1-10¼ to 1-10⅞ according to sight.
H.M. Treasury Bills, none.
Bank of England Post Bills, do.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.

Calcutta.—Buy, Par.
,, Sell, ¼ to ½ per cent. dis.
Bombay.—Buy, ½ do. do.
Sell, 1 do. do.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-12 to 10-12-6
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

CHILLIANWALLA.

In the *Bombay Times* there appears the following interesting account of a visit to the graveyard at Chillianwalla:—

"I have this moment returned from Chillianwalla, and as some account of the graveyard there may be interesting to many of your subscribers, I send you a few lines on the subject. The wall around the graves is complete, and it appears a solid and durable structure, of considerable architectural beauty. The gateway is in keeping with the other portions of the structure, and when a suitable gate is added, will doubtless have all the effect that could be wished. The intended site of the obelisk (which is I believe to be of solid stone) is traced out, and the foundation partly dug. I trust I am right in saying partly, because in my humble opinion it should be at least three times as deep as it is at present. If the funds have anything to do with the depth of the foundation, I would suggest that the shaft be left out of the

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plan for the present, and the foundation and base made as solid as possible. I feel a conviction that should larger funds be required, they will, on representation from the proper quarter, be readily advanced. There are, if I counted aright, fifty-one graves within the wall distinctly visible. One only has as yet a tomb, and on a stone or marble slab the following inscription :—

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY
OF
LIEUTENANT AURELIAN MONEY,
25TH B.N.I.,
WHO FOUND A SOLDIER'S
GRAVE IN ACTION WITH THE
SEIKHS AT CHILLIANWALLA,
ON THE 13TH JANUARY,
1849,
AGED 25 YEARS.

HE WAS A JUST MAN, KIND HUSBAND,
AFFECTIONATE BROTHER, AND A
BRAVE SOLDIER.

THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED BY HIS
DISCONSOLATE WIDOW AND LOVING
BROTHERS IN INDIA, AS A MONUMENT OF
THEIR GREAT AFFECTION FOR THE
DECEASED.

There is a large grave close to the west wall, and some short distance from the rest, which holds the honoured remains of brave old Pennycuick and his gallant son: the earth is merely covered with loose red bricks. The situation of this graveyard is particularly well calculated for the erection of a lasting memorial, for it consists of a mound of considerable extent, with a binding soil, and no lodgment for water. The wall at present, cased as it is with white chunam, can be seen for a very considerable distance; and when an obelisk is added, it will be visible for many miles around. I would beg to suggest that the trees within the enclosure have been planted much too near the wall, which will check their growth while young, and be destroyed by them if they reach maturity—those particularly on each side of the gate-way. I would remove them some yards *within* the enclosure, and place them farther apart: in their present nooks, if they grow at all, which I doubt, they will obstruct in some years the view of the obelisk from without the entrance. I went over the great field of battle, and pondered more than you would care to print. My reflections closed with a sharp gallop back to Dinghee, during which the conviction forced itself—that it was better to have been at Goojerat than at the disastrous victory of Chillianwalla."

PESHAWUR.

The following is an extract of a letter from Peshawur, dated the 12th inst. :—"Thanks to the Affreedies, this is not a very quiet station. I have already mentioned two or three night occurrences rather startling in their nature; I have heard of more since to add to the list. On Saturday night (the 9th), a picquet sentry of the 7th L.C. perceived a man crawling along towards his post, and on his challenge not being answered, he let fly at the fellow and missed him, on which the intruder made h[illegible] ve. The same night a party of plunderers attempted to get into the 98th lines, but were checked by the fire of the sentries, and next morning the traces of blood were perceptible for some distance through the broken ground. On Sunday night (the 10th), an Affreedie tried to get into the horse lines of Major Shakespeare's battery, crawling along (as they all do) on his hands and knees; the gun lascar sentry challenged, and called out to the man that if he did not answer he would be fired upon. The Affreedie immediately rose, drew a tulwar, and challenged the sentry to advance and have a combat; he in preference (not placing much dependence on the piece of iron facetiously called a sword) discharged his carbine, hit the Affreedie in the right breast, and knocked him over. Four or five other Affreedies immediately rushed forward, out of the gloom, raised their comrade, and attempted to remove him, at the same time daring the Lascar to go forward. But by this time, the alarm had been given effectually; the remainder of the Lascar guard, and a number of the Syces and drivers, set upon the plunderers; the wounded man was superficially wounded on the leg, by a blow intended to hamstring him, and received his *coup de grace* by a pistol bullet in the forehead. Being hard pressed, the other Affreedies abandoned the corpse and fled. The fellow was a very athletic man; and there being little or no flow of blood outwardly, seemed almost like a simple sleeper, as he lay upon a charpoy. These rascally Affreedies appear to come into the station in the day time selling wood, to examine the *locus in quo*; so that when they return, armed at night, they know how the land lies. Last night (the 11th), there was popping going on all night in some direction or another; one man was killed; but, unfortunately, one of our own, by mistake. He was a coolie, or a tent lascar, of the sappers; and having imprudently left his own lines, was going towards those of the 71st N.I. and it appears that he was followed by one of the plundering tribe. A sepoy sentry saw the two, and challenged them; the Affreedie ran away, and the coolie followed, it is supposed, to catch the thief, and in the chase the sentry, thinking both of the bad sort, fired at the wrong man and mortally wounded him.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 23.

An extract from a letter dated the 14th of February says :—"Really Peshawur improves wonderfully on acquaintance. Ten days ago everything was dull and flat; but since then, the night alarms have been almost regularly continued, and every morning brought some fresh raw-head and bloody bones narrative for folks to talk about, to keep them on the *qui vive*, and at home after night-fall. Besides the coolie shot by the sentry of the 71st N.I. I hear that a sapper sentry was also shot by an Affreedie, on the night of the 11th instant, and during that night a valuable charger was stolen from an officer of one of the Cavalry corps, and the band master of the 23rd N.I. nearly lost a nag. On the night of the 12th, or rather very early on the morning of the 13th, for nearly an hour, the firing was so frequent that there was no sleeping in quiet. Pop! pop! like skirmishers in action, as though the rascals were coming down in force to sweep the station clean at once and have done with it. They made another set at the horses of Major Shakespeare's battery; but with the loss of one man wounded, regarding whom accounts vary. By one he was disabled by a blow on the legs from a *lathee*, and nearly settled by a ball in the head, and that he was secured. (An enlargement of this version is, that two others were captured unhurt, but this seems a repetition of Falstaff's men in buckram, or the three black crows.) By the other account, his comrades rescued him and carried him off, bleeding profusely, as the traces of the blood on the ground amply testified next morning. I give you both versions that you may take your choice. European sentries are posted over the horses in future. In another direction another gang of robbers, eight or nine in number, succeeded in carrying off the fly of a tent. What a disappointment must have been felt, when opening the *saleetah*, to find that it did not contain costly shawls or valuable broadcloths! *Mirabile dictu*, not a shot was fired last night.—*Ibid.*

GRAND BANQUET TO SIR HENRY DUNDAS AND THE PUNJAB OFFICERS.

On the evening of Wednesday, February 27, the members of the Byculla Club gave a dinner in honour of Brigadier-General Sir H. Dundas, and the officers engaged in the late campaign in the Punjab. The grounds in front of the club-house were tastefully illuminated, and from the road presented a very pleasing appearance. The dining-hall was brilliantly lighted up, and the scene was one of much grandeur. Covers were laid for nearly 100 persons, and few seats were vacant. Sir Willoughby Cotton took the head of the table, as president, and upon his right sat the distinguished officer, to commemorate whose successful actions in Scinde and the Punjab the entertainment was given. To the right of the brigadier sat the Hon. Mr. Blane. Sir W. Yardley officiated as vice-president. Dinner was served up shortly after seven, and the cloth was removed at about ten o'clock, soon after which the President, having called on the Vice-Chairman and guests for a bumper, gave—"Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen," which was drunk with all the honours, followed by the "National Anthem" by the garrison band, which was in attendance.

The *President* next proposed—"The health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family," with all the honours.

At about half-past ten, the President, having called for a bumper, rose to give the toast of the evening, which he prefaced with the following observations :—

Gentlemen,—I very fully appreciate the high honour you have done me, in requesting me to preside over you this day and on this occasion; but when I look around me, and see so many of my friends here, who possess so much greater a degree of eloquence than I can boast of, I must indeed beg your indulgence if I do not acquit myself in this honourable station in the way you would wish your president to do. (Cheers.) I propose the health of Brigadier Sir Henry Dundas, and the other officers here present, who served in the late campaign. We have all of us witnessed, and that, too, with great admiration, the arduous duties so gallantly and successfully performed by the armies who took the

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field in that campaign, and very high amongst those services stand the deeds of my honourable and gallant friend Brigadier General Sir Henry Dundas. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, he, and all the other officers who were fortunate enough to be partakers of that glorious struggle, acquitted themselves most honourably, gallantly, and nobly; and we could not do otherwise than we have done to-night, in taking advantage of their temporary presence amongst us to request them to accept of a dinner at the hands of this club, who desire by this token to denote the strength of their wishes to afford to them the welcome they so well deserve from their countrymen. (Cheers.) Sir Henry Dundas,—it has been your fortune to hold in that campaign the command of the Bombay troops, which fought in support of the British army before the walls of Mooltan in the first instance, and subsequently in conjunction with that army, under the command of Lord Gough; and, Sir Henry Dundas, it does indeed afford me the most intense gratification to assure you, that your procedure, from the day you left Roree till the day you arrived at Peshawur, have my unqualified admiration and approbation. (Great cheering.) The manner in which you formed your column at Roree, under difficulties of great magnitude, and the order in which you subsequently moved at the head of that column, and the determined spirit which you manifested—the spirit of a soldier—not to have that column broken, but to move them in a solid and compact body, are deeds which we cannot too much admire. By that judicious and well-conducted movement were mainly secured the advantages and success obtained by our brethren in arms before Mooltan (cheers); and it gratifies me much to be enabled to assure you your conduct has won for you the rapturous admiration of the officers of the Bengal army, many of whom wrote to me expressing these feelings in strong terms. (Cheers). Your intrepidity, coolness, and gallantry, as manifested in the last campaign, are, beyond anything, admired by them, as also by us. The way in which you acted through the various actions and skirmishes, in which you took so conspicuous a part, has amply proved to us that your judgment in the field under fire is as collected, cool, and sound, as when you were quietly bringing your column up to join the army. (Cheers.) The conduct of the men composing the column under your command was in the highest degree praiseworthy; and their gallantry and bravery have won for them glories which will ever henceforward attach to them laurels which will never fade. (Renewed cheers.) Your own plans, after the fall of the place, for the organization of a body of troops to occupy it, were judicious and soldierlike. You did it quickly, and so well, as to call down the unqualified approbation of the gallant general under whom you served. (Tremendous cheering.) As soon as you could procure carriage, you advanced by rapid marches until you formed a junction with the main army, previous to the glorious battle of Guzerat. (Cheers.) In that battle, gentlemen, I am proud to say (and I say it too on good and indisputable authority), the intrepidity and bravery of my honourable and gallant friend on my right, and his men, the Bombay column, stood highly conspicuous. (Great cheering.) When the battle was over, the unimpaired efficiency of my friend's column was such as to induce the officer commanding the whole of the forces immediately to order them to join in the pursuit of the flying enemy; and it is well known to all here present, how mainly instrumental he and his men were in bringing about the capture of the rebels—no, I will style them insurgent chiefs—who with their forces were endeavouring to elude the vigilance of the British arms. Those deeds done, my honourable friend moved on across the Indus, and drove Dost Mahomed into the entrance of the Khyber Pass, himself taking up a position at outposts near its entrance. Yes, gentlemen, my friend here, and his column, were the advanced post of the British army in the provinces of the Punjab. All these services, so ably performed, have procured for him her Most Gracious Majesty's approbation, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and the approval of the gallant old chief who commanded the armies at that time in the field. (Cheers.) All that remains for me to do, gentlemen, and I do it with the utmost gratification, is to propose "The health of Brigadier-General Sir Henry Dundas, and of the other officers who served so gallantly in the last campaign;" and to express the unbounded delight it gives us to be able to receive them this day.

The toast was drunk amid vociferous cheering.

Air—"British Grenadiers."

Sir H. Dundas replied in the following words:—In rising to return my thanks to you for the very great honour you have done me, I have to assure you that I do so under deep emotions of the most pleasurable kind. The high honours, and the very flattering compliments I have this evening received at your hands, I can only attribute to a very favourable partiality which has influenced you in the view you have taken of the services I rendered, and the fortunate position I occupied at the head of the Bombay column. To the circumstances to which I owed my command of these troops, it is almost unnecessary for me to allude; a gallant and distinguished officer was deprived, and a senior officer of this Presidency had a right to expect to be invested with the command of a division of that force; an officer junior in rank can never have that influence which length of service and high rank necessarily carry with them. Whatever disappointment may have been caused to that officer (and none felt it more deeply than myself), it was my duty to assume the command; and it was also my duty to do the best I could in that position, and act according to the best of my judgment for the furtherance of the ends of the service to which I belonged. When that column was first ordered to be organized, I was in command of a division in Scinde, which I received from my friend on my left, Sir W. Cotton; and, on receiving my orders, I took measures as quickly as possible to organize the troops, as they came up, and the Commissariat arrived. From what I heard when I joined the Bengal Army, it appeared as an opinion prevalent there, that there were about 20,000 men in Scinde, and that I had nothing to do but to order them out, as from their cantonments to a field-day; they were to come out at once, regardless of commissariat and the other arrangements necessary for the organization of an army in the field. The measures I took were approved of. I acted under the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief (cheers)—an officer long known in India, of lengthened service, and distinguished merit. I could make no mistake (even if I had an opinion of my own), in obeying orders so clearly expressed. (Cheers.) I felt the necessity of seeing the force assemble, and of knowing that every department was complete before I moved, so that I could be certain that I could command them. If I had not done so, my forces must have arrived in detached bodies, without my having seen or reviewed them. In this organization I was promptly and ably seconded and supported by the officers commanding those detachments, whose conduct was to the highest degree creditable to them. His Excellency has been pleased to express himself favourably as regards my services and those rendered by my brother officers, and I deeply feel how much—how very much, I owe to those officers, so few of whom are, I am sorry to see, here present this evening. Few of them are here, but I feel how much I am indebted to them; many of the commanding officers were personally known to me, having been attached to the division in Scinde which I had inspected at intervals of half a year. With most of the troops I was acquainted, with the exception, indeed, of the 1st Lancers, whom I had never seen until we met at Roree. With the acquaintance I already had with these officers, mine was of course an easier task than it would have been had I acted in conjunction with officers whom I did not know. By one and all of them I was most cordially, generously, and nobly supported. It will always be my greatest delight to reflect upon the elevated position I held in India; and wherever I may hereafter be situated, I shall rejoice sincerely when I reflect on my connection with the Bombay army. (Great cheers.) I have had some reason to know the value of the excellent discipline of that army; and I might pay very high compliments to the European officers, through whose agency they have arrived at that high state of efficiency which they possess at this day. If the European officers do their duty, and enforce the performance of it on their subordinates, the result must ever be that discipline which the Bombay troops are now possessed of. Long may it continue! The discipline of the men composing the troops at whose head I was placed, aided me much, and from the knowledge of that discipline, I derived that confidence which prompted the movements I directed. I knew that I could confidently rely on their prowess, and their discipline; and that I could handle them in any way which the exigencies of the occasion might demand. (Cheers.) These regiments are now returning to their Presidency. (Cheers.) They have served nobly and gallantly (renewed cheering); and I have no doubt they will be honourably and gladly welcomed by their companions in arms. It is a proud thing for Bombay to say, that the columns of the Bombay army, though they left the Presidency at the conclusion of the campaign, found themselves holding the most advanced position in the newly-acquired British territories. (Cheers.) I must again assure you, gentlemen, that I do most sincerely appreciate the flattering reception you have given me and my brothers in arms, and the high compliments you have paid us. The honour you have on me, I can only attribute to your viewing me and the services I have rendered with great partiality; and I conclude by drinking all your healths, wishing you all success and prosperity under all circumstances, and again expressing my unqualified admiration of the gallantry and powers of that army, to which I owe so very much, having acquired those honours which I now wear in connection with the Bombay army.

Sir H. Dundas resumed his seat amidst the vociferous cheers of the whole assembled company.

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SCINDE.

The subjoined letter gives the whole of the intelligence received from Scinde since the despatch of last mail:—

KURRACHEE, 13th *February*.—On the morning of the 5th, a salute of thirteen guns was fired, announcing the departure of Brigadier-general Maneen from Kurrachee, in company with Lieut-Colonel Green, C.B., adjutant-general, and his aide-de-camp, Capt. Honnor; he left by boat for Mandavie. The General, after reviewing and inspecting the several corps at Bhooj, will return to Kurrachee, and afterwards will, it is supposed, leave for the upper country, and visit the different stations under his command.—I regret to announce the demise of Signor Mutti, late in charge of the Government gardens at this station, which melancholy event took place on the night of Thursday, the 7th instant. I believe he had been ailing for some time. On Monday night he was seized with a most violent fit of asthma, but feeling better the next morning, he made up his mind to quit Kurrachee for Bombay, when, on the night of Thursday, he had a return of the disease, and in a violent fit of coughing burst a blood vessel, and expired before medical attendance could be called. His remains were attended by a numerous circle of friends to their last resting place.—On the morning of the 9th instant, the 9th N.I. marched into Kurrachee. They came from Mooltan by water as far as Tatta, being pronounced by a medical committee unable to march, from sickness; they are nearly all suffering from fever. They are to remain here for a day or two in the lines formerly occupied by the Beloochee battalion.—There is a report in circulation here that the whole of Scinde, Kurrachee included, is to be given over to the Bengal Government, and that the Bombayites will have in exchange the whole of the stations on the Malabar Coast; but how true this is I cannot vouch for; however, if so, it will be a very good exchange.—The wing of the 29th N. I. have reached Hyderabad, and are expected here about the 18th or 20th—the 26th N.I. leave in a day or two after their arrival. The H. C. steamer *Auckland* was signalled about 1, and anchored at 2 P.M. on the 9th. I regret to bring to your notice the death of her commander, Captain Johnstone, an old and experienced naval officer, shortly after the arrival of his steamer at Kurrachee. It appears that he ascended from his cabin, and stood on the quarter-deck conversing with some of his brother officers, when he suddenly fell in a fit of apoplexy. Medical attendance was promptly rendered, but without avail. His remains were conveyed on shore (by the crew with whom he served) the following morning, and were interred with all the honours due to his rank. The H. C. steamer *Queen* (slow coach) was signalled during the night of the 10th, and did not anchor until shortly after daylight on the morning of the 11th. The steamer *Auckland* left this on the forenoon of the 11th with the head-quarter wing of the 9th N. I. for Vingorla and Viziadroog. I hear that three or four companies will be left at the former port, the others proceeding to the latter-mentioned place, from whence they will march to Belgaum by the new ghaut. The steamer *Queen* took her departure, about twelve o'clock at noon on the 12th instant, with the left wing of the same corps: her destination is Viziadroog, from which place they will also proceed by the same route to Belgaum. I hear that they are making some alterations and improvements in the gaol—and not before they were wanted. I am told that the Court of Directors have sanctioned the erection of new barracks at the station; but I believe they are not to be such splendid ones as was anticipated, the Court having considerably curtailed the amount, allowing only four lacs, and not six, or six and a half, which was the former estimate laid down: however, as it is, they will be splendid buildings. The erection of a place of worship had also been sanctioned: the site for the church is to be the open space in front of the shop of Jehangeer and Co. The site for the barracks has not as yet been fixed upon. There is also a great talk of having the cantonment supplied with water from the wells near the Government Gardens, by means of pipes similar to those laid down from the Esplanade to Colaba (at Bombay). This is a work which, if carried out, would be of wonderful service to the public at large. It is now finally settled that there are no movements to take place as regards the European troops: the wing of the 8th King's, now stationed at Hydrabad, are to occupy those barracks another season: this I am sure they will not much relish, particularly as the hot weather will now be quickly setting in there. Mornings cold; evenings cool and pleasant; mid-day heat rather oppressive: maximum 72 degrees, med. 61 degrees, mean. 50 degrees: mean of daily maxima 69 degrees: mean of daily minima 56 degrees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of Jan. 24 reached Bombay on Feb. 25.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The *Bombay Times* of March 2, referring to a correspondence respecting Mr. Chapman's disconnection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, observes:—"There appears a strong but determined spirit of resistance to the Home Board, as at present constituted, springing up amongst the shareholders here; and we have no doubt that this will be the case in England also, the shareholders there being as deeply interested in the matter as those in this country. Meanwhile it may be satisfactory to the friends of Mr. Chapman to state, that there is no one in Bombay at all conversant with the true state of matters, who does not continue to repose the fullest confidence in his upright conduct and unswerving integrity."

NOVEL RACE.—The *Bombay Gazette* contains an account of the following racing match, which is, we should imagine, nearly unique:—"A very sporting match, by the bye, came off yesterday, between three gentlemen, incited thereto by the advertisement of H. P. W., which appeared the other day in your columns. A race of 100 yards, two against one;—in other words, a stout gentleman, good thirteen stone, to mount one of the parties, and get somehow over fifty yards, while the single gentleman ran 100. A level piece of ground having been selected, and the distance measured, the word 'Off!' was given, and away they went, the equestrian, evidently mistrusting his 'Rozinante,' who, from laughing, was hardly able to go the pace. Frantic efforts were made by the runner to overtake his antagonists, but the 'stout 'un' managed to steer his fiery animal to the goal in advance, winning the match by three yards, or thereabouts."

MOOLTAN.—We have pleasure in giving place to the following testimonies to a very meritorious young officer, whom we hope to see rising steadily in his department: the compliments bestowed upon him are, we have no doubt, deserved.—"Mooltan, Jan. 29.—Our deputy assistant quartermaster-general young Pollexfen, left us the other day for Wuzeerabad. It was generally understood that he was introduced into the department entirely through influence, and the appointment was pretty freely censured at the time it was made. He may have got in by connections; but he certainly deserves to remain in from his merit. A more indefatigable fellow does not exist in his department. He has ridden and poked about almost everywhere—made drawings and measurements and descriptions of everything, bearing, far or near, on the duties of his department. He can tell you how the floods rose last August—why, and how deep they rose, and what mischief they did. How the water affected what fire could not accomplish—how it spoiled the wells, and improved the gardens—and, in fact, all how it began and how it ended, and what was the consequence. Had Pollexfen been with Lord Gough this time last year, instead of sleeping for a month at Ramnagur without knowing the fords of the river not a dozen miles off, I will be bound he would have made himself acquainted with every foot of water and rood of ground within miles of camp." We have much pleasure in giving place to this, and can only regret that the strictly personal and private nature of what follows prevents its publication. The Bengal and Bombay army, differing from each other widely in most things, differ most assuredly in nothing more than in the management of the quartermaster-general's department. When the tidings of General Thackwell being unable to cross the ford at Wuzeerabad reached us—when we heard that Lord Gough proposed encamping at Chillianwalla, within reach of the enemy's fire, their guns being screened by jungle,—the universal question was, "what could the quartermaster-general's department have been about?" Without reflecting on any of the departments under Government, that under review stands wholly unequalled in its assiduity and zeal in collecting information of every description bearing nearly or remotely on the subjects of its duties; unrivalled also in the facilities afforded by it for rendering what it has collected available for the public service. Geographical and geological descriptions of countries occupied by our troops, or likely to be visited by them,—meteorological, mortality, and health returns, are all collected, digested, and arranged, in the most perfect way imaginable,—while a constant manufacture of charts, maps, and routes, is in progress, bringing down the information thus possessed in its most available form to the most recent dates. We trust that the information in reference to the strange occurrences which have within these ten months taken place in the lower Punjaub, accompanied, as we know them to be, by valuable plans and drawings, will be laid before the world with as little delay as possible; they are quite as valuable to the general reader as to the quartermaster-general's department.—*Bombay Times, Feb. 20.*

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PUNJAB CAVALRY.—It is affirmed that the Supreme Government intends to place the ten regiments of Punjab Local, or rather Irregular Cavalry, recently raised, under the general superintendence of a brigadier, and that Lieut. colonel George Lawrence has been offered the post, his health having been sufficiently restored to render it unnecessary for him to proceed to Europe.—*Telegraph, March* 1.

CANDEISH.—The subjoined extract from a letter from Candeish will be read with interest:—"I was much pleased with the paintings at Ajunta, which are very curious; but I was particularly interested at Dhurrungaum, the head-quarters of the Bheel corps. Twenty-five years ago these men were little better than wild beasts—their hand against every man, and every man's hand against them; now, I saw them on parade, attended by their band, nicely dressed, and performing their military exercises; whilst in their school-room were fifty boys, the sons of these wild Bheels, reading and writing, and in training to be honest and useful members of society. I was delighted with all I saw, as it shows what has been effected even on the most unpromising soil, by the indefatigable and indomitable energy, patience, and courage of one man, and that man need not desire a higher or a better fame than is now to be seen every day in the Bheel lines at Dhurrungaum. It is a pity the whole history of the raising of the corps by James Outram is not made public, it would be a most interesting as well as an instructive one."—*Bombay Times, Feb.* 23.

SUTTEE AT BERAR.—A correspondent of the *Poonah Chronicle* describes a suttee that took place at Berar, on the 8th January. The victim was a young Marwaree widow, nineteen years of age. "The pile of firewood was so arranged as to exclude egress, underneath which purrattees and wood were laid. Shortly afterwards, the devoted widow was brought, supported by females of her caste, and made to enter the sepulchre, and the corpse of her husband put on her knees. At this time the widow was labouring under great mental excitement; however, the feeling was momentary, and she appeared to rally. A man then approached, and removed the jewels she wore; she looked once or twice askance, and kept mumbling, no doubt invoking her gods. The fatal signal was shortly after given, and four Marwarees set fire to the pile; when the smoke rose in misty clouds above the poor creature's head, she made towards the railing, and attempted the action again, but precautions were taken: she could not get out, when, overcome by sheer exhaustion, she fell on her husband's corpse."

TRADE AND PUBLIC WORKS.—The merchants of Bombay in their address to the Marquis of Dalhousie, refer to the fact, that with a population, after London and Paris, greater than that of any city of Europe or America, the trade of this port is far less than that of many, in other respects, much inferior to it. "This," they say, "your memorialists attribute chiefly to the neglected state of the adjacent country, and the extent to which its resources remain undeveloped from the want of adequate means of intercommunication. Unlike Calcutta, situated on the estuary of a hundred rivers, by which the produce of Bengal can be conveyed to the port of shipment at a trifling cost, Bombay possesses no navigable rivers or canals, and scarcely any roads. So miserably inadequate, indeed, are the existing means of communication with the interior, that many valuable articles of produce are, for want of carriage and a market, often left to perish on the fields, while the cost of those which do find their way to this port, is enormously enhanced, to the extent sometimes of two hundred per cent.; considerable quantities never reach their destination at all, and the quality of the remainder is almost universally deteriorated, and this at a time when the competition of rival producing countries, by their unremitting exertions to facilitate the transport of their produce to the sea board, by means of railways, is yearly pressing upon us with aggravated intensity. It is superfluous to point out to your lordship the paramount necessity and importance to all classes of improved means of transit for merchandise and produce to and from the interior. The roads already constructed, few and utterly inadequate to the wants of the country though they are, will, it is believed, be found to have indirectly paid to the Government, over and over again, the cost of their construction. The urgent want of additional roads and bridges, and the heavy annual loss sustained both by the Government and the people by their opening being deferred, have been repeatedly pressed upon the Government by their revenue and engineer officers. They are universally admitted in theory, and by none more than the local Government itself. Little or nothing, however, has been done practically to remedy the existing state of things, which renders it evident that there are external hindrances in the way towards carrying the requisite remedial measures into effect."

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAKER, A. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BIRDWOOD, W. judge and sess. judge of Sholapore, res. ch. of duties, Feb. 12.
D'OYLEY, W. 3rd asst. coll. in Khandeish, qual. for public business, Feb. 19; to proc. into districts on deputation, fr. March 1.
ELPHINSTON, A. coll. of Khandeish, to proc. into districts on deputation fr. March 1.
FAWCETT, E. G. coll. of Surat, to proc. into districts on deputation, Feb. 25.
FORBES, C. ret. to duty, Feb. 7.
HARDY, R. to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat, Feb. 23.
HARRISON, W. H. to reside in Mahabuleshwur hills while unemployed, Feb. 19.
LARKEN, M. registrar of Sudder Adawlut, res. ch. of office.
PRENDERGAST, C. C. acting coll. of Kaira, to proc. into districts on deputation, fr. Feb. 28.
ROGERS, A. to be acting 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, Feb. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLOWERS, W. 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur.
HAVELOCH, W. H. to Feb. 28, in ext.
OGILVIE, T. fr. Jan. 18 to Feb. 25, in ext.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Rev. to be chapl. of Colaba and the harbour, Feb. 20.
JERVIS, Rev. J. J. 1 mo. leave.
KEAYS, Rev. R. Y. to off. as archdeacon of Bombay, Feb. 20.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARROW, Lieut. W. G. ass. ch. of duties at 2nd in com. of Sawunt Warree local corps, Feb. 12.
BATHER, Ens. H. F. attached to 18th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
BATTISCOMBE, 2nd Lieut. R. C. art. passed colloq. exam.
BEALE, Lieut. H. Y. 12th N.I. to be 2nd class commt. agent, with ch. of bazaars at Ahmedabad, Feb. 23.
BEAMISH, 2nd Lieut. E. S. art. passed colloq. exam.
BELL, Brev. capt. G. K. transf. fr. 2nd to 4th batt. art. to com. 6th camp. 4th batt. art. at Kurrachee, Feb. 26.
BELLASIS, Major. J. B. 9th N.I. returned to duty, to join March 1.
BLAIR, Ens. T. H. to act as qr. mr. and paymaster to 19th N.I.
BLENKINS, Maj. W. C.B. 6th N.I. app. placing services at disp. of board of administration at Lahore, cancelled.
BROOKRAY, Lieut. 6th N.I. to be brig. maj. on the estab. v. Wilson, Feb. 25; posted to Aden force, Feb. 26.
BROWN, Capt. G. P. 27th N. I. to act as post mr. in Scinde.
CAMERON, Lieut. W. to be adj. to 2nd batt. art. v. Murray, Feb. 6.
CARNEGIE, Ens. J. to do duty with 28th N.I. at the Presidency, to join, Feb. 18.
CATHCART, Lieut. col. C. from 5th L.I. to 29th N.I. Feb. 23.
CHAPMAN, Lieut. eng. to be 1st asst. to the superint. of roads and tanks, Feb. 19.
CRACKLOW, Lieut. col. H. C.B. fr. 29th N.I. to 5th L.I. Feb. 23.
DICKSON, Maj. T. invalids, posted to N.V. batt. Feb. 18.
DUNCAN, Ens. J. A. M'N. attached to 18th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut. J. B. to proceed to Nusseerabad and assume ch. fr. Capt. Ramsay of the commt. and bazaar duties of the Rajpootana field force, Feb. 23.
ETHERIDGE, Lieut. N. T. 23rd L. I. to offic. as supt. of the quota of the Guicowar contingent serving in the Mahee Kanta, and as asst. to pol. agent in that province, dur. abs. of Leakie, Feb. 20.
EYRE, Capt. T. 3rd L.C. to rec. ch. of commiss. dep. and bazaar and pol. at Sholapore, fr. Lieut. Wasden, dur. abs. of Lodwick on leave, Feb. 19.
FINNIMORE, Lieut. acting com. of ord. to act as exec. eng. at Kurrachee dur. abs. of Hills on leave, and on that off. responsibility.
FRANCIS, Lieut. J. T. to be asst. settlement officer in Poona collectorate, Feb. 27.
FULLER, Lieut. C. B. art. returned to duty, to join, March 1; adj. of 4th batt. perm. to exch. appts. with Lieut. W. Stephenson, adj. and qr. m. of art. Scinde div. Feb. 23.
GRANT, Lieut. E. adj. 2nd Belooch batt. to act as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Capt. Holmes, m. c. Feb. 20.
HALE, Lieut. col. J. 21st N.I. to com. Rajpootana field force, Feb. 18; fr. 21st to 25th N.I.
HENDERSON, Lieut. W. H. art. trans. fr. 1st to 4th batt. Feb. 26.
HICKS, Ens. W. to do duty with 15th N.I. at Surat, to join Feb. 15.
HOLLAND, Lieut. H. W. 13th N.I. to be a justice of the peace for the town and island of Bombay, Feb. 19.
HONNOR, Capt. A. C. 1st N.I. to join left wing of his corps at Poona, Feb. 28.
HOUGH, Brev. capt. L. S. 2nd in com. 2nd Belooch bat. to act as com. dur. abs. Capt. Holmes, m. c. Feb. 23.
JOHNSTONE, Ens. R. G. H. posted to 13th N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 1.
JONES, Ens. E. attached to 18th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
KANE, Lieut. F. A. C. 15th N.I. qual. as interp. in Guzerrattee.
KENDALL, Lieut. sappers and miners, to join h. q. of the corps at Poona, Feb. 23.

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KIRKLAND, Ens. N. to do duty with 4th N.I. at Belgaum, to join.
LECKIE, Capt. J. D. delivered over ch. of duties as supt. of the quota of the Guicowar cont. serving in the Mahee Kanta, and asst. to pol. agent in that province to Capt. Wallace, rec. ch. of office of pol. supt. of Pahlunpoor fr. Capt. Kelly, Feb. 20.
LEITH, Capt. R. W. D. 1st Eur. reg. to receive a wound pension of 160*l.* per ann. fr. the expiration of a year and a day from the day on which he was wounded.
LOCH, Lieut. C. A. 1st L.C. ret. to duty, to join March 1.
LODWICK, Lieut. 1st class commiss. agt. Sholapoor, to rec. ch. of line adj. off. at that stat. fr. Lieut. Buckle, Feb. 19.
MANSON, Capt. A. R. 4th N.I. app. a.-d.-c. to Brig. gen. Manson, v. Capt. Hosner, Feb. 19.
MOCK, Lieut. A. R. art. transf. fr. 4th to 3rd batt. Feb. 26.
NASMYTH, 2nd Lieut. D. J. eng. to rank fr. Oct. 9, 1848.
PRESCOTT, Ens. C. J. 26th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mahratta.
PRESTON, Cadet W. B. att. to do duty with 22nd N.I. at pres. to join, Feb. 26.
RAMBAY, Capt. to proc. to Deesa, and establish there h. q. of the commt. dept. N. div. of the army, Feb. 23.
RENNY, Capt. J. W. to act as interp. to 19th N.I.
SCOTT, Lieut. J. G. 22nd N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 7.
SEALY, Capt. G. P. art. to take ch. of the Sudder bazaar at Neemuch fr. Lieut. Row, Feb. 27.
SHORT, Lieut. A. Y. qual. as interp. in Guzerrattee, Feb. 18.
SIMPSON, Capt. E. H. 2nd L. C. to join his regt. Feb. 23.
SOUTHEY, 2nd Lieut. E. eng. to rank fr. July 14, 1848.
SPARROW, Capt. G. 13th N.I. to be major, fr. Feb. 1, in succ. to Dickson, invalided.
STENSON, Lieut. W. art. transf. fr. 2nd to 4th bat. Feb. 26.
STEPHENSON, Lieut. W. adjt. and qr. mr. of art. Scinde div. perm. to exch. appt. with Lieut. C. B. Fuller, adjt. of 4th batt. art.
TAYLOR, Lieut. W. W. to ch. of commissariat dept. at Ahmednabad dur. abs. of Ramsay, Feb. 16.
THATCHER, Lieut. T. 11th N.I. to act as adjt. 2nd Belooch bat. dur. abs. Capt. Holmes, m. c. Feb. 20.
THOMAS, Ens. G. E. 13th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 1, in succ. to Dickson, invalided.
TURNBULL, Brev. maj. transf. fr. 1st bat. to 2nd bat. art. &c. att. at Bhooj, Feb. 24.
WARDEN, Lieut. 16th N.I. to rec. ch. of commis. and supcy. of bazars and pol. Sholapoor, v. Lodwick, on leave, Feb. 19.
WAY, Cad. A. C. W. att. to do duty with 22nd N.I. at pres. to join, Feb. 26.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. and interp. in Hindustani to 28th N.I. fr. Jan 25, v. Arrow, Feb. 20.
WOODBURN, Lieut. col. A. C.B. fr. 25th to 21st N.I. Feb. 23.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

HICKS, W. Feb. 7. FLETCHER, E. P. Feb. 7.
ROBERTSON, T. F. Feb. 7.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AITCHESON, Capt. A. N. 13th N.I. to Eur. m. c.
ASH, Capt. J. art. to Mar. 31, in ext.
ASHBURNER, Capt. G. E. 8th N.I. to Mar. 31, in ext.
CRACKLOW, Lieut. col. H. 29th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe.
FOLLETT, Capt. F. staff, 1 mo. in ext.
GRACH, Lieut. G. O. 13th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
HAWTHORN, Ens. A. 9th N.I. fr. Feb. 15 to Mar. 31, in ext. to proceed to the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
HODSON, Lieut. H. B. 17th N.I. 2 years to Neilgherries on m. c.
HODSON, Ens. P. 22nd N.I. to Eur. on m. c.
HOSE, Capt. C. R. 1st Eur. reg. fr. Feb. 20 to March 20, to Bombay.
HUNT, Ens. G. T. 23rd L.I. fr. Feb. 16 to March 31, to Bombay, on m. c.
JAMESON, Lieut. D. W. dep. coll. of Hyderabad, 2 mo. to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
JOHNSTONE, Ens. B. H. 13th N.I. fr. Feb. 19 to March 3, to rem. at Bombay.
JOHNSTONE, Capt. J. G. J. nat. vet. batt. to March 31, in ext.
KELLY, Capt. J. R. pol. supt. of Pahlunpore, 1 mo. in ext.
KNOWLES, Lieut. J. P. 5th L.I. to March 31, in ext.
MORSE, Lieut. R. A. art. fr. Dec. 31 to Feb. 28, to Poonda Ghaut and Bombay, on m. c.
OLIVER, Lieut. T. 5th N.L.I. to May 28, to undergo exam. in Mahratta.
PETRIE, Lieut. J. G. March 1 to 25, to Bombay.
SCATCHERD, Lieut. G. K. 24th N.I. to March 31, to Bombay, on m. c.
SHEPPARD, 2nd Lieut. J. L. 4th N.I. fr. Feb. 17 to March 17, to rem. at Bombay.
SHORTT, Lieut. A. Y. 12th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
TAYLOR, Capt. F. F. 3rd L.C. fr. Feb. 18 to April 18, to Bombay.
WAHAB, Lieut. C. W. 14th N.I. fr. Feb. 16 to March 31, in ext. to proc. to Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
WHITFARD, Capt. T. 15th N.I. to March 31. in ext.
WORMALD, Capt. R. C. art. fr. April 1 to May 31, to proc. to the Mahabuleshwur hills.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BATTERSBEE, Vet. surg. 1st L.C. rep. fit for duty, to join March 1.
BEAN, Asst. surg. J. offic. cav. surg. Peshawur, to aff. med. aid to corps of guides, Jan. 5.
CAHILL, Surg. T. S. M.D. to med. ch. of 3rd N.I. v. Faithful, but cont. attach. to 2nd batt. art. dur. abs. of Burn, Feb. 21.
COLLIER, Surg. to proc. to Nusserabad, in pursuance of app. on staff of Rajpootana field force, Feb. 28.
COLLIER, Surg. C. F. to be staff surg. and med. storekeeper to the Rajpootana field force, Feb. 27.
COTES, Asst. surg. to rank fr. Oct. 29, 1849.
CRAIG, Asst. surg. J. ret. to du. Feb. 7; to med. ch. 29th N.I. v. Kirk, March 1.
CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. pl. at disp. of the c.-in-c. of the Indian navy.
DAUBENEY, Asst. surg. of the *Ajdaha*, to be lent to the *Meeanghir*.
DAVEY, Asst. surg. W. to rec. med. ch. of l. wing 16th N.I. 4th co. 1st batt. art. and staff and details at Shalapore, Feb. 19.
DON, Surg. J. M.D. to be supg. surg. on the estab. v. Rooke, Feb. 27; posted to Scinde div. to join when relieved fr. ch. of 3rd L.C. Feb. 28.
FAITHFUL, Asst. surg. J. J. has been app. vaccinator in the Konkan, Feb. 22.
HOSKEN, Civ. asst. surg. to rec. ch. of 4th comp. 1st batt. art. staff, and details, Sholapoor, fr. Surg. Don, Feb. 19.
IMLOCH, Asst. surg. C. J. F. pl. at disp. of the c.-in-c. of the Indian navy, as a temp. arrang. Feb. 26.
KIRK, Surg. R. to med. ch. 2nd L.C. in succ. to Collier, Mar. 1.
MACKENZIE, Surg. 25th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of the staff irr. horse and details, at Neemuch, fr. Carden, Mar. 1, and to aff. med. aid to 3rd co. 3rd batt.
NEILSON, Asst. surg. R. 20th N.I. to rec. med. ch. 4th co. 1st batt. art. staff and details, fr. Davey, Mar. 1.
PELLY, Surg. S. M. to ch. of treasury at Dheolia, on dept. of the coll. on deputation, Feb. 25.
SANDERSON, Asst. surg. J. T. to 1st L.C. in succ. to Johnstone, app. to Indian navy, Feb. 19.
STYLE, Asst. surg. A. to temp. med. ch. of Baroda residency.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALLENDER, Asst. surg. M.D. fr. Feb. 16 to March 31, in ext. to proc. to the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
CLAY, Asst. surg. W. F. 8 years to Europe on furl.
CRAMOND, Surg. J. 24th N.I. to Mar. 31, in ext.
ELLIOTT, Surg. H. R. 1st L.C. to Mar. 31, in ext.
ROOKE, Supg. surg. R. P. furl. to Europe for 3 years, on m. c.
STOCKS, Asst. surg. J. E. 3 mo. to hills, west of Scinde.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BALL, Comm. E. A. to com. the *Sesostris*, Feb. 23, and to perf duties of purser.
BATT, Lieut. to ch. of the *Elphinstone*, v. Lowe.
BYRNE, Act. 1st class 2nd mast. of the *Victoria*, to be act. mast. and to join the *Queen* as store account.
CLARKSON, Mids. fr. the *Atalanta* to the *Hastings*, Feb. 22.
COKE, Mate, to Feb. 28, in ext. to rem. at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
COOKSON, Mate, to be store account. of the *Sesostris*, Feb. 23.
COUSENS, Mids. to be store account. of the *Acbar*, Feb. 23.
DE CRESPIGNY, Asst. surg. fr. the *Auckland* to the *Ajdaha*.
ETHERIDGE, Lieut. to Feb. 28, in ext. to rem. at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
FARRER, Mids. to Feb. 28, in ext. to rem. at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
GILBERT, Asst. surg. perm. to reside on shore, Feb. 26.
HEATHCOTE, Mids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Atalanta*, Feb. 22.
IMLOCH, Asst. surg. C. J. F. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. of the Indian Navy.
LAWES, Asst. surg. perm. to reside on shore, Feb. 26.
LOWE, Capt. W. perm. to reside on shore, Feb. 23.
MANNERS, Lieut. to com. the *Medusa*, Feb. 23.
MITCHESON, Lieut. to be gunnery off. of the *Queen*, Feb. 27.
MELVIN, Lieut. to join the *Hastings*, Feb. 18.
PHILBRICK, Mids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Medusa*, Feb. 22.
RENNIE, Lieut. to com. the *Victoria*, fr. Jan. 16.
ROBINSON, Com. G. 2 yrs. to Neilgherry hills, on m. c.
STROYAN, Lieut. to be 1st class gunnery off. of the *Elphinstone*.
TOZER, Mids. perm. to reside on shore, Feb. 23.
WINDUS, Mids. to Feb. 28, in ext. to rem. at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE, wife of Capt. J. A. ship *Sir Herbert Compton*, s. at Colaba, Feb. 20.
JOHNSTONE, Mrs. Alexander, d. at Colaba, Feb. 10.
DE ATHAIDE, wife of Ellias, d. at Bandora, Feb. 22.
MAYERS, the lady of Capt. S. P. H.M.'s 86th, s. at Deesa, Feb. 16.
MILLER, wife of Asst. surg. J. R. Poonah irr. horse, s. at Seroor, Feb. 13.

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MUNGAVIN, Mrs. J. F. J., d. at Tanjore, Feb. 24.
SCOTT, wife of T. J. A., d. at Mazagon, Feb. 20.
SIBBLAND, wife of John, s. at Ahmednuggur, 15.

MARRIAGE.

PELY, Capt. H. J. 8th N.I. to Miss Morris, d. of the late John, at Bombay, Feb. 16.

DEATH.

ARTHUR, Rosa Matilda, d. of David, at Bombay, aged 5, Feb. 17.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 18. *Samuel Appleton*, Kennedy, Boston.—19. *David Clark*, Swan, Greenock; *Cambrian*, Morris, Bushire.—20. *Martin Luther*, Hatton, London; *Tinto*, Hicks, Greenock; steamer *Bernice*, Kingcombe, Aden.—22. Steamer *Achilles*, Evan, Hong-Kong.—24. *Ardaseer*, Lovett, Hong-Kong; *Sir Herbert Compton*, Brown, Hong-Kong; steamer *Sesostris*, Ball, Aden.—26. Steamer *Dwarka*, Fisher, Colombo.—MARCH 1. Steamer *Victoria*, Amor, Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Phlox*.—Miss Jucta.

For *Bombay*.—Capt. E. R. Read, H.M.'s 9th lancers; Lieut. H. Ximenes, 8th foot; Lieut. A. St. John, 60th rifles; Lieut. J. L. Sheppard, 4th Bo. rifles; Dr. Clay, Bo. army; and Mr. Newman.

Per *Samuel Appleton*.—F. Barker, Messrs. G. H. Hamann and W. E. Burdi.

Per *Bernice*.—Major T. Dickson, nat. vet. batt.

Per *Martin Luther*.—Mrs. Johnson, Miss Holt, Lieut. Johnson.

Per *Achilles*.—Mr. Seton-Karr; Mr. Huber; Messrs. Lowndes, McDowell, and Grant; Mr. Arathoon.

Per *Ardaseer*.—C. W. Keys, Esq.

Per *Sir C. Forbes*.—Capt. Newbold.

Per steamer *Sesostris*.—From SUEZ.—Mrs. Kerr and servant; Mrs. Watson; two Misses Watson; Miss Richardson; Lieut. W. Harris, H.M.'s 32nd foot; Lieut. A. H. Cartis, 2nd Gren. N.I.; Lieut. J. P. Battersby, H.M.'s 60th Rifles; T. W. Hickes, Esq.; W. Bolston, Esq.; W. Devitre, Esq.; F. W. Browne, Esq.; W. B. Preston, Esq.; A. C. Way, Esq.; Asst. surg. J. Crawford; Asst. surg. G. M. Ogilvie; W. E. Williams, Esq. B.I.; G. S. Karr, Esq. C.S.; R. Pope, Esq. From ADEN.—Asst. surg. A. Harris.

For *Dwarka*.—Mrs. Adams; Brevt. maj. W. S. Adams, 28th N.I.; Capt. Birdwood; Capt. J. P. Coode, 36th M.N.I.; Capt. Sullivan; Capt. H. Gall, H.M.'s 14th Drag.; Lieuts. J. G. D. Marshall and H. B. Westropp, H.M.'s 51st foot; A. Nicoll, Esq.; and Asst. surg. G. G. W. Maitland; Messrs. Smith, senior and junior, and three children; and Mr. Henderson.

Per *Victoria*.—W. Graham, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 16. *Abeukir*, Scott, London.—17. *Hosannah*, Barnett, Calcutta.—18. *Catherine*, Moodie, Liverpool; *Bright Planet*, Cousins, Colombo.—19. Steamer *Malta*, Potts, Colombo and China.—20. *Indian*, English, Hong-Kong.—21. *Wasleck*, Pagan, Bushire; *Tenser*, Bell, Penang and Singapore; *Lord Western*, Rice, Calcutta.—24. *Hindoostan*, West, London.—27. *Alibi*, Walker, Calcutta.—28. *Samuel Appleton*, Kennedy, China.—MARCH 2. Steamer *Ajdaha*, ———, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Abeukir*.—Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Pigott, Miss Atkinson, the Rev. G. Pigott; Asst. surg. D. Glasse, Bo. army, and child; Mr. Weston; Capt. C. S. Whitehill, 2nd Bo. E.L.I., three children, with servant; Lieut. R. G. Jephson, H.M.'s 10th foot; Lieut. E. T. Wickham, H.M.'s 61st foot; Asst. surg. J. C. Browne, 98th foot.

Per *Malta*.—Mr. George Smith.

Per *Surat*.—Mrs. Sinclair, Maj. J. Sinclair, Capt. D'O. T. Compton, 29th N.I.; Mr. Wilson, Mrs. and Mr. Mulloy, and Mrs. Chamberlain.

Per *Indian*.—Mr. J. B. Naylor.

Per *Hindostan*.—Mrs. West, Master Hinton, and Mids. Phillips, I.N.

Per *Equestrian*.—Mrs. Murchison, Capt. Murchison, H.M.'s 29th foot; Lieut. T. Maunsell, Lieut. C. H. Levinge, Asst. surg. F. Laing, M.D. 3rd dragoons; Lieut. J. C. Cumberlege, and Mr. James Thomas.

Per *Fazul Rohomany*.—Mr. Woodhouse.

Per *Alibi*.—Mrs. Ayr and two children; Capt. G. Rhodes, H.M.'s 94th foot; and J. L. Watson, Esq.

Per *Samuel Appleton*.—E. F. Parker, Esq.; Messrs. F. Hand and G. H. Hamann.

Per steamer *Ajdaha*.—Mrs. C. E. F. Tytler and two children, with servant; Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. LeGeyt and child, with servant; Mrs. Logan and two children, with servant; Mrs. Warburton and two children, with servant; Mrs. Murray; Mrs. Tulloch; Mrs. Crawford and three children, with servant; Miss Barbe; Masters Bazette and Baker with servant; Sir H. Dundas, col. 60th rifles, and servant; Lieut.-col. Logan, Madras army; Asst.-surg. W. W. Wells, 47th Bengal N.I.; George Pollexfen, Esq.; C. E. F. Tytler, Esq. Bombay C. S.; Mr. G. Huber; Brig. J. Tulloch; A. Greenberg; the Rev. J. Vaughan; Maj. H. E. De B. Sidley, 86th foot; Lieut. A. F. Shortt, 12th Bombay N.I.; Capt. J. H. Coode, 38th Madras N.I.; Capt. Birdwood, Madras Eng.; Capt. R. R. Reid, H.M.'s 9th Lancs.; Lieut. F. A. St. John, 60th Royal Rifles; Lieut. J. G. D. Marshall, and H. B. Westropp, H.M.'s 51st L.I.; Lieut. H. Ximenes; Asst.-surg. W. R. Clay.—To ADEN: Lieut. B. Ray, 6th Bombay N.I. and servants.—SECOND CLASS: Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. W. Main, and Hadjee Hussen Allowuance.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, March 2, 1850.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	..	..	Rs. 116 a 117	per 100 Sa.	
5 Do.	do.	1825-26	..	Rs. 102	do.
5 Do.	do.	1829-30	..	Rs. 101½	do.
5 Do.	do.	1841-42	..	Rs. 97 a 98	p. 100 Cd.s
4 Do.	do.	1832-33	..	Rs. 85¼	per 100 Siccs.
4 Do.	do.	1835-36	..	Rs. 82½	per 100 Co.'s
4 Do.	do.	1842-43	..	Rs. 82½	do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000	pd. up	16½ p. ct. pm.	
Oriental Bank.....	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	18 p. ct. dis.	
Commercial Bank ..	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	14 p. ct. dis.	
Agra Bank	,, 500 each	500	do.	6 a 7 p. ct. dis.	
Bank of Madras	,, 1,000 each	1,000	do.	No quotation.	
Apollo Press Com...	,, 12,500 each	12,500	do.	12,000	
Colaba Press Com....	,, 7,000 each	7,000	do.	11,500	
Colaba Land Com...	,, 10,000 each	10,000	do.	7,000 asked.	
Bombay S. N. Com.	,, 500 each	500	do.	66 p. ct. dis. nom.	
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	,, 50 each.		5 deposit	No quotation.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 13 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	,, 10 12 as.
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,, 220½
German Crowns, ,, ...	,, 212
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,, 104½ a 106½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,, 16 5-10ths.
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,, 15¾ to 16.

EXCHANGES.

On London, at		
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 0⅛d.		For doc. bills.
6 .. .. .. 2s. 0⅛d. a 2s. 0⅜d.		For credit
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	Rs. 96 a 96½	
..... 30 days' sight.....	Rs. 96½ nom.	
..... at sight.....	Rs. 97 nom.	
On Madras at 30 days' sight.....	Rs. 99	
..... at sight.....	Rs. 99	
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dlrs.	Rs. 210 a 211.	

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London, 3*l.* to 3*l.* 5s. per ton.

MARKETS.

METALS.—A slight change for the better has taken place in the metal market of late, and now the native dealers have got through with their holidays, it is hoped the demand for metals will become more brisk than it has for some time past been. Copper in general continues dull, the only exception being South American, the price of which has advanced Rs. 10 per cwt. Spelter and Swedish Steel are still low in price and dull of sale. For British Nail Rod and Bar Iron of good assortment a moderate demand exists. Tin Plates have slightly improved; and Pig and Sheet Lead maintain their former value.

The price of first quality Saffron has improved, and the article is in request.

SPIRITS.—The only sale reported is one of 300 dozens French Brandy, at Rs. 7¾ per dozen. BEER.—A sale of 200 hhds. Bass's, at the reduced price of Rs. 40 per hhd.

BOTTLES.—Sales have been effected of 80 gross quarts and 50 gross pints, at 15 and 18 annas per dozen respectively.

The exports from Great Breat Britain to this port during 1849, as per statements received by last mail, say in Plain Cottons alone 94,710,255 yards against 49,378,404 in 1848, and 34,379,195 in 1847, are sufficient to prevent any great advance in prices here till a considerable falling off takes place in the supply.—The scarcity of export produce, noticed in our last, still continues, and, as a natural consequence, there have been few transactions during the fortnight.

CEYLON.

CEYLON RAILWAY.—We are happy to announce that a proposition is set on foot for calling a meeting for the carrying out the formation of a railway in Ceylon. We have so often had occasion to speak of the immense profit to be expected as a remuneration for outlay of capital, and the vast advantages its establishment would bestow on the island, that it would be mere recapitulation

to revert to them again just now. We trust, however, that the whole energies of the committee who will be appointed will be directed to obtain a guarantee of a certain interest on the capital as has been afforded by the Indian Government on the proposed railways there. The present is a fitting moment to mooot the proposition that the contribution of 24,000*l.* a year which the island yearly pays to the military chest be devoted to the payment of a guarantee interest. The mother-country has lately saved the sum of 100,000*l.* a year by the death of the lamented Queen Dowager, and may we not reasonably adduce this as an addition reason to the many why this most oppressive drawback to the advancement of the colony should be removed. Other colonies have had loans granted for their internal improvements, a boon which we have not yet craved, and surely it is not too much to demand that the tax of which we complain so bitterly and so justly should be devoted to the developement of the resources of the country, and not be absorbed in the vast amount which is yearly so wantonly and so recklessly squandered away by the English Exchequer. The intended retrenchment of the military forces of the colony will still further prove a just reason why we should be relieved from its pressure at the present juncture. These important reasons will no doubt have the attentive consideration of the committee, and we prophesy that the hour has at last arrived when a proper attention will be paid to the justness of our claims for relief from this most grinding and intolerable tax—a drain on the life-blood of the colony. We want no expensive lines, no tunnelling, no deep cuttings, no viaducts, and no embankments. If a slight difficulty should arise in meeting with a hilly obstacle, let us go round it, but not through it; for a few miles of greater distance would be nothing in comparison with waste of capital in expensive cuttings. We have a line of country the easiest to form an inexpensive railway on in the world. We have a traffic already formed which for the like distance is probably greater than in any other colony in Great Britain, and yet, in spite of all these vast advantages, we have yet to moot the question of the possibility of obtaining a railway. In England there will be found hundreds of thousands of men who will cheerfully peril millions on the most chimerical speculations, but at the same time will pooh-pooh any well-grounded scheme of certain success, merely because they do not see it in a certain light. With regard to the nature of the railway, we may say that we do not want great velocities—we merely want our produce brought to market at a cheap rate, within a certain time, and with the guarantee of perfect protection and safety from deterioration.—*Ceylon Times, Feb.* 1.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

DUNCAN, Mrs. d. at Kandy, Feb. 13.

DEATH.

ELLIOTT, Dr. Robert, at Ceylon, Feb. 13.

SINGAPORE.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

CARNIE, Mrs. twins, s. and d. at Singapore, Jan. 17.

MARRIAGE.

MILLAR, J. S. M. to Emily Caroline, d. of A. Harris, at Singapore, Jan. 17.

AUSTRALASIA.

We observe by the *Singapore Free Press* summary of news from New South Wales, that "Messrs. Martin and Dogherty, two of the Irish rebels, had arrived at Sydney and been immediately forwarded to Van Diemen's Land. Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, M'Manus, and O'Donoghue, arrived at Hobart Town (Van Diemen's Land) in the end of October, in H.M. brig *Swift*. The whole of the state prisoners except Smith O'Brien were immediately granted tickets of leave, on condition of engaging not to use the liberty thus given them to escape. Smith O'Brien refused to give this pledge, and has been sent under surveillance to the convict station at Maria Island." From the same source we learn that in the northern district inland from Port Curties, an immense tract of alluvial country had been discovered, the soil of which is of the richest description.

BURMAH.

Intelligence from Burmah contradicts a report brought by the last mail, that the king had been assassinated. The incipient rebellion, which we noticed in a former *Mail*, was nipped in the bud; but many victims have been sacrificed to the vengeance of the government.

MAULMAIN.

The *Fire Queen* has brought us a file of the *Maulmain Chronicle* to the 19th ult. The British settlers in the Tenasserim provinces are up against the Black Acts. A public meeting was held on the 17th ult. when it was resolved to oppose the passing of the said Acts by every constitutional and legal means available. In accordance with another resolution of the meeting, the steamer should have brought up a memorial expressing a full concurrence in the views laid down in that adopted here. As, we believe, each presidency has been able to exhibit one or more cases illustrative of the character of the courts to whose jurisdiction it is proposed to subject English residents in India, so the Tenasserim provinces have their case to show, and they seem resolved to make the most of it. This specimen of Mofussil justice is embodied in certain proceedings of Mr. J. R. Colvin when commissioner of the province. In December 1847 a native accused with burglary was tried before Mr. Colvin, and three jurors or assessors. These jurors or assessors declared for an acquittal, but the Commissioner, as by law empowered, set aside their verdict, pronounced the man guilty, and sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment. There is no appeal from the Commissioner's Court to the Nizamat Adawlut, and so the prisoner petitioned the Government of Bengal. The answer was short, sharp, and decisive: "The petitioner is informed that Government will not interfere." The case is given by the *Chronicle* in all its details, but we have not yet had time to study it with the view of forming an opinion on its merits. But apart from the question as to whether the judge or the jury was right, the case is decidedly in point, as showing how an European residing in the non-regulation provinces would be liable to be dealt with by the mild despots who rule in those benighted regions.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Feb.* 2.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

JAVA.—By H. N. M. steamer *Batavia*, Lieut. Grolis, we have received Batavia papers to the 29th ult. They are singularly barren of news. The Minister of State, Governor General, arrived at Batavia on the evening of the 29th November, and on the 1st December proceeded to Buitenzorg. Although his Excellency is better in health, he has not so far recovered as to allow him to take his usual charge of affairs, which, therefore, still remains with the Vice-President of Council. On the 1st ult. a shower of very fine ashes took place in many parts of the residency of Tagal, lasting from 4 to 6 P.M.; it was not ascertained whether these ashes proceeded from one of the adjoining volcanoes. On the evening of the 6th December, a very severe thunder-storm was experienced at Panareekan, in the residency of Beukie, during which the lightning struck a building at the sugar manufactory of Mr. Loudon, at Pandjee, but the damage done was trifling.—*Singapore Free Press*, Jan. 5.

PERSIA.

THE intelligence from Persia is to the 10th February. The young shah, Nassir-ood-deen, has not yet been able to consolidate his rule, disturbed by the intrigues of the priests and the open rebellion of certain chiefs. The siege of Meshed, in Khorasan, continued, the place holding out against all the efforts of the shah's troops, who suffer from cold, the passes between Meshed and Ispahan being impassable, from the snow. At Shiraz the Lootis had been suppressed. In the Dashistan, or maritime provinces, the authority of the shah is openly derided. Prince Bahmin Mirza, nominal governor of Fars, is a mere cipher. The northern provinces of Ghilan, Mazanderan, and Azerbijan are pretty tranquil. Bushire, which had been besieged and invested by Hajee Mirza Mehdee Khan (the brother of Mirza Mahomed Ally Khan Mooshee-ool-Moolk of Persia), had been abandoned by the besiegers, who had withdrawn to Shiraz, thoroughly disgusted with striving fruitlessly to attain the governorship, for which he held the shah's firman. An attempt had been made on the part of Bahram Mirza, the shahzadeh governor of Shiraz, to reconcile Sheik Nasseer Khan, the governor of Bushire, and Bawker Khan, the chief of Tangastoon, who has been the principal and most troublesome enemy of the sheik in the siege of his town. The attempt had, however, resulted in a total failure to reconcile the belligerent parties, as the feud has been of too long standing to admit of matters being placed upon a friendly footing between them. Ispahan was in a wretched state of misrule—the whole of the inhabitants—excepting the merchants and people interested in the maintenance of order—having risen in rebellion against the shah.

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LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

At the meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held the 24th January, fac-similes of inscriptions in ancient Sanskrit, taken from copper-plates found in the Sawunt Warri territory, with translations by Maj. G. Le Grand Jacob, presented by Government, were laid before the meeting. They are stated by Major Jacob to be of a subsequent date to those of the Neroor plates, presented to the Society by Government in June last, and are respectively of the years A.D. 933, 1261, and 1391. The copper-plates from which they were taken are now in the hands of native gentlemen, who refuse to part with them, from a supposition that they possess some mystic virtue.

No. 1 records a grant, in the Shalivhan year 355, by a sovereign of the Yadu race Gowindrja, of the village Lohográm, in the district of Rampur, to Keshow Dikshit, son of a Brahmun fellow-student. The language is pure Sanskrit, but inflated with gigantic hyperbole, puerile conceits, and far-fetched metaphors, containing little matter to compensate the labour of digging out the meaning.

No. 2, of A.D. 1261, shows the Chálúkyás (after their overthrow by the Yadu race) to be again in the ascendant, and reigning at "Kalyan,"—Kanudew the king—his minister Keshaw Mahéjani, bestows the village Terwiyatak, the modern Terwun, in the Rajapoor talooka, on certain Brahmuns, and the deity Kimaleshwar; the latter said still to enjoy his portion. The Sanskrit is not grammatical; the character approaches much nearer to the modern type; the inscription is probably the same, of which an imperfect copy and translation are given in vol. V. R. A. S.'s Journal, p. 177.

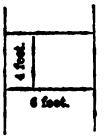
No. 3, of A.D. 1391, is an interesting relic of the Beejanuggur dynasty, founded, according to Ferishta, in A.D. 1344, by Bilal Dew, Raja of the Carnatic, who named it after his son Beeja. This inscription gives only the following genealogy:—Ach Yùt married to Shree-Bukkaraj-Harihar; the first named is not spoken of as a sovereign, but the second is. In alluding to Wayu, it says that Bukkaraj here lived as an Indra, defying all his enemies; and as no mention is made of Achyut's deeds, or residence, the inference is that Bukkaraj was the first of the race who established himself in power in this quarter. Harihar is described as ruling over the whole of the Indian peninsula that is washed by the ocean, and it seems doubtful whether supremacy to the Indus be not claimed. His prime minister, the aforesaid Madhawa, whom he invested with the sovereignty of Jayantissur, conquered Goa from the Turushkas (Turks), and re-established there the worship of the ancient idols, which they had uprooted. This victorious personage, before transferring control over the Goa country to another minister, named Narahari, granted to the parties named in the plates the village of Kuchchar, called also Madhawpur. This village, the modern Kochré, is not many miles from the present Goa frontier.

Mr. Meadows Taylor, writing from the Shorapoor district, gives the following account, in the *Bombay Times*, of some curious remains in the villages of Ragun Kooloor and Haggaritgi, of the Hoonagie talook:—

"I could obtain no local conjecture or tradition in regard to them," he says, "except that they are called by the people of both villages the houses of the 'Heeree *Mora,' and were declared to have been built and inhabited by the 'little folk of old,' who were three spans high!

"On a former tour through the district, I had noticed the peculiar 'stones,' as they may be termed for the present, at Ragun Kooloor, to be strangely similar to Druidical erections, as well from the character of their construction, as from the very large masses of stone of which they are composed; but not having opportunity then to examine them thoroughly, I put off doing so till I could do it conveniently. This occurred in the early part of this month, when, having accompanied a friend through the district, I returned, and halted for two days at Ragun Kooloor. Here there are two spots on which these curious old remains exist—one near the high road beyond the village westward, near a small brook or nulla which crosses the road; and another about a quarter of a mile westward, on a somewhat elevated spot. Those nearest the road are ten or twelve in number, but in the other place they occupy the whole of an area of about two acres, and are very numerous and of various sizes, from the largest to the smallest, which, as I supposed, might have contained the bodies of children, consisting of four slabs of stone let into the earth in a square form, without any covering.

"At Ragun Kooloor all the largest are nearly of a uniform size, and are constructed of three blocks of ichiotose sandstone; two blocks are let into the ground to about three feet below the surface, and serve as side walls; the third, and generally the largest, being placed on the top as a cover. In some, between the upright sides, other two slabs have been placed across, forming an enclosure of generally 4 feet by 6, or more or less, which may have been the place of sepulture. The arrangement of the ground plan is therefore thus:—



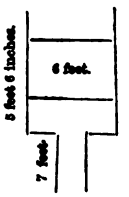
"In many, however, there is only one transverse stone always at the north end, the inside being open; where there are two transverse slabs, the southern one has sometimes a circular aperture in the southern one, sufficient for a man to creep through. There is also in some a circular aperture in the top or covering slab.

"The dimensions of the largest of these places were as follows:

Side Slabs.—	15 feet 2 inches long	6 to 8 inches thick.
	9 feet 3 inches high, including 3 to 4 feet let into the earth	
Top Cover.—	13 feet 9 inches long	9 to 10 inches thick.
	13 feet broad	

"None greater: and many 1 to 3 feet less to all respects, and economically as to the dimensions of the slabs, but the area within generally of the same size as the largest ones. But in the greater area at Ragun Kooloor, where there must be several hundreds, they are of all conceivable sizes, from the largest mentioned to the smallest, of a foot or 18 inches square. The whole have been placed in rows north and south, and there are few out of the general parallel lines; and streets or vacant spaces for some yards broad have been left lengthways.

"At Haggaritgi, these remains are on a waste piece of land, about a mile and a half south of the village, near the river Done, and the area which contains them may be as extensive as the largest at Ragun Kooloor, though there are not so many, nor are they so close together. Here the stone is limestone, large slabs of which can be raised and transported, inasmuch as they are thinner, with greater ease than the rough sandstone blocks at Ragun Kooloor. One of the remains at Haggaritgi, the largest, is somewhat different from the others, the ground plan being thus:—



"The side slabs in front are probably intended for an entrance. The size of the place was 15 feet 6 inches long, 6 feet wide, and 6 feet high, including the portion of the side walls let into the ground. The entrance slabs are 7 feet long, and but little elevated above the ground. There are no traces whatever of old buildings, walls, or even heaps of stones, near these remains, nor nearer than the villages on whose lands they are, and with which they seem to have had no connection whatever.

"I opened several of the enclosures at Ragun Kooloor. They contained, mixed with earth, some fragments of pottery, apparently round pots or vessels with rims, some portions being glazed, others not. In some of the enclosures no traces of bones were to be found; in others there were a few portions much decayed, the most recognizable being portions of tibiæ, one of goodly thickness; there were also some pieces of charcoal. None of the pottery was entire; but in one place, digging carefully, a small round pot appeared partially entire, but which could not be disengaged entire from the stiff dry earth around and in it, and broke into fragments on removal being attempted. There are no beads, fragments of weapons, arrow-heads, or any article of interest whatever. At Ragun Kooloor the side slabs had been let into the earth till they rested upon rock or moorum, at from 18 inches to 3 feet deep; but in the largest at Haggaritgi, where the ground is soft, a large slab of limestone had been laid at the bottom of the enclosure, and the side slabs placed close to it.

"From the bones found, few as they are, the pottery, &c., I presume these places to have been graves; but of whom? Had this been an ordinary mode of sepulture, peculiar to the district or the country in ancient times, there would surely be more found than in these two spots; nor are there any in the adjoining district (British) of Moodebehal or Inlihota that I could hear of. A few more are, I was informed, on the lands of Dewanpal, about 2 miles north-east of Ragun Kooloor, but smaller and more broken than those I saw. A native, however, who accompanied me, formerly resident of Kanacgeeree, not far from Vijya Nugger or Beejanugger, informed me that, at a small village named Yemneegood, among the hills, about 18 miles N.W. of Kanacgeeree, there are, as he expressed himself, "hundreds and hundreds of these houses." Many of them there are painted inside, in various patterns and colours, but there are no drawings of figures; one in particular being remarkably ornamented, and larger than the rest, which goes by the name of "the little men's Durbar," or cutcherry, the belief there, as at the villages I have mentioned, being, that the

* *Heeree* is "Great" in Canarese; what *Mora* is I do not know, and can get no explanation.

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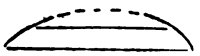
whole were little cities of the "Heeree Mora," or perhaps fairies, who lived before man. I only regret that Yeemneegood is out of my jurisdiction, and too distant for me to attempt to go and see the remains there; but I have written on the subject to a friend curious in such matters, who may be able to pass it in one of his tours, and will not, I am sure, neglect every possible observation.

"A few years ago, soon after the cantonment of Lingsoogoor (which is about 16 miles south of Ragun Kooloor, across the Kistna) was established, a friend stationed there found among the grass and soil in his compound a considerable number of rude arrow-heads, and knives, made of chalcedony, agate, chert, &c., and cut in precisely the same manner, and apparently by the same means, as the ancient obsidian knives and arrow-heads of Mexico. My friend had been in Mexico, where he had seen of course very many of the obsidian relics found there, and was familiar with their appearance from having seen valuable private collections in England. He showed me what he had found, and there could be no possible doubt of their identity in shape and character with the Mexican, though, being of worse material, they are somewhat ruder in shape, and more broken, cut triangularly, the ridge of the triangle at top again sliced off, the base being broad so as to have sharp edges. I allude to the discovery, as the remains might have belonged to the people who used chalcedony and chert as the Mexicans had done obsidian, and I searched very narrowly for arrow-heads or knives, but could find none. Near the spot where the arrow-heads, &c., were found at Lingsoogoor, is a rather remarkable high artificial mound or burrow, close to the tank, on which the present mess-house is built. In sinking the foundations of this building, as was requisite, to a considerable depth, some human bones were found, but whether belonging to a comparatively recent period, or otherwise, I cannot say. The mound or burrow, however, appears to have been used as a place of sepulture, and is artificial, having no relation to any ground about it. It is at least 20 feet high, of considerable size, —as a large mess-house does not entirely cover the top,—and it slopes down to a considerable base all round. Can there be any connection between the mound and the knives?"



CHALDEAN ANTIQUITIES.—Letters have just been received from Bagdad, stating that Mr. Loftus, the geologist attached to the commission which is now employed in the demarcation of the Turco-Persian line of frontier, had succeeded, on his passage from Bagdad to Bussorah, in visiting all the most remarkable ancient sites in Lower Chaldea. The ruins now called Werka (Ὀρχηνοί of Strabo), which represent the Ur of the Chaldees, were carefully examined by Mr. Loftus, and were found to be of great extent and of extraordinary interest. A vast number of ancient coffins of baked clay, highly glazed, and covered with figures of men in relief, were discovered in one spot, the coffins being about six feet in length, adapted to the shape of the human body, and with an oval ornamented lid, which closed the upper part; a moderately-sized water-jar was also attached to each coffin. Gold ornaments and other Chaldean relics were said to be frequently found in them, but those which Mr. Loftus examined had been already rifled, and he had no leisure for excavation. Numerous bricks covered with cuneiform characters were, however, brought away from the ruins by Mr. Loftus, together with pieces of terra cotta, moulded in the shape of a bull's horn, and bearing inscriptions, and several fragments of an hexagonal clay cylinder, inscribed with a long historical record, similar to that deposited in the British Museum, which was found by Mr. Layard at Nineveh. Werka is still traditionally known in the country as the birth-place of Abraham, and its identity with Ur of the Chaldees is established beyond the reach of cavil. The ruins have been observed at a distance by other travellers, but are usually inaccessible, owing to the inundation of the surrounding country, and the dangerous neighbourhood of the Khezail Arabs. Mr. Loftus, indeed, is the *first* European who has ever succeeded in actually visiting this primeval seat of the Jewish race. At the ruins called Hammám, near the Hye Canal, Mr. Loftus also obtained a statue of black basalt, bearing two cuneiform inscriptions; and at Umgheir, beyond the Euphrates, he found another statue, representing one of the Chaldean gods, but it was too much mutilated to be worth moving. The commission to which Mr. Loftus belongs, in skirting Susiana, will traverse a country studded with Chaldean ruins, and discoveries, therefore, may be expected to be made which will be of the utmost importance in aiding the efforts of Major Rawlinson and others to unfold the early history of the East, through the interpretation of the inscriptions of Nineveh and Babylon.—*Times.*

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, April 2, 1850.

CONSTITUTION-MAKING, with so many models, ancient and modern, before us, would at first sight appear a very simple operation, especially when the principle or basis has been settled; rather a matter of mere detail or journeyman-work, the province of those subordinate officials who receive their cognomen from tape of a certain colour, than appertaining to the functions of those who set the state machinery in motion and guide its action, either in or out of Parliament. In France, a constitution, new in all its elements, principles, and details, was *improvised* in a few weeks, and continues to work easily, furnishing a recent example to confirm a probable theory.

Nevertheless, in this country at least, constitution-making, under the most favourable auspices, is no light affair. The experience of one night's debate in the House of Commons, sitting in Committee upon the Australian Colonies' Government Bill, after the principle of the measure had been fully approved by all parties,—a principle, as we have already observed,* "of the most enlarged and liberal character,"—demonstrated that difficulties of a formidable kind beset all experiments upon the construction of systems of government,—of schemes by which men are to be ruled, and their conflicting interests reconciled. Besides the invidiousness which attends the office, where one community makes a constitution for another, there are disturbing forces in this case, set in motion by party feelings, local interests, speculative views, financial theories, anti-colonial prejudices,—by the Molesworth section, the Roebuck section, the Adderley section, and other sections of statesmen, who have each their several nostrums for colonial management. In the midst of this conflict, the Secretary for the Colonies, disliked by most of the sections, trusted by none, like Chaos,

> "Umpire sits,
> And by decision more embroils the fray."

The labours of the Committee have not yet extended beyond the second clause (virtually the first) of the Bill, which is not yet agreed to. That clause enacts that there shall be a separate Legislative Council for the colony of Victoria,—as for the other colonies,—one-third of its members to be nominees of the Crown, and two-thirds to be elected by the colonists. The first amendment proposed to be made in this clause,—the proposer being a colonist (Mr. Mowatt),—was to take away from the Crown the power of nomination, and make the whole body elective. The arguments in favour of and against the nomination principle were reiterated in the discussion of the next amendment (the first being negatived), proposed by Mr. Walpole, that there should be two chambers in each colony, a Legislative Council and a Representative Assembly, the intention of the mover being, if that amendment were carried, to move clauses providing for the composition of the chambers; and these arguments, which touched all the important features of the scheme, may be thus succinctly summed up.

* *I. M.*, No. 143, p. 109.

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The advocates of two chambers and of the elective principle, excluding nomination, argued that Parliament was now laying down a precedent for future legislation for the colonies; why, then, should our own form, which time and experience had proved to be so beneficial, be departed from? The colonial constitutions should be founded at once upon a permanent basis; the colonies should not be started with bad constitutions, in the hope that they might hereafter blunder into a right direction. The existing constitution in New South Wales had been tried in only one colony; the approbation of the colonists there had been comparative; they approved of that particular form until they could obtain a better. A constitution with one chamber, having nominee members, was an anomaly; it was absurd in theory, and must work ill in practice. The power given to the colonists to change their constitution was dangerous and impolitic. The Bill would be the signal of political agitation in the colonies; no sooner would the Assembly meet, than it would have to discuss the question of remodelling its institutions, in which the interests of the elected and the nominated members would be at variance. It was, moreover, a false principle, that popular election in the colonies should be controlled in this country.

In favour of the Bill as it stood, it was urged by the Government and other speakers, that the colonists preferred the present system of New South Wales, and had approved of the leading principles and details of this Bill, which gave them power to frame and model their own institutions hereafter. It was a delicate and an arduous task to form permanent institutions for people at the distance of the diameter of the globe, so as to preserve the just rights of the sovereignty of the Crown, whilst securing to the colonists the blessings of free government. The principle of a double chamber was undoubtedly the best on which to base monarchical institutions; but the Australian colonists did not at present afford materials for two chambers. The condition of these colonies differed entirely from that of the mother-country, where the scheme of government was the work of ages, and adapted to the orders, ranks, and classes of its society.

With the failure of this amendment, which was negatived by 198 to 147, fell various others, dependent upon its fate, which would have much modified and even transformed the whole measure. The principle of a single chamber, and of nominee members, has, therefore, been adopted by the House of Commons, and we subjoin the opinion, expressed in the *Colonial Magazine*, upon this part of the measure, in which, we have understood, the sentiments of many colonists in this country concur:—

"It is hardly possible to conceive a more irrational proceeding than that adopted in the Bill now before Parliament. The proportion of convicts to free inhabitants in Australia is admitted to be as six to two hundred; and the question, whether the free population should govern itself, is admitted to be settled in the affirmative. But it is ridiculous to say that an assembly of thirty-six members, twelve of whom are nominated by the Crown—in other words, by the clique which has the ear of the Governor—has the slightest resemblance to any popular representation. It is obvious that in any contest, seven expectants of office might overbear the voices of seventeen representatives of the interests of the country, and the so-called popular institutions would be nothing but a lie and a sham in practice. Trickery of this kind will not wear well among an honest or a wise population. If it be attempted in Australia, it will be put down. Even if it be proposed to the colonists, much mischief will be done. It bears upon the face of it distrust of the people. It either presumes that they are incapable or unwilling to act wisely and honestly, in that which concerns them most nearly. If this be a just inference, and we see not how it can be avoided, it follows, as necessarily, that we are guilty of great dereliction of duty in so easily putting a weapon into their hands, which they are likely to use for their own destruction. But there is still another alternative; they may (for the sake of argument, we will suppose it) act both wisely and honestly, but yet so as to endanger British interests. To protect these, we retain a band of official satellites, who shall fight our battles in the colonial legislature. Such is the only meaning that can be implied from the clause which foists officials and nominees upon a legislative assembly in the colonies; and it is by such ill-judged propositions that the seeds of discord are first sown, and both the mother-country and the colony are induced to entertain the fancy that they have separate interests. The officials and nominees would, of course, always vote with the Governor; they would, as the colony advanced, either claim to be called, or else be nicknamed, the British party, and the odium attaching to their position and proceedings might ultimately cause an alienation of the colonists from their brethren in Great Britain, which would prove fatal, or, at all events, most dangerous, to the stability of their political relations with each other."

It is from no desire to press upon a fallen man, but rather from an opposite feeling, a wish to discover some circumstances of mitigation in his case, that we advert to the defence, or palliation, of his conduct, offered by Sir Thomas Turton, in the Insolvent Debtors Court at Calcutta, and which was published at length in our last issue. After reading this long and skilfully-prepared speech, we are constrained to say that, although the insolvent dwells much and often upon "extenuating circumstances," he really specifies none. All that he suggests in the way of extenuation is, that he "had no notion that the deficiencies in his office exceeded in amount what was represented by Union Bank shares;" that, when he discovered he was "ruined," he gave up all he then possessed to his creditors, and never attempted to evade justice. There is nothing in all this which, to our mind, in the slightest degree attenuates the turpitude of his conduct. "If I conceded to Sir Thomas Turton," observes the Commissioner (Sir L. Peel), "that he had intended to replace every farthing of the deficiencies reported against him, my opinion of the nature and gravity of his offence, in having caused these deficiencies, would be by no means varied." The circumstances of the case, as stated by the Commissioner,—with a visible tenderness towards the insolvent,—so far from mitigating,—do, indeed, grievously aggravate it, and exhibit in darker colours its dishonesty. Some of the Calcutta journals endeavour to find an excuse for Sir Thomas Turton, in the fact that others, as bad as he, morally speaking, have escaped punishment. "We cannot without pain," says the *Harkaru*, "behold such a man as Sir Thomas Turton ignominiously consigned, in the decline of his life, for two years, to a prison; nor can we deny that the offence for which he is punished *has been too common in this place*; nor forget that he has probably been brought, by the perpetration of it by others against him, into the melancholy predicament in which he is now placed; we consider that the breaches of trust in the Union Bank were quite as flagrant as that which the late Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court committed; and yet the offenders have escaped without even a word of judicial censure." Such is the sort of sophistry with which acts of this kind are now-a-days attempted to be glossed over. There is no analogy, as this writer must or should have known, between the malversation of funds by a trading company, and by a public officer, largely salaried, in a fiduciary situation. And when the journalist refers to the conduct of the Union Bank directors, can Sir Thomas Turton be himself absolved from all blame in that affair? For acts of robbery of far less magnitude, and much less heartless in their circumstances, many poor and ignorant

men, having yielded to the strong impulses of want and temptation, have been transported as felons for their lives; yet Sir Thomas Turton bewails the hardship of being required for two years to receive the visits and the fees of his clients in a prison. But we abstain from further reflections. Concluding, with Sir L. Peel, that the contrition of Sir Thomas Turton is sincere for the crime he has committed against society, for the injury he has inflicted upon individuals, for the ruin he has brought upon his own family, and for the disgrace he has cast upon his country in the eyes of the people of India, we shall not aggravate the "mental anguish" which he pleads as an argument for mercy, by considering how far he is entitled to accuse the world of assailing him with "obloquy and opprobrium," the necessary incidents of guilt. It is consolatory to know that if, as the *Hurkaru* states, "the offence for which he is punished has been too common in Calcutta,"—of which we were not before aware,—means will be taken, in addition to his example, to prevent its recurrence hereafter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Allow me to correct a false impression likely to arise from a note to an article from the *Calcutta Review*, quoted in your last paper. Speaking of a new edition of the *Vedas*, the Reviewer says: "The original is edited by a *German*, much to the disgrace of Oxford and Cambridge, which could not furnish a man for that purpose." In answer to this, I would merely ask, was not Professor Wilson (whose name occurs in the sentence immediately preceding the one I have quoted) capable of editing the work in question? The Reviewer continues: "There is one ray of hope in the latter university [Cambridge]. The Greek lexicon chiefly used there (Scott and Riddel's) gives the Sanskrit cognates of the Greek. This indicates that the tide is on the rise." There is an error in the latter of the two names, which should be *Liddell*, not *Riddel*; but, passing over this, I would remind the Reviewer, that whatever praise is due to the authors of this lexicon on the score of the Sanskrit cognates, it belongs to Oxford men, both Liddell and Scott being members of that university; and further, that their lexicon is used at Oxford to certainly as great an extent as it is stated to be at Cambridge. Under these circumstances, it seems somewhat unjust to select Cambridge for especial praise in regard to a lexicon which was written by Oxford men, and which is so universally used at Oxford.

I, am, &c.

March 25. OXONIENSIS.

The Hindu and Musulman dynasties have bequeathed to India many great and worthy memorials. The former has left behind some of the elements of self-government in village institutions, and in local functionaries, who should protect the rights of the community in which they are born and bred; besides stupendous monuments of labour and art, a rich, copious, and varied literature, and a national character, of which the best qualities are, versatile ingenuity, and in cherished objects, unexampled perseverance. The Musulman commands our attention by those classic structures, in which severity and elegance are skilfully harmonized; by another language, the vehicle for history; and by some semblance of a legislation, intended to prohibit or punish crime.—*Calcutta Review.*

The *Moulmein Times* states that a large snake, measuring fifteen feet six inches long, was killed by Lieut. West, of the 11th regt. Madras N.I. The snake was first seen while in the act of swallowing a fowl, the noise of the fowl having brought the servants to the spot. Lieut. West, on the snake being pointed out to him, with his sword pierced the head through and fixed the blade in the ground. The snake, feeling the sudden shock, immediately turned round by the tail, and in a moment coiled round Lieut. West, but, his servants being present, they succeeded in uncoiling it from his body after a long struggle, fortunately without his sustaining any injury.

GRAND BANQUET TO LORD GOUGH BY THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

On the 23rd of March, the Directors of the East-India Company entertained Lord Gough, on his return from the command of their armies in India, to a magnificent banquet at the London Tavern. The preparations were in every way worthy of the merchant princes, who gave the entertainment, and of the distinguished officer who was their guest.

The company began to arrive about seven o'clock; and Lord Gough, Sir R. Peel, and the Ministers, were heartily cheered as they passed from their carriages. A number of ladies, among whom were Lady Gough and her daughters, were present in the gallery at the end of the room opposite the chair, but retired as soon as the guests had taken their places, and dinner commenced, returning only to hear the speeches.

The chair was filled by Major-General Sir A. Galloway, K.C.B., Chairman of the East-India Company. On his right were Viscount Gough, the Marquis of Westminster, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Earl Grey, Lord John Russell, Viscount Hardinge, &c.; on his left were the Deputy-Chairman, the Lord Mayor, Sir William Gomm, the Earl of Clare, &c.

After the usual loyal toasts,

The *Chairman* rose to propose the toast of the evening. He said,—My Lords and Gentlemen, we are assembled here this evening to do honour to one of the bravest and most distinguished soldiers of the British army, who has commanded, fought, and conquered in more battles than any general, who has ever served in Asia; the results of which, in importance to the British nation, have only been second to those of their illustrious chief whose achievements have never been equalled. I rise to propose to you "the health of Lord Viscount Gough," restored to his country, by the blessing of Providence, after a long and proud career of military glory. It is unnecessary in this assembly for me to detail to you the services of Lord Gough; they are identified with the imperishable records of the British army. Full thirty times and more has Lord Gough fought for his country in many of our greatest battles. I believe there are few names entered there by the illustrious chief, the unconscious historian of his own greatness, which are better known than that of Lord Gough, and of his gallant 87th,—the captors of the first eagle and the first banner of France. But it is to the services of Lord Gough in that quarter of the world with which we, the East-India Company, are most particularly connected, that I would now crave your attention. My Lord Gough has been a faithful servant to the East-India Company. He has served the Government of India as Commander-in-Chief of our armies with his whole heart, with entire devotion—with that singleness of mind which is so peculiar to him, with that faithfulness and success which demand from them the deepest acknowledgment. My lords and gentlemen, China—the vast empire of China—submitted to his victorious arms; in India he has gained a magnificent kingdom for the British Crown. [The Chairman here turned to his right, and addressed the noble and gallant lord, who was much moved by the subsequent remarks.]—My Lord Gough, in the name of the East-India Company I have the highest gratification in expressing to you their cordial acknowledgments of the eminent services you have rendered to them. In their name I welcome you heartily to your native land, and I am sure there is no individual present in this great assemblage who will not unite with me in the fervent prayer that you may enjoy the honours and the rewards which have been conferred upon you by a gracious Sovereign and by a grateful country. My lords and gentlemen, I beg to propose to you "the health of Lord Viscount Gough, with all the honours."

The toast was received with every demonstration of enthusiasm; the company cheered till the lofty walls rang again; the ladies in the gallery stood up and joined in the display of respect and welcome.

Lord Gough, with evident emotion and deep feeling, spoke as follows:—"Mr. Chairman, my Lords, and Gentlemen, I thank you warmly,—I thank you sincerely, for the honour you have done me. To you, Mr. Chairman, especially, for the very kind and too flattering manner in which you have expressed your opinion and acknowledgment of my services, my thanks are due; and to this company, and to those around me, my best thanks are also due for the manner in which they have received the toast. My lords and gentlemen, my thanks are due to the country—they are, I say, eminently due to the country—for the flattering and gratifying reception with which I have been met on my return home, after so long an absence, and for the kindness that has been shown to me from the very first moment of my return. More especially are they due to those honoured indivi-

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duals of whom I am now the guest, a body whom for thirteen years I have served; administering the affairs of that mighty kingdom where I have been employed,—a body that has constantly and kindly supported me throughout my arduous struggles in their service, and for which support I cannot feel too grateful. It has been with their help I have watched over, and I hope conducted with success, the great army which they have under them in India, and whose interests I know, practically know, they have so much at heart; an army that has for years distinguished itself, and done so much honour to the country,—a pride to him who commanded them. Therefore, it is to me a gratification, beyond what I can express, to return thanks in their name; nor can I find words for the gratitude I now feel for the honour you have done me. After an absence of thirteen years, I now return to my native country to pass the remainder of my days in the performance of other duties. I feel grateful to that country for the favours bestowed on me; I feel grateful to my honoured Sovereign, who has placed me in the position I now occupy. I have great gratification in seeing around me, on this occasion, so many who have served their country, and have served it in the same sphere of life, with such honour and credit to themselves and such advantage to that country. I need not produce the instance of our distinguished chairman, who, in the far East, has participated in those deeds that will be handed down to posterity,—deeds that have proved, as I am sure the conduct of the Indian army will ever prove, how nobly they supported the honour of the country and the position in which they were placed. There are many who have served in that army with such credit as can never be effaced, and whose names I shall not now mention, but I am most happy to see here present one who has participated with me in the Indian campaign, and has obtained recent honours from his Sovereign, as well as the honour which is now given to him of your approval. I pass over the services of Lord Hardinge, because they are too well known to his country; but I cannot but recapitulate that which the greatest man of the age—the man whose opinions make an impression never to be forgotten—said of the deeds of that gallant individual. His words were great, were powerful, and may they never be forgotten. He expressed a hope that others would follow the distinguished example set by that noble lord, who, throwing away and utterly casting aside the high position he held as ruler of the whole empire, threw himself into the ranks of the army, took the command of the left brigade, and led them, as the Indian army would ever be when so gallantly set the example, to conquest and to honour. My lords and gentlemen, I feel I am intruding on your time, and that I am inadequate, as a soldier, to convey to you what, as a soldier, I so deeply feel; but I cannot let this present opportunity pass without adverting to another individual, of a sister service, who has nobly supported me, and nobly done his duty in India as Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. I allude to Sir Wm. Parker (loud cheering and applause),—an individual whom I cordially recognize as my friend, and am happy in such recognition,—who, when he found he had performed all the duties incumbent on him as Commander-in-Chief of the Navy on the coast of China, was ever at my side when operations were going on on shore, leading his gallant men to honour and to glory, and nobly supporting the person who addresses you. I sincerely thank you all for the honour you have done me. I wish I could say more,—I wish I had the power of doing more justice to my feelings." (The noble lord resumed his seat amid protracted applause.)

The *Chairman* then proposed "the Navy of England," for which Admiral *Sir C. Malcolm* returned thanks; and "the Duke of Wellington and the Army," which was responded to by *Sir F. Adam.*

The *Chairman* then said:—"We have this evening the happiness of receiving the First Minister of the Crown and his colleagues. They have come in honour of our noble and gallant guest, and I beg to express my humble thanks to the noble lord for his goodness in attending here this evening. When we consider the arduous duties of those distinguished men; when we consider the overwhelming responsibility of the First Minister of the Crown of England,—of free but troublesome England; when we see them devoting their utmost attention to the discharge of their great and important duties in the Cabinet and the Senate, we must feel, upon occasions of this kind, that we are indebted to them for the zeal and for the manner in which they so conscientiously and earnestly discharge those duties. I beg to propose 'the health of Lord John Russell, and her Majesty's Ministers.'"

Lord J. Russell said:—"My Lords and Gentlemen, I rise, in my own name and that of my colleagues, to return you our best thanks for the honour you have done us. Our object in coming hither was to do honour and to add our tribute of homage and admiration to the gallant services of Lord Gough. It has been my fortune, during a part of the glorious career of Lord Gough, to have been an adviser of the Crown, and I have witnessed with admiration the courage, the constancy, and the perseverance which have enabled him to overcome difficulties of no ordinary character. And you will permit me to say, as a lover of peace and its fruits, that I consider that, the necessity for war having once occurred, the man who conducts an army to victory, who crowns the arms of his country with success, and who obliges the enemy to ask for terms, is the man who is the true friend of peace, and the friend of his country. No man would willingly, if he has a right conscience and a good understanding, encounter those miseries to mankind which attend upon war, and I have had occasion in this room, when I have been the guest of the East-India Company, to express my admiration of the forbearance which was shown by the noble lord, my noble friend who now sits on my right hand, in not encountering those evils of war until they were absolutely forced upon him by the necessities of his position. But I say, when this necessity has once to be encountered, that he who crowns the arms of his country with brilliant victories is then a man who is a true lover of peace, we ought to honour him as the true friend of peace, and that in him we ought to honour not only the successful warrior,—not only the man of war,—but the man by whose means the deserted village is repeopled,—the man by whom the abandoned harvest is again restored,—the man by whom the desolated country again wears the smiling aspect of industry and peace. It has been the fortune of Lord Gough, during a considerable number of years, to carry on the service of his country in wars the most remarkable,—in the war which was conducted against the Chinese empire,—in the war which has lately added to our Indian territories the dominion of the Punjab. With these wars his name will be associated to all posterity; and let me add, as the gallant admiral has alluded in the speech he made to-night to the Arctic Expedition, that we see constantly before us, year after year, as the occasions arise, whether in the most burning climes, or whether in the vicinity of the Pole, whatever may be the nature of the difficulty, that the courage, the energy, and the constancy of Englishmen bear them through those difficulties, and raise the reputation of their country through all time."

The *Chairman* next proposed "the health of Sir J. C. Hobhouse, the President of the India Board," for which, in the absence of the right hon. bart., Mr. Elliot, Secretary to the Board, returned thanks; and "the health of the Marquis of Westminster, and the House of Lords," which was acknowledged by the marquis.

The *Chairman* then gave "the health of Sir Robert Peel, and the House of Commons."

Sir R. Peel said:—"My Lords and Gentlemen, I am very much gratified at the compliment you have paid me,—a compliment not the less welcome because it was wholly unexpected, being in general reserved for those who fill the highest offices of the State, or, on occasions like this, for those who are immediately connected with the East-India Company. It has been my good fortune, however, at no very remote period, to be connected with the East-India Company by official relations of a very confidential character during a very critical period of our Indian history, and I must say that the recollection of the intercourse I have had with the Directors of the Company, and the opportunities I have had of witnessing the skill and gallantry of the military officers employed in its service,—the fidelity, and zeal, and singular ability of the civil servants of the Company,—have left upon my mind impressions of esteem and respect which will long survive the termination of my official connection with them. I cannot be indifferent to the events of this day; I cannot witness without satisfaction the tribute of cordial esteem and gratitude which has been paid to the services of Lord Gough. It has been my good fortune on many occasions either to propose or concur in public testimonies of respect offered to him by the House of Commons; and I must say, that at no period of his career did I ever despair of his ultimate success. I had that just confidence in his early victories, in his known valour, in his known skill, constancy, and perseverance, that I felt, whatever might be the temporary difficulties by which he was embarrassed, they would be overcome by the skill and valour of himself and his glorious comrades in arms, and by the constancy, resolution, and discipline of the army he commanded. So much, gentlemen, for the acknowledgments which personally I owe for the toast. And now for the House of Commons. Gentlemen, within forty-eight hours I have been called on to return thanks for the House of Commons, under the auspices of the chief magistrate of the city of London, on an occasion solely connected with the cultivation of the arts of peace. I am now

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called on to return thanks for the House of Commons on an occasion when we are commemorating splendid military exploits, and when we are doing honour to a commander who has had a long career of victory. But, as has justly been said by the noble lord, the First Minister of the Crown, there is no inconsistency and there is no incompatibility in these objects. Whatever our admiration of the arts of peace, whatever our desire to cultivate those blessings, whatever our sense of duty forbidding us to provoke war for the purposes of glory, it is not the less incumbent on us to mark our gratitude to those who have rendered eminent services to their country. As the noble lord has justly said, those who shew valour in war and moderation in victory are laying the foundations of peace. Lord Gough will shortly have an opportunity of returning to that part of the empire of which he is a native. He will present himself to his gallant and admiring countrymen, and I hope they will see in him a proof that the widest scope for the exertion of Irish valour, and for the exhibition of Irish talent, lies in their co-operation with this country, in identity of feeling with us in our disasters, if we should incur disasters,—in identity of rejoicing in our victories,—in the participation of a common fate in our common country,—in the union of two great nations."

The Chairman:—"I now beg to propose to you a toast which must come home to the heart of every one who now hears me. It is 'the health of Lady Gough,' one of the most truly excellent of her sex; one whom no rank can exalt, and whom no words, I am sure, can sufficiently extol. You are aware that Lady Gough has been her husband's faithful companion in every country, and through every scene in which it was possible for her sex to enter. But when, in the day of peril and danger, that could not be, where was she then? Ask those whose hearts were in the field of battle, like her own. Ask the high and the low, the wife of the private soldier or of the distinguished general, what they thought. They will tell you, it was she who besought them to look to the God of Battles, who could alone strengthen the arm and shield the heart of the brave; and that, if affliction should befal them, He it is who is the Father of the Fatherless, the God of the Widows. Ask those, again, who were daily under her roof. Ask those who have so often partaken of her graceful hospitality. Ask the poor and the needy; ask the soldier of the united Indian army; and they will one and all express to you their admiration of this noble lady as the soldier's wife, the soldier's friend."

This toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, the company standing, and turning towards Lady Gough, who was seated in the gallery. It was acknowledged by Lord Gough with visible emotion.

Sir R. Peel gave "the Chairman of the East-India Company," in a short speech, inviting the Company to offer their tribute of admiration for the ability with which he discharged the duties allotted to him by the great Company he represented.

The *Chairman* returned thanks, and proposed "the health of Lord Hardinge," the soldier and the stateman, the gallant comrade of Lord Gough in some of the greatest battles ever fought in India. In the field of Ferozeshah, they had seen the Governor-General of India petitioning, if he might so say, to be allowed to serve as second in command of his own army: thus affording an illustrious example of subordination, of discipline, and of devotion to the interests of his country. As in war, so in peace, Lord Hardinge had applied his intelligent mind, with the greatest zeal and energy, to the service of those interests.

Lord Hardinge, in acknowledging the toast, said he had had frequent opportunities of observing the conduct of Lord Gough; his ardent devotion to the service, in those difficult operations in which he had led the army, and out of which he had brought them with the greatest credit and honour. He had had to encounter difficulties of no ordinary character and no common enemy, the troops he was opposed to being more warlike than any the British army had ever encountered in India. It was a military nation bound together by the strongest ties of nationality, and animated by the most powerful impulses of religion; accustomed to arms, carefully disciplined by foreign officers, with a field of artillery more powerful than that possessed by any Indian state. In the course of that memorable campaign the British army captured 290 guns. By the unconquerable spirit of his troops, by the confidence he inspired in the men by his personal character, Lord Gough achieved three glorious victories over those troops. "I am in the presence of a great number of officers of the Indian army," continued Lord Hardinge, "and I never fail to express the admiration I feel towards that army, whether I speak of the men, for their bravery and fidelity, or of the officers for their accomplishments as military men, and for their services to their country. Men and officers alike have won the admiration of the mother-country. It is my opinion that no European army can boast of more accomplished officers. Take the names of Pollock, Nott, Gilbert, Little, Broadfoot, Lawrence, and to these I may add the glorious names of Gough, Napier, Sale, and Smith; without controversy they are men who have deserved the gratitude of their country. There is one name I have not mentioned, but to which I will take the liberty of drawing your attention; it is that of a young and gallant friend of mine, Major Edwardes, who, on a recent occasion, as must be familiar to you all, with the greatest courage and decision, when the Sikh troops deserted him, and above all with the ready resources of a gallant soldier, found others who would obey him, and showed himself to be a man of prompt decision and determination. I have no doubt he will always do himself honour and the state good service wherever he may be placed. It has given me much satisfaction to have witnessed his conduct, because five years ago, when he was aide-de-camp to my noble friend, I appointed him to a political department; but, knowing him well, I am sure he would rather I should mention the names of those who had served along with him; they were subalterns who had all distinguished themselves—Nicholson, Pollock, Taylor, and Lake; all these were officers of the most promising description. My noble friend has fought more battles and won more victories in India than any general who ever preceded him. Before I sit down, let me say, I sincerely hope my noble friend Lord Dalhousie, who is now at the head of the Government of India, will consolidate the British power by the steady adoption of that policy which has secured to us those vast territories, and which is calculated, by peaceful means, to insure the blessings of quiet and tranquillity."

The *Chairman*.—"I rise to propose the health of the Marquis of Dalhousie, Governor-general, and the Civil Service. The noble Marquis had established a high reputation in England before he was appointed Governor-general of India; and it is no small satisfaction that, in the high position which he now fills, he has nobly justified their choice. Soon after his arrival in India, the perfidy of a treacherous nation demanded his early attention; times of no ordinary difficulty arose, and certainly no man could have applied great talents with greater devotion to meet those difficulties than the noble Marquis had done. The great resources of our Indian empire were drawn forth by the Governor-general with that energy and zeal which the crisis demanded. An army was speedily in the field; Gough commanded. In a brief space of time, a force of full 60,000 men was overthrown, and a kingdom was conquered. True it is, it was the army, the victorious army, that did this; but it is the civil administration which can alone stamp the value of the conquest. That administration is in the hands of the noble Marquis; his associates are the civil service of India, instruments which have never failed, and which have never been surpassed. The administration of an empire of more than one hundred millions of men by a handful of Englishmen is a spectacle which astonishes the world; but it is accomplished, and with unparalleled success. For this their country is indebted to our Governor-general and to the civil service of India. I rejoice to see amongst us this evening many of those distinguished men. I therefore propose to you 'the health of the Marquis of Dalhousie and the Civil Service of India,' and with it that of an old and distinguished civil servant, The Right Honourable Stephen Rumbold Lushington."

Mr. Lushington returned thanks on behalf of the civil service.

The *Chairman* next proposed "the Indian Army;" on hearing which,

Lord Gough rose and begged he might be permitted to give that toast, and with it the name of his gallant friend Sir Walter Gilbert, with whom it had been his good fortune, his happiness, and his pride so long to have been associated.

Sir J. L. Lushington, as senior officer of the East-Indian army, expressed his deep sense of the honour they had done that branch of the service. They had ever done their duty to their Sovereign and their country.

Sir Wm. Gomm returned thanks on behalf of the visitors, and the list of toasts having been exhausted, the Chairman retired, and was followed by the company.

In the lofty Himalaya country, according to Mr. Johnston, "in summer the air is of the purest transparency, and the azure of the sky so deep that it seems black as in the darkest night. The rising moon does not enlighten the atmosphere; no warning radiance announces her approach, till her limb touches the horizon, and the stars shine with the distinctness and brilliancy of suns."

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, March 11.

Defalcations of Sir Thomas Turton.—Lord Brougham presented a petition from Mr. Brodie, manager of the Bank of Scotland at Stirling, complaining of losses incurred by him in his capacity of trustee, through the defalcations of a person whom he (Lord Brougham) once called "his hon. and learned friend," but whom he could call so no longer, as every man must be anxious to dissociate himself as widely as possible from an individual who had so misconducted himself—he meant Sir Thomas Turton, late Registrar of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. The petitioner complained that he had been compelled by law to invest the funds which he had lost in the hands of the registrar; and he (Lord Brougham) suggested to his noble friend the President of the Council that this part of the law should be immediately taken into consideration by her Majesty's Government. There was no discovering the party who ought to make compensation for these losses. The East-India Company contended that they were not liable, because the registrar was not an officer of their appointment, and her Majesty's Government denied its responsibility, because he was not a nominee of theirs. The fact was that the Crown, not the East-India Company, nominated the judges of the Supreme Courts in India, and that the judges were the parties who nominated and appointed the registrars. He thought that her Majesty's Government might interfere in this case as it had done in the case of Mr. Ricketts, where it had given compensation to all parties suffering by his default.* He had promised to state the case of the petitioner to the house—he had performed his promise, and that was all he could do for him. As to the rest, he must leave it in the hands of Government.

The Marquess of Lansdowne observed, that this question had been for some time past under the consideration of her Majesty's Government. It was, however, one extremely difficult to deal with; and he could not, at present, declare what might be the conclusion of her Majesty's advisers upon it.

The Duke of Wellington said that he had listened with great attention to what had fallen from the two noble lords; but there was one point which both of them had failed to notice. What he wanted to know was this,—were the judges, who appointed the registrar, required by law, or not, to take security from their nominee for the due discharge of all the duties of his office?

Lord Brougham believed that they were required by law to take securities for his due and efficient discharge of the duties of his office; but they were not securities for him themselves.

The Duke of Wellington.—In my opinion, if the judges did not demand from their officers the securities required by law, they are themselves liable for his defalcations.

The Ganges Canal, now in progress, when completed according to the *Calcutta Review*, will add to the public revenue 280,000*l.* per annum; it will protect from the risk of famine a tract of country containing 11,000,000 of acres, inhabited by nearly 6,500,000 souls; it will secure to the community, in the event of a failure of the ordinary rains, agricultural property to the value of 7,500,000*l.*, whilst an increase in the produce of the land, valued at 1,200,000*l.* per annum, will be obtained, and, as compared with the only other available method of irrigation, a saving of expense to the amount of 2,500,000 annually will be effected.

It may surprise readers who are not acquainted with Brande's *Popular Antiquities* to learn that in the west of England, in the sixteenth century, and in Wales, probably at a later date, a class of persons existed who, in consideration of a certain dole of food or money, made themselves responsible for the sins of the dead, and undertook to console the survivors by guaranteeing them at least security against being haunted by the spirits of the departed. We cannot assent to those who find the original of so strange a custom in the Mosaic law, but should rather look for a parallel amid the wilder superstitions of India—*Quarterly Review.*

Some of the finest and most prosperous villages on the Eastern Jumna Canal are in the possession of Goojurs, who, from having been robbers and reivers, the true congeners of the old border cattle-lifters of Liddisdale and Teviot, have now become steady, settled agriculturists, scarcely inferior to the modern representatives of their ancient brethren in the west.—*Calcutta Review.*

* This was not done by the Government, but by Act of Parliament.—Ed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord Gough and the Army in India.—Shortly before Lord Gough resigned the command of the army in India, he addressed to the Governor-General and the military secretary of the Commander-in-Chief letters strongly recommending to the favourable consideration of the Government three distinguished officers, who had served under his lordship in the three last campaigns. The honours and rewards placed at his disposal after "the crowning victory of Goojerat" were, it appears, devoted to other claims, or were inadequate to the services rendered by those officers. The brief summary of those services given in his lordship's recommendation is to the following effect:—Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Grant, c.b., adjutant-general of the army, was virtually at the head of the important department of which he is chief in the last three great campaigns. His services in the Gwalior campaign were only inadequately rewarded with a brevet majority. For the Sutlej campaign, in which he was severely and dangerously wounded, he received a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy. For the last and crowning campaign, in which his duties were most onerous and responsible, and were performed with a zeal, ability, and gallantry repeatedly commended in the various despatches, Lieut.-colonel Grant had neither advancement nor distinction of any kind; and, in the opinion of his lordship, the adjutant-general of an army of nearly 200,000 men, from his high position and distinguished services, was entitled to some special acknowledgment and reward. The second case—that of Lieut.-colonel William Garden, c.b., whose services as quartermaster-general of the army had been frequently mentioned with the warmest commendations during the three last campaigns—is nearly similar to that of Lieut.-Colonel Grant, and was recommended most urgently to the consideration of the Government. The third case was that of Lieut.-Colonel Tucker, deputy adjutant-general of the Bengal army, a most chivalrous and accomplished staff officer, his services in the field in particular have been most valuable. At the battle of Sobraon, in the affair at Ramnuggur, on the hard-fought and fiercely-contested field of Chillianwallah, and at the glorious and final victory of Goojerat, in which he slew three of the enemy's horsemen in single combat, the intrepid bearing of Lieut.-Colonel Tucker called forth the admiration of all who witnessed it. He received a brevet majority for his services at Sobraon, and has been promoted to a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy for the last campaign; and in his lordship's opinion the very superior services and conspicuous gallantry of Lieut.-Colonel Tucker deserve some special mark of approval, and his lordship most emphatically solicited the Governor-General to convey to the proper authorities his most earnest recommendation that the honour of the Bath might be conferred upon that intrepid officer. These recommendations have been, we understand, transmitted to the Court of Directors and to the Horse Guards.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Colonel Campbell, who died on the 23rd ult., had very recently arrived in England from India. He entered the army as a cornet in 1806. At the battle of Sobraon he commanded the 2nd cavalry brigade. In 1846 he received the brevet rank of colonel.

It was long asserted and believed, that the wheat of warm climates always contained more nitrogen, and was consequently more nutritive and of higher money value, than the wheat of our more temperate countries; but later researches have corrected this hasty deduction, and have placed our home wheat in its proper position, economical and nutritive, as compared with the wheat of India, of Southern Australia, or of the Black Sea.—*Edin. Review.*

The records of the East-India Company mention the first order for tea (called *tay*) as having been given in the year 1666. In Mr. Pepys's *Diary* there is the following entry, dated June 28th, 1667: "Home, and there find my wife making of tea—a drink which Mr. Pelling, the Potticary, tells her is good for her cold and defluxions."

Time.—Madame de Genlis, in a work on this subject, relates an anecdote of Chancellor D'Aguesseau, to the following purport: "The Chancellor, observing that his wife always delayed ten or twelve minutes before she came down to dinner, and being loth to lose so much precious time daily, commenced the composition of a work, which he prosecuted only whilst he was thus kept waiting. The result was, at the end of fifteen years, a book, in three volumes quarto, which has gone through several editions, and is much esteemed."—*R. Chambers.*

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 23. *Zuleika*, Williamson, Bengal.—25. *Caroline Agnes*, Alexander, Sourabaya; *Albert Edward*, Stoddart, Whampoa; *John Dalton*, Jackson, Bengal.—26. *Seringapatam*, Furnell, Bengal; *Alpha*, Edwards, South Australia; *Christian*, Petersen, Batavia; *Birman*, Guthrie, Manilla.—27. *Edmundsbury*, Redpath; *Lady McDonald*, Gold; *Constantia*, Burrows; *Ranee*, Boyd; *Winifred*, Christie; *Robert Bradford*, Gloag; and *John Bright*, McLean, Bengal; *Sir Henry Hardinge*, McDonald, Hong-Kong; *Minstrel Boy*, Lewis; *Canada*, Williams; *John King*, Martin; and *Indian Queen*, Forsayth, Mauritius; *Surye*, Maurice, and *Viscount Sandon*, Marsh, Shanghai; *Lascar*, Thompson, Bombay.—28. *Baron of Bramber*, Vaughan, Mauritius; *Anna Henderson*, Coull, Bengal; *Laidmans*, Walker; *Mary Stewart*, McCune; and *Barbara*, Hegarthy, Mauritius; *Ripley*, Thomson, Manilla.—30. *Emperor of China*, Lock; *Broadalbane*, Logan; and *Alexander Baring*, Wilson, Bengal; *Ceylon*, Johnson, Tutucorcen; *Royal Sovereign*, Deslandes, Java; *Robert*, Stewart, and *Amy*, Dixon, Mauritius; *Nith*, Tinley, Bombay; *Edward Boustead*, Arnold, Singapore.—APRIL 1. *Parland*, Smith, Bengal; *Royal Alice*, Hopper, Madras and Pondicherry; *Neptius*, Davidson, Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—MARCH 21. *Vallisneria*, Nicol, Cape.—23. *Diana*, Fletcher, Sydney; *China*, Maclean, Madras.—24. *Ann Miln*, Thoms, Port Phillip; *Sultana*, Mainland, Adelaide.—25. *Borneo*, Barclay, Bordeaux and Mauritius; *Persia*, Broadfoot, Calcutta.—27. *Mary Shepherd*, M'Donald, Bombay; *Blenheim*, Molison, Hobart Town.—28. *Tanjore*, Pearse, Cape and Calcutta; *Land o' Cakes*, Grant, Bombay; *Dalhousie*, Butterworth, Cape and Calcutta; *Lord William Bentinck*, Allen, New Zealand.—29. *Duke of Richmond*, Barclay, Sydney; *Randoll*, Horsburgh, Hong-Kong; *Isabella Blyth*, Haley, Mauritius; *Sehah Jehan*, Johns, Hong-Kong.—30. *Emigrant*, Kemp, Moreton Bay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Ersine*, from Southampton, March 29:—For MALTA.—Major Ramsay, Mr. Floris, Lieut. Crany, Mr. Cramond, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Quain, Mr. Murdock, Mr. J. Barnes, Mr. Webster. For CONSTANTINOPLE.—Mrs. Dutton, 3 children, and infant; Mr. B. Preston.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

D'ARCY, the wife of Lieut. R. W. Hon. East-India Company's service, d. at Home-mead, Lymington, March 25.

FORBES, the wife of J. G. Esq. d. at 14, Devonport-street, Hyde-park, March 27.

SMEE, the wife of Lieut. col. W. Bombay army, d. at Ockley-green, Surrey, March 20.

MARRIAGES.

CONNOR, William, of H.M.'s Consular service, China, to Leonora L. d. of Capt. W. Warden, Hon. East-India Company's service, at Peckham, March 21.

CONSIDINE, Major D. H. to Philadelphia, d. of the late John Gibson, and relict of Major gen. Considine, at St. Michael's Church, Pimlico, March 20.

RISLEY, Rev. J. H. to Fanny E. d. of John Hope, late of the Hon. East-India Company's service, at Thornton, Bucks, March 21.

DEATHS.

BODDAM, Ellen K. widow of the late R. H. formerly of the Bengal civil service, at Brighton, aged 52, March 17.

BUSHBY, Maria, widow of William, late of Kirkmichael, Dumfriesshire, and of Great Cumberland-place, London, at 95, Weymouth-street, aged 84, March 25.

ROBINSON, Maj. G. H. Hon. East India Company's service, at Arlington-place, Clifton, aged 56, March 19.

WHITE, Col. H. L. Bengal army, at 24, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, March 28.

WHITE, C. H. late capt. 8th Bengal light cavalry, at Ambleside, aged 46, March 25.

"If English, or Continental, or American farmers," says a Calcutta journal, "could see a Bengali plough, a Bengali ploughman, and a pair of Bengali cattle, alongside of a substantial English team, they would think it something highly ridiculous. It would be like exposing a Calcutta *heranchee*, horses, driver, whip and all, to the criticisms of a whole stand of London cabmen. Stout English yeomen would wonder how land could be induced to yield rice and sugar when insulted by such husbandry and such husbandmen."

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

March 27th, 1850.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. John H. Reynolds, 53rd N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Assist. surg. James G. Fraser, M.D.
Physician-gen. James Burnes, K.H., M.D., retired.
Capt. William Kenyon, 2nd lt. cav.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Frederick Thomas Sneed, appointed a volunteer for the Pilot Service.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. James Graham, M.D., overland, July.
Madras Estab.—Maj. Alexander R. Rose, 50th N.I., overland, July.
Lieut. William C. Rich, 46th N.I., overland, 20th May.
Brev. capt. Francis F. Warden, 2nd Europ. reg.
Lieut. Charles A. Pierce, 27th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. William G. Duncan, 24th N.I.
Ens. W. Hutchison, 24th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Archibald Macdonald, Indian Navy, in April.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Charles E. White, 4th cav., 6 months.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. T. M. Cameron, 37th N.I., do.
Lieut. Blackett Revell, 31st N.I., do.
Assist. surg. George D. Gordon, M.D., do.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. Henry B. Turner, engineers, do.
Assist. surg. Charles R. O. Bloxham, do.

HOME ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. George Augustus Frederick Shadwell to be a clerk in the Examiner's office, on the establishment, v. Mr. George Grote Mill, resigned, March 19.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 22ND MARCH, 1850.

Bengal, 70th Foot.—Quartermaster Michael Thompson, from 1st Foot, to be quartermaster, v. Boyd, dec. Dated 22nd March, 1850.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per *China*, for Madras, from Gravesend, March 22; 209 Company's troops. Lieuts. L. Johnston and Charles A. Price; Ens. W. Hutchison; Serg. Alex. Shewan.

Southey, whilst at school, formed a grand project, which he never abandoned, of writing an epic poem on each of the great religious systems, which he has partly realized in respect to Mohamedanism and Hindooism. In writing to Mr. Wm. Taylor, he says: "*Thalaba* was meant to embody the more poetic parts of Islam. By the blessing of God, you will see my hippogryff touch at Hindostan, fly back to Scandinavia, and then carry me among the fire-worshippers of Istakhar; you will see him take a peep at the Jews, a flight to Japan, and an excursion among the saints and martyrs of Catholicism."

An officer of H.M.S. *Fury*, in relating the particulars of her encounter with the Chinese pirates, says: "Their mode of serving out their powder seemed well worthy of being copied. Behind each gun was a box of flannel cartridges; the box was fitted with a large sliding lid, so as not to be opened more widely than to allow one cartridge to be withdrawn at a time. A fold of flannel was neatly laid over them so as to make the risk of explosion less than according to our practice of handing them direct on from the magazine, while it saved a world of time and trouble."

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 27th Feb. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 2s. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 0½d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 27th March, 1850.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

THE ELECTION of SIX DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY being appointed for Wednesday, the 10th April next, the favour of your Vote and Interest is requested for the following gentlemen, viz.—

Lieut.-General Sir Jas. Law Lushington, G.C.B.
George Lyall, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
John Petty Muspratt, Esq.
Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., M.P.
William Wigram, Esq.;

Which will much oblige,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servants,

J. Masterman,	Henry Alexander,
W. L. Melville,	W. B. Bayley,
C. Mills,	Robert Campbell,
J. Oliphant,	J. Caulfeild,
W. H. C. Plowden,	John Cotton,
H. Shank,	Wm. J. Eastwick,
John Shepherd,	Russell Ellice,
W. H. Sykes,	A. Galloway,
John C. Whiteman,	J. W. Hogg,
F. Warden,	Rd. Jenkins,
Henry Willock,	John Loch,
	Ross D. Mangles.

Proprietors desirous of voting by proxy may obtain a Letter of Attorney for that purpose at the Treasury in this House.

East-India House, 27th March, 1850.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

HAVING the honour of being recommended to you by the Directors of the East-India Company as Candidates for the Direction to be chosen this year, we take the liberty of requesting the favour of your vote on the day of election, Wednesday, the 10th April next.

We are, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and most humble Servants,

J. L. Lushington,
George Lyall,
E. Macnaghten,
J. Petty Muspratt,
M. T. Smith,
W. Wigram.

Proprietors desirous of voting by proxy may obtain a Letter of Attorney for that purpose at the Treasury in this House.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 27th March, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 3rd April next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 2s. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 157 tons of Dead Weight,
133 ,, Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 27th March, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 3rd April next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Madras, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the rate or exchange of 2s. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 100 tons of Dead Weight.
63 ,, Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 27th March, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 10th April, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

LEATHER GLOVES,
WORSTED and COTTON LACE,—also
WORSTED STOCKINGS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (three in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 10th day of April, 1850, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 27th March, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 10th of April, 1850, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 3,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Aden, on the southern coast of Arabia, viz.—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,
RAVENSWORTH WEST HARTLEY COAL,
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,
RISCA BLACK VEIN COAL (handpicked).
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Tuesday, April 2, 1850.

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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Oriental*, with the mails, left Calcutta March 8, Madras on the 15th, Point de Galle on the 18th, Aden on the 28th, and reached Suez April 3.

The *Sesostris*, with a mail, left Bombay March 16, and reached Aden on the 24th. ult.

The *Pekin*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Feb. 27, Singapore March 7, Penang on the 9th, and reached Point de Galle March 15.

The mails thus brought reached Alexandria April 6, Malta (per *Indus*) on the 10th, and Marseilles on the 14th inst.

The *Indus*, with the remainder of the mails, may be expected at Southampton on the 22nd inst.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Mauritius, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *vid* Southampton, will be despatched on the morning of Saturday, April 20. Letters should be posted in London to-morrow evening; or, if marked *vid* Marseilles, on the evening of Wednesday, April 24.

A mail for Bombay, *vid* Marseilles, will be despatched on the evening of Tuesday, May 7.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, April 18.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta	March 8	Ceylon..	March 18
Madras	March 15	Singapore	March 7
Bombay	March 16	China	Feb. 27

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE accounts from Peshawur, brought by this mail, though they do not confirm to its full extent the result of the Kohat expedition, as reported in the latest intelligence given in our last Summary, we regret to find, correspond with that report in its main features, and afford reason for believing that our loss was much greater, and our success much less, than at first supposed. Sir C. Napier, whose "Order" upon the subject will be found in another column, claims a complete victory, and acknowledges a loss of 20 men only; private accounts carry the casualties to a much higher figure.

It appears, from a letter published in the *Delhi Gazette*, dated "Peshawur, 18th February," that, on reaching the pass near Multanee, at the foot of the Kohat hills, it was evident that the Affreedies intended to dispute the passage of the troops. The 1st Punjab infantry was, therefore, ordered to attack a village on the right of the pass, supported by a party of irregular cavalry and artillery. The enemy were driven from the village, which was fired, and they were followed up the surrounding hills, a severe fusillade being kept up on both sides. As soon as the hills were clear, and the heights crowned, the column moved on, Fisher's irregulars being left to keep the mouth of the pass open. The force encamped that evening (10th February), about the centre of the pass, in a "basin," surrounded by hills, within reach of the enemy's jezails, which annoyed the troops until the heights were cleared. Previous to this, several sepoys had been killed by the Affreedies from behind rocks. Next morning, another village was burnt, and the column marched on (the heights being crowned) to another basin, where they encamped, the rear guard, 23rd N. I., under Lieutenant Currie, H.A., having to fight every inch of the way, and losing several men. The hills in the neighbourhood of the encamping-ground having been crowned, as usual, the hill occupied by the 23rd N.I. picquet was attacked shortly after dusk by the enemy in force; but it held its ground until assistance arrived, when the enemy retired. About sunrise of the 12th (the column being halted that day to enable Sir C. Napier to visit Kohat, 3 miles distant), the enemy renewed their attack upon the post in large numbers, and the party were obliged to withdraw to the other end of the ridge, which they held until a company, under Lieutenant Hilliard, was sent to reinforce them. That officer rushed forward with his men, and drove the enemy twice down the hill; but the second time he fell dangerously wounded by a matchlock-ball. A third company of the 23rd now arrived, and a party of the 1st Panjab infantry, marching round the foot of the hill, took the enemy in the rear. This, with a shell from Fordyce's battery, kept them in check that day and night.

On the other hill, occupied by the 31st N.I., matters were not so well managed. The picquet had been unfortunately withdrawn at daylight, but when half down the hill, a party of 30 men, accompanied by Ensign Sitwell, were

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ordered to return. The Affreedies had meanwhile occupied the top of the hill, whence they poured a destructive fire, which wounded Ensign Sitwell and most of his men; and then, rushing down sword in hand, cut to pieces the ensign and his small party, who bravely refused to leave him. Shells being thrown from the camp upon the enemy, they were forced to retire, and the bodies were recovered.

Next morning (the 13th) the force was ordered to return to Peshawur, except the 1st Punjab cavalry and 1st Punjab infantry, which proceeded on to Kohat. The pass (13 miles) was traversed on this occasion in one day, the rear-guard, with which Sir Colin Campbell and the Commander-in-Chief remained, having severe work, invisible enemies popping from behind rocks, causing many casualties, several Europeans being wounded. The pass was at length cleared; the column encamped at Multanee, and next morning (the 14th) returned to Peshawur.

The brunt of the work, it is represented, was borne by the native troops (Sir C. Napier especially commends the 31st N.I.); and the writer of the account from whence we derive these particulars, and who bore a share in the transactions, reports the casualties at 107 men, of all ranks, killed and wounded. The loss of the Affreedies could not be ascertained; it is supposed to have been great, many having fallen by the artillery, and Serjeant-major Wharton, of the 23rd N.I., having (as stated in another letter) killed several with his double-barrel gun. A standard was captured, and a few Affreedies were made prisoners.

Later accounts state that the troops left in Kohat were shut in by the enemy, who number from 15,000 to 18,000; and that a second expedition upon a larger scale was in contemplation.

The 66th regiment of Bengal N.I., which had disgraced itself by the mutiny at Govindghur, has been disbanded by Sir C. Napier, whose "Order" will be found under its appropriate head. The colours of the regiment were to be "delivered over to the brave and loyal men of the Nusseeree battalion," which is in future to be denominated "the 66th, or Goorkha regiment." To the seniors of the disbanded corps the punishment will be most severe; their pensions will be sacrificed, and, after a life spent in the army, they will return to their birth-places in disgrace and beggary. The example, though severe, will be salutary. The Order passes a very severe censure upon Major Troup, and directs an inquiry into the conduct of Lieutenant Barker, who is placed in arrest.

The Sikhim affair remains *in statu quo*. The British troops have taken military possession of the southern districts, or Teraee, of Sikhim, from which the potentate of that country derived no small portion of his revenues. The territory thus acquired stretches from the district of Purneah to the Rungeet on the north, and to a river, called on the maps the Konkiyi, on the west. Its area is about 625 square miles, and, together with the country around Darjeeling, comprehends nearly one-fourth of the whole of Sikhim.

A commission has been appointed to inquire into some circumstances relating to a treaty between the Indian Government and Ali Moorad Khan, of Khyrpore. The commission consists of Mr. Pringle, President; Major Lang, political agent in Kattiwar; and Major Jacob, commanding the Scinde irregular horse. The inquiry relates to the alleged alteration of the treaty in question, by Ali Moorad Khan, whereby, instead of the revenues of a village, he has for years been unjustly drawing the income of an entire pergunnah. The mode in which this has been effected is stated to have been by falsifying the document, under which the revenue in question was guaranteed to the Khan, whose successful intercourse with Sir Charles Napier, when that officer commanded in Scinde, attracted some attention.

From the Nizam's dominions there are accounts of a sanguinary faction conflict between the Musulmans and Hindoos at Mulkapore, in which the former, reinforced from the adjacent villages, had defeated the latter, and burnt Mulkapore. Ram Buksh, the Peshkar, was still in favour. The arrears of the contingent and other debts of the state remained unliquidated.

The Governor-General, who had visited Singapore and Maulmain, was, at the date of the last advices from Calcutta, approaching that city, the steamer *Ferose* having passed Kedgeree on the 7th March.

Sir Charles Napier left Peshawur on the 18th February, for Lahore and Simla.

The intelligence from the Presidencies comprises no memorable occurrences. Preparations were making at Calcutta for the reception of the ex-dewan Moolraj. The Nepalese Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, Jung Bahadoor, had arrived at that city with his followers, on the 28th February, on his way to England. He is described as an intelligent, mild-tempered man, of thirty-two years of age.

The local incidents at Madras are limited to the affair of Mr. Whitford (referred to in our last Summary), who has obtained a rule for a new trial; and to complaints of the heat, which had become unusually great for the season.

The Bombay domestic intelligence acquaints us with the approaching departure of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief for Mahabuleshwar and Khandalla, and that an account had been received that Sir Willoughby Cotton's resignation of the command of the Bombay army had been accepted at the Horse Guards, and that he was to be relieved in October.

The journals from other parts of the East communicate no facts of any material importance.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Troops.—Lieut.-Col. G. D. Young, C.B., 10th, Feb. 20; Capt. C. Handfield, 29th, at Meerut, aged 29, March 2; Lieut. A. R. Mowbray, 24th, at Wuzeerabad, Feb. 16.

Bengal.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B., at Upper Harley-street, April 6; Lieut.-Col. J. R. Ouseley, 57th N.I., at Dinapore, Feb. 17; Lieut.-Col. G. Holmes, C.B., 56th N.I., at Kalka, March 1.

Madras.—Maj. James Woodward, 32nd N.I., at Kamptee, Feb. 28; Lieut. James C. Vaughan, 9th N.I., at Kamptee, Feb. 17; Vet. Surg. G. W. Fagg, 8th L.C., at Mhow, Feb. 12; Lieut. W. Fraser, Art., at Idulabad, March 2.

Bombay.—Assist.-Surg. H. S. Moore, 15th N.I., at Surat, March 5.

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BENGAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of Jan. 24, reached Calcutta March 5.

COMMAND OF H.M.'S 10TH REGIMENT.—By the death of Col. Young, the command of the 10th regt. devolves upon Capt. and Brev.-maj. Sparks, who is an officer of upwards of thirty years' standing, though he only stands third on the list of captains in his regiment. He was formerly in H.M.'s 49th regt., with which he was present before Nankin, and received the China medal for services there, having subsequently exchanged into the 10th regt. He was also present at the siege of Mooltan and battle of Goojerat, during the late campaign—medal.

THE GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE was on fire on Tuesday morning, Feb. 26. The fire is said to have originated in an accident, and did not extend beyond a single room. The damage done has been but slight; stationery to the amount of about Rs. 400 or 500, and only one window, and three or four beams of the building, being all that was destroyed. The police and Bank's-hall water-engines arrived in time to prevent further mischief.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CAWNPORE BANK have declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 11 6-10 per cent., or nearly double that of the Bank of Bengal. The directors, however, add, that a portion of the capital, which has now been reduced by paying off the shareholders, was employed in earning this dividend. Moreover, the Calcutta agency, which had always proved a great source of expense to the Bank, has been wound up, and the expenses of the establishment at Cawnpore considerably reduced.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF DELHI have declared a dividend of 8 rupees per cent. per annum for the last half-year. Means are to be taken to reduce the capital of the institution to a round sum of 16 lacs, by inviting "the sale of shares at a discount, the amount realised as discount being carried to the reserve fund." This fund now amounts to upwards of Rs. 80,000, and it was further increased, at the meeting of the directors, by the amount of 10 per cent. on the visible profits being carried to its credit.

BENARES BANK.—The report of the Benares Bank in liquidation, for January and February, has been published, and the result is by no means satisfactory. A dividend of only 2½ per cent. is made to the creditors, instead of the 5 per cent. which was promised.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE DACCA BANK have declared a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum for the last half-year.

SMALL POX.—We regret to observe in the Calcutta journals that the small-pox still continues to ravage Calcutta, and that the number of its victims is almost equal to those of the cholera. In the towns lying along the banks of the Ganges also, it has carried off an unusually large number of the population. It would be an interesting inquiry to ascertain how far terror accelerates the progress of these epidemics. The small-pox, though nearly as violent as the cholera, excites much less dread among the people, while many diseases, particularly such as typhus and influenza, excite scarcely any at all, though their victims are numbered by thousands.

BARRACKS AT PESHAWUR.—The *Mofussilite* reports that the site for the new barracks at Peshawur has been determined upon, and the building is to be erected immediately, at the cost of Government. The officers will be required to pay Rs. 20 a month for each room, 20 feet by 24. This will be about Rs. 60 a month for each married officer, and, considering the general rent of houses in cantonments, is by no means exorbitant. It is a better plan, moreover, than to compel the officers to build for themselves, as the Government is less likely to make any unexpected change in the location of the troops.

LIEUT.-COL. ST. PATRICK LAWRENCE.—The *Lahore Chronicle* states that the ten irregular regiments which have been raised for service in the Punjab are to be placed under a single brigadier, and that the command will probably be offered to Lieut.-Col. St. Patrick Lawrence. This is the third authentic report which has been circulated concerning the ultimate employment of that officer, but the above is probably more correct than those which have preceded it, as the *Lahore Chronicle* is probably well informed relative to the destination of the officers employed in the Punjab.—*Friend of India.*

THE PUNJAB.—It is currently reported that the management of the Punjab, under the commissioners appointed at the termination of the war, has not been found satisfactory, and it is rumoured that the commission is to be dissolved, and the newly acquired territory confided to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. There is a reason which gives this report probability, for it is known that the commissioners have not been allowed their own way in the distribution of appointments.—*Englishman, March 7.*

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR PUBNA.—The *Calcutta Star* reports a fatal accident which occurred recently in the districts near Pubna. Three gentlemen, Messrs. Garland, Tardival, Peltier, and two brothers of the name of Phillippe, went out on foot to attack a leopard which had been committing some ravages in the vicinity. At length, they came up with the animal, and fired, but all missed, and the leopard charged down upon them. One of the five, Mr. Garland, expired the next day from the effect of the wounds he had received, and another, Mr. Peltier, was severely lacerated.

SALUBRITY OF PESHAWUR. — The *Bombay Times* furnishes some interesting intelligence as to the general salubrity of Peshawur as a military station. On the 20th January, the thermometer stood at 25 degrees, or 7 degrees below freezing point, while out of 7,000 men who were assembled at that station only 400 were in hospital, or rather less than six per cent. Even this low rate will probably be much diminished by the construction of improved barracks and gradual acclimation.

AT THE OPIUM SALE, on the 18th of February, Patna averaged Rs. 1,008-11-11, and Benares Rs. 1,026-10-9. This shows a decline of about ten rupees a chest since the last sale. The proceeds of the sale were about twenty-nine lacs and a half.

THE SERAM FERRY across the Hooghly at Haut-Kollah has succeeded so well that another is to be established lower down the river.

KUMTOUL, TIRHOOT, *Feb.* 18, 1850.—The rajah of Durpunga died on Sunday, the 10th. His brother, Basdeo Singh, was appointed protector of the young rajah. It is to be hoped the Baboo will use his immense influence and power in improving the social state of his countrymen. Dispensaries, hospitals, schools, roads, bridges—he has a large field before him for the exercise of his own philanthropy, and with his liberal ideas and desire to be considered an English scholar, we look forward with earnest expectation to so honourable a performance.

RECENT DISCOVERY OF COPPER ORE.—"Mr. Vincent, the deputy magistrate of Deoghur, or Byjnath, in Zillah Beerbhoom, requested me last January to visit a spot a few miles from his house, from whence a native had brought in pieces of copper ore; the spot from whence the ore was obtained is eight miles N.W. from Deoghur (a small town famous for its temples, pilgrims, and Brahmins); and it is seventy miles south of Bhaugulpoor, on the high land of Beerbhoom, and situated in a dense jungle. On removing the superficial soil, and digging to the depth of a couple of feet, I hit upon a rich though narrow vein of copper ore, yielding thirty per cent. of pure metal. Eight per cent. is considered a remunerative return at home, and thousands of tons of copper ore are raised annually in England, yielding only six, eight, and ten per cent. of metal. I traced this vein for about one hundred feet east and west. Lead veins are associated with the copper; but until a closer examination of the ores has taken place I cannot say whether the results of my rough smelting can be relied upon. I smelted the ore with the aid of a rough hill furnace and bellows, using coal and charcoal. The coal was dug by myself from the Rajmahl hills. The country where the copper is found is almost a *terra incognita* to Europeans. A race peculiar to the soil is found here, using bows and arrows for the destruction of the larger wild animals. The spot where the copper is found is about thirty miles west from the spot where lead and antimony were dug by me in 1847, not *discovered by me*, as you remarked in your paper! Dr. Buchanan was the discoverer of it in 1810, I only rediscovered the long lost site. P. S. I am not the discoverer of this copper, but merely the individual who has proved its existence and who has brought it to light."—Correspondent *Friend of India.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL YOUNG, C.B., H.M.'S 10TH REGT.—Died at Wuzeerabad, during the night of Wednesday, 20th February, 1850, Lieut.-colonel George Dobson Young, C.B., commanding H.M.'st 10th regt. He was interred in the cantonment burying-ground on the evening of Friday, the 22nd inst. with the usual military honours of his rank, attended to the grave by the whole of the 10th regt., and nearly every officer at the station. Colonel Young had seen a great deal of service in India, since his arrival in the country, with H.M.'s 31st regt., with which he landed in Bengal, from England, in June, 1825; he was then an ensign in that corps, but obtained his promotion to the grade of lieutenant in that year, and some time afterwards was appointed interpreter to his regiment. He served with the 31st, having by that time attained the rank of captain, throughout the campaign of 1842, in Affghanistan, under Major-General Pollock; and was present in the actions of Muzeena, the Tezeen valley, and Jugdulluk, the occupation of Kabul, and the different engagements leading to it—medal. He also served with the 31st, in the campaign of 1845 and 1846, on the Sutledge, and was dangerously wounded at the battle of Moodkee—medal.

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Having exchanged into the 10th regiment in 1846, on the return of the 31st to England, Col. Young was with the former corps in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, including the latter part of the operations against Mooltan; commanded the right column of the troops which stormed the heights before Mooltan, 27th December, 1848, and repulsed the repeated attempts of the enemy to retake their former position; he also commanded the head-quarters of his regiment in the action at Soorujkoond, on 7th November, and was present at the battle of Goojerat, 21st February, 1849—medal. For his services in this campaign Lieut.-Colonel Young was nominated, in the *Gazette* of 7th June, 1849, an "ordinary member of the military division of the third class, or companion of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath." The following are the dates of his different commissions:—Ensign—6th April, 1819. Lieutenant—25th August, 1825. Captain—21st January, 1841. (He had attained the rank of captain, by brevet, in the the East-Indies only on 6th April, 1834.) Major—5th January, 1846. Lieut-Col.—1st August, 1846. (All his commissions appear to have been obtained without purchase.)

Mofussil Military Items.—The 5th Lt. Cav. reached Umritsur on the 15th, and is expected to leave for Nakodah on the 18th.—The left wing of the 50th reached Futtygurh, with the Maharajah Duleep Sing, on the 16th, and expect to reach Delhi on the 8th March.—The 63rd regt. N.I. arrived at Delhi on the 1st, having been detained by the heavy rains. The regt. halted on the 22nd, and marched out this morning, expecting to reach Kurnaul about the 1st proximo, Ferozepore about the 18th, and Lahore on or about the 24th.—The 5th regt. Irreg. Cav. expected to arrive at Gurmucktesur Ghaut about the 1st proximo, and Meerut on or about the 5th or 6th.—The detachment of H. C. infantry recruits were at Cawnpore on the 17th.—H.M.'s 10th foot left Lahore for Wuzeerabad on the morning of the 11th.—Major Duncan's troop of horse artillery arrived at Lahore, from Rawul Pindee, on the 12th, and left *en route* for Ferozepore on the 13th.—The 39th regt. N.I. is expected to arrive at Lahore about the 8th proximo.—The 4th comp. 6th batt. of artillery, with battery attached, arrived at Peshawur on the 12th instant.—The 2nd comp. 1st batt. of artillery, with No. 14 camel battery, in progress from Nusseerabad to Mooltan, arrived at Soreewallah, some marches beyond Sirsa, in the desert towards Bhawulpore, on the 19th instant.—The 61st regt. N.I. marched out of Delhi on the morning of the 21st.—The 6th irregular cavalry marched on the 22nd towards Kurnaul.—The 63rd regt. N.I. marched this morning.—*Delhi Gazette.*

The Mutineers of the 32nd N.I.—At a general (native) court-martial, held at Wuzeerabad, in January, two sepoys were charged with having, at Wuzeerabad, on the 16th December, 1849, "begun and excited a mutiny in their regiment, they having instigated the men of their own and other companies to bind themselves by an oath not to accept the pay which was to be issued to them on the following day; in consequence of which, when pay was being issued on the day following, several sepoys of the regiment mutinously refused their pay;" and against one of them was an additional charge, "having quitted his guard without leave, when on duty at the quarter-guard, and proceeded towards the tent of the 4th company, for the purpose of exciting his comrades to refuse their pay." The Court found them guilty, and sentenced them to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for fourteen years. The Commander-in-Chief returned this sentence, with the following characteristic remarks: "I revise the sentence. I call on this court-martial to do its duty to the State. It has found the prisoners guilty of having 'begun and excited a mutiny in their regiment,' and of an infamous attempt to dictate to the Government what amount of pay it should give to the soldiers of the 32nd regiment of native infantry. These prisoners had voluntarily enlisted in the service of the East-India Company, for a certain fixed rate of pay; they swore to serve the Company for that rate of pay. When food becomes dear, the Government generously pays the extra expense when above a certain reasonable price, so that the sepoy may not suffer when his duty takes him into provinces of the empire where circumstances make food increase in price. The sepoy is found in clothing, in lodging, in pay, beyond what he could earn were he not a sepoy. He is also honourably treated in every way. Should a sepoy commit any serious crime, his punishment is, ordinarily, simple dismissal from this noble army, and the dread of such a misfortune reigns in the bosom of every sepoy! What higher compliment can be paid by soldiers to their Government? What greater proof can be offered of that Government's justice and generosity? None! The nobleness of the sepoy army, and the advantages which it enjoys are known to the world: pensions for long service—pensions for wounds received in battle—pensions to the bereaved families of those whose gallant fathers have fallen in action—increased pay for service to those who are yet robust and fit for duty—orders of merit and medals for valour in fight—hospitals for the sick—and, finally, these excellent soldiers are led by European officers, all proud of, and glorying in their men! These are all great advantages. They crowd on the mind of the sepoy, who reflects upon the conduct of the generous Government which he serves; his reason and his heart make him true to those glorious standards under which he and his fathers have ever fought and conquered! I ask the officers composing this court-martial, whether they, as honourable soldiers, think that fourteen years' imprisonment, with hard labour, is an adequate punishment for the ruffians whom this court has itself convicted of trying to subvert that order, that discipline, that justice, that generosity (which the court well knows I have described without exaggeration), and thus turn the whole into dire confusion and despair, depriving veterans of their pensions, widows and orphans of their support, and the good sepoys of the 32nd regiment native infantry of their pay, by forcing the Government to strike this brave regiment from the service of the East-India Company for ever? For this must have happened if the machinations of these culprits had succeeded. The prisoners, like infamous agitators as they are, have been convicted by the court of having gone from company to company, exciting their comrades to mutiny, and administering unlawful oaths; and I revise the sentence passed upon them, as inadequate to the magnitude of their crime. I beg of the court to reconsider its sense of the consequences which may result from the crime of these heinous offenders. Let it sentence a punishment commensurate with their damnable projects." The court, by a revised sentence, condemned the prisoners to death; and passed the same sentence upon three other sepoys of the regiment charged with the same offence. Sir Charles confirmed these sentences, with the following remarks: "These five men have been justly sentenced to die, but I commute their sentence into that of transportation for life. In eternal exile they will expiate their crimes. For ever separated from their country and their relations, in a strange land beyond the seas, they will linger out their miserable lives. It is a change, but I do not consider this to be an amelioration, of their punishment: they will remain living examples of the terrible fate which awaits traitors to their colours."

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REGIMENTAL BANDS.

Fort William.—In continuation of the general order by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India of the 19th Dec., 1849, the honourable the President in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, to direct, that the following rates of band subscriptions which have hitherto prevailed in the Bengal artillery, to the exclusion of donation, and which have been found ample for all expenses connected with the maintenance of the regimental band, shall continue to obtain in that regiment, and shall be deducted from all officers belonging to the corps, except those on furlough to Europe on medical certificate:

	Officers at the Presidency.			Officers in Europe, and Officers in India but not at the Presidency.		
	Per Mensem.			Per Mensem.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Major-generals in employ, and colonels commmanding battalions	20	0	0	8	0	0
Major-generals and colonels out of employ, and lieutenant-colonels	13	0	0	8	0	0
Majors	8	0	0	5	8	0
Captains and surgeons	5	8	0	4	0	0
1st lieutenants, assist.-surgeons, and veterinary surgeons	3	0	0	2	0	0
2nd lieutenants	2	8	0	1	8	0

SICKNESS, MORTALITY, &c.

Head Quarters, Camp Peshawur, 7th Feb. 1850.—In view to the preparation of returns called for by the Honourable the Court of Directors, showing the sickness, mortality, and invaliding in the Bengal army, from the year 1845, his Excelleny the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that officers commanding regiments of every branch of the service, Europeans and native, regular, irregular, or local, shall, at the earliest possible period, forward returns to the assistant adjutant-general of the army at the presidency, for the year 1845, and the first half of 1846, in the form laid down in the general orders of the 22nd of July, 1846.—The Honourable Court having directed that H. M.'s regiments on this establishment shall be included in the returns now called

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for, officers commanding H. M.'s regiments, cavalry and infantry, will likewise prepare and forward to the assistant adjutant-general in Calcutta, returns similar to those furnished from the Company's army, commencing with the year 1845, up to the present date, and periodically thereafter, as directed by the general order above referred to.

THE AFFREDIE TRIBES.

Head Quarters, Camp Peshawur, 16th Feb. 1850.—The Affredie tribes, inhabiting the mountain range which separates Peshawur from Kohat, received certain sums of money from our Government to protect the communications between the above-mentioned towns. Instead of doing so, they, on the 2nd inst., assembled in great numbers, fell by surprise on a detachment of sappers and miners, peacefully employed in repairing the road over the pass at Kohat, and massacred these unoffending soldiers.

Such treacherous and sanguinary conduct required chastisement, and it also became necessary to reinforce the post at Kohat, which, by the insurrection of these Affredie tribes, was cut off and placed in danger.

The Commander-in-Chief, therefore, marched to reinforce Kohat, and punish the Affredie tribe, which objects have been effected by Sir Colin Campbell, commanding the troops, and by Lieut.-Colonel Lawrence, commanding the civil force. The able manner in which both these officers made their respective arrangements demands this public expression of the Commander-in-Chief's approbation. The admirable practice made by the Artillery in dislodging the enemy from the heights does much credit to Lieut.-Colonel Fordyce, and those under his orders. Lieut.-Colonel Bradshaw commanded the advanced guard, both in going to and returning from Kohat, and that excellent officer exhibited as thorough a knowledge of his duties as he did when he commanded the attack on the Eusofzye country. Lieut.-Colonel Corfield, in returning, and Major Platt, in advancing to Kohat, commanding the rear guards, distinguished themselves by the cool judgment and skill with which they repulsed the attacks of an active enemy; in short, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, composing this moveable column, did their work admirably.

The fighting and labour fell upon those who had to scale the precipices to secure the camp, and when marching, to protect the front flanks and the rear of the column, while passing twice through a dangerous defile of thirteen miles in length under a constant fire from matchlock-men. The personal activity and intrepid conduct of those whose fortune gave them the opportunity of thus distinguishing themselves in sight of their companions in arms, excited the admiration of the Commander-in-Chief, and added one more proof to those on record, that wild undisciplined mountaineers had but little chance of success when opposed to disciplined battalions. It is said in making this march to Kohat, Runjeet Sing lost 1,000 men; the Commander-in-Chief does not know whether this story is correct or not, but Brigadier Sir Colin Campbell has lost but twenty. Nor was there one bit of baggage taken by our enemies, though they are renowned for being the most daring and dexterous plunderers in the world. It is right that young military men should notice these facts, because they teach practically the vast power of discipline, against which, mountains and plains, and rivers and jungles, all cease to be insuperable obstacles.

The Commander-in-Chief cannot close this order without expressing his deep sorrow for the gallant men who have fallen. No soldier ever died on the field of battle more gloriously than young Sitwell, of the 31st N.I., and the self-devoted soldiers, Havildar Golab Ditchit, Naik Naddoo Sing, and Sepoys Meerwan Opadiah, and Deebund Pandy, who fell in trying to save their wounded officer; although this heroic young man called upon them to leave him and save themselves, which they refused to do, and died with him. Europeans and natives must alike feel proud of these noble men.

The brave Hilliard, of the 23rd N.I., and his small band, equally sustained the honour of the Indian army; and though this valiant officer's wound is severe, there is reason to hope that he, and the rest of the wounded, will be restored to their duties.

As Captain Coke, and the 1st Punjab regiment of infantry, do not belong to the regular force, but sustained the brunt of the skirmishing, the Commander-in-chief thinks it due to this admirable young corps, and its excellent leader, to say that their conduct called forth the applause of the whole column. Lieut.-Colonel Lawrence is therefore requested to communicate this order to Captain Coke.

(Signed) PAT. GRANT, Lieut.-Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Camp Pubbee, 18th Feb. 1850.

The Commander-in-Chief put Bucktour Khan, jemedar of the rifle company of the 31st regiment of native infantry, in arrest for allowing his men to fire without orders, when the force employed against the Affredie tribe was attacked by the enemy on the morning of the 13th instant. He also ordered one or two sepoys of that company to be confined. His Excellency's own escort of the 2nd irregular cavalry also fired without orders, and he intended to have brought the whole party to trial for this disgraceful action. Not only did they fire without orders, but the enemy was at the time out of reach of their firearms. The firing of these men was therefore an act of cowardice.

However, in consideration of the gallant conduct shown by the force, and especially by the 31st N.I., Sir Charles Napier will for once pass over the bad conduct of these men, and Lieut. colonel Corfield will be so good as to return Jemedar Bucktour Khan his sword, giving him, and the sepoys who fired, who are now released from confinement, a severe caution against similar misbehaviour for the future.

By order, &c.,
(Signed) PAT. GRANT,
Lieut.-Col., Adjutant General of the Army.

SALARIES IN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Fort William, Feb. 22, 1850.—Government having had under consideration the classification of appointments, and the arrangements under which the salaries have been fixed in the department of public works, and being satisfied of the necessity of revising the existing regulations, the Honourable the President in Council, with the concurrence of the Most Noble the Governor-general of India, directs that the following rules be promulgated:—

2. The director of canals to draw (1,000) one thousand rupees personal per mensem; with allowances as at present.

3. Superintendent engineers, and the superintendent grand trunk road to draw (800) eight hundred rupees personal per mensem, with (8) eight annas a mile for travelling allowance when proceeding on duty; charging for their offices as at present.

4. Executive engineers and officers of 1st class divisions, to draw (500) five hundred rupees personal salary; and (4) four annas a mile travelling allowance when proceeding on departmental duty, other than that of performing the annual tour of inspection, which they are expected to make at their own cost, being in receipt of the tentage of their rank.

5. Executive engineers and officers of 2nd class divisions, to draw a personal salary of (300) three hundred rupees, with (4) four annas a mile travelling allowance under the restriction laid down in the preceding paragraph.

6. Executive engineers and officers, and assistant executive engineers and officers on canals and roads, will also draw (4) four annas a mile travelling allowance when moving on duty.

7. Assistants to executive engineers acting under the orders of officers in charge of divisions, to draw (112) one hundred and twelve rupees per month personal salary.

8. To provide executive officers with suitable offices, the following scale of allowances is sanctioned. The amounts to be drawn in the monthly current expense bill, supported by a nominal roll, with the salary of each individual duly receipted:—

1st class division office establishment not to exceed Rs.	150
Office rent	30
2nd class division office establishment not to exceed	100
Office rent	20

9. The office establishments to be appointed and discharged on the authority of the superintending engineer.

10. A separate book is to be kept in each office, with the monthly acquittance rolls of the pay of the establishment recorded.

11. Stationery to be procured on indent through the military board office.

MUTINY OF 66TH N.I.

We copy the subjoined important order by Sir Charles Napier on the recent mutiny in the 66th Bengal N.I. from the *Mofussilite Extra* of the 7th inst. received this morning:—

"*Head Quarters, Camp, Janee-ka-Sung, 27th February*, 1850.—In the remarks made by the Commander-in-Chief on the court-martial which sentenced the prisoners of the 32nd N.I., Sir Charles Napier said that the culprits were convicted of trying 'to deprive the veterans of their pensions, widows and orphans of their support, and the good sepoys of the 32nd N.I. of their pay, by forcing the Government to strike this brave regt. from the service of the East-India Company for ever; for this must have happened, had the machinations of these culprits succeeded.'

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"With the soldiers of the 66th regt. they have succeeded, and the C.-in-C. has resolved to use powers entrusted to him by the Gov.-Gen.

"The native officers, non-commissioned officers, and private sepoys of the 66th regt. are to be marched to Umballa, and there struck off from the service of the Hon. East-India Company; and H. E. directs that the colours of the 66th are to be delivered over to the brave and loyal men of the Nusseeree battalion, and that the 66th regt. shall, in future, be denominated the 66th, or Goorka, regiment.

"The mutineers of the 66th have brought down ruin and disgrace upon the regiment! When a mutinous corps has endeavoured to seize a fortress which a confiding Government believed it had entrusted to faithful soldiers, it is time that vengeance should fall upon the whole.

"The C.-in-C. has carefully read the proceedings of the court of inquiry, held at Govindgurh on the 3rd inst. He has also read the proceedings of the court-martial held upon the most prominent mutineers of the 66th regt. Upon the sentences passed, he will here make no comment, as they have been approved of, and carried into effect, by the maj-gen. commanding on the spot.

"The C.-in-C. has pleasure in expressing his approbation of the conduct of Lieut.-Col. Bradford, which appears to have been decided and judicious.

"Sir Charles Napier has equal satisfaction in expressing his approbation of the prompt, decided, and resolute conduct of Capt. Macdonald, the Fort Adjutant; which conduct the C.-in-C. believes prevented the Fort of Govindgurh from falling into the hands of the mutineers.

"It is now the C.-in-C.'s painful duty to remark upon the disobedience of orders committed by Major Troup, commanding the 66th N.I.

"When the reg. mutinied, the conduct of this officer was cool, resolute, and deserving of the highest praise; but Major Troup had not previously read and explained to the sepoys or his reg. the Gov.-Gen.'s order, dated Oct. 25th, 1849, when he received those orders at Lucknow, in November.

"Those orders were issued by the Gov. Gen. through the C.-in-C., for the express purpose of preparing the minds of the sepoys for the just and necessary cessation of a temporary allowance generously granted to the troops during the war.

"To cause those sepoys to discuss, to consider, and thoroughly to understand, that reduction, was the object of issuing those orders, and they must, from the sound principles on which they were based, have brought a conviction of their justness to the minds of the sepoys.

"Had Major Troup himself, or through his interpreter, read and carefully explained the Gov.-Gen.'s orders to his reg., as all commanding officers were specially ordered to do, the mutiny might possibly still have taken place,—but Major Troup would have done his duty, instead of assuming to himself, as he did, the right to disobey his orders—orders which were distinct, positive, and left no latitude to Major Troup's discretion.

"The C.-in-C. requests to call to the attention of Maj. Troup that, in H. E.'s orders of Oct. 25th, he said that he would hold commanding officers severely responsible for the explanation of those orders being made to the Sepoys; and he therefore thus publicly expresses his unqualified dissatisfaction that Maj. Troup should have considered his serj.-maj. to be the proper instrument for communicating the orders of the Gov.-Gen. and of the C.-in-C. to the sepoys of his reg.! The Government of India has appointed an interpreter to every reg., for the purpose of translating orders to the native corps. Yet Maj. Troup left to a serj.-maj. to explain, not to the men, but to the orderly havildars to explain to the sepoys, one of the most important and critical orders that ever was issued by a Gov.-Gen., and which the C.-in-C. had specially directed to be carefully explained by commanding officers to their regs.!

"Truly this shows a laxity of discipline that is enough to destroy the best army in the world!

"With regard to Lieut. Barker, the C.-in-C. is dissatisfied with the report made of that officer's conduct, and Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Gilbert will be pleased to place Lieut. Barker in arrest, and order a Court of Inquiry to investigate and pronounce an opinion whether that officer did his utmost to quell the mutiny of his guard; for it appears to the C.-in-C. that Lieut. Barker did not do his duty on that occasion, and that had it not been for the energetic conduct of Capt. Macdonald, the gates would have remained in possession of the mutineers, and the entrance of the 1st L. C. have been prevented.

"Finally, the C.-in-C. will take this opportunity of expressing his fervent hope, that the young European Officers of this army, who are full of ability, zeal, and good feeling towards the natives, will see the necessity of endeavouring to associate as much as possible with the Native Officers, and make them their comrades in every sense of the word. It is thus, *alone*, that the European officer can expect to acquire a thorough knowledge of what passes in his regt., and of the feelings which exist among those under his command. It is not through serj.-majs. and orderly havildars that the sepoy is to learn the justice, the generosity, and the care for his welfare which is exercised by his Government; these things he must learn direct from his European officers.

"The abolition of Sinde allowance in the Punjab, ought to have been the subject of explanation and discourse of every European officer in the regt. with the men of his comp.

"In future, every order issued by the C.-in-C. is to be read by commanding officers personally, or through their interpreter, to the regts. under their respective command, and again read and explained by every European officer, on his private parade, to the comp. which he commands.

"All officers commanding regts. in the Punjab are, upon the receipt of this order, to report to the adj. gen. of the army, stating the day on which they received the orders of the Gov.-Gen. and C.-in-C. of Oct. 25th last: also on what day, and by whom, they were read and explained to the Sepoys of the regts. under their command.

"Maj. O'Brien is immediately to march the Nusseeree battalion to Govindgurh, leaving its present arms, colours, accoutrements, and stores, at Jutog; and on arriving at Govindgurh, he will make over his native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and privates to Maj. Troup, commanding the 66th or Goorka regt., who is immediately to issue the arms, accoutrements, and colours of the 66th regt. under his command, to the Goorkas. The 66th or Goorka regt., thus newly formed and constituted, is to receive the line rates of pay and batta from the date of the receipt of this order at Jutog. Maj. O'Brien will be so good as to take his measures for immediately recruiting the Nusseeree battalion to its full strength in place of the men made over to the 66th regt.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) PAT. GRANT,
Lieut.-col., Adjt.-gen. of the army.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, W. J. to offic. as mag. coll. and salt agent at Balasore, Feb. 25.

BARNES, J. R. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, dur. abs. of F. P. Butler, Feb. 28.

BROWNLOW, H. civ. and sess. judge of Shahabad, made over ch. of office to 1st grade moonsiff.

BUCKLE, W. B. offic. mag. of Sylhet, made over ch. of office to A. L. Melville, Feb 23.

CAMPBELL, J. W. H. dep. coll. of govt. customs at Calcutta, to ch. of duties as coll. of customs dur. abs. of W. Bracken.

CATHCART, J. F. perm. to resign the service fr. Jan. 1, 1850.

CLARKE, H. to be supt. of Jessore salt chokies, Feb. 19.

CUNLIFFE, R. E. civ. and sess. judge of Mymensing, made over ch. of office to prin. sudder ameen, Feb. 13.

DAVIDSON, C. T. del. over ch. of the collectorate of Tirhoot, to W. R. Davies, Feb. 4.

ERSKINE, Hon. J. C. rec. ch. of Nepal residency office fr. Lieut. col. C. Thoresby, Feb. 10.

FRENCH, J. G. dep. mag. in ch. of sub. div. of Moonsheegunge, vested with full powers of mag. in that sub. div.

GARRETT, R. B. mag. coll. and salt agent at Cuttack, rec. ch. of offices fr. S. Bowring, Feb. 25.

GRANT, J. civ. and sess. judge of Dinapore, res. ch. of office, at Malda.

GROTE, A. supt. of revenue survey in 24-pergunnahs, del. over ch. of office to W. G. Young, Feb. 15.

GUBBINS, F. B. to be mem. of local com. of public instruction at Benares.

GUBBINS, M. R. to be mag. and coll. of Delhi, to continue to offic. as registrar of sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut till further orders.

HAMMOND, A. to act as dep. registrar of deeds for Beerbhoom dist. dur. abs. of F. A. E. Dalrymple, Feb. 20.

HAMPTON, R. offic. dep. coll. of Pubna, made over ch. of office to W. J. Longmore, Feb. 13.

HARRISON, E. F. asst. to mag. and coll. of Dacca, arrived at station, Feb. 14.

JACKSON, E. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Barasat, made over ch. of office to C. W. Mackillop, Feb. 18.

LANCE, G. E. asst. to mag. and coll. of Mymensing, made over ch. of the Jumalpore sub-div. Feb. 15.

LAUTOUR, E. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bulloosh, rec. ch. of treasury and stamps fr. R. R. Sturt.

LEYCESTER, G. P. coll. of Monghyr, ass. ch. of his off. Feb. 15.

MAYNE, F. O. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Patteales.

MUIR, J. to be civ. and sess. judge of Futtehpoor.

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PRATT, H. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Baraset dur. abs. of E. Jackson, Feb. 25.
PUGHE, J. G. to be Abkarry supt. of Chittagong, Feb. 18.
ROBINSON, F. H. to offic. as mem. of the sudder board of revenue N.W.P. with effect fr. Jan. 25.
RUSSELL, C. D. coll. of Jessore, made over ch. of collectorate to the dep. coll.
RUSSELL, A. T. asst. to mag. and coll. of Purneah, reported his arrival in that dist. Feb. 7.
RYLAND, W. to be Abkarry supt. of Dinagepore.
SANDYS, T. to be civ. and sess. judge of Behar fr. Jan. 1, March 2.
STEER, C. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Jessore dur. abs. of H. F. James, Feb. 28.
TORRENS, J. T. res. ch. of off. of gov. agent and sec. to gov. savings banks, fr. J. C. Campbell, Feb. 9.
WARD, J. J. to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bogra, fr. Jan. 1, to continue to act as coll. of Purneah, dur. abs. of G. U. Yule.
WARD, J. R. to be asst. to mag. and coll. at Moorshedabad.
WAUCHOPE, S. mag. of Hooghly, to conduct duties temp. of off. of asst. supt. for sup. of thuggee and dacoitee in Moorshedabad circle, with head qrs. at Hooghly.
YULE, G. U. to be coll. of Purneah, fr. Jan. 1, to continue to act at Tipperah, on spec. duty, March 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRACKEN, W. 1 mo.
BULLER, F. P. 1 mo.
CAMPBELL, H. G. 1 mo.
FLETCHER, G. C. admitted to furl. of present season.
FORBES, Hon. R. 1 mo. in ext.
FRASER, S. 1 mo.
JAMES, H. F. 1 mo. on m. c. to Calcutta, to apply for leave to sea.
MACKENZIE, C. 3 mo. to Calcutta, prep. to proc. to Europe, on furl.
PATERSON, W. S. 20 days.
RAIKES, H. C. 3 mo. on m. c.
SKINNER, R. M. fr. Nov. 26 to Dec. 18, on m. c.
TAUNTON, J. J. W. 4 mo.
TUCKER, St. G. 3 days in ext.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

BOSWELL, Rev. R. B. leave cancelled.
D'AGUILAR, Rev. J. chaplain of Meerut, leave cancelled.
SHEPHERD, Rev. H. B. leave cancelled.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Capt. H. E. S. 74th N.I. to act as exec. off. of the Cuttack div. dur. abs. of Rigby.
ALEXANDER, Brev. lieut. col. W. c.c. to be lieut. col. fr. Aug. 21, 1849, in succ. to Austruther, retired.
ARTHUR, Cornet L. A. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849.
BARCLAY, Lieut. R. C. 68th N.I. to act as adj. to l. w. of corps sepa. fr. reg. head qu. Feb. 4.
BATTINE, Ens. W. A. posted to 57th N.I. Feb. 2.
BATTINE, Ens. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1849.
BAX, Ens. G. I. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1849; to do duty with 27th N.I. in progress to Benares.
BENNETT, Ens. J. S. 1st N.I. passed colloq. exam.
BERNARD, Ens. H., L.C. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
BIRCH, Ens. F. W. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1849.
BOULTON, Capt. R. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. 7th L.C. Feb. 1.
BRIGHTMAN, Ens. J. E. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
BROWN, 2nd Lieut. W. T. 2nd co. 7th batt. art. to offic. as post mr. at Jhelum, v. Sissmore, rejoined his corps, Feb. 7.
BUTT, 2nd Lieut. F. R. art. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
BUTTANSHAW, Ens. T. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1849.
BUXTON, Ens. A. W. F. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1849.
CAFE, Capt. W. M. 56th N.I. app. detach. staff, Feb. 4.
CAMPBELL, Maj. Colin, inf. to be lieut. col. Feb. 22.
CAMPBELL, Ens. J. A. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849.
CAMPBELL, Ens. H. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
CARTER, Lieut. J. W. 5th N.I. to be capt. by brevet, fr. Feb. 24.
CLARKSON, Brev. maj. J. H. 6th N.I. perm. to retire fr. the service, on pens. of a lieut col. fr. Feb. 28.
COX, Maj. G. 60th N.I. is, at his request, transf. to invalid estab. fr. Nov. 5, 1849, and perm. to reside in hills within Meerut circle of payment.
CRACROFT, Lieut. J. E. 69th N.I. pl. at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. in the Punjab, Feb. 12.
CRIPPS, Ens. A. W. to rank fr. Dec. 26, 1849.
CROSSE, Lieut. R. 73rd N.I. to ch. of off. of 7th div. gr. trunk road, Meerut, v. W. D. A. R. Short, m. c. Feb. 2.
CUMBERLEGE, Brev. maj. J. 41st N.I. to do duty at Landour convalescent depot.
DANIELL, Cornet C. A. to rank fr. Oct. 20, 1849.
DARLING, Ens. P. to rank fr. Dec. 26, 1849.
DENNING, Lieut. H. 71st N.I. to be capt. in succ. to Macgeorge, retired, with rank fr. Dec. 7, 1849, v. Rind, invalided.
D'OYLEY, Lieut. G. F. 67th N.I. to temp. ch. of Behar stat. gd. v. W. Riddell, on leave, Feb. 2.
DUNDAS, Ens. R. B. to do duty with 27th N.I. in progress to Benares; to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1849.
ELLICE, Cornet H. E. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849.
FERRIS, Capt. J. H. 12th N.I. to act as dep. asst. qr.mr. gen. at Mooltan, Feb. 7.
FORBES, Ens. F. M. H. fr. 57th to 30th N.I. proc. to Lahore.
FORBES, 2nd Lieut. H. T. art. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
FOOTE, Ens. F. B. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
FRANCIS, Ens. A. 68th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
FRASER, Ens. W. M. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
FULLERTON, Lieut. J. fr. 2nd Beng. fus. to 16th N.I. Feb. 2.
GARDEN, Ens. W. A. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
GARFORTH, Lieut. P. as supervisor of the river Ganges between Allahabad and Revelgunge is vested with powers presc. in reg. VIII. of 1824, for preventing and removing all obstructions in the river, Feb. 21.
GARNETT, 2nd Lieut. A. W. engs. pl. at disp. of supt. eng. of Punjab circle for emp. in dept. of public works at Peshawur.
GILMORE, Capt. M. W. 39th N.I. (retired) to be major, fr. Nov. 28, 1849, in succ. to Roxburgh, ret.
GODBY, Lieut. col. C. on furl. fr. 27th N.I. to 38th L.I. Feb. 2.
GORDON, Ens. W. to do duty with 27th N.I. in progress to Benares; to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1849.
GRANT, Cornet A. C. to rank fr. Nov. 20, 1849; to join and do duty with 11th L.C. at Umballah.
GRAVES, Lieut. col. H. M. com. 3rd inf. regt. Scindiah's cont. placed at disp. of C. in C. fr. Dec. 1, 1849.
GRAYDON, Lieut. W. 16th N.I. to be detach. staff to detach. of Eur. art. 14th N.I. and 16th grens.
HAINES, Capt. G. supt. of Bangalore div. ret. to duty.
HASLOCK, Capt. J. C. 3rd N.I. to be maj. fr. Feb. 21, 1850, in suc. to Gilmore, ret.
HAWES, Ens. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1849.
HAWES, Ens. A. B. to do duty with 27th N.I. in progress to Benares.
HIGGINSON, Ens. T. (deceased), 39th N.I. to be lieut. from Nov. 28, 1849, in succ. to Roxburgh, retired.
HILDEBRAND, Ens. C. P. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1849.
HILL, Cornet Sir John, bart. to rank fr. Oct. 20, 1849.
HOGG, Ens. W. L. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849.
HOPKINSON, Lieut. prin. asst. to comm. of Arrakan res. ch. of current duties of office and of treasury of Akyab, fr. Lieut. Ripley.
INGRAM, Ens. J. S. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1849.
JACKSON, Lieut. C. 32th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 21, 1850, in succ. to Gilmore, retired.
JACKSON, Ens. W. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849.
JAMES, 2nd Lieut. M. art. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
JELLICOE, Ens. F. G. 53rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 17, in succ. to Ously, dec.
JERVIS, 2nd Lieut. S. C. eng. to rank fr. Dec. 18, 1849, to assist. Capt. Spens in survey of Hidgellee sea coast and embankments.
KENNEDY, Ens. T. G. to rank fr. Dec. 24, 1849.
LANGMORE, Lieut. E. H. 71st N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 21, 1849, in the room of Capt. Macgeorge, retired.
LINDSAY, 2nd Lieut. J. H. art. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
LUMSDEN, Ens. W. H. to rank. fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
LYALL, Cornet, W. T. to rank fr. Nov. 20, 1842, to do duty with 1st L.C. in progress to Cawnpore.
MCCARTY, Lieut. J. 53rd N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Reynolds.
MACDONALD, Ens. H. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849.
MACDOUGALL, Ens. W. C. of Hurrianah l. inf. to be adjt. 10th irr. cav. v. Richardson, Feb. 4.
MACLEOD, Capt. N. C. eng. to be exec. eng. of the Midnapore and Culmeejole div. v. Plowden.
MACTIER, Lieut. A. 6th L.C. to act as adj. to right wing proc. on escort duty with the Maharjah Dhuleep Sing.
MANSON, Ens. G. W. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
MARTIN, Ens. J. P. posted to 1st N.I. at Jullundur, Feb. 2.
MASTER, Ens. G. A. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849.
MATHIAS, Ens. H. V. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849.
MOFFAT, Ens. F. posted to 2nd Beng. fus. at Agra, Feb. 2.
MORLAND, Ens. J. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
NORTHCOTE, Ens. M. C. W. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849.
O'HANLON, Brev. maj. P. 1st L.C. to be brig. maj. at Barrackpore.
OLDFIELD, Brev. lieut. col. C. E. T. C.B. 5th L.C. to be maj. fr. Aug. 21, 1849, in succ. to Austruther, retired.
OLDFIELD, Ens. H. T. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
OTTLEY, Brev. capt. G. O'B. 6th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Feb. 28, in succ. to Clarkson, retired.
OUSELEY, Lieut. col. J. R. 57th N.I. rec. com. of Dinapore div.
PATTLE, Ens. W. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1849.
PERKINS, Ens. J. 71st N.I. to be lieut. in succ. to MacGeorge, with rank fr. Dec. 7, 1849, v. Read, invalided.
PICKARD, Ens. J. 2nd gren. N.I. is hereafter to appear on the strength of the army, under the name of Jocelyn Pickard Cambridge.
PLAYFAIR, Ens. W. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849.
POGSON, Ens. E. R. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
PORTER, Capt. J. F. 3rd asst. to com. in Mysore, ret. to duty.
POWELL, Capt. J. 28th N.I. to be a maj. of brig. on the estab. v. Campbell, 30th N.I. perm. to decline the station.
PRINSEP, Ens. H. A. 39th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 21, 1850, in succ. to Gilmore, ret.

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PROBYN, Cornet D. M. to rank fr. Oct. 20, 1849.
PROCTOR, Ens. A. 39th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 23, 1850, v. Higginson, dec.
QUIN, Cornet C. W. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849.
RAMSAY, Brev. capt. H. 53rd N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Feb. 17, in succ. to Ously, dec.
RICHARDSON, Lieut. J. F. 10th irr. cav. to be 2nd in com. 8th irr. cav. v. Lieut. C. W. Radcliffe, to Eur. Feb. 4.
ROSS, Cornet J. A. 5th L. C. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 21, 1849, in suc. to Anstruther, retired.
ROSS, Col. R. posted to 1st N.I.
ROWCROFT, Lieut. col. F. posted to 27th N.I. at Benares, Feb. 2.
RUSSELL, Cornet, F. W. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849.
RUSSELL, 2nd Lieut. L. engs. to rank fr. Dec. 10, 1847, to assist Capt. Speirs in survey of Hidgelee sea coast and embankment.
RUXTON, Ens. A. U. F. to join and do duty with 15th N.I. at Umballah.
RYLEY, Brev. capt. J. S. G. 5th L.C. to be capt. fr. Aug. 21, 1849, in succ. to Anstruther, retired.
SAUNDERS, Cornet J. B. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849.
SHERWILL, Capt. W. S. revenue surveyor, vested with powers of a dep. coll. in districts of Bhaugulpore and Beerbboom, Feb. 19.
SIMONDS, Ens. R. S. 1st N.I. passed colloq. exam.
SMITH, 2nd Lieut. T. P. art. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
SPENS, Brev. capt. J. engs. to conduct survey of Hidgellee sea coast and embankments, Feb. 20.
STEWART, Ens. R. 6th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 28, in succ. to Clarkson, retired.
STRANGWAYS, Capt. G. 71st N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 21, 1849, in the room of Capt. Macgeorge, retired.
STURT, Capt. A. A. coll. of Gowalparah, res. ch. of office.
TEMPLE, Ens. A. B. to rank fr. Dec. 26, 1849.
THOMPSON, Ens. E. to do duty with 67th N.I.; to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1849.
THOMPSON, Ens. W. H. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1849.
THOMPSON, Ens. H. L. 68th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 12, v. Cookson, dismissed the service by the sentence of a gen. court martial.
TIERNEY, 2nd Lieut. art. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
TOMKINSON, Ens. F. H. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
TOWGOOD, Capt. J. 35th L.I. to offic. as mag. of brig. dur. abs. of Gifford.
TULLOH, Lieut. R. H. D. 39th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 28, 1849, in succ. to Roxburgh, retired.
TYLEE, Capt. G. 53rd N.I. to be major fr. Feb. 17, in succ. to Ousely, dec.
TYLER, Ens. J. H. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849.
URQUHART, Ens. B. C. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
UNWIN, Lieut. R. 10th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. to 9th N.I.
WAKEFIELD, Capt. J. H. 17th N.I. pl. at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. in the Punjab. Feb. 12.
WALL, Ens. R. H. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
WHITELOCKE, Capt. G. F. 13th N.I. to ch. of sub. asst. com. gen.'s offic. at Rawul Pindee, v. J. J. Willes, to Peshawur, Feb. 1.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

ARTHUR, L. A. Feb. 4. QUIN, C. W. Feb. 4.
ELLICE, H. E. Feb. 5. RUSSELL, F. W. Feb. 5.
SAUNDERS, J. B. Feb. 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAX, 1st Lieut. A. G. 50th N.I. 10 mos. fr. Jan. 20 to Nynee Tal and Almorah on m.c.
BISHOP, Lieut. W. L. M. 46th N.I. to Europe fr. Bombay on furl. for 3 years.
BISHOP, Lieut. H. P. art. to Europe fr. Bombay for 1 year on furl. without pay.
BRISTOW, Capt. D.'O. R. art. to Nov. 15, m.c.
BURNEY, Maj. G. 38th N.I. to Europe on furl.
CADDY, Capt. D. T. 70th N.I. to Nov. 1, in ext. to Simla.
CORNISH, Brev. capt. P. G. 10th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m.c.
DANIELL, Capt. J. T. 47th N.I. to Europe on m.c.
DAVIS, Capt. C. F. 24th N.I. fr. Dec. 15 to Jan. 13, in ext. to enable him to join.
DICKINS, Ens. 31st N.I. fr. Dec. 11 to Jan. 23, to Rawul Pindee.
ECKFORD, Col. J. C.B. 56th N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c.
GODDARD, Capt. T. 44th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
HUNGERFORD, Capt. T. J. W. to Jan. 28, in ext. on m. c.
JAMES, Capt. H. C. asst. revenue survey Bhaugulpore, 1 mo. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
MCGREGOR, Capt. R. G. inv. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. H. 30 days to Madras.
NIGHTINGALE, Lieut. M. R. 2nd Eur. fus. to March 1, in ext. to rem. at Calcutta on m. c.
NUTTALL, Lt. J. M. 6th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
PARROTT, Lieut. B. 37th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
POOLE, Ridingmr. A. 5th L. C. 6 mo. fr. Dec. 15. to Agra.
PRIOR, Capt. C. 64th N.I. fr. March 1 to 15, in ext. to enable him to rejoin his app. at Saugor.
RICHARDSON, Capt. T. C. 18th N.I. leave canc.
ROBERTSON, Capt. P. A. 68th N.I. to Europe on furl.
SHAWE, Lieut. H. R. 15th N.I. to March 1, prep. to ret.
SMALLPAGE, Lieut. T. H. 31st N.I. to June 6, Calcutta, prep. to Eur.
SMITH, Lieut. col. G. A. 9th N.I. leave canc.
STRACHEY, 1st Lieut. R. eng. to Europe on furl.
THOMAS, Ens. C. 54th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
WADDINGTON, Lieut. H. F. 52nd N.I. fr. May 2 to Dec. 31, 1849, in ext. to remain at Kurrachee, on m. c. and to enable him to join.
WARD, Lieut. G. 8th L.C. to Europe on furl. for 1 year without pay.
WRIFORD, 1st Lieut. C. R. 1st Eur. fus. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 1 to Allahabad and lower provinces.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

AINGER, Asst. surg. M. to relieve Asst. surg. Symons fr. med. ch. of 63rd N.I. on that regt. passing through Muttra.
ALLEN, Asst. surg. F. F. with 29th foot, to rel. Surg. C. B. Handyside fr. 1st L.C. Feb. 7.
ATCHISON, Asst. surg. T. posted to 4th N.I. at Rawul Pindee; to relieve Asst. surg. Wrench fr. med. ch. of detach. of convalescents arrived at Wuzeerabad station fr. Landour in progres to join their respective corps; to aff. med. aid to a detach. Feb. 4; to ch. of l. w. 7th irr. cav. v. Stott, Feb. 5.
BACON, Surg. J. F. 16th N.I. to aff. med. aid to sick of 14th N.I. left behind at Titalyah on the march of that regt. and to detach. of Eur. art. and native est. attached.
BATSON, Asst. surg. S. H. 5th N.I. to. aff. med. aid to a detach. of 4th L.C. and the regt. of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, Feb. 6; to rank fr. Dec. 31, 1849, in the room of Surg. Nisbet, retired.
BOWRON, Surg. J. 37th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. 7th batt. art. and 6th comp. pioneers.
BOOTH, Vet. surg. J. 7th L.C. to aff. prop. aid to horses of 1st and 2nd troop 2nd brig. h. art. and No. 17, light field battery.
BROWN, Asst. surg. J. C. to be surg. v. Burt, ret. with rank, fr. Feb. 3, 1850, v. Spencer, ret.
BRYDON, Surg. W. fr. 74th to 40th N.I. under orders to Allahabad.
CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. A. L. S. to join and do duty with 11th L.C.
CLARK, Asst. surg. S. to rank fr. Nov. 24, 1849.
CAPE, Asst. surg. H. art. to aff. med. aid to l. w. 12th irr. cav. &c. v. Buckle, Feb. 7.
CLEMENGER, Asst. surg. W. G. W. to do duty with 24th, Feb. 7.
COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. to be civ. asst. surg. of Jounpore.
CORBYN, Asst. surg. F. to rel. M'Rae, m. c. fr. med. ch. of a tr. of art. Feb. 7.
DICKSON, Surg. J. B. to aff. med. aid to reg. of Ferozepore dur. abs. of Symons.
FARQUHAR, Asst. surg. T. M.D. to proc. and aff. med. aid to escort of Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.
FLEMING. Surg. F. 60th N.I. to aff. med. aid to wing of 3rd irr. cav. Feb. 4.
FORBES, Asst. surg. C. to do duty with 3rd batt. art. at Dum Dum; to rec. med. ch. of detach. of art. of recruits at Dum Dum.
FRANCIS, Surg. C. B. fr. 64th to 23rd N.I.
GIBBON, Surg. A. to rank fr. Jan. 19, 1850, in the room of Surg. Stott, dec.
HINTON, Asst. surg. H. B. 32nd N.I. to aff. med. aid to sick at stat. Wuzeerabad, Feb. 4.
HODGSON, Asst. surg. N. 18th N.I. to join at Ferozepore, Feb. 5.
IRVING, Asst. surg. J. M.D. pl. at disp. of foreign dept. with a view to his being app. to med. ch. of Nepaul residency.
LEE, Asst. surg. T. M. 1st N.I. to rej. his own corps at Jullundur.
LEE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. posted to 4th troop 1st brig. H.A. at Hosheyarpore.
LOWDELL, Asst. surg. C. to rank fr. Oct. 20, 1849.
MARSHALL, Surg. R. posted to 64th N.I.; to rank fr. Dec. 22, 1849, in the room of Burt, retired.
MCANALLY, Surg. A. A. 44th N.I. to med. ch. of staff at Barrackpore, v. Thornton.
MCRAE, Asst. surg. D. fr. 4th troop 1st brig. H.A. to 34th N.I.
MINTO, Surg. A. M. McK. fr. 40th to 74th N.I. *en route* to Dacca, Feb. 7.
OAKES, Ens. R. E. 52nd N.I. passed coll. ex. in native languages.
OLDFIELD, Asst. surg. H. A. 4th L.C. to cont. in med. ch. as far as Wuzeerabad, Feb. 5.
PEARSON, Asst. surg. F. 7th L.C. to med. ch. of a detach. proc. to Landour, Feb. 6.
PICACHY, Asst. surg. D. transferred to ch. of dispensary at Purneah, March 1.
RIND, Surg. M. M'N. 7th L.C. to rec. ch. of sup. surg.'s off. Peshawur, on dep. of Malcolmson, Feb. 7.
RUSSELL, Surg. T. 34th N.I. to rel. Asst. surg. Atchison fr. med. ch. of l. w. 7th irr. cav. Feb. 5.
SMITH, Asst. surg. N. S. to continue in med. ch. of 29th N.I. until relieved by Asst. surg. Sissmore.
SYMONS, Asst. surg. J. L.C. to remain at Muttra, in med. ch. of 4th tr. 3rd brig. H.A.

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THORNTON, Surg. H. J. to continue in med. ch. of 35th L.I. until arrival of the corps at Lucknow.
TOKE, Surg. J. S. 4th L.C. to contin. in ch. of 5th L.C. temp.
TUCKER, Asst. surg. St. G. W. 14th irr. cav. to reg. to rejoin.
TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. to med. ch. of detach. of 1st and 2nd troops of 3rd brig. H.A. under com. of Lieut. col. Grant.
TYTLER, Asst. surg. H. W. posted to 55th N.I. at Nowgong.
WALLICH, Asst. surg. N. D. S. to do duty with 29th F. to relieve Asst. surg. J. Grant, of 24th F. fr. med. ch. of a detach. proc. to Peshawur, and T. M. Lee, fr. do. 4th comp. 6th batt. art.
WILLIAMS, Vet. surg. A. C. 10th L.C. passed colloq. exam.
WITHECOMBE, Asst. surg. J. R. M.D. to aff. med. aid to detach. of hill rangers, at Darjeeling.
WOOD, Surg. J. to rank fr. Dec. 31, 1849, in the room of Darby, retired.
WRENCH, Asst. surg. T. G. in med. ch. of convalescents fr. Landour, to do duty with 29th F. Feb. 7.
WRIGHTSON, Surg. R. W. to med. ch. of 53rd N.I.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FRANCIS, Surg. C. B. 64th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 5, in ext. to rem. at pres.
GRIFFITHS, Surg. C. 55th N.I. Jan. 1 to July 20, to Cawnpore and Calcutta, prep. to app. for perm. to retire.
LAMB, Dr. J. 1 mo on m. c. in ext.
PATON, Asst. surg. A. 3 mo. to Bombay, on m. c. prep. to applying for furl. to Europe.
WILSON, Asst. surg. A. S. A. to Moultan, prep. to Eur. on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—10th hussars. Lieut. Rosser, to April 30, in ext.; Lieut. Webb, 1 mo. fr. March 15, to Mahabuleshwur.—15th hussars. Lieut. G. Webb, to be capt. fr. Jan. 29, v. Lloyd, dec.; Cornet Clements, to be lieut. fr. Jan. 29, v. Smith; Lieut. Smith, to be adjt. v. Webb.

INFANTRY.—8th regt. Lieut. col. Hardley, to join at Kurrachee.—10th. Lieut. Nedham, qual. as interp.—18th. Asst. surg. E. D. Batt, fr. 98th to be asst. surg. v. Ridgway.—53rd. Capt. the Hon. W. Talbot, 1 mo. in ext. to rem. at Bombay.—60th. Lieut. Battersby, March 2 to May 31.—61st. Lieut. Powys, to March 16 in ext.—64th. Lieuts. Knight and Morphy, 2 mo. to Bombay.—83rd. Capt. Cary, 2 mo. fr. March 15.—86th. Lieut. Weaver, to April 30, in ext.—98th. Asst. surg. Ridgway, fr. 18th to be asst. surg. v. Batt.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

F. McDONALD GILBERT, late a lieut. in the 2nd grenadier regiment of Bengal native infantry, in the service of the East-India Company, to the registrar, Supreme Court.
JOHN BRANDT, late a Christian inhabitant of the district of Poorneah, in the province of Bengal, to Richard Daniel Johnson and John Charles Johnson, both of Poorneah, indigo planters. Paul, Lyons, and Bell, proctors.
JAMES PECKETT, late of Calcutta, in the province of Bengal, heretofore a colonel of engineers, in the service of the East-India Company, on their Bengal establishment, to Daniel Mackinlay, of Calcutta, Esq., a member of the firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.
WILLIAM HERCULES ROSS, formerly of Calcutta, heretofore a capt. of the 30th regt. of native infantry, in the military service of the East India company, on their Bengal establishment. Frith, Sandes and Watts, proctors.
THOMAS BOYD, late of Calcutta, heretofore quarter master of H.M.'s 70th regt. to Anne Boyd, of Calcutta, widow. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.
Sir JASPER NICOLLS, knight, late of Goodrest-lodge, near Reading, in the county of Berks, heretofore a lieut. gen. in H.M.'s army, to George Ashburner, of Calcutta, esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Ashburner, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.
CHARLOTTE TRICKETT, late of Juanpore, widow, to Ernest Dawes Reilly Amman, of Saujmour, near Cawnpore.
JOSEPH BARNARD SMITH, late of Woozeerabad, in the north-western provinces of the Punjaub, a lieut. colonel in the military service of the East India company on their Bengal establishment, to the registrar, Supreme Court. Allan, Thomas, and Dow, proctors.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALONE, wife of John, d. at Benares, Feb. 26.
APEAR, the lady of A. B. s. at Calcutta, March 5.
ATKINSON, Mrs. H. H. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 26.
BENNETT, the lady of J. R. B. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 8.
BRETON, wife of G. d. at Chilla Tara, Feb. 22.
COURT, the lady of H. M. c.s. d. at Bareilly, Feb. 8.
DICKENS, Mrs. Theodore, d. at Calcutta, Feb. 22.
FENWICK, the lady of Maj. H.M.'s 10th, s. at Allahabad, Feb. 22.
FINNEY, wife of R. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 24.
GRANT, Mrs. George, d. at Calcutta, Feb. 14.
HUDSON, the lady of Lieut. W., H.M.'s 61st, d. at Peshawur, Feb. 8.
LACKERSTEEN, Mrs. W. R. s. at Calcutta, March 4.
LOWE, Mrs. E. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 23.
LUMSDEN, the lady of Lieut. J. T. 30th N.I. d. at Allyghur, Feb. 25.
MAYERS, the lady of Capt. J. P., H. M.'s 86th, s. at Deesa, Feb. 16.
MORAN, wife of John, s. at Meerut, Feb. 27.
PIGOU, the lady of A. c.s., s. at Burlwan, Feb. 25.
POEZOLD, Mrs. s. at Agra, Feb. 15.
PUGHE, wife of J. G. d. at Dinapore, Feb. 6.
READ, the lady of Hastings, s. at Orai, Feb. 25.
RIVETT, wife of J. d. at Benares, Feb. 14.
SCANLAN, Mrs. P. H. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 25.
SCOTT, wife of W. s. at Calcutta, March 5.
SELFE, wife of John, d. at Meerut, Feb. 21.
SHADWELL, wife of J. B. d. at Cherrapoonjee, Feb. 22.
SNELLY, wife of Serjt. maj. J. 43rd N.I. s. at Shahjehanpore, Feb. 20.
STEVEN, wife of W. S. M.D., s. at Moradabad, Feb. 24.
THOMPSON, Mrs. M. A. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 24.
WESTERN, the lady of Major, engs. d. at Jullunder, Feb. 19.
WESTON, the lady of Lieut. A. 3rd L.C. d. at Umritsur, Feb. 25.
YATES, Mrs. J. d. at Agra, Feb. 28.

MARRIAGES.

CRAIG, Alexander, to Charlotte Mary Matilda, d. of J. A. Guest, at Calcutta, Feb. 21.
FORSYTH, Thomas Douglas, c.s. to Mary Alice, d. of Thomas Hall Plumer, at Calcutta, Feb. 23.
GREGORY, M. to Elizabeth, d. of the late Capt. Joseph Manook, at Calcutta, Feb. 11.
MASON, Lieut. G. H. M. 74th N.I. to Sarah Louisa, d. of the late John Cheyne, at Agra, Feb. 18.
MELISS, Thomas, to Mary Ann, d. of N. Devain, at Calcutta, Feb. 18.
ORAM, George, to Miss Julia Duntze, at Calcutta, Feb. 26.
WOODS, James, to Miss Catherine Sunderford Lever.
WRIGHT, Wm. to Miss Mary Lavinia Campbell, at Calcutta, Feb. 27.

DEATHS.

AGIUS, Jane Adlet, d. of Andrea, at Calcutta, aged 3, Feb. 25.
ASTELL, inf. s. of H. G. c.s. at Meerut, Feb. 1.
D'CRUZ, Joseph, at Calcutta, aged 32, Feb. 23.
FARRELL, Sarah, d. of Henry, at Saugor, aged 14, Feb. 14.
FERGUSSON, E. at Calcutta, Feb. 25.
GOODALL, James, at Calcutta, Feb. 20.
HANDFIELD, Capt. C., H. M.'s 29th, at Meerut, aged 29, March 2.
HERKLOTS, J. D. at Calcutta, aged 48, Feb. 14.
HOLMES, Lieut. col. G. C.B. 56th N.I. at Kalka, March 1.
JONES, Mrs. Ann, at Lucknow, aged 50, March 8.
LOCHNER, M. Edward, s. of F. H. at Calcutta, March 6.
LUSIGNAN, C. K. at Calcutta, Feb. 23.
MANUK, Ann, wife of Z. M. at Calcutta, aged 25, March 23.
MENDES, Edwin, at Calcutta, aged 10, Feb. 25.
MOWBRAY, Lieut. A. R., H.M.'s 24th, at Wuzeerabad, Feb. 16.
OUSELEY, Lieut. col. J. R. 57th N.I. at Dinapore, Feb. 17.
PHELIPS, George B. c.s. at Allyghur, aged 26, Feb. 23.
POLEY, Maria, wife of D. at Lahore, aged 22, Feb. 17.
RODRIGUES, Henrietta Virginea, d. of Joseph, at Calcutta, aged 8 mo. March 4.
ROGERS, Serjt. Wm. at Ajmere, Feb. 9.
RUSSELL, Henry, s. of Francis W. at Calcutta, aged 25, Feb. 25.
SAUNDERS, E. S. H. s. of T. at Calcutta, aged 8, Feb. 18.
SHERIDAN, Anne, wife of A. J. at Serampore, March 3.
SMITH, John, at Calcutta, aged 50, March 3.
STEPNEY, Frances Mary, wife of Major, H.M.'s 29th, at Boolundshuhur, Feb. 24.
STEVENS, Edwin C. F. s. of Lieut. 41st N.I. at Mooltan, aged 4 mo. Feb. 25.
TALBERT, W. S. at Calcutta, March 1.
WESTERN, Catherine Laura, wife of Major, engs. at Jullunder, aged 27, Feb. 27.
WHITEHEAD, Anne, relict of the late Edward P. aged 44, Feb. 20.
YOUNG, Lieut. col. G. D. C.B. H.M.'s 10th, Feb. 20.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 22.—*Brightman*, Robinson, Boston; *Areatus*, Knowles, California and Singapore; *Ararat*, Rouse, Singapore and Penang; *Asia*, Newlands, Liverpool; *Starlingshire*, Stalker, Liverpool.—25. *Monarch*, Sheppard, Maulmein; *Oriental*, Connell, Glasgow; *Arab*, Thurston, Boston and Madras; *Audubon*, Winsor, New Bedford.—26. *Isabella Hercus*, Houston, Port Phillip; *Renaissance*, Cowe, Canton.—27. *Arson*, Farlon, China; *Newton*, Sears, New York; *Joseph Maigs*, Windsor, New York.—28. Steamer *Enterprize*, Cops, Moulmein; *Emperor*, Day, Liverpool; *Mary Anne*, Dinham, Cochin. — MARCH 1. *Duncan*, Thorp, Liverpool.—3. *Futta Moombarrach*, Lugrin, Bombay.—4. *Endymion*, Wittycombe, Liverpool; *Duke of Wellington*, Duncan, London; *Deagaum*, Evans, Greenock. — 6. Steamer *Haddington*, Field, Suez. — 7. Steamer *Ferose*, Frushard, Moulmein; *Rustomjee Cowasjee*, Wright, Mauritius *Clarissa*, Andree, Madras; *Leceylau*, Isle, Bourbon; *Tamerlane*, McKenzie, Liverpool; *Capital*, Brabury, Singapore;

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Epaminondas, White, Boston; *Freak*, Nacoda, Eskapelly; *Crisswell*, Brown, Sunderland; *Canton*, Borsen, Cadiz.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Flora Macdonald*.—Capt. Williams, 45th Bengal N.I.

Per *Areatus*.—Mr. J. W. Ball.

Per *Ararat*.—Mr. M. Agabeg, Mr. C. Lewis, Capt. Boset, Mr. Moses, and Mr. Diomenal.

Per *Oriental*.—Mr. James Wilson.

Per *Arab*.—Mr. A. Wills, Miss Wills, Mr. Keppelman, Rev. Mr. Campbell, Mr. Campbell, Rev. Mr. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, Miss Knapp, Mrs. and Miss Brayton, and Miss Wright.

Per *Renaissance*.—Mr. H. Romono.

Per *Newton*.—Mr. J. Milton, Mrs. Milton, Miss Milton, Mrs. Phillips, Mr. C. Phillips, Mr. Thompson, and Mrs. Thompson.

Per *Futtah Mobarruck*.—Mrs. Lugrin and Mrs. Evans.

Per *Duke of Wellington*.—Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgets, Misses Wrey and Scott, Messrs. Bean, Courjon, and Sandys.

Per *Deogaum*.—Mrs. Evans.

Per steamer *Haddington*:—

From SUEZ.—Mrs. Tullock, Mrs. Buckle, infant, and servant; Major Hay, Mr. Wells, Mr. Westmacott, Mr. McKinnon, Mr. Lexeshe, Mr. Parker, Mr. Agabeg, Mr. and Mrs. Haworth, Mrs. Breton and servant, Mr. Herrier, Messrs. Stone, Inglis, Manson, Parsons, Brightman, Howell, Tomkinson, Pogson, Houston, and Lumsden, cadets; Messrs. Chapman, Pollock, and Grant, writers; Mr. Courjon and servant, Bishop Oliffe and 2 servants, Capt. Gillespie, Capt. Kennedy and Mr. Parker.

From ADEN.—Mr. Playfair, Mr. E. Moses, and 1 servant.

From GALLE.—Mr. Cutler and servant, Dr. Waters, Col. Venture, Mrs. Halliday, 2 children, 2 servants, and Mrs. Field.

From HONG-KONG.—Mr. Meyers.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 21.—*Jenny Lind*, Lloyd, Demerara; *Halifax*, Wright, London; *Gemini*, Harvey, Liverpool; *Kate Hastings*, Allen, Boston; *Eliza Stewart*, Henderson, Liverpool; *Bergaum*, Mathews, Liverpool; *Alexandrina*, Mowbray, London.—23. *Cecilia*, Smith, Maulmein; *Cherusker*, Bruhn, London.—24. *Pet*, Brown, Trieste.—25. *Othello*, Thompson, London.—26. *Melanie*, Bird, Singapore; *Enigma*, Stavers, Maulmein; *Futty Allum*, Boyce, Bombay; *Lanrich*, White, Bombay; *Water Witch*, Mann, Hong Kong.—27. *Patriot*, Younghusband, Singapore.—28. *Queen*, MacLeod, London.

MARCH 1.—*Dido*, Saunders, Singapore; *Athena*, Ogg, Liverpool.—2. *Framjee Cowasjee*, Sales, Bombay; *Jenny Lind*, Westgarth, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Monarch*.—H. Armstrong, Esq. Mrs. Armstrong, 3 children, and servant; Miss Sherer and servant, Mrs. Col. Campbell, 2 children, and servant; Maj. and Mrs. Campbell, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Capt. Daniel and child, Rev. Mr. Brooke, Mrs. Brooke, three children, and servant; Rev. Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, 3 children, and servant; Rev. Mr. Blumhardt, Mrs. Blumhardt, 7 children, and servant; Mrs. Turner, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Dyce, Miss Smith, C. B. Francis, Esq.; Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Caldwell, Master Kemp and two Masters Baillie, Mrs. Harris, Mr. Trench, and Mr. George.

Per *Queen*.—H. C. Tucker, Esq.; Majors Colnett and Farmer, Lieuts. Dempster, Jerdan, Clifford, and Nagle; Capt. Gifford, G. G. Moir, Esq.; F. W. Place, Esq.; J. Crawford, Esq.; Sam Smith, Esq.; F. H. Russell, Esq.; Capt. Nash, Mr. Mason, Mrs. Tucker and 5 children, Mrs. Brewster and 2 children, Mrs. G. D. Wilkins and 2 children, Mrs. Dalrymple and 2 children, Mrs. Eville and 2 children, Mrs. Nash and infant, Mrs. M'Leod, Mrs. G. G. Moir and 2 children, Mrs. G. W. Battye and 4 children, Mrs. F. W. Place and 2 children, Mrs. Sam Smith and 2 children, Mrs. Crawford and 2 children, Mrs. Todd and 3 children, Mrs. Colnett, Miss Colnett, Masters Mendham, May, and Michel; Mr. Crichton, Mr. Eddie, 2 children of A. Mackintosh, Esq.; 2 ditto of Dr. Woodburn, 3 ditto of Mr. Hodgson.

Per steamer *Oriental*, to SUEZ.—Mr. E. Handing, Lieut. Hamilingon, Mons. Derasse, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Ad. Kepplemans, Mr. Horton. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Brig. Scott, Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott and servant; Mr. Spence, Mrs. Spence, 2 children, and servant; Col. Eckford, Mrs. Eckford and child; Mr. Deffell, Mrs. Deffell, and 2 children; Mr. Laidley, Mrs. Laidley, 3 children, and servant; Capt. McGregor, Mrs. McGregor, infant, and servant; Mr. Braddon, Mrs. Braddon and child, Mr. Teil, Mrs. Teil, Mr. Lepage, Mrs. Lepage, Mr. Grant, Master Sterndale; Mrs. Thomas, 3 children, and 2 servants; Mrs. Martin and child, Mrs. Robinson and child, Mr. C. Mackenzie, Mrs. Breton and servant, Mr. Cullen, Lieut. col. R. Stewart, Miss Newton, Mr. R. C. Jenkins, Maj. Kennedy, Mr. Gleddon, Mr. Dickson, Capt. Watson, Mr. Edlin, Maj. Madden, Mr. G. May, Lieut. Ward, Mr. Berford, Capt. Daniel, Mr. Venables, Mr. Monteith and servant, Lieut. Barlow, Mr. C. Hill, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Richards, Mrs. Alexander, 2 children, and servant. To MALTA.—Mr. Strachy. To GALLE.—Dr. Wilson. To ADEN.—Mr. George Ray and wife, child, and servant.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, March 8, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.		Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent. ..	prem.	12 0	to	13 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	0 12	..	0 14
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos. ..	do.	0 12	..	0 14
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0 4	..	0 6
Third Sicca 4 do.	do.	16 0	..	16 4
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	15 4	..	15 8

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..	prem.	1675	to	1700
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	dis.	20	..	40
N.W Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	..	65

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do. ..	.. 7 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. 5 per cent.
Do.. on cash credit accounts	.. 6½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs.	104	5	to	104	12	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars		15	10	..	16	6	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust		13	0	..	13	8	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars		220	12	..	221	4	per 100.
Mexican ditto		220	8	..	221	0	per 100.
Sovereigns		10	9½	..	10	10	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs		16	3	..	16	0	each.
Old Gold Mohurs.....		21	2	..	21	3	each.

EXCHANGES.

Bills at six months' sight are 1s. 11⅜d. to 1s. 11⅞d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 10⅝d. to 1s. 10¾d. Navy Bills, at 3 days', and Bank of England Post Bills, at sight, 1s. 10⅝d. to 1s. 10¾d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations to London are 4*l*. 5s. to 4*l*. 17s. 6d.; to Liverpool, 4*l*. to 4*l*. 7s. 6s.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of Jan. 24 reached Madras on March 2.

NUMEROUS CASES OF PIRACY upon native vessels, accompanied by murder, continued to be reported daily.

THE 6TH LIGHT CAVALRY arrived at Sholapore on Feb. 28, under the command of Colonel Lawrence, who is cousin to Sir H. M. Lawrence, President of the Board of Administration at Lahore.

WE REGRET to announce the death, unfortunately by his own hand, at his residence, at Perambore, on Sunday evening last, of Captain R. F. J. Impey, late of the 21st N.I.—*Athenæum, March* 8.

EXPLOSION AT THE POWDER-MILLS.—We are truly sorry to state, that one of the drying-houses at the Madras powder-mills blew up this day, at about two o'clock P.M., when 4,000 lbs. weight of gunpowder exploded, with a very heavy report. The building was of course completely destroyed, and fragments of it, carried to a vast distance, lay strewn in abundance all over the area enclosed within the circuit walls of the works. Two persons only were in the house at the time of the explosion, and they, together with two others outside, were fearfully mangled and dismembered. One man was blown to a distance of nearly 200 yards, outside the boundary wall. Only these four parties, it is hoped, have lost their lives, but about six others sustained more or less injury, by the falling of bricks and other materials, which filled the air. Very providentially, the explosion did not extend beyond the building in which it occurred, but the surrounding works are much shaken, their doors being forced open, and their windows destroyed. Part of the falling masses broke through the roof of the adjacent magazine, containing 650 barrels of powder, which were covered with dust, but no ignition followed. Had that large quantity exploded, the consequence must have been of a most serious description. There is no clue whatever to the cause of the accident, as every possible precaution had been used, according to the established practice. Captain Lavie, the superintendent of the powder-mills, Majors Anstruther and Smith, Captain Maitland, and various other officers, were immediately on the spot, and did everything that could be effected to prevent further mischief, and discover the extent of what had been done. Several fire-engines promptly attended to play upon the smoking ruins.—*Spectator, March* 6.

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CHOLERA.—A letter from Secunderabad contains the unpleasing intelligence that cholera had broken out in the lines of the 8th N.I., and that a great many cases had proved fatal. Dr. Ranking had succeeded in curing one in three out of the patients admitted into hospital.

THE NIZAM'S CONTINGENT.—The *Madras Spectator* believes that it is really the intention of the Court of Directors to reduce the contingent, which now weighs so heavily upon the exchequer of the Nizam. It is even stated that the amount of the reduction will reach twenty lacs per annum, and thus enable the Nizam to provide funds for the liquidation of his debt to the Company. We think the Nizam would find it more to his interest to dismiss the forty thousand soldiers whom he is said to maintain for his own pleasure, and who are incessantly egaged in mutiny either against their sovereign, his minister, or their own officers.

A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL is about to assemble in Fort St. George, for the trial of Ensign McMahon, of H.M.'s 84th regiment, who arrived recently from England by the ship *Tartar*.

A DETACHMENT of the 43rd N.I., under the command of Lieut. McDougall, disembarked last evening from the steamer *Tenasserim*.—*Athenæum, March* 5.

THE HEAD QUARTERS and right wing of the 21st regiment N. I. left the presidency on Thursday morning, March 7th, *en route* to Bangalore.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR EDWARD GAMBIER.—The native community have had a very elegant candelabrum, bearing a suitable inscription, made by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., of Calcutta, for presentation to the Hon. Sir Edward John Gambier, Chief-Justice of Madras, "in testimony of their high sense of the integrity, zeal, ability, and patience with which during a period of thirteen years he discharged the important functions of a British judge."

GAIETIES.—Society has been enlivened during the past month by a fancy ball at Government House, and two concerts at the College Hall. The first entertainment was a compliment paid by Sir Henry Pottinger to Sir Edward and Lady Gambier, on their approaching return to England, and was perhaps the most brilliant affair that Madras has ever witnessed. The retiring Chief Justice and Lady Gambier will carry with them from India the esteem and best wishes of all classes of the community, won by a display of social virtues never surpassed, and very seldom paralleled. The society of Madras will take an opportunity of recording its sense of the loss sustained by their departure.—*Athenæum, March* 13.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PRESIDENCY MEDICAL DUTIES.

Fort St. George, Feb. 28.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, with the sanction of the Hon. the Court of Directors, to establish the following rules, in continuation of those in paras. 1 to 7, under the head "Presidency Medical Duties," section 17th, pages 339 and 340 of the Code of Pay and Audit Regulations.

8. "When an officer of the presidency medical staff is granted leave of absence, and another officer of the presidency medical staff is appointed to act for him in addition to his other duties, the latter shall receive, in addition to his permanent salary, the moiety of the staff allowance forfeited by the former; but such arrangement shall not extend beyond six months from the date when the absentee proceeded on leave."

9. "The fundamental principle of the arrangements for the presidency medical duties being that the medical officers at the presidency shall receive a fixed amount of salary, according to their rank as surgeons or assistant surgeons, without reference to the particular duties which they may be required to discharge, any extra payment for the temporary discharge of duties in addition to those of their more immediate appointments cannot, with the single exception provided for in the preceding paragraph, be sanctioned to those officers."

SUPERINTENDING SURGEON G. B. MACDONELL.

Fort St. George, March 12.—Superintending Surgeon G. B. Macdonell having obtained permission to retire from the service, and to return to Europe, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council desires to record in general orders his high sense of that gentleman's meritorious conduct in the discharge of the various and important duties in which he has been employed.

2. Throughout the whole period of his service, extending to more than thirty years, Mr. Macdonell has by his unremitting zeal and laborious professional exertions invariably secured for himself the cordial approbation of all under whom he has been placed—repeatedly obtaining the special commendation of the Medical Board and the favourable notice of Government.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBUTHNOT, A. J. att. rank of 4th class, Feb. 1.
ARBUTHNOT, C. T. ret. to pres. March 2.
BIRD, E. W. att. rank of 4th class, Feb. 1.
BIRD, J. to act as coll. and mag. of S. div. of Arcot, v. C. J. Bird.
BIRD, C. J. to be coll. and mag. of S. div. of Arcot, v. Davis.
BOILEAU, T. E. J. att. rank of 1st class, Feb. 1; act. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Trichinopoly, assum. ch. of off. Mar. 3.
CADELL, W. M. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Nellore, and to act as head asst. of that dist. dur. emp. of J. D. Sim, Feb. 22.
COCHRANE, W. E. att. rank of 3rd class, Jan. 24.
DAVIS, W. D. att. rank of 1st class, Feb. 1; coll. and mag. of S. div. of Arcot, del. over ch. of district to H. Wood, Feb. 16.
DOWDESWELL, W. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Masulipatam, res. ch. of court fr. P. Irvine, Feb. 19.
DYKES, J. W. att. rank of 4th class, Feb. 1.
ELLIOT, C. F. chief mag. and supt. of police, and chief comm. of court for recovery of small debts, resumed duties, Feb. 20.
GOODWYN, T. W. to act as sub. coll. &c. of Tanjore, v. J. Bird.
GRANT, P. att. rank of 4th class, Feb. 1.
GREENWAY. G. S. civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Trichinopoly, del. over ch. of court to the prin. sudder ameen, Feb. 23.
IRVINE, P. sub-judge of the zillah of Rajahmundry, res. ch. of court fr. J. H. Goldie, Feb. 23.
LASCELLES, F. att. rank of 1st class, Feb. 1.
LEWIN, R. C. att. rank 5th class, Jan. 8.
MOLLE, W. M. to be sub-col. and jt. mag. of Coimbatore, in succ. to Bird, March 8.
MONTGOMERY, Sir H. C. bart. took ch. of office of chief sect. to gov. Feb. 27.
PAUNCEFOTE, B. attained rank 5th class, Jan. 14.
ROBINSON, W. attained rank of 4th class, Feb. 1; to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Palghatcherry, March 12.
ROUPELL, T. B. attained rank 2nd class, Jan. 13, ass. ch. of Court of Coimbatore, March 5.
SIM, J. D. att. rank of 4th class, Feb. 1.
SULLIVAN, R. J. attained rank 3rd class, Jan. 24.
SWINTON, G. M. to act as sub-judge of zillah of Mangalore dur. abs. of Copleston, Feb. 26.
WALKER, J. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Nellore, del. over ch. of court to prin. sudder ameen, Feb. 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEEKS, R. 7 mos. and a half on m. c. to Neilgherry hills.
BAYNES, C. R. 1 mo. to Poombarry hills.
COPLESTON, F. 1 mo. to Ootacamund.
DAVIS, W. D. to Europe.
FULLERTON, J. Y. 1 mo. Neilgherry hills.
HATHAWAY, A. 1 mo.
PAUNCEFOTE, B. 1 year to Neilgherry hills, on m. c.
WALKER, J. 1 mo. to coast.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GRIFFITHS, Rev. J. A.M. to be chaplain of Poonamallee, Feb. 26.
PASNETT, Rev. R. A.M. to be chaplain of Mangalore, to remain on Neilgherry hills till April 30.
SHORTLAND, Archd. 1 mo. leave

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALCOCK, Lieut. col. G. 2nd batt. art. to ret. to duty, March 8.
ASHE, Ens. B. T. to do duty with 43rd N.I. to join on arrival of head qrs. at Madras, Feb. 27.
BAKER, Ens. R. S. 17th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Mar. 1.
BAYLY, Capt. S. dep. jud. adv. gen. of the Nagpore subsid. force, pl. at disp. of off. com. of the Saugor div. March 5.
BERDMORE, Brev. capt. H. T. M. fr. 3rd to 4th batt. art. Mar. 12.
BISHOP, Ens. F. F. R. to do duty with 52nd N.I. to join, Feb. 20.
BROOME, Lieut. A. 28th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance, Feb. 27.
BROUGHTON, Ens. A. F. D. rec. arr. to do duty with 21st N.I. to join, March 8.
CAMPBELL, Ens. J. A. to do duty with 52nd N.I. and join without delay, Feb. 23.
CARR, Ens. R. with 21st, to do duty with 4th N.I. March 8.
CARTHEW, Ens. M. 26th N.I. qual. in Hindustani for gen. staff.
CHIPPINDALL, Ens. W. H. 24th N.I. att. creditable progress in Hindustani, March 7.
COTTER, Capt. G. S. art. ret. to duty, March 5; fr. 3rd to 1st batt.
CRAWFORD, Ens. J. to do duty with 2nd N.I. to join March 5; to do duty with 21st N.I. March 7.
DALLAS, Capt. A. R. 1st N.I. to act as dep. qr.mr. gen. ceded dist. dur. abs. of Harris on leave, Feb. 26.
DANGERFIELD, 2nd Lieut. E. 1st fus. passed final exam. in Hindustani, Feb. 26; to act as qr.mr. and interp. 49th N.I. Feb. 26.
DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. G. 29th N.I. qual. in Hindustani for gen. staff, March 1.
DENNISON, 2nd Lieut. G. engs. to rank fr. Dec. 10, 1847; to do duty with sappers and miners, and join hd. qrs. at Mercara.
DESBOROUGH, Lieut. C. fr. 5th to 2nd batt. art. March 12.

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DICKSON, Capt. G. C. 23rd L.I. ret. to du. March 5.
FENTON, Cornet F. A. 7th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of troops.
FISHER, 2nd Lieut. J. F. engs. to rank fr. Dec. 10, 1847; to do duty with sappers and miners, and join hd. qrs. at Mercara.
GABBETT, Brev. maj. W. M. art. fr. 2nd to 1st batt. March 6.
GIBSON, Ens. J. I. 14th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
GILLESPIE, Ens. T. to do duty with 21st N.I. to join March 5; fr. 21st, to do duty with 2nd and 21st N.I. March 7.
GORDON, Ens. A. S. 32nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 28, 1850, v. Woodward, dec.
GUNTHORPE, Brev. capt. J. A. fr. 3rd to 1st bat. art, March 12.
GUMM, Capt. G. M. art. fr. 1st to 3rd batt. art. March 6.
HALY, Capt. G. T. 41st N.I. to rejoin, Feb. 21.
HAMOND, Lieut. col. P. fr. 3rd to 5th batt. art. March 12.
HART, Ens. W. H. S. 40th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
HAY, Ens. A. C. to do duty with 15th N.I. to join, March 5.
HUTTON, Lieut. col. G. late rem. canc. and rem. to 48th N.I.
KANTZOW, Ens. A. de, 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 16, 1850, v. Foote, dec.
KINDERSLEY, Ens. N. E. B. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of Comp.
LAVIE, Ens. R. C. 3rd L.I. with 21st, to do du. with 49th N.I. to join, March 8.
MACDONALD, Lieut. W. C. R. 2nd L.C. to be brev. capt. fr. Feb. 24, 1850.
MIDDLETON, Lieut. C. H. 8th L.C. ret. to duty, Feb. 22.
MONCKTON, Lieut. J. E. 2nd L. C. ret. to duty, March 5.
ORR, Ens. J. W. to do duty with 27th N.I. to join, March 5.
PARSONS, Ens. C. M. to do duty with 2nd N.I. to join, March 5.
PHILIPS, Lieut. C. H. fr. 2nd to 5th batt. art. March 12.
PLAYFAIR, Lieut. E. M. fr. 5th to 3rd batt. art. March 12.
POWER, Brev. maj. H. P. 32nd N.I. to be maj. fr. Feb. 28, 1850, v. Woodward, dec.; placed at disp. of C. in C. for regt. duty.
PRICE, Ens. E. T. W. to do duty with 2nd N.I. and to join und. ord. fr. adjt. gen. March 6; to do duty with 2nd N.I. and 21st N.I. March 7.
RUNDLE, Ens. E. W. C. 21st N.I. exam. in Hindustani, cred. prog. to have Moonshee allow.
SANKEY, Lieut. R. H. engrs. do duty with sap. and min. to proc. to Kamptee and assu. ch. of superint. engrs. dep. Nagpore subsid. force dur. abs. of Maj. Atkinson, Feb. 20.
SCOTT, 2nd Lieut. C. engs. to rank fr. Dec. 10, 1847; to do duty with sappers and miners and join head qu. at Mercara, Feb. 22.
SHIREFF, Lieut. col. Æ. fr. 5th to 3rd bat. art. March 12.
SHORTLAND, Lieut. T. H. V. 36th N.I. passed final exam. in Hindustani, March 6.
SLADEN, Ens. E. B. doing duty with 21st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Feb. 28, to do duty with 43rd N.I. to join, March 8.
SMITH, Lieut. J. F. rem. fr. h. brig. art. to 1st bat. art. March 1.
SMITHERS, Ens. O. F. app. to do duty with 15th N.I. to overtake the 21st N.I. and to do duty with it as far as Bangalore, March 7.
STOKES, Lieut. col. J. D. late rem. canc. and rem. to 25th N.I.
STUART, Ens. H. T. to do duty with 49th N.I. to join, Feb. 20.
TEED, Ens. H. J. E. to do duty with 43rd N.I. to join on arrival of head qrs. at Madras, Feb. 28.
THESIGER, Cornet C. W. 5th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
TURNER, Ens. S. F. 39th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
WALKER, Lieut. E. 47th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
WARD, Lieut. A. 1st fus. to proc. in ch. of details, to join head qrs. at Bellary, Feb. 26.
WARINGTON, Capt. J. N. 1st fus. perm. to retire from the service on pension of rank fr. Feb. 28, 1850.
WATKINS, Lieut. col. W. fr. 25th to 13th N.I. Feb. 22.
WESTON, Ens. C. rec. orders to do du. with 21st N.I. March 7.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. W. T. 32nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 28, 1850, v. Woodward, dec.
WILLIAMS, Ens. A. F. 9th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 17, 1850, v. Vaughan, dec.
WING, Ens. J. F. with 21st, to do duty with 49th N.I. to join.
WORSTER, Capt. W. K. art. fr. 1st to 2nd batt. March 6.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

DENNISON, G. Feb. 19. FISHER, G. Feb. 19.
SCOTT, C. Feb. 22.

CAVALRY.

CAZENOVE, C. March 2.

INFANTRY.

ASHE, B. T. Feb. 22.
BROUGHTON, A. F. D. March 2.
BURNES, F. J. inf. March 2.
CRAWFORD, J. March 2.
DAKEYEN, March 2.
GILLESPIE, T. March 2.
HARCOURT, G. J. March 2.
HAY, A. C. March 2.
ORR, J. W. March 2.
PARSONS, C. M. March 2.
PRICE, E. T. W. March 2.
SMITHERS, O. F. March 2.
WESTON, C. March 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Lieut. H. J. 34th L.I. to Aug. 1, 1850, to Decca.
BALDOCK, Capt. G. 28th M. N.I. in anticip. of gen. leave, on m. c.
BATTEN, Lieut. S. J. 18th N.I. fr. Feb. 6 to May 31, to pres.
BODDAM, Lieut. E. T. 15th N.I. 2 mo. to Poonah.
BOILEAU, Lieut. T. A. 43rd N.I. in ext. to Aug. 3, Neilgherries, on m. c.
BREMNER, Lieut. col. W. 15th N.I. 1 mo. fr. March 10, to Neilgherries.
CAMERON, Brev. lieut. col. G. P. C.B. 40th N.I. fr. Feb. 4 to Aug. 31, to Mahabaleshwur and Deccan, on m. c.
CHESNEY, Lieut. A. H. M. 23rd L.I. to June 30, in ext.
CHURCH, Ens. R. 47th N.I. fr. March 1 to Oct. 31, to Singapore.
CROSSMAN, Ens. C. P. 41st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
DOUIE, Ens. R. 26th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
DOWKER, Brig. H. com. Bellary, 30 days.
EYKYN, Capt. J. 15th N.I. fr. Feb. 14 to Jan. 1, 1851, to Madras and E. C. on m. c.
EVANS, Lieut. T. H. 4th L.C. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m. c.
GAHAGAN, Ens. A. 10th N.I. 1 year furl. to Europe.
GRANT, Lieut. A. 3rd L.C. 5 mo. fr. April 2, to Madras and eastern coast.
GREEN, Capt. H. 18th N.I. Feb. 3 to Jan. 1, 1851, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
HARRIS, Major H. L. dept. asst. qr. mr. gen. ceded distr. 6 mo. to Ootacamund.
HUTCHINSON, Lieut. col. G. 17th N.I. to Europe on furl.
JACKSON, Capt. J. 14th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to Bombay.
KINDERSLEY, Ens. N. E. B. 5th N.I. to July 15, eastern coast.
LAWE, Lieut. col. A. eng. 30 days.
LAWSON, Lieut. M. C. art. leave canc.
LEGGATT, Lieut. E. O. 35th N.I. to April 30, Cuddalore.
MACKECHNIE, Lieut. D. 16th N.I. to May 31, 1851, Neilgherries, on m. c.
MARSHALL, Capt. H. O. 42nd N.I. 1 mo. on m. c. fr. date of leaving Masulipatam.
MCMAHON, Ens. A. R. 30th N.I. 3 mo. to Calcutta, fr. date of dept. fr. Cuttack.
MONEY, Capt. W. T. 30th N.I. to proc. fr. Calcutta to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
NEWLYN, Lieut. W. R. 19th N.I. to Sept. 6.
ODELL, Ens. W. 43rd N.I. to June 1, Bangalore, on m. c.
PACE, Lieut. W. N. 6th M.N.I. to June 1, Mangalore.
SHAW, Ens. D. 39th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, March 4.
STEVENSON, Major D. H. 12th N.I. to March 31, in ext. to enable him to join.
TAYLOR, Lieut. col. commdt. Eur. Vets. to Europe, on m. c.
TREVOR, Maj. S. S. art. 4 mo.
TURNER, Capt. C. 1st N.V. batt. to Europe, on furl.
USSHER, Maj. E. Eur. Vets. 1 mo. in ext.
WOODS, Capt. W. G. asst. adj. gen. of the army, fr. 2nd to 31st of March, to Bangalore.
YOUNGHUSBAND, Capt. R. 19th N.I. to Sept. 6.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAILLIE, Asst. surg. G. 84th fus. to do duty with 16th N.I. to join, March 11.
CLEMENTSON, Asst. surg. F. L. 27th N.I. to join and aff. med. aid to left wing of 43rd N.I. March 11.
COLE, Surg. R. fr. 9th to 10th N.I. March 6.
FULLER, Surg. J. C. 31st L. I. with 27th N.I. to act as gar. surg. of Trichinopoly till arr. of Beetson, March 5.
GIBBS, Asst. surg. J. G. to do duty under surg. 2nd batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount, March 5.
GRAHAM, Surg. H. G. fr. 10th to 9th N.I. March 6.
KANE, Asst. surg. M. H. art. to aff. med. aid to details of 15th lancers and 25th fus. proc. fr. Poonamallee to Bangalore, Mar. 8.
LINTON, Asst. surg. R. P. h. art. to aff. med. aid to details of 15th hussars and 25th fus. proc. to Bangalore, v. Kane; ditto ditto of art. proc. to Bangalore, March 9.
LOVELL, Surg. J. fr. 5th to 8th L.C. March 6.
MACDONELL, Supt. surg. G. B. perm. to retire fr. the service.
MAITLAND, Asst. surg. J. M.D. posted to 37th N.I. Feb. 28.
MALLARDET, Surg. J. W. fr. 15th N.I. to 5th L.C. March 6.
MCGREGOR, Asst. surg. M.D. 7th L.C. to do duty with 10th N.I.
PAUL, Asst. surg. J. L. to do duty under surg. 2nd batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount, March 5.
SMITH, Asst. surg. T. T. to be surg. fr. Feb. 28, v. Macdonell, ret. March 5: posted to 25th N.I. March 6.
STURROCK, Surg. D. M.D. fr. 8th L.C. to 15th N.I. March 6.
WARING, Asst. surg. E. J. passed exam. in Hindustani, Feb. 28.
YOUNG, Surg. S. A. G. fr. 25th N.I. to 3rd batt. art. March 6.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

GIBBS, J. G. March 2.
PAUL, Dr. J. L. March 2.
WALTER, G. W. Feb. 24.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CANNAN, Surg. T. H. 30th N.I. prep. to Europe.
STURROCK, Surg. D. M.D. 8th L.C. furl. to Europe.

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DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOTT, the Hon. Mrs. D. d. at Raman Droog, March 5.
BIRD, the lady of C. J. c.s. s. at Tinnevelly, Feb. 23.
BIRD, wife of John, s. at Cuddalore, Feb. 20.
D'CRUZ, wife of E. F. s. at Cochin, Feb. 17.
LOCKE, Mrs. S. R. d. at Nellore, March 5.
MCPHERSON, the lady of Surg. D. s. at Mominabad, Feb. 18.
MOSES, wife of Jeremiah, s. at Combaconum, Feb. 12.
PEET, wife of the Rev. J. s. (still-born), at Quilon, Feb. 24.
ROBINSON, the lady of Capt. A. d. at Trichinopoly.
RODRIGUES, wife of John, d. at Royapettah, March 2.
RUSSELL, the lady of Capt. G. W. 2nd L.C. s. at Trichinopoly, Mar. 1.
STEVENS, wife of Capt. T. F. d. at Kamptee, Feb. 21.
THOMPSON, wife of J. s. at Secunderabad, March 6.

MARRIAGE.

MACBETH, J. R. to Ann Rebecca, d. of Conductor Beaumont, at Madras.

DEATHS.

BAKER, Edward M. A. s. of Capt. E. 32nd N.I. at Kamptee, Feb. 22.
DALTON, Thomas, at Bangalore, Feb. 18.
DELASELLE, Theodore Eugene, d. of E. at Cochin, aged 5, Feb. 18.
FAGG, Vet. surg. G. W. 8th L.C. at Mhow, Feb. 12.
FRASER, Lieut. W. art. at Idulabad, March 2.
IGNATIO, Colin, at Rompechirlah, aged 34, Feb. 16.
IMPEY, Capt. R. F. I. at Perambore, March 3.
JONES, A. W. S. at Hyderabad, Feb. 3.
MUNIS, I. Christiana, d. of Anthony, at Black Town, aged 42, March 1.
SMITH, Charlotte Amelia, wife of Leonard, at Parsewaukum, Feb. 22.
VAUGHAN, Lieut. James C. 9th N.I. at Kamptee, Feb. 17.
WOODWARD, Maj. James, 32nd N.I. at Kamptee, Feb. 28.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 22. *Tudor*, Loy, Calcutta; *Trafalgar*, Robertson, Calcutta. —24. *John Line*, Palmer, Munsoorcottah; *Duke of Bedford*, Thornhill, Falmouth and Cape of Good Hope.—25. *Lord Elphinstone*, Porter, Mauritius.—26. *Fortitude*, Robertson, Glasgow and Colombo. —27. *Bowditch*, Pike, Boston; *Travancore*, Brown, Port Phillip.— 28. *Atiet Rohoman*, Buon, Mauritius.—MARCH 2. *Augusta*, Duncan, Adelaide and Australia; steamer *Haddington*, Field, Suez.—3. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Masulipatam; *Zaide*, Berand, Pondicherry; *Atalanta*, Farley, Mauritius; steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Aden.—4. *Euphrates*, Munro, Colombo; *Havering*, Fenwick, Sydney.—5. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Negapatam; *Icemi*, Hatton, Hartlepool. — 8. *Meredie*, Hobkirk, Pondicherry.—10. *Luming*, Audebert, Marseilles and Coringa.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Tudor*.—Mrs. Lay and child, Mrs. Low and family, Mrs. Olpherts, Mrs. Hadfield, Miss Fairbridge, two servants, Capt. Hadfield, H.M.'s 3rd lt. drags.; Col. Ross, Bengal Army; Lieut. Olpherts, Ben. Art.; Lieut. Dick, H.M. 29th Regt.; Lieut. Mowbray, H.M. 53rd Regt.; and Lieut. Bretain, H.M. 53rd Regt.

Per *Gloriana*.—Mr. John Mackenzie.

Per *Vernon*.—Capt. and Mrs. Haly, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. T. Dallon, and Mrs. Crump.

Per *Trafalgar*.—For MADRAS.—Maj. Back, Dr. Pool, C. Scott, M. Eng.; B. Ashe, M. Inf.; and J. Baisbridge, esq. For LONDON.—Mesdames Wilson, Palmer, C. Palmer, Stainforth, Edlin, Cooper, and Forster, Col. Wilson, C.B. Capt. Forster, and S. Palmer, esq. 7 children, and 3 servants.

Per *John Line*.—Mrs. Rea, and Maj. Logan, 41st N.I.

Per *Duke of Bedford*.—Mrs. Teed and Mr. Walters.

Per *Lord Elphinstone*.—Mr. C. Dick and Mrs. Shaw.

Per *Bowditch*.—Mr. J. A. Amroy.

Per *Travancore*.—Mr. W. S. Harrington.

Per *Augusta*.—Mr. John Kemp.

Per steamer *Haddington*.—Capt. and Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. McCally, Misses McCally, E. McCally, and Miss Warwick, 2 children, and servant; Cadets Darkyne, Western, Smithers, Orr, Cazenove, Hay, Gillespie, Burnes, Harcourt, Crawford, and Price; Mr. and Mrs. Monckton, Asst. surg. Gibbs, Capt. and Mrs. Cotter, Mr. Hicks, Miss Wood, and Asst. surg. Paul; Messrs. Williamson and Parsons, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. F. Sanhere; Cadets Stone, Inglis, Manson, Westmacott, Brightman, Parsons, and Nowell; writers, Chapman, Pollock, and Grant; Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Buckle, infant, and servant; Major Hay, Messrs. Wells, McKinnon, Lereshe, and Parker; Cadets Tomkinson, Pogson, Houston, and Lumsden; Mr. Agabeg, Mr. and Mrs. Harworth, Mrs. Breton and servant, Mr. Herviott, Mr. Courjon, Capt. Gillespie, Capt. Kennedy, and Mr. Parker, Dr. O'Liffe and 2 servants; Mr. Playfair, Mr. E. Moses, and 6 nat. deck; Mr. Cutler and servant, Col. Ventura, Mrs. Halliday, 2 children and 2 servants, Mrs. Field, and Doctor Waters; Mr. Meyers.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Capt. Hutchinson, art.; Capt. West and lady, Lieut. Saunders and lady, Lieut. Snow and lady, Lieuts. Casson and Mein, Dr. Baillie, and 328 men of H.M.'s 84th reg.

Per *Zaide*.—Mr. Barrelet.

Per *Atalanta*.—Mrs. Farley, 2 children, and 2 servants.

Per steamer *Tenasserim*.—Col. Felix and 2 servants, Mrs. Peny and 2 servants, Mr. Wilson and 2 servants, and 420 rank and file.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Maj. and Mrs. Hayard, and 3 children; Lieut. Harrington, Ens. Lilly, 175 rank and file, 37 women, 46 children, one 2nd apothecary, and 54 followers belonging to 2nd Eur. L.I.

Per *Meridian*, from Pondicherry.—Mr. Forteaux.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 23. *Castle Eden*, Thornhill, London; *Nautilus*, Ellis, Calingapatam.—24. *Montredon*, Tourel, Marseilles; *Vernon*, Voss, Cape of Good Hope and London; *Tudor*, Lay, Cape of Good Hope and London.—26. *Trafalgar*, Robertson, London; *Clarissa*, Andree, Calcutta.—MARCH 1. *Lord Elphinstone*, Porter, Northern Ports.— 2. *Tartar*, Rudge, Coringa; steamer *Haddington*, Field, Calcutta. —3. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Negapatam; *Gloriana*, Donnett, Cape of Good Hope and London.—5. *Duke of Bedford*, Thornhill, Pondicherry and London; *Earl of Harewood*, Woof, West Indies and Liverpool; *Atiet Rahoman*, Burn, Calcutta.—6. H. C. steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Masulipatam.—9. *Fortitude*, Robertson, London; *Havering*, Fenwick, Calcutta.—10. *Atalanta*, Farley, Coringa.—14. Steamer *Oriental*, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Castle Eden*.—Mr. Knox, Dr. Pickering, and Mr. Lenares.

Per *Vernon*.—Mrs. Woodgate and 2 children; Col. Campbell, C.B. C. H. Woodgate, Esq. c.s. G. S. Greenway, Esq. c.s. and Capt. Babington. For LONDON.—Mrs. Onslow and 3 children; Mrs. Hurford and 4 children; Mrs. Haly and 3 children; Mrs. Fisher and 4 children; Mrs. Best and 5 children; 2 Misses Dales, Miss Campbell, Rev. Mr. Best, Capt. Lea, H.M.'s 25th reg. in charge of invalids; Mr. Pharoah, Mr. Dunselman.

Per *Trafalgar*.—Mrs. Young, Mrs. Haswell, Miss Fitzgerald, Capt. Macleod, Dr. Poole, Dr. Young, Rev. Mr. Haswell.

Per *Clarissa*.—Mrs. Mead, Misses Dahan and Lightly, H. Mead, Esq. G. Harper, Esq.

Per H. Co.'s steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Cornet Hodgson, 5th L.C. Lieut. Smith, 2nd Eur. L.I. Mrs. Smith, child, and 2 servants; Mrs. Rundall and 2 children; 3 servants; Maj. Burn, and Cadell, Esq. c.s.; Serj. Latimer, wife, and 3 children; Serj. J. Coleman, wife, and 2 children; Conductor J. Whiteside, wife, child, and 2 servants; Mrs. H. Dick, C. Mollison.

Per *Tartar*.—Mrs. Williamson, Capt. Haly, and Assist. surg. Williamson.

Per *Gloriana*.—Mrs. Prendergast, Mrs. Chesney, and 3 children; Mrs. Evatt and 3 children, 2 Miss Norfers, Capt. Prendergast, Capt. J. Macartney, H. M.'s 15th Hussars; Lieut. Marstin, H. M.'s 51st foot; R. W. Evatt, esq., Mrs. Hamilton, and Mrs. Maynard and servant.

Per *Havering*.—John Kemp, Esq.

Per *Newton*.—Mr. and Mrs. Philips, Conductor Milton, Mrs. Milton, child, and servant.

Per *Devonshire*.—Mrs. Maj. Maclean, 3 children, and servant; Mrs. Maj. Smith, 5 children, and 2 servants; Mr. W. Down, 3 children, and servant; the Hon. H. Dickinson and servant, Mrs. Griffiths, child, and servant; Mrs. Col. Armstrong, 3 children, and servant; Maj. G. Halpin, Dr. G. A. Turnbull, Ens. J. Survey, Lieut. W. Down, Rev. Mr. Griffiths, Capt. H. H. Freeling, Bart., Lieut. J. Allan, Ens. Rowlandson, Mr. Birch, and Mr. Elson.

Per *James Hall*.—Mrs. Miller and 5 children.

Per steamer *Oriental*:—

To SOUTHAMPTON.—W. D. Davis, Esq. and male servant, Mrs. Davis, Miss Morehead, Col. C. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and child, J. Mackenzie, Esq., G. B. Macdonell and child, and Capt. J. Vans Agnew, Esq.; J. Warington.

To MALTA.—Mons. Terasson de Rocoffort.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, March 14, 1850.

5 per cent. loan of	1825-26	½ to ¾	per cent. dis.
	1829-30	do.	do.
	1841	¼ to ⅜	do.
4 per cent. ..	1832-33	15½ to 16	do.
	1835-36	15½ to 16	do.
	1843	15½ to 16	do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt		No transaction.	
Tanjore Bonds		15 to 15½	per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares		7½ to 8½	per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	6	per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c.	8	,,
On do. of Indigo	8	,,
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods	9	,,
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	7	,,

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Discount.

On Government Acceptances	5 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	7 ,,
Ditto above 30 days	8½ ,,

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England..... 1-10¼ to 1-11 according to sight.
H.M. Treasury Bills, none.
Bank of England Post Bills, do.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, ¾ per cent. dis.

Calcutta.—Buy, Par.
,, Sell, ¼ to ½ per cent. dis.
Bombay.—Buy, ½ do. do.
Sell, 1 do. do.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-9 to 10-9-6
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are 3*l.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of Feb. 7, reached Bombay March 8.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY has resolved on resuming the publication of its transactions.

THE RAILWAY ENGINEERS are, we rejoice to observe, at present most actively engaged in surveying operations. While a part of the staff are surveying the ground along the flats, and so on by Sion, the chief engineer, with some assistants, is surveying the ground beyond Tanna, and suffering not a moment of time to be lost. It is to be hoped that before the rains set in they will have completed their labours all along the line.—*Bombay paper.*

THE REV. MR. WHITING.—We observe amongst us at present the Rev. Mr. Whiting, private chaplain to the Governor-General. He is on his way to Europe, and leaves us we believe by the steamer of the 3rd April. Mr. Whiting, it will be remembered, is the clergyman who volunteered his services as chaplain with the army in the Punjab during the late campaign; he was present in all the actions, from Ramnuggur to Goojrat. At Chillianwallah he was engaged ministering to the sick when a rush of camp-followers—not the 14th dragoons, as has been asserted—who had followed the troops into the jungle, upset the tents, and overthrew the field-hospital. It was Mr. Whiting who, on this occasion, stopped a party of our retiring troops, recalled them to a sense of their duty, and induced them to retrace their steps—conduct which met with the highest approbation of all who were aware of it. He accompanied the parties into the jungle in search of the wounded, and administered the comforts of religion to those in extremity, while exposed to the fire of, and in danger of being attacked by, the enemy. He was present at the obsequies of the brave men who fell, and read the funeral service over their remains. His conduct during the campaign obtained for him when it closed the appointment he now holds.—*Bombay Times.*

SIR CHARLES NAPIER quitted Peshawur on his return to Lahore, on the 18th February, and was expected at Rawul Pindee on the 28th.

THE GOVERNOR.—We hear that the Right Honourable the Governor and Lady Falkland leave the presidency for Mahabuleshwar about the 20th, and that Sir W. Cotton and the general staff of the army proceed to Khandalla in the end of April, where they will remain till the approach of the monsoon, and then proceed to Poonah.

Dr. J. KINNIS, deputy inspector general of H.M.'s hospitals, is said to be about to proceed home at an early date.

COMMODORE LUSHINGTON, R.N., Commander-in-chief I. N., left the presidency for Aden, on duty, by the steamer *Ajdaha*, on the 2nd March.

THE DEATHS on the islands of Bombay and Colaba during the month of February amounted to 1,044 souls,—of which 55 were from cholera, 4 from violence, and 935 from natural causes.

ADDRESS TO A. S. AYRTON, ESQ.—On Saturday, the 2nd March, a meeting of a large number of the principal members of the native community was held at the residence of Messrs. Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy's Sons in Rampart-row, for the purpose of presenting a valedictory address to A. S. Ayrton, Esq., on his [illegible] for England.

COMMAND OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.—Intelligence of the acceptance by the Horse Guards of Sir Willoughby Cotton's resignation of the command of the Bombay army has been received at Bombay; the gallant general is to be relieved in October.—*Bombay Times.*

COTTON SAW-GINS.—The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* states that Mr. Landon is erecting a steam-engine at Broach to work the cotton saw-gins on a large scale, and that Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co. are about to purchase the premises of the old Saw-Gin Company. We shall be exceedingly glad to hear that either or both of these designs have been successfully carried out, but we believe we have seen the latter statement put forward as a new fact three times within the last twelve months.

RATE OF DISCOUNT.—It appears that the Bank of Bombay has raised its rate of discount three per cent. As the ordinary rate at the presidencies is five per cent., we suppose the Bank of Bombay now discounts at eight per cent. It is difficult to account for so sudden a measure, more especially as a proposition for raising the rate of discount one per cent., which was started a few weeks ago in the Bengal Bank, was immediately negatived. Money must be singularly scarce at Bombay.

THE 9TH N.I., under command of Capt. Purves, arrived at Belgaum March 4. A detachment was left at Rutnagherry for duty at that station.

THE 4TH RIFLES arrived at Belgaum February 18. A detachment was left at Vingorlah.

METEORS.—"*Palinurus, at Sea, Feb.* 21, 1850.—The following memorandum of meteors lately seen, I hope may prove interesting to you:—Feb. 7th, latitude 24° 53′ N., longitude 66° 16′ E., at 7 P.M., a large meteor, about one-eighth the diameter of the moon, appeared to the eastward, about 40° elevation, and vanished to the north-eastward, about 25° elevation. Weather somewhat hazy, with a cloudless sky, wind east, 3; barometer 30·04; thermometer, air, 74°, wet-bulb, 71°—February 10th, latitude 24° 18′ N., longitude 66° 30′ E., at 8 30 P.M., a large meteor, at least one-sixth the diameter of the moon, appeared, elevated 8° S.S.W., and disappeared again instantly about 2° to the southward. This meteor displayed a most brilliant light, and had a clearly defined short tail, not more than four times the diameter of its body in length. Weather very clear, and sky cloudless; wind W.S.W. 3; barometer 30·01; thermometer, air, 71½°, wet-bulb, 69½°." "*Surat, 7th March*, 1850.—I send you the following, believing it will interest you:—On Wednesday evening, at nine o'clock, a beautiful meteor burst suddenly into sight, in a quarter of the heavens to which my eye was at the instant directed, viz., R. A., 15°, N. P. D. 20° (very nearly). It remained in sight but a moment, and was in brilliancy, size, and colour, like Sirius; and its appearance and disappearance were quite startling from their suddenness. It passed over about 5° of the heavens from E. to W., leaving behind it a train of dull red sparks of the same length, strikingly resembling a comb, the teeth pointing downwards towards the horizon. The train descended very slowly, and the teeth, as it were, gradually shot out from each, and downwards, increasing in length as they approached the centre, until the train assumed the form of the Roman letter V, the angle being composed of large egg-shaped drops, like molten iron, and the intermediate space between the lines forming the letter filled with parallel vertical lines of sparks. This appearance gradually faded from the sight (without altering in shape), very like the colour disappearing from a piece of heated iron as it cools. It had descended about 5°, when it finally disappeared. It remained in sight full fifteen seconds—I counted fifteen slowly, and did not begin to count till a second or two after the disappearance of the meteor. If the accepted theory is correct, perhaps I shall not be wrong in assuming that the meteor must have cut a chord of an arc through the verge of our atmosphere, the outer surface being fused and thrown off in its passage, the principal body continuing its course through space beyond the limits of the atmosphere, the attraction of some other body acting more powerfully upon it than that of the earth, which, by the way, it is difficult to conceive.—URSA MINOR."—*Bombay Times.*

AJMERE.—We are indebted to a valued correspondent at Ajmere, the date of whose letter is Feb. 25-6, for the following items of intelligence. "By last accounts of the 13th, Colonel Low on that date left Oojein with his coadjutor, Mr. Mosely Smith. They have not yet, I believe, reached Indore. Rivers, of the Bombay engineers, employed in those parts on survey, has had a row with some Bheels, the particulars of which are as follow:—The country Rivers was in is inhabited by Bheels, who, from the description I got of the business from a sowar who was present (but who seemed to have been too anxious for his own safety to observe well what was passing), seem only nominally under the control of the Oodeypore state. The same

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was a demand for hackeries, with offer of full payment, which, when preferred by the agent of the Oodeypore Raj, who accompanied Rivers's party, was refused with insult. When again preferred by Rivers's own people, the refusal and insulting language were followed by blows, by which one or two were slightly wounded. This led to Rivers's turning out, as it would seem, to pacify and mollify matters, when, whether in dread or treachery, he was fired on with arrows, one of which struck him in the groin, and, sticking in the thigh-bone, was not got out until the shaft had separated from the head by the force used; of course many of his party had narrow escapes. He then ordered a small armed party with him to fire over the heads of the villagers, which was done with good effect, as they bolted. He would seem to have behaved with great temper, and I cannot discover that any provocation for the violence of the villagers was given. They were Bheels: the place is a wild hilly one, the village being on the hill side, and it is possible their ferocity arose from some notion that the survey was preparatory to taking possession. Major Malcolm, the Jodhpore agent, who has shown himself most energetic in keeping down and reclaiming scoundrels from their freebooting and other fancies, is on his way to Aboo for change of air, after two severe attacks of fever. Captain Watt, of the cavalry, and Colonel the Honourable T. Ashburnham, late military secretary to Lord Falkland, passed through Ajmere the other day on their way (*viâ* Jeypore), the former to his corps at Meerut, the latter, I understand, to command the station of Cawnpore. We have been very lucky in the regiment lately arrived at Nusseerabad, the 21st Bombay native infantry. Their appearance on parade and soldier-like way of doing duty cannot be too highly praised." —*Agra Messenger, March* 2.

KURRACHEE, 25*th Feb.*—Kurrachee is as barren of news just now as the deserts of Arabia of green grass. There is a very strong rumour current here, and which I believe is fact, that on the troops being relieved next year from Scinde the new comers will be deprived of the batta granted to those now in this province.—The 27th N.I. quitted Sukkur on the 17th ultimo: they arrived at Tatta on the 13th instant, and marched into Kurrachee on the 19th, at about 7 A.M. They are located in the lines recently vacated by the wing of the 26th N.I. This wing left Kurrachee on the morning of the 21st.—Brigadier-general Manson has left Bhooj for Hydrabad, to which place all officials are to be despatched until further orders; it is not known when he will return to Kurrachee, but I believe his stay at Hydrabad will be but brief.—The 3rd N.I. are expected here early in April, and the 1st Fusiliers about the end of March. It is not expected that either of these corps will touch at Kurrachee, but proceed direct to the presidency, and from thence to their future station, which I think is Poona. The troop of H.A. is not expected here before April next.—The troops at Kurrachee and Hydrabad are in the best of health: the 8th king's have in hospital this day, at head quarters, only nine sick. This speaks well for the climate of Kurrachee. The wing at Hydrabad have only twelve on the sick list at present, but I am sadly afraid that this reduced number will not long continue, as the hot weather is now rapidly setting in.—*Bombay Times.*

5TH MARCH.—It is said our present post-master is to be removed from this station, but where to I cannot say. It is contemplated to have a road and a bunder at Ghorabarec, and if so it will be a wonderful improvement, for there is no doubt as to its benefit to the public, particularly the mercantile community; but the question is, will it ever take place, especially as funds are wanting to set the thing a-going. There is another and more probable rumour that the officers of the station, as well as the native gentry, are about to raise a subscription to have a road constructed from Kurrachee to that beautiful and pleasant retreat Clifton: this will be a splendid improvement to the station, and is a thing that is greatly required, as there are many gents who make Clifton their summer abode, and by a road being made it would enable them to drive to the foot of the hill. It will when finished be of great benefit to the general public. It will cost only about Rs. 4,000, and this amount I have not the least doubt will soon be accumulated. There is something of rather a serious nature brewing at Sukkur: the commissioner with his retinue leaves for that station about the 15th or 16th inst. The Fusileers are expected here about the 15th inst. The H. Co.'s steamer *Medusa* was signalled about seven and anchored about ten A.M.; she brought up the last English mail: it is not known when she will quit this again for Bombay. The B. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Surat* was signalled about ten, and anchored in this harbour about two P.M. She leaves this evening, or early to-morrow morning. The troops at this station are all in excellent health; little or no sickness prevails. Weather: mornings and evenings in general cool and pleasant; mid-day heat increasing and oppressive, accompanied by occasional severe sand-storms: thermometer—maximum 82 degrees, medium 69 degrees, minimum 56 degrees; mean of daily maximum for the past month, 76 degrees; mean of daily minimum 62 degrees.—*Ibid.*

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COLES, G. coll. of Rutnagherry, to remain on deputation until May 1.
ERSKINE, J. M. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, qual. for public business, March 13.
KARR, C. B. S. ret. to du. March 6.
PARKER, R. rec. ch. of Poona post off. Feb. 21.
REID, L. R. ret. fr. the civ. serv. fr. May 1.
TYTLER, C. E. F. del. over ch. of office of first asst. coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur to A. Gray, Feb. 22.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COURTNEY, W. 1 mo. to the Mahabuleshwur hills.
BAGSHAW, R. S. to March 31, in ext.
DALZELL, A. N. 1 mo.
GRAY, A. A. 1 mo. to the Mahabuleshwur hills.
MILES, H. 1 mo.
OGILVY, T. unexp. leave canc.
RITCHIE, W. A. 20 days fr. April 10, to Mahabuleshwur hills.
SIMS, F. to March 31, in ext.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

SPRING, Rev. F. J. to be jun. pres. and garrison chapl. March 13.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARROW, Lieut. 2nd in com. Sawunt Warree local corps, to perform duty of supt. dur. Caller's leave, March 6.
BARROW, Capt. M. 19th N.I. to act as supt. of pensions, dur. abs. of Capt. Hart, on m. c. March 13.
BAYNES, Capt. E. supt. of pol. resum. ch. Feb. 26.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. acting adj. mar. batt. to be a mem. of civ. and mil. exam. committee.
CRISPIN, Brev. maj. to be a mem. of civ. and mil. exam. committee, in the room of Capt. Hart, March 13.
CURTIS, Lieut. A. H. 2nd N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 25.
ELDER, Brev. maj. A. M'D. 29th N.I. perm. to res. app. as asst. sec. to mil. board, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. March 12; to join his corps, March 13.
GIBBARD, Lieut. art. to offic. as line adjt. at Hydrabad, v. Key.
HAWKINS, Lieut. J. R. trans. fr. 2nd to 4th batt. art. to com. 1st comp. of batt. at Baroda. March 7.
HENDERSON, Lieut. W. H. J. art. to be act. qr. mr. and interp. to 4th batt. v. Lieut. Mark, March 8.
HOARE, Capt. J. L. P. 13th N.I. invalided, March 7; posted to N. V. batt. March 9.
HODGSON, Lieut. W. B. 17th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
JOHNSTONE, Lieut. R. M. 1st N.I. ret. to duty, March 8.
JOHNSTONE, Capt. J. G. J., N. V. batt. to reside and rec. his pay at the Neilgherries for 2 years.
LECKIE, Capt. G. A. 21st N.I. 2 mo. fr. March 1, to pres.
MACKECHNIE, Lieut. R. W. 5th L.I. fr. 5th to 31st March, to Bombay, on m. c.
MCKENZIE, Ens. J. R. H. 27th N.I. fr. Feb. 21, to March 31, to Bombay, on m. c.
MASON, Ens. W. H. 3rd N.I. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 22, to Bombay, on m. c.
MORSE, Capt. H. C. 1 mo. fr. March 2, to Bombay, on m. c.
NEALE, Lieut. W. A. 3rd N.I. to June 30.
NIXON, Lieut. E. M. 6th N.I. 1 mo. fr. March 1, in ext. to remain at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
PAUL, Ens. A. G. 23rd N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. March 1, to remain on the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
ROOME, Ens. F. 10th N.I. to May 15.
SHEPPARD, Lieut. J. L. 4th N.I. on m. c.
THOMPSON, Lieut. G. L. 26th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. March 1, to remain at the Mahabuleshwur hills on m. c.
KILNER, Capt. J. engs. to be acting supt. eng. of Scinde provinces.
MARRIOT, Lieut. W. T. engs. to be asst. sec. to mil. board, v. Elder, res.
PELLY, Capt. H. J. 8th N.I. to do duty with 28th N.I. to join Mar. 2; to be a mem. of civ. and mil. exam. committee, Mar. 13.
POLLEXFEN, Lieut. J. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. to assume ch. of off. at Nusseerabad, Feb. 7.
POPE, Ens. R. S. to do duty with wing of 1st N.I. at Poona, to join March 4.
RICHARDS, Capt. H. 3rd B.N.I. to be post mr. to the forces.
SANDWITH, Capt. to cont. to perform du. of qr. mr. and pay mr. 2nd L.I. March 8.
SHAW, Capt. R. J. dep. asst. com. gen. to resume app. on arr. fr. Punjab at his station, March 6.
SKINNER, Brev. maj. P. K. dep. jud. adv. gen. to res. app. on arr. fr. Punjab at his station, March 6.
STOCK, Capt. to act as asst. qr. mr. gen. S. div. of army, v. Adams, March 8.
TREMENHEERE, Capt. C. W. engs. to be engr. of the dockyard.

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VINCENT, Capt. H. T. dep. asst. com. gen. to resume app. on arr. fr. Punjab at his station March 6.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

DE VITRE, W. Feb. 25.

INFANTRY.

BROWN, T. W. Feb. 25.
HICKES, T. W. Feb. 25.
POPE, R. S. Feb. 25.
PRESTON, W. B. Feb. 25
WAY, A. C. Feb. 25.
WILLIAMS, W. E. Feb. 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASH, Capt. J. art. 2 years to Neilgherry hills, m. c.
ASHBURNER, Capt. G. E. 8th N.I. 1 mo. on m. c.
BAYLY, 2nd Lieut. A. A. art. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 9, to Kurrachee, on m. c.
BERTHON, Ens. J. F. 18th N.I. 1 mo. fr. March 20, to Belgaum.
BUCHANAN, Ens. W. 29th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. March 1, to remain at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
CAPON, Brig. gen. D. C.B. to Europe, on furl.
CAVAGE, Brig. W. com. at Rajcote, to April 25.
COLES, Ens. T. G. 15th N.I. to April 10.
CURRIE, Ens. I. 15th N.I. to May 15.
DANSEY, Lieut. E. 1st Eur. fus. 1 year to Europe, on furl. without pay.
DICKSON, Maj. T., N. V. batt. fr. 2nd to 31st March, to remain in Bombay, on m. c.
EVANS, Capt. W. E. 1st Eur. fus. to Malwa, to May 12.
EYRE, Capt. T. 3rd L.C. 1 mo.
FOULERTON, Maj. T. 1st N.I. 1 mo. fr. March 16, to Bombay.
FRASER, Ens. T. D. 15th N.I. 1 mo. fr. March 1, in ext. to remain at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
HALLETT, Lieut. col. J. D. 3rd N.I. fr. Feb. 22 to March 6, to Bombay, on m. c.
HILL, Lieut. J. T. 14th N.I. 1 mo. fr. March 1, in ext. to remain at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
HOBSON, Maj. H. H. 20th N.I. to Europe.
HOARE, Capt. J. L. P. 13th N.I. 1 mo. on m. c.
JACOB, Maj. G. C. G. pol. superint. Sawunt Warree, 1 mo.
JAMES, Maj. H. 18th N.I. fr. March 8 to March 25, to Bombay.
JOHNSTONE, Capt. J. G. J., N.V. batt. 2 years to Neilgherries, on m. c.
KELLY, Capt. J. R. 20th N.I. 2 years to Neilgherry hills, on m. c.
THOYTS, Ens. N. B. 1st gren. N.I. 1 mo. m. c.
TREMENHEERE, Capt. C. W. act. sup. eng. in Scinde, fr. March 13 to April 12, to pres.
VINCENT, Capt. H. 10th N.I. 1 mo. in ext.
WARDELL, Capt. R. H. 5th N.L.I. 1 mo. m.c.
WEBB, Lieut. W. L. 14th N.I. 1 mo. fr. March 1, in ext. to rem. at the Mahbauleshwur hills, on m. c.
WOOD, Lieut. H. H. 4th N.I. 1 mo. fr. March 18, to Bombay.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARRINGTON, Surg. 2nd Eur. reg. L. I. to offic. as superint. S. div. dur. abs. of Rooke, m. c. March 7.
DEAS, Surg. J. res. app. of civ. surg. at Poona; serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. March 5; res. app. of civ. surg. at Poona; serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. March 4; to med. ch. of 24th N.I. v. Cramond.
ELLIOTT, Surg. H. R. 1st L.C. rep. fit for duty, and to join, March 9; trans. to 15th N.I. v. Moore, dec. March 15.
MAITLAND, Asst. Surg. to rec. med. ch. of detach. 9th N.I.
MOSGROVE, Asst. surg. 16th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of gar. staff and detach. at Asseerghur, fr. Asst. surg. Lodwick, March 15.
OGILVIE, Asst. surg. G. M. ret. to duty, March 12.
SANDERSON, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 2nd Eur. L.I. v. Barrington, March 9.
STRAKER, Superint. surg. C. D. to resume his app. on arr. at his station fr. Punjab, March 5.
WESTON, Asst. surg. 27th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 24th N.I.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

CRAWFORD, J. Feb. 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CRAMOND, Surg. J. 3 years, m. c.
FREEMAN, Asst. surg. J. E. 6th N.I. fr. Feb. 19 to March 31, in ext. to rem. at Surat, on m. c.
MAITLAND, Asst. surg. 1 mo.
RUSSELL, Asst. surg. R. J. 1 mo. in ext.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

COOKE, Mids. 1 mo. fr. March 1.
CRAWFORD. Asst. surg. to join the *Auckland*, March 2.
DAVIES, Prov. lieut. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 3, v. Taylor, dec. March 7.
FARRER, Mids. fr. March 1 to 15.
HEATHCOTE, Mids. to rank as mate fr. Nov. 25, 1849.
LAKES, Mids. to join the *Auckland*, March 2.
LEEDS, Lieut. G. W. to be senior lieut. v. Macdonald.
LOWE, Capt. W. to Europe.
M'DONALD, Lieut. A. to be command. v. Johnstone, dec. March 7.
RUSHTON, Mids. to the *Hastings*, March 2.
STANFIELD, G. H. 3rd class eng. to April 15, to Deccan.
STEVENS, Prov. Lieut. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 6, v. Rankin, dec.
WINDUS, Mids. 1 mo. fr. March 1.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDING, wife of Apoth. C. d. at Bhewndy, March 8.
CRAWFORD, wife of Capt. A. 3rd N.I. s. at Baroda, Feb. 27.
DAVIDSON, wife of A. Fletcher, d. at Ahmednuggur, Feb. 28.
DOWN, Lieut. col. J. S. 1st N.I. s. at Tannah, March 11.
GIBBS, wife of James, C.S. s. at Bombay, March 2.
MACKINLAY, wife of John, d. at Upper Colaba, March 7.
MARTINANT, Mrs. E. J. s. at Mazagon, March 4.
HARDING, wife of Lieut. G. W. 2nd N.I. d. at Beyrout, Jan. 20.
HILDRETH, wife of Mr. d. at Bombay, March 2.
PIGOU, wife of Asst. surg. W. H. 17th N.I. d. at Kolapore, Feb. 28.
PRIOR, the lady of Capt. G. N. 21st N.I. d. at Deesa, March 9.
STUART, wife of Maj. C. S. 14th N.I. d. at Poonah, March 3.
WILLIS, wife of Richard, s. at Bombay, March 14.
WRIGHT, wife of J. d. at Lower Colaba, Feb. 13.

DEATHS.

IRVINE, Wm. s. of James, at Bombay, aged 7, March 10.
LODGE, Elizabeth, wife of Jeremiah, at Bombay, aged 24, March 1.
MOORE, Asst. surg. H. Stewart, 15th N.I. at Surat, March 5.
ROZARIO, L. Samuel, s. of A. at Kalbadavie, aged 10, March 12.
SEYMOUR, Edward G. s. of Lieut. W. 2nd L.C. at Deesa, aged 1, Feb. 19.
WILSON, James Henry, s. of J. H. at Bombay, aged 1, March 3.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 2. *Eliza Pirie*, Darley, Liverpool.—4. *William Gillies*, Brown, Liverpool.—7. *Bounty Hall*, Macbeth, Liverpool; *Dadalay*, Thomas, Penang; *Mary Bannatyne*, M'Curdy, Hong-Kong and Singapore.—8. *Great Britain*, Hume, Greenock; steamer *Acbar*, Gardiner, Suez.—14. *Brahmin*, Eachein, Greenock.—15. *Sobraon*, Rodgers, Liverpool; *Charles Forbes*, Willis, Liverpool; *Harry Lorrequer*, Jefferes, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Bombay*.—Mrs. Paynter, Lieut. col. H. Paynter, H.M.'s 24th foot; Maj. Skinner, Dr. Kinnis, Lieuts. W. R. N. Campbell and Atkinson, 9th lancers; Lieut. E. Dansey, 1st Bo. fus.

Per *Mary Bannatyne*.—Mrs. Benson, Master Benson, and Mr. Benson.

Per *Surat*.—Lieut. col. J. E. W. Inglis, Lieuts. J. W. Boissier, C. Glabcott, and E. Chippendall, H.M. 32nd foot, and E. S. Powys, 61st foot.

Per steamer *Acbar*.—Mrs. Boulton, Mrs. H. James, Mrs. Watkins, Miss Morice, Capt. F. S. Boulton, Lieut. col. H. W. Hartley, H.M.'s 8th foot; Capt. J. Kilner, Bo. engs.; Mr. Garratt, Mr. Cuvillier, Messrs. A. Vernon, Randon, and Hendricks from Aden; Capt. E. A. Guerin, 2nd Bo. Eur. N.I.

Per *Carnac*.—Surg. A. Burn, M.D.

Per *Victoria*.—The Rev. Drs. D. Duff and J. Wilson.

Per *Sobraon*.—Mrs. Reid, Lieut. G. H. Reid, 2nd Bo. Eur. L.I.

Per *Charles Forbes*.—W. H. Crake, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 2. Steamer *Carnac*, Beyts, Surat; *Sophia Moffatt*, Poole, London; *Equestrian*, Robertson, London.—6. *New Zealand*, Smith, Malabar coast and London.—8. *Adam Lodge*, Johnson, Liverpool; *John Gray*, McDonald, London.—9. *Prince Albert*, Thompson, Calcutta; *Hercules*, Overend, Liverpool.—10. *Courtenay*, Tobin, Liverpool.—11. Steamer *Dwarka*, Fisher, Colombo.—13. *Frolic*, Faucon, China.—15. *Robina*, Milford, Liverpool.—16. *Charlotte*, Neill, Liverpool.—17. Steamer *Sesostris*, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Sophia Moffatt*.—Dr. and Mrs. Fogerty and family, and Lieut. Hodgson, Bombay army.

Per *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, to SURAT.—Mrs. Goodfellow, a lady, and Major Goodfellow.

Per *John Gray*.—Surg. J. Cramond, Bombay army.

Per *Dwarka*.—Lieut. Wilson, roy. art. W. Cotesworthy, and A. Nichol, esqs.

Per *Prince Albert*.—Mrs. Thompson and two children.

Per steamer *Sesostris*.—Mrs. Petrie and servant; the Rev. Dr. D. Duff; Lieut. col. J. E. W. Inglis; Lieuts. J. W. Boissier, C. Glabcott, and E. Chippindall, H.M.'s 32nd foot; Capt. W. Lowe, I.N. and servant; Lieut. G. P. Atkinson, H.M.'s 9th lancers; W. R. Campbell, esq.; Lieuts. H. and W. Bishop, Bengal army.

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COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, March 16, 1850.

Government Securities.

5 per cent.	transfer loan	..	..	Rs.	116 a 117 per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do. 1825-26	..	Rs.	103½ a 104 do.
5	Do.	do. 1829-30	..	Rs.	103 do.
5	Do.	do. 1841-42	..	Rs.	99
4	Do.	do. 1832-33	..	Rs.	86½ per 100 Sicca.
4	Do.	do. 1835-36	..	Rs.	84½ per 100 Co.'s.
4	Do.	do. 1842-43	..	Rs.	84 do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs.	1,000 each	1,000 pd. up		16½ p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	,,	1,000 each	500	do.	17½ p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	,,	1,000 each	500	do.	15 p. ct. dis.
Agra Bank	,,	500 each	500	do.	12 p. ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	,,	1,000 each	1,000	do.	No quotation.
Apollo Press Com...	,,	12,500 each	12,500	do.	13,000
Colaba Press Com...	,,	7,000 each	7,000	do.	11,700
Colaba Land Com...	,,	10,000 each	10,000	do.	No quotation.
Bombay S. N. Com.	,,	500 each	500	do.	66 p. ct. dis. nom.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	,,	50 each	5 deposit.		No quotation.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10 13 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	,,	10 12 as.
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,,	220½
German Crowns, ,, ...	,,	212
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,,	104½ a 104¼
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,,	16 5-16ths.
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,,	15¾ to 16

EXCHANGES.

On London, at		
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 1d.		For doc. bills.
6 .. .. .. 2s. 0⅛d. a 2s. 0⅜d.		For credit
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	Rs.	98 a 98¼
..... 30 days' sight.....	Rs.	98½ a 98¾
..... at sight.....	Rs.	99¼ a 99½
On Madras at 30 days' sight.....	Rs.	98
..... at sight	Rs.	99
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dlrs.	Rs.	210 a 211.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3*l.* to 3*l.* 5s.; to Liverpool, 3*l.* per ton 20 of cwt.

CEYLON.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENT.

SIMMONDS, Lieut. col. C. R. R. to Trincomalee to assu. com. of district.

MEDICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

STUART, Surg. C. R. R. 1 mo.
WARBURTON, Lieut. 15th regt. to April 30.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DUNCAN, Mrs. d. at Kandy, Feb. 13.
POULIER, wife of Charles W. s. at Matura, Feb. 9.
TEMPLER, the lady of H. c.s. s. at Colpetty, Feb. 8.
WINN, Mrs. d. at Trincomalie, March 2.

MARRIAGES.

BLACK, John, to Miss Isabel, S. Darling, at Galle, March 8.
KAULE, J. W. to Mrs. C. M. De Weys, at Colombo, Feb. 11.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER, Mrs. J. P. at Ceylon, Feb. 26.
DALE, Edgar, at Hong-Kong, aged 21, Feb. 12.
ELLIOTT, Dr. Robt. at Ceylon, Feb. 13.
FORTESCUE, Wm. Henry, at Dimbola, Feb. 21.
JACKSON, James, at Colombo, Feb. 11.
RABINEL, Johanna P. widow of the late David, at Galle, Feb. 16.

SINGAPORE.

The following address has been sent to Sir James Brooke by the greater part of the representatives of the commercial firms here and by other parties, relative to late proceedings in Borneo:—

"To His Excellency Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., &c.

"Sir,—We, the undersigned residents in Singapore, having observed with deep regret the attacks recently made on you through a portion of the public press here and in England, not merely against yourself personally, but against your public measures for the suppression of piracy, and, as it is evident that these have originated in Singapore, and from absence of contradiction have gained partial currency in England, we feel it due to ourselves, as connected with this settlement, thus publicly to disclaim all participation in such sentiments, which, as well as the spirit of personal hostility which they indicate, we unequivocally condemn.

"We beg to express our opinion of the inevitable necessity which exists for the suppression of piracy on the coast of Borneo, and our approval of the measures which you have adopted to effect this. It is our conviction that it is the bounden duty of our Government, on principle as well as policy, by considerations of humanity as well as by the obligations imposed on us by the treaty of 1824 with the Netherlands, to extirpate piracy in the Archipelago, wherever it is found, and thereby secure to the peaceful and industrious protection against the ruthless attacks of these savage hordes, whose formidable expeditions it has been proved beyond question are not those merely of tribes against tribes, but are the systematic combinations of organized and professed pirates, seeking only the destruction of life and property from mere thirst of blood and rapine.

"We may regret the necessity which in the performance of this duty is imposed on you of exacting severe punishment; but we are satisfied it is inevitable, and that while the duty must be fulfilled, at whatever cost or sacrifice of life, your well-earned reputation for humanity and mildness of rule offers the best guarantee that in all your proceedings justice will be tempered by mercy, a course of policy which we firmly believe has never been and never will be departed from by you.

"We beg to offer our hearty congratulations to you on the great success which has hitherto followed your vigorous measures, and we trust that in carrying out your enlightened views you will not permit yourself to be influenced by hostile comments founded on misapprehension, from whatever quarter they may emanate. Our experience, acquired during a residence of many years in the Archipelago, forces on us the conviction that neither commerce nor civilization can be extended while piracy in its present formidable extent exists.

"Entertaining these sentiments, it was with much satisfaction we hailed your return to Borneo, invested with political functions, one of the first fruits of which has been an advantageous commercial treaty with Sooloo, and we look forward with confidence to your future career being characterized by the same determination to uphold and extend British influence in the Archipelago, by friendly intercourse with peaceful native states, not less than by resistance, where occasion calls for it, against encroachments on the national rights of Great Britain by other powers.

"We have the honour to be, Sir, with great respect, your most obedient servants,

"J. PURVIS,	"T. H. CAMPBELL,
"E. BOUSTEAD,	"R. BAIN,
"C. CARNIE,	"M. F. DAVIDSON,
"G. G. NICOL,	"C. H. HARRISON,
"J. D'ALMEIDA,	"A. LOGAN,
"J. D'ALMEIDA, JUN.	"JOSE D'ALMEIDA,
"A. BEHN,	"J. R. LOGAN,
"W. SCOTT,	"W. R. GEORGE,
"W. KER,	"J. HARVEY,
"J. ARMSTRONG,	"C. MOSES,
"R. LITTLE,	"W. S. DUNCAN.

"Singapore, Nov. 3, 1849."

The answer of Sir James was as follows:—

"Labuan, January 11, 1850.

"Gentlemen,—I received the address you did me the honour to forward through Mr. Nicol with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction, as affording the best proof that the respectable portion of the mercantile community of Singapore repudiate the anonymous calumnies promulgated by one or two newspapers. A course of policy must always be a matter of opinion, and men are liable to err in the views they may take of public affairs; but the imputation of crime, without proof, and the blackening of

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private character, without testimony, are reserved for such persons as are justly held in scorn by Englishmen of every class and of every rank.

"I trust you will on this occasion allow me publicly to express my acknowledgments, not only for the confidence you repose in my private integrity, but for the approbation conveyed of the public measures I have pursued for the systematic suppression of piracy; and these sentiments must ever be grateful to my feelings and valuable to the public, as the deliberate conclusions of a body of gentlemen able alike to form a correct judgment from personal knowledge and local experience.

"There is no question concerning the existence of piracy, or the necessity for its suppression; and I trust that in devoting myself to the performance of an arduous task my personal character may guard me from a suspicion of debasing correction by cruelty, or of being actuated by motives unworthy of an English gentleman, and which could only enter the mind of an English blackguard.

"I have the honour to be, with every consideration, gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

"J. Brooke.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

Lawless Affray.—The subjoined extract from a letter published in the *Calcutta Englishman* of the 4th March, gives particulars of a lawless affair which recently occurred in the Nizam's dominions. "Nearly twelve years ago a quarrel occurred between the Rajpoots and Mussulmans. The former tribe is blamed for an act of cruelty; they unprovokedly killed three Mussulmans of the Dottla village who were ploughing in the fields. The village was a little distance, about ten miles, from Mulkapoor, a large and old town in the Nizam's territory. The inhabitants of that town, having heard the circumstance, intended to take revenge on the Rajpoots; so a number of people, about fifty in number, under the leading of Gholam Hoosain, went to the village Dottla, and attacked them. Sixty Rajpoots were killed, and five were wounded; among them a distinguished Jemadar is said to be killed. The disturbance again took place on the part of the Rajpoots at the latter part of the last month. A widow of the said Jemadar, who is a wealthy woman, advised them to enlist two hundred Seikhs to kill Gholam Hosain, who had assassinated her husband, and other Mussulmans who joined the murderer; besides that, she promised to liquidate the expense of war. They, in complying with her temptation, employed two hundred Seikhs, and attacked the town Mulkapoor; so a fight took place, in which about 150 men were killed on both sides, but the Mussulmans were not able to oppose them. The Rajpoots having got a good opportunity, plundered several wealthy houses, and dug out the buried treasure of the sahookars. Thus the town is destroyed; so now it is a ruined place, for all the inhabitants left before the commencement of the bloody war, for fear of being killed. An order was issued on the 15th inst. to the officer commanding at Ellichpore to punish the guilty people, therefore a detachment, consisting of four companies of the 4th regt. N.I. and two troops of the 3rd Cavalry, with some pieces of artillery, under the command of Capt. Wyndham, left Ellichpore on the 19th instant for the disturbed place."

MAULMEIN.

The monthly steamer has brought us the local journals from this settlement to the date of its departure. The intelligence is not without interest. The commissioner had received official information of the intention of the Governor-General to visit the settlement, and had taken pains for a fortnight to disseminate it, but although the town is of limited extent, and there are more than two hundred and fifty hackney coaches in it, the non-official public are said to have had no knowledge of the fact. A public meeting was therefore held at Jefferson's Hotel on Feb. 7th, when it was resolved that the chairman should address a letter to the commissioner, to inquire whether he had received official information of the Governor-General's intention to visit the province, and on what date he was likely to arrive. Without waiting for the commissioner's reply, the meeting proceeded at once to act on the knowledge its members appear to have possessed of Lord Dalhousie's intention, and determined "to use the best means of testifying their respect to the representative of the supreme power," and it was resolved to present an address to his Lordship. The meeting next voted that it was highly desirable that the duty on foreign timber should be abolished; then, that the provinces would be benefited by the removal of duty from all timber; and, lastly, that if the land tax was farther reduced, great encouragement would be afforded to the cultivation of the soil. We think it would have been wiser to have embodied the three resolutions in one, and resolved unanimously, that the abolition of all taxes throughout the province would be highly beneficial to its interests, and that this important fact be inserted in the address with which the citizens of British Burmah intended to greet the representative of the supreme power. It might in that case, perhaps have been necessary to omit the last resolution, which prayed for a Recorder's Court, with a queen's judge, and a Court of Requests with a civilian over it, in as much as these delicacies are not to be had without money; but, perhaps, they would have found that a total exemption from all taxes, even without a royal court and a Court of Requests, was better than any taxes with them.

A memorial has also been got up to the Governor-General in Council against the Black Acts, by the "British inhabitants of Maulmein, who are all of English, Scottish, or Irish birth or descent." The number of signatures is fifty-five. It informs his lordship that the memorialists have viewed the contemplated acts with mistrust and indignation, and have read Mr. Dickens's memorial against them with admiration. They desire "to combine their protest with that made by their Calcutta brethren," and farther assert that "they will never relinquish any of their liberties as British born subjects; and will oppose, by every legal means in their power the reduction of a system of laws so prejudicial to their welfare." We have in vain endeavoured to discover what difference the new acts will make in the position of the residents at Maulmein. They will not be deprived of a trial by jury by their peers, because they have it not. They complain that the act will subject them to the jurisdiction of the East-India Company's Court, to the Regulations of the East-India Company, and the acts of the Governor-General in Council, but they are subject to them already. Is it then the dread of being subjected to what the Calcutta memorialists call "the barbarous and proselyting law of Mahomedanism," which has called forth this memorial, and have they really taken alarm at the prospect of being forced to undergo the rite of circumcision? But do they not know that the draft of another Act has been promulgated, simultaneously with the Black Act, by which the Mahomedan law is to be abrogated in all criminal proceedings? Has the draft of this Act not reached Maulmein, or are the memorialists to be ranked among the doubly blind, who will not see? What an idea to have got into the heads of the wise and reflecting citizens of Maulmein, that Government intended to introduce the proselyting law of Mahomed into the settlement, and send over a cargo of cazis and moollahs by the steamer, to turn them and their wives and children into Moosulmans!

We regret to learn that a serious deficiency has been discovered in the local treasury to the extent of Rs. 7,000. The principal assistant has sent in his resignation, but the whole matter must of course be referred to Calcutta, and we shall refrain from all remarks till full particulars are before the public.—*Friend of India.*

CHINA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Mail of Dec. 24, 1849, reached Hong Kong Feb. 17 last.

Payments for Opium in Silver.—A correspondent of the *China Mail* states that the Chinese are obliged to pay for most of the opium in silver, because the anomalous state of the trade requires it. This vast drain of silver is diminishing the resources of the empire. It has been, and continues to be, lamented by the Chinese themselves; and has been acknowledged by Englishmen, specially observant of such matters, to be a serious evil and great inconvenience to the people of China.

Murderous Attack upon the French Consul.—On the evening of the 19th of February, a murderous attack was made upon Mr. Reynvaan, the French Consul at Canton, by one of his servants. Mr. Reynvaan's own despatch to the Chinese Commissioner explains the affair:—

"I have to communicate to you that a Chinese subject in my employ has made an attack upon me to take my life. About six o'clock last night, while I was sitting on a chair in my room with my back to the door, reading a newspaper, Yong-asheong, a coolie in my employ, came upstairs into the room, and with an axe used for chopping wood, gave me a severe cut on the head. On receiving the blow, I immediately rose and tried to seize him, but before I could do so he had run out of the room, and escaped out of the house. He has not been seen since by the other servants of my establishment. As soon as possible I sent

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for medical assistance, and had my wound examined and dressed. The doctor has subsequently declared it, as his opinion, that I have had a very narrow escape of my life. Since the attack I have been very ill, and confined to my bed. I am unable to give any reason for the coolie having acted in the manner detailed above, having never on my part given him any provocation to desire to take my life." The coolie, it is said, had been "keeping up the New Year," and was maddened with drink, fortunately a rare thing among Chinese.

THE 59TH FOOT.—H.M.'s troop-ship *Apollo*, with the head-quarters of the 59th regt., arrived safely on the 10th of Feb., after a tedious passage of eight months. She left the Cove of Cork on the 17th of June.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 3. *Sophia*, Deverell, Sydney.—6. *Kelso*, Innes, New Zealand; *Maid of Julpha*, Beauvais, Bombay.—8. *William Stewart*, Jamieson, London; *Chaiming*, Johnson, New York.—9. *Lord Hardinge*, Sawyer, London; *Apollo*, Rawstone, Cork.—11. *Red Rover*, Oliver, Calcutta.—13. *Elora*, Turnbull, Bombay.—14. *Clara A. Maria*, Beken, Batavia.—17. *Pekin*, Baker, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Pekin*.—Messrs. Moore, E. Snow, Patullo, and Patullo, jun. From GIBRALTAR: Signor Piano. From MADRAS: Assist.-surg. Andrews and Mackay, R.N. From PENANG: Capt. J. L. d'Almeida. From SINGAPORE: Mr. J. Jarvie and servant; Rev. A. Dupont and servant; and Rev. J. Daniel.

Per *Varnon*—Messrs. Dean and Saunders. From SANDWICH ISLANDS: Mrs. Curtis.

Per *William Stewart*—Mr. M. Lamont.

Per *Apollo*—Lieut.-col. and Mrs. Trevor; Captains Burmester, Lodder, Gordon, and Bridges; Lieuts. Newcomen, Wade, Leyne, Baker, Chadwicke, Clarke, and Lloyd; Ensigns Keane and Trevor; and Assist.-surg. F. Fraser, M.D., 10th Hussars.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 2. *Cleopatra*, Massie, Labuan and Singapore; *Ariel*, Burt, Singapore and Calcutta.—4. *Empress*, Meritt, Swan River.—6. *Ramore*, Dunsford, Manila.—7. *Blackfriar*, Williams, Manila.—8. *Zephyr*, Brown, East Coast.—11. *Mor*, Alston, Singapore and Calcutta.—10. *New Margaret*, Beeby, London; *Eliza Killick*, Norman, Liverpool; *John Bunyan*, Thompson, London; *Nerbudda*, ——, London; *Sir Edward Parry*, Freeman, London.—16. *Vixen*, M'Murdo, East Coast.—17. *Lynher*, Bremner, London; *Scotland*, Davie, London.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The official *Gazette* of the colony publishes three despatches from Lord Grey to the Governor. Two of these despatches, dated 30th November, contain a review of the proceedings of Sir H. Smith with reference to the convict question, accompanied by unfavourable strictures upon those proceedings. The second despatch concludes with the following paragraphs:—

"After this brief review of what has taken place, reserving for another despatch all that relates to military convicts, I now proceed to give you the instructions which it appears are still necessary as to the manner in which the convicts on board the *Neptune* are to be disposed of. You will take measures for sending them to Van Diemen's Land as soon as you receive from me the necessary powers, which will be forwarded to you by the earliest opportunity, and you will at the same time inform them that, in consideration of what they have undergone, and of the disappointment of the expectations they were encouraged to entertain when they left Bermuda, her Majesty is advised to grant conditional pardons, on their arrival in Van Diemen's Land, to those who shall not by misconduct have disqualified themselves for that indulgence. The case of the prisoner Mitchel, which is quite distinct from that of all the others, is reserved for separate consideration; and instructions will be sent respecting him to the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

"I have only further to add, for your information, that her Majesty will be advised immediately to revoke the Order in Council by which the sending of convicts to the Cape is rendered legal. I forbear to express my opinion either on the extraordinary proceedings of the inhabitants of the Cape or upon your own conduct; on the former, because I am unwilling to use the terms which would alone adequately describe what I think of their proceedings,—on your own conduct, because I have not yet received your explanation of the grounds upon which you acted, and because I should be unwilling to pass any judgment, prematurely, upon your course, in circumstances of undoubtedly great and unprecedented difficulty."

The last despatch is as follows:—

"Downing Street, 5th December, 1849.

"Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 30th of September last, reporting the arrival of the *Neptune*, with the convicts shipped in that vessel at Bermuda. This despatch, with the able minute of the Executive Council, which it encloses, affords an explanation, which I am happy to inform you has appeared to her Majesty's Government to be satisfactory, as to the reasons by which you were guided in the decision to which you came respecting the disposal of this party of convicts; and I have to signify to you her Majesty's approval of the course which you felt it necessary to adopt. It is gratifying to be able to convey to you this announcement, for I am very sensible of the trying and anxious nature of the position in which, by the violent proceedings adopted at the Cape, you have found yourself placed.

"I have also to express my approval of the manner in which, in your published communication to the chairman of the public meeting held at Cape Town, you pointed out to the colonists the dangerous tendency of the course on which they have entered, and the objectionable nature of the principles which it involved.

"Her Majesty's Government have learned with great regret the decease of Mr. Deas, the surgeon superintendent of the convicts in the *Neptune*. It is indeed to be deplored that, after having won the confidence and gratitude of the unfortunate men intrusted to his care, and also earned the approval of your inspecting officer for the manner in which he brought them out, this meritorious officer should, almost at the moment of arrival, have fallen a victim to the feelings of pain and surprise occasioned by the refusal of the inhabitants of the Cape to allow his people the refreshments indispensable to the preservation of their health.

"I am, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"GREY."

The intelligence that the convicts were to be removed, and that the Order in Council for sending convicts to the Cape was to be revoked, excited great joy in the colony. The *Zuid Afrikaan*, in announcing it, says: "At length the colonists have achieved the victory! The God of Heaven has prospered their cause! The ignominy cast on them has been blotted out, and the *Neptune* will, perhaps, within a few hours, leave our shores for another destination! It appears evident that the resolute attitude assumed by the colonists has commanded respect, and been the sole means of their salvation, as it is clear that the proceedings of the September meeting, from which the Moderates dissented, decided the matter."

At a very crowded meeting of the Anti-Convict Association, held on the 14th February, a series of resolutions were passed, expressive of gratitude to Almighty God for the happy deliverance of the colony from the convict scourge, and setting forth the decided opposition of the colonists, now and ever, against the introduction of convicts of any description, whether military or otherwise. It was also resolved that a general illumination, and a dinner amongst the members of the Association, should take place, and a subscription was opened for the purpose of supplying the convicts with some luxuries for the voyage.

Advices from Natal to the 18th of January give on the whole a favourable account of the progress of the colony. Trade with the interior was increasing, and the Boers in some of their original districts were again quietly settling down to farming pursuits. The experiment of taxing the natives had worked well, and the collections just ended was, in money and cattle, 3,684*l.* there had been no rise in value during the year, and although all had succeeded to a rate of rapid wealth among the settlers,

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LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

"The cosmogony, or creation of the world," as Mr. Ephraim Jenkinson, in the *Vicar of Wakefield*, justly observes, "has puzzled philosophers of all ages." As our acquaintance with the opinions of philosophers upon this subject enlarges, we find no reason to dissent from Mr. Jenkinson's conclusion. He quoted "Sanchoniathon, Manetho, Berosus, and Ocellus Lucanus;" we can add to the number a philosopher whose name had probably never reached him,—the Chinese sage Choo, who flourished in the twelfth century, and enjoys a reputation in China but little inferior to that of Confucius himself. It is said that, when only four years of age, he stupified his father by asking him what there was above the sky,—such a thought having never occurred to his parent. This indication of precocious sagacity, however, did not save Choo from adding to the "medley of opinions" which have been "broached" by philosophers upon the subject of the cosmogony.

The theory of Choo, or Choo-he, "Vermillion Brilliancy," is as follows. In the beginning of things, there existed only one primordial substance, called *ke*, in dual form, the *yin* and *yang*, being a dark, vast, active, chaotic mass. Revolving round and round, with great velocity, the friction expressed an abundance of sediment, which, having no place of exit, amalgamated, and, in a concrete state, formed the earth in the centre, whilst the finer particles of the primordial substance ascended and became sky, the fiery parts taking the orbicular form of sun, moon, and stars, which revolved, and have continued to do so, in their respective orbits, whilst the earth, being in the centre, has remained immovable, night and day succeeding each other by the revolutions of the heavenly bodies round the immovable earth: if they should for an instant cease their revolutions, the earth, the mass of which is sustained by the sediment generated by this grinding operation, and which is kept in its place by the intense motion of the heavenly bodies, would rush *downwards!* The sky or heaven (*tëen*) is not a material substance; it is a revolving wind, or breath, or spirit (*fung*), dense in the upper regions, rare in the lower, being the finest particles of the primordial substance in a highly rarified state. In the first instance the sedimental matter, of which the earth was composed, was soft and pulpy; but by degrees, the watery particles were separated from the solid. "If we now ascend heights and look abroad," the philosopher remarks, "the mountain ridges, just like watery billows, have the appearance of ocean waves:" whence it would appear that, six centuries ago, he had suggested the Wernerian theory. He further remarks the fact of shells and marine substances being found upon the summit of high mountains; this, he says, he has pondered deeply upon, and concludes that they must have been deposited there when the rocks were in a liquid state, and before the earth had subsided into inequalities. The heaven and earth are not destructible, he says, until the human race shall have sunk to the lowest degree of folly; then mankind and all other beings in the visible universe will become extinct, and a new order of things will arise.

In accounting for the production of the human race, he supposes that the first man was formed by the purer parts of the primordial substance,—the elements of water, fire, wood, metal, and earth,—coalescing together (he does not say whether by accident, or by some agency), and thereby originating a being of the shape and qualities of man. He is not quite satisfied with this explanation, however, admitting that there is some reason in the objection of the Buddhistic school of philosophers, who allege that this mode of production assimilates man, in his origin, to certain human parasitical insects, generated out of filth and impurity.

Capt. S. V. W. Hart, of the 2nd Grenadiers, in 1839, proceeded from Kurrachee into the regions to the northward, to visit the celebrated temple of Hingaly, about twelve miles from the sea, at the extremity of the great chain of mountains which separates the province of Lus from Mekran. Within two days' sail of Kurrachee, within 100 yards of the sea, commences the group of mud volcanoes, known by the name of the Koops of Rajah Rama Chandra. Three of these were visited by Capt. Hart; a fourth was seen by him at a distance; and they are said to be very numerous, and to extend some way along shore, [illegible] far into the interior. About two miles from the wells of [illegible] Pooree, three hills, of extremely light-colour[illegible] earth, rise abruptly from the plain. The centre hill [illegible] but 400 feet high; its [illegible] tened and divided at the top; [illegible] precipitous than the others. [illegible] southern and western sides [illegible] about half the height of the first—The second of the [illegible] by a causeway, above fifty yards in length. the two are con[illegible] The third covers a greater area than either: its apex seems destroyed or broken off; otherwise the characteristics of the three closely resemble each other. They are all indented at the base with numerous chasms and fissures, which run into the interior, and their sides are stroked from the summit down as if with sluices of mud or water overflowing from the crater. A basin of liquid mud, about 30 yards in diameter, occupies the whole summit of the largest of the three. Air-bubbles and jets of mud arise from the basin constantly, the semi-fluid mass within being constantly disturbed by them. They are said to be larger in size, and of more frequent occurrence, on Monday than on the other days of the week, then alone overflowing the lip of the crater. The whole summit of the hill is crusted over with caked mud. The same appearances almost exactly are presented by the craters of the two other hills, with this difference; that, in the case of one of them, the mud was said to rise and fall, occasionally overflowing the crater, sometimes sinking in it above 150 feet. A fourth hill, similar to those just described, was seen at some six miles off, but was not visited. The water and mud all around is salt; the ground at the base of the hills is full of cracks and rents. It is the same volcanic agency most probably which gives rise to the hot springs of Muggur Peer, betwixt Kurrachee and Sonmeanee, which supplies the famous crocodile tank, and which feeds or stimulates the mud volcanoes. Abundance of brimstone is found at no great distance, and one eminence some twelve miles off is known by the name of "the sulphur mountain." The hills between Lheree and Beila are said to abound in copper, and from near Sonmeanee we have received beautiful specimens both of the sulphuret and carbonate of lead. The native tradition regarding them is, that, after the abduction of the goddess Seeta by Rawun, Sedashew, a form of Mahadeo, was, amongst others, occupied in endeavouring to discover the place of her concealment. For twelve years he prosecuted his search unceasingly, but without effect. Worn out by exertion, and enraged at the fruitlessness of the task he had imposed on himself, he dashed his sacred cake on the ground. It broke into eighteen pieces, and from every fragment a koop arose. The goddess instantly appeared, and chid his wrath and impieties, assuring him that throughout his wanderings she had accompanied him in the shape of a fly, which generally sat on his holy cake. In commemoration of his exertions on her behalf, she ordered that every pilgrim should pay his devotions to one of the koops before visiting her temple. The koops are called by the name of her husband, Rama Chandra. On nearing the crater, the holy man who precedes the pilgrims continually cries out, "Speak, oh Rama Chandra!" and, to their astonishment, accordingly, they find on their arrival the mud at the top in a state of commotion,—evidence to them sufficient that the invocation has been listened to, and the deity is present.—*Bombay Times.*

A correspondent of the *Indian Times*, who has furnished that journal with an account of a dawk trip from Hooghly to Lahore, states that he passed over the distance between those two places, 1,230 miles, in 281 hours, or 12 days and 11 nights. This is considered an unusually rapid transit, but it is still only 4½ miles an hour, and one half of the distance was performed by horse dawk.

The Hindu communities at the presidencies have devised a shrewd scheme for the readmission to caste. A writer in the *Hindu Intelligencer* at Calcutta announces, "for the information of the native converts to Christianity," that he has, with the assistance of a learned Pundit, discovered a certain form of *Prayaschitra* (purification), and is prepared to reclaim into caste as many "stray youths" as may be disposed to come back. The ceremony is said to be "neither very intricate, nor in the least degrading, but, on the contrary, simple and honourable." At Bombay several Parsee youths have been admitted into their caste, by performing the rite called the *Panchagavya*; and at Madras means have likewise been [illegible] for the same purpose.

[illegible]ern traders have sometimes been mistaken for pirates. Thus, in October, 1809, H.M.S. *Piedmontese* attacked with its boats a fleet of Bugis merchant prahus, bound to Penang, under a notion that they were pirates; but, after a smart action, the assailants were obliged to retire with the loss of two men killed and twenty wounded. Colonel Low states that this is not the only untoward event of the kind which has happened through the want of interpreters, and persons acquainted with the build and equipment of native vessels.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

THURSDAY, April 18, 1850.

THE semi-rebellion at the Cape of Good Hope has been terminated by the unconditional surrender, on the part of the Home Government, of all the pretensions so unwisely, if not unjustly, put forward by it, and by a concession to the colonists which they do not scruple to call a victory. "The colonists have achieved the victory," exclaims one of the anti-convict journals; "the God of Heaven has prospered their cause!" Against whom is this triumph, so profanely ascribed to the agency of Providence, obtained?—The Government of the mother country to which the colony belongs.

We have not concealed our opinion that the whole course of proceeding adopted by Earl Grey towards the Cape colony has been arbitrary and unjust; that he was not authorized to thrust upon the colonists convicts of any class without their express consent, still less against their expressed wish; but this admission does not require that we should take the further step of approving the acts of the colonists in opposition to this measure; acts which we consider to have been unnecessary for the attaining of their object; cruel as regards the unoffending convicts on board the *Neptune*, and approaching, if not overstepping, the limits which separate constitutional resistance from open rebellion.

Rejoicing, as we should upon almost any terms, at the cessation of a state of things highly injurious to the interests of both parties, the Home Government and the colony, we cannot be blind to the lamentable consequences which may ensue from the unavoidable concession made by the former, because we foresee therein the germs of consequences highly detrimental to those relations which ought to subsist between a dependent and a paramount state. We are about clothing the Colonial Governments with powers which require great discretion on their part, and that they should, in all questions affecting imperial rights, be most abstemiously used; at the same time we have taught them, by the example of the South-African colony, that their ends, whatever they may be, can be attained by persevering resistance. "The resolute attitude assumed by the colonists," says the Cape paper we have already quoted, "has been the sole means of their salvation." A similar sentiment, couched in more guarded language, is expressed in one of the resolutions of the Anti-Convict Association:—

"That while the members of the Cape Town Association reverentially ascribe the deliverance of their country from degradation and ruin to the goodness of Divine Providence, so often visibly manifested in their behalf, they desire most affectionately to congratulate their fellow-colonists in every district of this noble country on the zeal, courage, firmness, and self-control which they have manifested in defence of their natural and political rights, in circumstances of unprecedented difficulty, and which it has pleased the Almighty to crown with a complete and stainless triumph."

As to the transportation system, depending as it now does upon the will of the colonists, we fear its eventual fate is sealed; some other mode of disposing of our most desperate criminals, multiplied as their number will be by the diminution of capital punishment, must be provided.

In the midst of all these evils, the person to whose mismanagement we cannot but ascribe them seems to enjoy unperturbed complacency. The despatches of Lord Grey, dated the 30th November, not only assume that all his own doings have been perfectly justifiable, and are written in the tone of an ill-used public functionary, but they cast blame upon Sir H. Smith, whom his proceedings had placed in a position of extreme difficulty, in which a single precipitate step might have led to the most disastrous results. It is true his Lordship admits—

"With the information now before me, I greatly lament that this step (the sending of the *Neptune*) should have been taken. Had I been aware how strong was the feeling which existed at the Cape on this subject, I should not have advised the measure which was adopted; but I confess I fell into the error of supposing that, whatever might be the objection felt to receiving convicts as an ordinary practice (an objection which I readily admit to be founded on feelings that are entitled to respect), there would still be amongst the inhabitants of the Cape so much regard for the general interest of the British nation, to which they had just been indebted for such truly generous assistance, and also so much of common humanity towards the unfortunate men as to whom the difficulty had arisen, that it might safely be calculated that they at least would be received without opposition. This is an error which I acknowledge, and which I greatly lament."

But he still imputes to the Governor the very culpable act of keeping him in the dark respecting the real state of public feeling in the colony, a charge which the Earl seems at length to be convinced is unjust, for in his last despatch, of the 5th December, he signifies her Majesty's approval of the course which Sir Harry had felt it necessary to adopt. In that despatch Earl Grey condemns "the violent proceedings adopted at the Cape," which, in a former despatch, he had spoken of as unreasonable and ungrateful. With reference to these strictures, the Anti-Convict Association resolve:—

"That this meeting does not think it necessary to offer any remarks on the offensive expressions used in reference to their proceedings by Earl Grey, in his last despatches, as they feel that they are wholly undeserved; and as they are fully prepared and resolved to follow the same course, should his Lordship, or any of his successors in his office, ever threaten them with a similar insult or wrong."

This is the prospect which the Cape Association holds out to us. It is not, perhaps, inopportune to remark, that the bellicose gentlemen who compose it, and who have thus issued a conditional declaration of war against all Secretaries of State for the Colonies, are not the colonists, any more than the Southwark tailors were the people of England; and that financial difficulties may possibly interfere to thwart their rebellious propensities. We observe, in the last file of Cape papers, the official returns of the revenue and expenditure in the colony for the year 1849, which show a deficiency of the former, amounting to 11,013*l*. It is, moreover, admitted in one of the journals, that "there is a material falling off in the revenue, with a progressive increase of the expenditure."

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THE LATE SIR A. GALLOWAY.

The late Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company (who died, after a brief illness, on the 6th inst.), was the son of Mr. James Galloway, and was born in Scotland in 1780. He entered the military service of that Company at the age of seventeen, being a cadet of 1799. He was appointed ensign 1800; became lieutenant 1802, captain 1812, major 1824, lieutenant-colonel 1826, and colonel of the 58th Bengal N.I. in September, 1836. He attained the rank of major-general in November, 1841, and was named K.C.B. in August, 1848.

Sir Archibald saw very severe service in India, where he remained for thirty-five years without a furlough (an unusually long period of continued active service), during which, besides actions in the field, he was present at six sieges and seven storms, in four of which he was closely engaged, and was twice at the head of a forlorn-hope. He was present at the siege, storm, and capture of Sasnee, by the army under Lord Lake, in 1802; and at the siege and capture of Bejah Gurh, Cutehourah, and Teteeah, by the same commander. He was one of the small force (about 2,600 native troops) which defended Delhi and the emperor, in 1804, when besieged by the Mahratta army of 70,000 men, with 130 pieces of cannon, a feat characterized by Mr. Gleig as "almost without a parallel in military history." Sir Archibald, on that occasion, defended the principal breach. In the same year, he served as a volunteer with Lord Lake at the relief of Shamlee, and in his pursuit of Holkar's cavalry, which terminated in the battle and victory of Futty Gurh. He was likewise present at the capture of the fortress of Deeg. At the memorable siege of Bhurtpore, in 1805, by Lord Lake, he commanded the corps of sappers (that corps having lost all its officers at the storm of Deeg), which was constantly on duty, day and night, in the advanced works, without cover, under close fire, and he led two of the sanguinary assaults, in the last of which, at the head of the forlorn-hope, he was desperately wounded by a shot through the neck and windpipe.

Sir Archibald (still only a lieutenant) was in the action with Holkar's army in April, 1805, and continued with the grand army in the succeeding campaign against Scindiah, at the conclusion of which the Commander-in-Chief (to whom he was before a stranger) conferred upon him a valuable staff appointment, as the reward of his services. He afterwards served in the campaign against Holkar, in the Punjab, in 1806.

Two years later, Sir Archibald wrote his Treatise on Sieges in India, which first exposed the defective mode of attack then generally pursued, and suggested a better system of operations. When the fortress of Bhurtpore was again besieged, in 1826, he suggested to Lord Combermere a plan of attack, which was in fact successfully adopted, namely, to breach not by batteries, but by mines, storming through the excavations. Sir Archibald claimed (whether justly or not) the merit of having thus been instrumental in causing the fall of that celebrated fortress, upon the strength of Lord Combermere's subsequent declaration to him: "We were obliged to have recourse to your plan of breaching by mines,—the best, the surest to command success." The Treatise was printed in India in 1813, and distributed in the army by order of Lord Hastings; it was reprinted in England by the Court of Directors, at the recommendation of Colonel Mudge, R.E., for the use of the military college at Addiscombe.

Besides this work, Sir Archibald has written a Treatise on the Manufacture of Gunpowder (having reformed that department in India, and introduced a better mode of manufacture), and a very valuable work, on "The Law and Constitution of India." He has likewise published "Notes on the Siege of Delhi in 1804."

Sir Archibald was elected a director of the East-India Company in 1840, on the death of Mr. Majoribanks; and was deputy-chairman in 1848, and chairman in 1849.

A LIST OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY,

For the Year 1850, with the dates when first elected.

Years to serve.	Committees. Finance and Home.	Political and Military.	Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative.	
2	*Chairman.*			John Shepherd, Esq., June 17, 1835
3	*Dep. Chairman.*			Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., Sept. 11, 1839
4	FH			William Wigram, Esq., May 10, 1809
3	FH			Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., July 23, 1817
1	FH			John Masterman, Esq., M.P., Nov. 26, 1823
4	FH			John Petty Muspratt, Esq., March 22, 1824
2			RJL	Henry Alexander, Esq., Mar. 8, 1826
4	FH			Lt.-gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., July 25, 1827
4			RJL	Geo. Lyall, Esq., April 14, 1830
1		PM		Russell Ellice, Esq., Feb. 23, 1831
1	FH			Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., June 27, 1832
1			RJL	William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., July 23, 1833
2		PM		Francis Warden, Esq., July 13, 1836
3			RJL	Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., Jan. 30, 1838
4	FH			Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., M.P., Dec. 12, 1838
3		PM		Lieut.-col. William Henry Sykes, July 2, 1840
4		PM		Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., June 8, 1842
2		PM		Major Jas. Oliphant, Jan. 24, 1844
3	FH			John Clarmont Whitemen, Esq., May 15, 1847
2			RJL	Hon. William Henry Leslie Melville, July 9, 1845
1			RJL	Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esq., M.P., April 14, 1847
2		PM		Major-general James Caulfeild, C.B., April 12, 1848
3			RJL	Wm. Joseph Eastwick, Esq., June 30, 1847
1		PM		

The following gentlemen are out by rotation in April, 1850, viz.

John Cotton, Esq., April 30, 1823
John Loch, Esq., April 11, 1821
Charles Mills, Esq., Aug. 28, 1822
Wm. Hen. Chicheley Plowden, Esq., M.P., April 14, 1841
Henry Shank, Esq., April 7, 1830
H. St. George Tucker, Esq., Apr. 12, 1826

The Dutch corvette *Triton*, in her examination of the S.W. coast of New Guinea, entered an islet near Cape Valsche, which has since proved to be a strait. A party landed in a boat, well armed, and found the trees full of natives of both sexes (whom they had seen on the beach), who sprang from branch to branch, with their weapons on their backs, like monkeys, making gestures, screaming, and laughing; but no offer of presents could induce them to come down.

The royal style of the Rajah of Perak,—a petty Malay potentate, whose subjects number about 20,000,—is as follows: "He who holds the royal sword, and the dragon betel-stand, and the shell which came out of the sea that flowed from the hill Se Guntang."

A Dr. Betelheim has effected a landing at one of the Low Chew islands, and taken up his residence there. The islanders, desirous of getting rid of him, avoid him, and refuse to sell him anything, though they offer no violence to him, and a native accompanies him whenever he goes abroad, to prevent his communication with the people.

The notoriety attached to the great diamond *Koh-i-noor* has suggested a happy name for a native newspaper established at Lahore under that title.

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EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A SPECIAL General Court of the East-India Company was held on the 17th inst., to take into consideration the papers respecting the succession by adoption of sovereign princes in India.

John Shepherd, Esq., Chairman of the Court of Directors, in the chair.

Mr. Sullivan, in bringing forward the motion, said, that by the vote which had been come to by the Court in May last, they had virtually asserted an express right on the part of the East-India Government to confiscate the territory of any native prince whom they might pronounce to have died without heirs. The object of calling them together that day was to show them that if they had been in possession of the papers now before them, they never would have come to that vote. If any proof were wanting of a criminal negligence as to the manner in which this most important subject was decided, involving the dearest rights and interests of no less than 300 princes and chiefs of India, that proof would be found in the fact that that decision was come to in absolute ignorance of the only evidence that would have enabled the Court to have come to a just decision. He said, criminal negligence, for his own experience of the manner in which public business was conducted in India, enabled him to state with confidence that whenever an object of importance was under discussion in the Council of India, the very first step was to prepare a collection of all the necessary papers, in order that those who had to decide upon it might do so with the fullest information. Now this most important subject was brought to the notice of the Supreme Government in May, 1848, and no decision was arrived at until August, 1848; thus a clear interval of three months was afforded for ransacking the records. But, instead of this being done, the subject was treated by the Supreme Government, by the Government of Bombay, and by the Court of Directors, as if it were entirely a new subject, and upon which there were no precedents to guide them in their decision. But by the papers they found that the subject had been before the Council of India no less than seventeen times, between the years 1826 and 1847, and that in sixteen instances the question was decided in the teeth of the decision which was passed in May last. The pretension of a right to confiscate the territories of native princes, whom they might pronounce to have died without heirs, was put forward on the ground of certain prerogatives supposed to have descended to the East-India Government from the Mogul. It was in order to meet this monstrous pretension that he had framed a resolution in which, he was confident, all who saw the legitimate consequence of such a pretension would readily concur; for, if they possessed one prerogative of the Mogul empire, they must possess all its prerogatives. By virtue thereof, they might not only seize a man's possessions, but might cut off his head. They might do all which the Mogul Emperor claimed to do. But whence did the Mogul Emperor get those prerogatives? He derived them from a series of lawless and despotic sovereigns, whose will was their law. But they were not lawless and despotic sovereigns; but they had denuded themselves of every vestige of despotic power, by the treaties and engagements into which they had solemnly entered. Take, for example, the treaty with the Rajah of Colaba,—one of those native states which the Court of Directors had swept away. The preamble of that treaty ran thus:—"Whereas by the conquest of the territories of Bajee Rao, the late Peishwa, and the complete extinction of his power, the rights possessed by his Government are now transferred to the East-India Company; and whereas it is desirable to fix the future relations that are to subsist between the said rajah and the East-India Company, the following articles have been agreed to." In this case certain undefined arbitrary prerogatives had descended to the Company from the Peishwa, and the first step which the Company took was to strip themselves of those prerogatives, and to subject themselves to the provisions of a treaty. The same was the case with their treaties with the Raja of Cutch and the Raja of Sattara. He could not, therefore, doubt that the Court would agree with his first resolution. In his second resolution he affirmed that the native princes had independent rights. To prove this he should take the papers referred to in the order of their dates, beginning with the year 1826. Dowlut Rao Scindiah, the sovereign of the state of Gwalior, having fallen into a dangerous state of health, the Government of India, in urging him to name or adopt a successor, took care to guard against any misapprehension of their motives by an unqualified declaration, that "Nothing could be farther from the will and intention of the British Government than to exercise, now and hereafter, any intervention in the internal administration of his country—that it did not pretend to any right to control or regulate the succession to the state of Gwalior—that its sole motive in offering advice on the subject was the interest which it took in the maintenance of the general tranquillity"—"that Scindiah, as the absolute and despotic ruler of the country, must be considered to possess the undoubted right of determing the succession,"—and that it was prepared to recognize any selection that might be "made by the general voice, or by a majority of the chiefs and principal persons of the country, according to usage, whether the letter of the written law was adhered to or not." Scindiah having failed to nominate a successor, his widow, upon his death, assumed the reins of government, was recognized by the Government of India as regent, and this recognition was extended to a son, whom she soon afterwards adopted. The hon. proprietor then referred to the cases of the Kotah succession in 1825, the Dutteah succession in 1833, the Dhar succession, the first and second Holkar successions, the Gwalior succession, and several other instances; after citing which, he observed, that these adoptions were made between 1826 and 1848, by virtue of that right which Lords Amherst, Metcalfe, and Auckland formally asserted, every Hindoo sovereign prince, by Hindoo law, to possess the right of adopting a successor in failure of a lineal heir of his own. This right of adoption had been exercised by sovereigns of all classes—not only by those whom we acknowledged to be absolute and despotic monarchs, such as Scindiah, but by those also, who, though absolute rulers in their own dominions, stood in a political relation of dependence towards us. It was by treaties alone that they were bound to govern themselves in their dealings with the native states. After some further remarks, the hon. proprietor concluded by moving the following resolutions:—

"1st. That the British Government had no rights, and could claim the exercise of no prerogatives over the sovereign states of India, beyond what belonged to it under the general law of nations, except such as clearly flowed from the stipulations of its treaties with those sovereigns. 2nd. That those states had independent rights of succession, which were regulated by local usage, and that the British Government could not justly subvert or interfere with such rights with any view to its own aggrandizement. 3rd. That the rights of succession of inferior chiefs who held their possessions by grants from former Governments, to whose rights the British Government has succeeded, must be determined by the terms of such grants; and 4th. That justice requires that all cases of dispute between the British Government and the sovereigns and chiefs of India who are too weak to resist injustice by war, or the persons claiming to be heirs to such sovereigns, relative to the meaning of treaties and engagements into which they have immediately entered, should be decided on a full and impartial consideration of all the circumstances, by a tribunal qualified to investigate the facts and principles involved in the matters at issue."

Colonel Dickinson seconded the motion.

The *Chairman* said it was not his intention to follow his hon. friend in his varied arguments upon this question, who had then taken the opportunity of renewing the discussion of the assumption of the territory of Sattara. He believed the Court would agree with him that this was not a fit opportunity for discussing a question which had been completely settled, after many discussions, by a ballot. He opposed the resolutions upon this plain and intelligible ground—that although, abstractedly, they contained propositions which in themselves probably were unexceptionable, yet they implied a direct and undeserved censure upon the proceedings of our Government in India. (Cheers.) He called upon the Court to mark that cheer. It was not to record the opinions of those gentlemen who supported them that these resolutions were proposed, but its now almost avowed object was to censure the Government of India. If that was really the object, let it be done in a straightforward and open manner. (Cheers.)

Mr. Sullivan begged distinctly to disclaim any intention to pass a censure on the Indian Government. It was true he entirely disapproved of what that Government had done; but his sole object in proposing these resolutions was to prevent the recurrence of such acts.

The *Chairman* said the explanation of the hon. proprietor did not all affect his argument. He would repeat that, if they wished to express a want of confidence in the Government of India, let them do it in a direct and open manner, and not indirectly by moving abstract propositions, which no man would object to. His hon. friend had gone into the Holkar, the Colaba, and the Sattara cases; but he (the Chairman) would not touch upon any of them. There were peculiarities in all those cases, of such a nature that might admit of honourable men very fairly differing in opinion respecting them. But when his hon. friend suggested the formation of a tribunal to settle the differences that might arise between the East-India Company and the native sovereign princes of India, he imagined there would be great difficulty in determining what that tribunal in India should be which would satisfy his hon. friend. The hon. gentleman having been a member of

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Council himself, he (the Chairman) would ask him whether he could desire a more disinterested tribunal than such a Council, constituted of men of eminent talent, and selected for the express purpose of giving an enlightened and independent opinion upon the subjects brought before them? The questions on which that Council had to deliberate were not mere questions of fact, but of law and policy. The Government of India acted upon the judgment and responsibility of their officers, and the Court of Proprietors always had an opportunity of giving their opinion upon the manner in which the functions of that Government were exercised. But his fear was, that his honourable friend would not be satisfied with the decision of any tribunal. He would still persevere in the maintenance of his own opinion; and, how could human affairs be carried on upon such a principle? There must be some end arrived at in disputed cases. His hon. friend knew that he (the Chairman) took a view somewhat similar to his own on these questions; but the difference between them was this; that he (the Chairman) was not presumptuous enough to think that he was infallible, whereas his hon. friend appeared to suppose that he alone was right, and everybody else was wrong. (Hear.) His hon. friend had talked of the Government of India assuming the right of a paramount power, and had condemned that assumed right. He was sorry to hear such language from a gentleman who had filled high office in India with great credit to himself; because he must know that the people of India looked upon the British Government as the paramount power, and that it was in that character they called upon the Government in India to protect them. His hon. friend knew that the East-India Company were bound by treaties to exercise that paramount power. If the British Government in India had stood aloof, and looked on with indifference, without interfering or giving friendly counsel, it was his belief that at this moment there would not have been one native power in existence in India. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he would ask whether the Court was prepared, by assenting to these resolutions, virtually to declare their want of confidence in, and thereby weaken the hands of, the Government in India? If so, then let the question be put in a fair and straightforward manner. Let them at once say that the present Governor-General had not treated the princes of India with the same consideration as his predecessors had done; but let them not by a side-wind cast censure upon him. His hon. friend having had an opportunity of expressing his sentiments, which, coming from a gentleman of experience, would be received with the respect to which they were entitled, he (the Chairman) hoped he would not press his resolutions to a division. If he did, it would then be his (the Chairman's) duty to meet them with the previous question.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Lewin, Mr. P. Gordon, and Major-General Briggs, took part,

Mr. Sullivan replied, and in doing so denied that this was an attempt to renew the discussion of the case of the Raja of Sattara, although, in arguing the question of the right of adoption by Hindoo princes, it was impossible to avoid making allusion to that case.

The resolutions were then put *seriatim*, and on each of them the Chairman re-moved the previous question, which was carried by a large majority.

The Court then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. E. B. Metcalf, who had only at Midsummer last retired with the usual pensionary allowance from the East-India Company's Military Seminary, in which institution he had, during twenty-two years, been Professor of Military Surveying and Drawing, died near Croydon, on the 4th instant. In 1807 he was appointed assistant to Mr. Dawson in the instruction of the Government and Company's cadets in surveying. In 1810 and following years he was with the army in the Peninsula, and employed during the sieges in making surveys of the celebrated lines, and reconnoitring plans. After the peace, he was engaged for several years, under the late General Mudge, in the trigonometrical survey of England. In transmitting (April, 1812) to Lord Mulgrave, master-general of the ordnance, a plan and journal of the siege of Badajoz, Sir Robert Fletcher, the commanding engineer, brought to his lordship's attention "the handsome conduct of Mr. E. B. Metcalf, of the corps of Royal Military Surveyors and Draftsmen, who, besides performing his immediate duty in surveying the trenches (which he did under a heavy fire), volunteered his services as assistant engineer, and his exertions were not only highly creditable to himself, but advantageous to the service." On the 13th March, 1849, Mr. Metcalf received the medal and clasps awarded to him by G.O. of the 1st June, 1847, for Badajoz, Cuidad Rodrigo, and Albuêra.

Mortality in European Corps in India. — A return to the House of Commons shows the ratio of mortality, from disease, per cent. on the whole force, amongst the European troops in her Majesty's forces in the East-Indies in the following years, viz.:—1840, 7·37; 1841, 6·82; 1842, 9·82; 1843, 7·67; 1844, 5·61; 1845, 8·35; 1846, 7·53; 1847, 4·59; and 1848, 3·96.

The late Lieut. Waghorn.—To commemorate the merits and services of this enterprising officer, a subscription is being raised to erect a "Memorial Window" in the church of Snodland, Kent, in the churchyard of which parish his remains are interred. (See Advertisement.)

The Agra and United Service Bank.—It is satisfactory to find that, at a time when so much distrust of Indian banks is felt, this Bank, according to the very distinct, full, and explicit Report of the Directors for the half-year ended 31st December, 1849 (now before us), appears in a sound and healthy condition. The paid-up capital is 660,800*l.*; the net divisible balance of profits for the half-year is 31,676*l.*, which, after allowing a dividend of Rs. 20 a share (of Rs. 500 each), equal to 8 per cent. per annum, allows of a surplus of Rs. 51,502 being passed to the credit of the Reserve Fund, now amounting to Rs. 3,15,831. The following resolution of the half-yearly general meeting of 13th August, 1849, was confirmed and adopted: "That until the Reserve Fund be made up to 10 per cent. on the capital of the Bank, and invested in public securities, the dividend be limited to a rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and that the balance of the half-year divisible surplus be carried to the Reserve Fund."

Shipping.—From the annual statement published by the East-India and China Association of the number of British ships, with their tonnage, entered inwards and cleared outwards, from and to places within the limits of the East-India Company's Charter, from the 1st of January to the 31st of March, in the years 1849 and 1850, it appears that there has been an increase of 25 vessels, with 14,602 tonnage; the numbers in 1849 being 183 vessels, with 81,846 tonnage; and in 1850, 208 vessels, with 96,448 tonnage. The increase has chiefly occurred through the arrival of vessels from Bombay, the Philippine Islands, and from the Mauritius. The clearances outwards also show progressive results; there being an increase in the clearances outwards of 41 vessels, with 19,328 tonnage, the numbers respectively in 1849 and 1850 being 222 vessels, with 99,159 tonnage, against 263 vessels, with 118,487 tonnage. The clearances to Calcutta, China, Ceylon, and Singapore constitute the great improvement noticeable under this head.

Trade.—The annual return of the declared value of the exports from the United Kingdom to India, China, and Australia, for the year 1848, shows a falling off. The exports to the East-Indies and Ceylon were, in 1847, 5,470,105*l.*; in 1848, 5,077,146*l.*; the average of seven years from 1840 to 1846 being 6,288,071*l.* The exports to China, in 1847, were 1,503,969*l.*; in 1848, 1,445,959*l.*; those to Australia were, in 1847, 1,644,170*l.*; in 1848, 1,463,837*l.*

Emigration to Australia.—The papers on Australian emigration presented to Parliament contain the New South Wales report on immigration for the year 1848, whence it appears that the number of assisted emigrants embarked from the United Kingdom was 7,855, and that the number landed in the colony was 7,885, the increase by births having exceeded by 30 the decrease caused by deaths. Of the total 7,885 immigrants, 4,624 were from England, 1,483 from Scotland, and 1,778 from Ireland. The proportion of males was 3,925, and of females 3,960.

Fresh Beef from Australia.—Beef of most excellent quality, and perfectly preserved in tin cases, is sent from Newcastle, near Sydney, New South Wales, of which considerable quantities are being imported into this country. Many masters of ships have used this Australian beef, and certified to its general fine quality; and with emigrant and passenger ships it must come into extensive use, because it does away with the necessity for taking such large supplies of live stock.

The Juggernaut Pagoda.—A letter relative to the allowance made by the British Government to the Juggernaut Brahmins for the support of the temple, addressed by the Court of Directors to the Governor-General of India, has been published among the Parliamentary Papers. The sum so allowed, which from Rs. 60,000 was reduced to Rs. 36,178, in consequence of the relinquishment of the Suttaees Hazaree estate to the pagoda, is fixed by the Directors at Rs. 23,321. The letter concludes by recommending that an inquiry should be instituted whether,

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considering the revenue derived by the pagoda from its own various resources, the annual payment made to the Rajah of Khoondah on this account may be discontinued.

Lord Gough.—The Oriental Club entertained Lord Gough on the 9th April, together with a select party invited to meet the gallant Viscount, at their mansion in Hanover Square. The arrangements were of a superior order; the banqueting-room (which will accommodate above 100) was completely occupied. The dinner offered every delicacy of the season, and the tables and sideboards glittered with plate. Major-General Sir J. L. Lushington presided, having Lord Gough on his right, and Lord Hardinge on his left. Immediately in front of the chairman sat Major Edwardes. The company included also Sir G. Pollock, Sir E. Colebrooke, Bart., Sir E. Stannus, Sir W. Morison, Mr. H. Mackenzie, several directors of the East-India Company, &c. In the course of the evening, Lord Hardinge paid a high compliment to the Indian army, "his feeling of respect for which," he said, "would never cease. The officers were as accomplished and able as those in Europe; and the men, both of the European and native army, were noted for their fidelity, constancy, and courage, and all the virtues of the soldier."

Major Edwardes, C.B.—Messrs. Hering and Remington, of Regent Street, have just published a portrait of the above distinguished officer, representing him in full Affghan costume. The portrait is nicely executed in lithography, from the original authentic drawing by C. Bauginet, Esq.

Overland Route to India.—A superb diorama, purporting to represent all the places and objects of interest touched at or likely to be seen on the trip from Southampton to Calcutta, has been on view since Easter Monday, at No. 14, Regent Street. It is a work of great magnitude, rivalling even in length its American predecessor. But this is its smallest merit. As a production of art, it is in the highest style of pictorial excellence, combining all the talent of the accomplished painter with the most remarkable resources of the machinist. The views along the coasts of Spain and Portugal are extremely pretty, but the preference is due to the more striking pictures of the halting-places, such as Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Ceylon, and Calcutta. Appropriate music accompanies the moving diorama; and to make the whole thing intelligible to the uninstructed, a sort of descriptive lecture is delivered, in the morning by Mr. Stocqueler, and in the evening by Mr. Rophino Lacy, of professional celebrity. The room, or gallery, in which the exhibition takes place, holds 550 persons, and we understand that it has been crowded every day. The paintings are by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin (the celebrated scene painters), Mr. Absolon, and Mr. Hering, the latter of whom contributed the horses, camels, cattle, &c.

The East-India Company.—On Wednesday, the 10th inst., a ballot was taken at the East-India House for the election of six directors in the room of Mr. John Cotton, Mr. John Loch, Mr. Charles Mills, Mr. William H. C. Plowden, M.P., Mr. Henry Shank, and Mr. Henry St. George Tucker, who go out by rotation. At 6 o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on Lieutenant-general Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., Mr. George Lyall, Mr. Elliot Macnaghten, Mr. John P. Muspratt, Mr. Martin T. Smith, M.P., and Mr. William Wigram. A Court of Directors was also held at the East-India House, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That this Court have heard with deep concern the intimation of the decease of their chairman, Major-general Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B.; that although deprived by that lamented event of the gratification which they would have had in expressing to Sir Archibald Galloway their acknowledgments for the unwearied zeal and anxious desire to promote the interests of the Company which have characterized his services in the important office which he filled, yet they feel it to be their duty to record that he was justly entitled to their thanks for his great application and attention to the affairs of the Company during the past year; and that a copy of this resolution be communicated to the family of the late Sir Archibald Galloway, accompanied by an expression of the Court's sympathy and condolence upon their affecting loss."

The thanks of the Court were at the same time unanimously voted to Mr. John Shepherd, deputy-chairman, for his great application and attention to the affairs of the Company during the past year.

Mr. John Shepherd has been chosen chairman, and Sir James Weir Hogg, M.P., deputy-chairman of the East-India Company, for the year ensuing.

Major-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, G.C.B., has been appointed a provisional member of the Council of India.

East-India Direction.—Wednesday, May 1, is the day fixed for the election of a Director of the East-India Company, in the room of the late Major-general Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 1.—*Fairlie*, Davis, Bengal; *Egbert*, Allsop, Mauritius; *Lord George Bentinck*, Scott, Madras and Demerara.—2. *Blythswood*, Jamieson, Bengal; *Walter Morice*, Morice, Whampoa; *Reflector*, Manning, Ceylon; *Ludlow*, Adams, Madras; *Mary Stewart*, Bullman, Singapore; *Toronto*, Seaton, Maulmain; *Orestes*, Winn, Bombay; *Unity*, Salter, Algoa Bay.—3. *Negociator*, Young, Bombay; *Kilblain*, Shaw, Bengal; *Tar*, Kennedy, Mauritius.—4. *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Boyce, Whampoa; *Kite*, Smythe, Hong-Kong; *Kent*, Terry, Bengal; *Camperdown*, Denny, Bengal.—5. *Rajasthan*, Paterson, Singapore; *Esther*, Sanderson, Shanghai; *Loharee*, Rowe, Bombay.—6. *True Briton*, Roe, Bengal; *Ann*, Walker, Manila; *Duncan*, Reid, Port Phillip; H.M.S. *Columbine*, Hay, Hong-Kong; *Mary Imrie*, Bissett, and *Velore*, Campbell, Bengal; *Bleng*, Allen, Singapore; *City of Glasgow*, Brown, and *Governor*, Varty, Bengal; *Ontario*, Watson, Bombay; *Ferris*, Scott, Madras; *Larpent*, Gilson, Shanghai; *Bangalore*, Arnott, Bengal; *Queen*, Hutton, Whampoa. — 8. *Wellesley*, Arrow, Bengal; *Ellenborough*, Lambert, Bengal; *Randolph*, Dale, Bengal; *Melbourne*, Freyer, Port Phillip; *Lord Petre*, Middleton; *Henry Curwen*, Hodgson; *B. B. Greene*, Miller; *Argyra*, Rees; *Pacific*, Keag; *Florentia*, Tindale; *Constance*, Barras, and H.M. troop ship *Athol*, Mauritius; *Earl Balcarras*, Morris, Bombay; *Duke of Cornwall*, Whitehead, and *William Gibson*, White, Hong Kong; *Comet*, Lambton, Bengal; *William Hyde*, Applewaite, New Zealand; *Derwent*, Harmsworth, Hobart Town; *Sarah*, Potts, Ceylon; *Isabella Watson*, Clarke, Bombay; *Olinda*, Taylor, Ceylon; *Dorothy*, Moodie, and *Panthea*, Glen, Bombay; *Roseanna*, Wilkinson, Manila.—9. *Bengal Merchant*, Lowen; *John McKenzie*, Patterson; *Lord Dufferin*, Clarke, and *Victory*, Bulkeley, Bombay; *Wigrams*, Thurtell, Algoa Bay; *John Spencer*, Ledbitter, Bengal; *Mariner*, Huggup, Mauritius.—10. *Bidston*, Dixon, Penang; *Swithamley*, Jennings, Whampoa.—11. *Electric*, Douglas; *Sea Park*, Humphris, and *Breadalbane*, Logan, Bengal.—12. *Suppho*, Hildreth, Hong Kong.—15. *Globe*, Liddell, Penang; *Washington*, Westlake, Mauritius; *George Henrich*, Henrichsen, Singapore; *Lord Haddo*, Rennie, Mauritius.—16. *Barham*, Gimblett, Bengal; *Doris*, Reid, Mauritius.—17. *Southampton*, Bowen, Bengal; *Emerald Isle*, Downie, Madras.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Indus*, April 22.—Col. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, and 2 European female servants; Mr. and Mrs. Spence and 2 children; Col. and Mrs. Eckford, child, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Deffell and 2 children; Mr. and Mrs. Laidley, 3 children, and 2 servants; Capt. and Mrs. M'Gregor, child, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Braddon and infant; Mr. and Mrs. Tell, Mr. and Mrs. Lepage, Mr. Grant, Master Sterndate, Mrs. Thomas, 3 children, and 2 servants; Mrs. Alexander, 3 children, and 2 servants; Mrs. Martin, child, and servant; Mrs. Robinson and child, Mr. C. Mackenzie, Mrs. Breton and servant, Mr. Cullen, Lieut. col. Stewart, Miss Newton, Mr. Harton, Major Maddon, Mr. Jenkins, Major Kennedy, Mr. Gledden, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Ward, Capt. Watson, Mr. May, Mr. Edlin, Mr. Hill, Capt. Daniel, Mr. Berford, Lieut. Barlow, Mr. Venables, Mr. Monteith and 2 children, Mr. Wilkins, Lieut. Hamilton, Mr. Kepplemans, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and servant; Miss Moorehead, Col. and Mrs. Taylor and child; Mr. V. Agners, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. M'Donell and infant; Capt. Warrington, Mr. E. Shaw, Mr. Canneteta, Mr. Pauro, Mrs. M'Donald and child, Le Chevalier de Bechfeltlt, Col. Low and servant, Mr. R. Cocq, Mr. Freckland, Mr. Gordon, Capt. Mushet, Rev. Dr. Duff, Capt. Low and 2 children, and 2 native servants; Mr. Elepcot, Mr. Bassier, Mr. Chippindale, Mrs. Petrie and servant, Mrs. V. Thurburn, Mr. Lushington, child, and servant; Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Bowie and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Miss E. Robertson, Miss A. Robertson, and 2 children, Mr. B. Smyth, Mr. M'Lean, Mr. Searle.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—April 7. *Emma Colvin*, Northwood, Shanghai; *Princess Victoria*, Ellis, Cape; *Monarch*, Duncanson, Bombay.—8. *Mariner*, Harland, New Zealand.—10. *China*, M'Neil, Bombay.—11. *Euphrates*, Gowanstock, Madras.—12. *Duke of Portland*, Cubitt, Adelaide and Port Phillip; *Coldstream*, Cox, Bengal.—13. *Stad Amsterdam*, Blokziel, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya; *Barretto Junior*, Huggins, Hobart Town.—14. *Sunda*, Brown, Hong Kong; *Mary White*, Walker, New South Wales; *Sophia*, Clabon, Swan River.—15. *Branscombe*, Harrison (from Sunderland), Calcutta.

From Liverpool.—April 12. *Jumna*, Johns, Calcutta.—14. *Jenny Wren*, Varian, Calcutta; *John Woodall*, Hill, Cape.

From the Clyde.—March 20. *Magellan*, Sproule, Singapore.—25. *Falcon*, Poole, Calcutta.—April 6. *Collingwood*, Boyd, Mau-

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ritius.—12. *Oliver Cromwell*, Alexander, Sydney and New Zealand.

From PLYMOUTH.—MARCH 25. *Boyne*, Sabiston, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—21. *Midlothian*, Gibson, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—25. *Ceylon*, Custard, Adelaide.—APRIL 6. *Sultana*, Mainland, Adelaide.—7. *Dalhousie*, Butterworth, Cape and Bengal.—8. *Tippoo Saib*, Bruce, New South Wales.—10. *Blenheim*, Molison, Hobart Town.—12. *Francis Ridley*, Danford, Adelaide and Port Phillip.

From LIVERPOOL.—MARCH 20. *Emelie*, Marker, Batavia and Sourabaya.—21. *John O'Gaunt*, M'Donald, Bombay.—25. *Lucy*, Parsons, Adelaide; *Malabar*, Stett, *Robert Pulsford*, King, and *John Sparks*, Sparks, Calcutta.—27. *Edmond*, Robertson, Port Phillip; *Columbia*, Ramsay, Aden.—28. *Fairy Queen*, Richardson, Calcutta.—29. *Edouard Marie*, Beneman, Batavia.—APRIL 1. *Ann and Jane*, Smith, Singapore; *Nile*, Leighton, Calcutta.—2. *Mary*, Tweedie, Calcutta; *Earl of Charlemont*, Gardiner, Bombay.—6. *Loch Lomond*, M'Larty, Calcutta.—8. *Penelope*, Scadden, Singapore.—9. *Chapmans*, Irving, Ceylon; *Josepha*, Falconer, Cape and Mauritius.—10. *Henrietta*, Oates, Port Natal and Bombay.—11. *Lord Stanley*, James, Plymouth and New South Wales; *Emily*, Valentine, Shanghai; *Lahore*, Harris, Calcutta.—12. *Astarte*, Roberts, Hong-Kong.

From SUNDERLAND.—APRIL 13. *Metropolis*, Penny, Hong-Kong.—MARCH 29. *Amana*, Wake, Calcutta; *Emma*, Mauritius.

From BORDEAUX.—MARCH 30. *Franklyn*, Abbott, Mauritius.—APRIL 5. *Hercules*, Dobson, Mauritius.

From SHIELDS.—MARCH 28. *Admiral Zoutman*, Henrichs, Hong-Kong.—APRIL 11. *Duke of Kent*, Wilson, Cape.—12. *Graham*, Harrison, Madras.

From SWANSEA.—MARCH 28. *Rajah of Sarawak*, Brown, Calcutta.

From BRISTOL.—APRIL 13. *Zion*, Losh, Calcutta.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

KNOX, the wife of Capt. J. S. 42nd Bengal Light Inf. s. at Fairfield, Biggleswade, Mar. 22.

MARRIAGES.

BINGHAM, Commander J. Elliot, R.N. to Ellen, relict of the late Capt. C. Rowlandson, of the Madras army, at Trinity Church, Gosport, April 11.

BROCKMAN, Ralph T. to Rachael A. H. d. of the late Lieut. col. P. Bradshawe, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, resident at Lucknow, at Folkestone, April 13.

KIRKMAN, Philip, to Frederica, d. of the Rev. Charles Webb Le Bas, late principal of the East-India College, at Brighton, April 2.

NAPIER, John M. to Anne S. M. d. of J. L. Adlercron, at Pitfour Castle, Perthshire, April 4.

OSBORN, George G. to Judith M. d. of the late William Bartlett, Hon. East-India Company's service, at Greenwich, April 6.

PRICE, Rev. R. M. chaplain Hon. East-India Co.'s Bengal establishment, to Frances E. d. of the late Capt. H. Steuart, R.N. at Langton-upon-Swale, Yorkshire, April 9.

RISLEY, Rev. J. F. to Fanny E. d. of John Hope, late of the Hon. East-India Co.'s Bengal medical establishment, at Thornton, Bucks, March 21.

ROGERS, William, 96th regt. to Bertha Eliza, relict of Thomas Hayley, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Paddington, April 11.

SAUMAREZ, Lieut. col. Hon. St. V. to Margaret A. d. of W. H. Northey, at Cheltenham, April 13.

SAVARY, Major William T. (retired), of the Bengal infantry service, military establishment, to Mary Elizabeth, d. of the late Allen Dalzell, at Leckhampton, Gloucestershire, April 4.

SMITH, John, to Frances M. d. of the late Thomas White, civil service, at St. James's, Paddington, April 2.

WADE, Richard B. to Adelaide, d. of the Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England, at Barnes, April 11.

WINSLOW, Rev. J. T. to Euphemia S. d. of the late P. C. Baird, Bombay medical establishment, at Edinburgh, April 5.

DEATHS.

FAST, Ann, widow of the late Major General J. W. at Bath, aged 62, April 4.

GALLOWAY, Major General Sir Archibald, K.C.B. at 18, Upper Harley-street, April 6.

GRANT, Mrs. Eliza Ann, relict of Lieut. col. Louis Grant, at Forres, N. B. April 7.

HALL, James, Bengal establishment, at Lanark, April 2.

JAMES, Mary, wife of Charles H. and d. of Major J. Mackenzie, Hon. East-India Company's Bengal establishment, at Sasswode, near Edinburgh, March 30.

LOVELL, George, of Penang, at sea, on his voyage to England, Oct. 3.

LYELL, Charles, at 10, Ladbroke-place, Notting-hill, aged 75, April 4.

OSWALD, Richard, late of Hong-Kong, at Dorset-place, Clapham-road, aged 39, April 13.

PHILLIPS, William E. late Governor of the Prince of Wales' Island, at Dorset-square, April 13.

PURRIS, Amy L. relict of Barrington O., late of the 14th Bengal native infantry, at Hawkesly-park, Essex, April 9.

VENOUR, William A. late Hon. East India Co.'s service, at Teddington-house, aged 69, April 16.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

April 3rd, 9th, and 10th, 1850.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. St. George Tucker.
Mr. William R. Timins.

Madras Estab.—Mr. George Bird.
Mr. Thomas J. Knox.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Thomas H. Bosworth, artillery.
Maj. gen. Thomas P. Smith, 17th N.I.
Brev. maj. James C. Plowden, 17th N.I.
Capt. John H. Fergusson, 33rd N.I.
Lieut. R. B. Norton, 35th N.I.
Capt. Thomas P. Cameron, 55th N.I.
Lieut. William H. Williams, 67th N.I.
Capt. George Turner, invalids.
Maj. Edmund Wintle, 71st N.I.
Surg. John O. Dwyer.
Surg. William Spencer.
Assist. surg. W. W. Wells.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Charles Purvis, artillery.
Ens. Alfred De Kantzow, 22nd N.I.
Ens. Douglas Standen, 28th N.I.
Capt. W. A. Halsted, 11th N.I.
Lieut. R. Benson, 11th N.I.
Ens. J. C. Warner, 24th N.I.
Lieut. col. A. S. Logan, 33rd N.I.
Capt. J. P. Coode, 35th N.I.
Ens. T. Spence Hawks, 37th N.I.
Ens. B. G. Dashwood.
Surg. J. Ladd, retired.
Assist. surg. E. G. Bedwell.
Assist. surg. G. G. Holmes.
Assist. surg. John T. Blenkin.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. W. Brett, artillery.
Lieut. H. W. Douglas, do.
Ens. W. Dickinson, 8th N.I.
Lieut. G. O. Geach, 13th N.I.
Ens. Isaac T. Nicholson, 23rd N.I.
Capt. George Wilson, 26th N.I.
Super. surg. B. Rooke.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Robert H. Dunlop.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Robert Christie, 5th cav.
Lieut. col. Edward Pettingale, 26th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. E. J. Ferrers, 4th cav.
Capt. Sydenham G. C. Renaud, 1st Europ. reg.
Lieut. E. S. Begbie, 10th N.I.
Lieut. Dillon G. Pollard, 47th N.I.
Lieut. J. H. J. Grant, 50th N.I.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. R. Nicol, 33rd N.I., 3 months.
Surg. W. G. Davidson, 6 do.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. V. Bryan, 20th N.I., do.

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MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Richard W. Noakes, midshipman, I.N., 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Charles E. White, 4th cav.

LIST OF RANK.

(No. 4 of 1850.)

CADETS FOR THE BENGAL CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—

Guy Annesley Prendergast, *Indus*, 20th March.
John Hammond Harrison, do. do.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—

Thomas Plumptre Harrison, *Indus*, 20th March.
Thomas Gally Ross, do. do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

Henry Fowler Newmarch, *Plantagenet*, 25th March.

(No. 4 of 1850.)

CADETS FOR THE MADRAS CAVALRY.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland route of the paragraph announcing his appointment, viz.—

Whitworth George Brodie Russell (abroad), para. *via* Southampton, 20th March.

Memo.—The name of Mr. Francis Swanson is to be struck out of List of Rank, No. 1 of 1850, he having been since stationed at the Bombay presidency.

(No. 4 of 1850.)

CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 11th Dec. 1849, the day on which he passed his public examination, and next below Mr. George Henry Stone, viz.—

Francis Swanson, *Ripon*, 20th Feb.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—

Frederick William Jones, *Indus*, 20th March.

(No. 3 of 1850.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—

David Young, M.D., *Indus*, 20th March.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

Edgar William Mayne, *Plantagenet*, 25th March.

(No. 3 of 1850.)

ASSISTANT SURGEON FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the date of the departure from Southampton by the overland route, he having joined the same at Marseilles, viz.—

William Augustus Jacob, M.D., *Indus*, 20th March.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 29TH MARCH, 1850.

Bengal, 14th Lt. Drags.—Cornet Michael Cusac Smith (riding-master) to be lieut. by purch., v. Nettleship, who retires. Dated 2nd April, 1850.

53rd Foot.—Lieut. George Newton Fendall, from 80th Foot, to be lieut., v. James Morphett, cashiered by the sentence of a general court-martial. Dated 2nd April, 1850.

80th Foot.—Lieut. Charles Henry Theodore Bruce de Ruvignes, from 6th Foot, to be lieut., v. Fendall, appointed to 53rd Foot. Dated 2nd April, 1850.

98th Foot.—Ens. William Alexander Kerr, from 59th Foot, to be ens., v. Templeman, dec. Dated 2nd April, 1850.

Madras, 15th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. Charles Joseph Harford, from 82nd Foot, to be lieut., v. Hutton, who exchanges. Dated 2nd April, 1850.

WAR OFFICE, 5TH APRIL, 1850.

Bengal, 9th Lt. Drags.—Brev. Lieut. col. James Alexander Fullerton to be lieut. col. without purch., v. Brev. col. Campbell, dec. Dated 24th March, 1850.

Capt. Archibald Little to be maj., v. Fullerton. Dated 5th April, 1850.

Lieut. Charles Henry Douglas Donovan to be capt., v. Little. Dated 5th April, 1850.

Cornet Richard Shaw (riding-master) to be lieut., v. Donovan. Dated 5th April, 1850.

18th Foot.—Assist. surg. Edgar Dumaresq Batt, from 98th Foot, to be assist. surg., v. Ridgway, who exchanges. Dated 30th Jan. 1850.

22nd Foot.—Lieut. William Richard Goddard to be adj., v. Brennan, promoted. Dated 5th April, 1850.

70th Foot.—Ens. Daniel Armstrong, from 44th Foot, to be ens., v. Minchin, who retires. Dated 5th April, 1850.

98th Foot.—Assist. surg. Archibald Redfoord Ridgway, M.B., from 18th Foot, to be assist. surg., v. Batt, who exchanges. Dated 30th Jan. 1850.

WAR OFFICE, 12TH APRIL, 1850.

Bengal, 9th Lt. Drags.—Henry Holden Steward, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Shaw, promoted. Dated 12th April, 1850.

22nd Foot.—Capt. George Abercrombie Robinson, from 48th Foot, to be capt., v. Deshon, who exchanges. Dated 12th April, 1850.

96th Foot.—Philip Savage Alcock, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Little, dec. Dated 12th April, 1850.

Madras, 15th Lt. Drags.—The Hon. Algernon Thomas Moreton to be cornet by purch., v. Goldfrap, promoted. Dated 12th April, 1850.

Bombay, 10th Lt. Drags.—Capt. William Gamuel Edwards, from half-pay unattached, to be capt., v. Brev. maj. William Petrie Waugh, who exchanges. Dated 12th April, 1850.

Lieut. the Hon. Frederick Charles George Fitzclarence to be capt. by purch., v. Edwards, who retires. Dated 12th April, 1850.

Cornet Edward Stacey to be lieut. by purch., v. Fitzclarence. Dated 12th April, 1850.

Hamilton Beckett, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Carew, appointed to 16th Lt. Drags. Dated 12th April, 1850.

8th Foot.—Assist. surg. Henry Day Fowler, from 79th Foot, to be assist. surg., v. Ffennell, who exchanges. Dated 12th April, 1850.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 10th April, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 24th of April, 1850, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 500 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Point de Galle, in the island of Ceylon, viz.—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,
RAVENSWORTH WEST HARTLEY COAL,
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,
} Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 24th day of April aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 17th April, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 0½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 100 tons of Dead Weight.
20 ,, Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 17th April, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 1st May next, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, for the Election of a Director of the said Company, in the room of Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B., deceased.

The form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained upon application at the Treasury in this House.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

THE day of election being fixed for Wednesday, the 1st of May next ensuing, permit me to return you my warmest thanks for the reception I have hitherto received on my canvass, which affords me a well-grounded hope of success. I should be greatly obliged to those friends who may have changed their residence to inform me of the same, that any communication made, or proxies sent to them, may not fail of being received.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and faithful servant,
H. T. PRINSEP.

Committee Room, London Tavern, April 17th, 1850.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—

THE day of election being fixed for Wednesday, the 1st May next, I have the satisfaction of informing you that by the staunch adherence of former friends and supporters, and the great accession of votes I have obtained from independent proprietors, since the opening of my Committee, on the 8th inst., I am daily and most satisfactorily progressing to the attainment of that honourable position which I have so long sought, as a Director of your affairs.

I do not, however, consider my canvass closed. On the contrary, it is my duty, as it is my inclination, to continue to the last moment to solicit that support which you alone have the power to bestow.

I have the honour to be, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
J. A. MOORE, Major,
Late on the staff, Hyderabad, Deccan.

London Tavern, 17th April, 1850.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

WE beg to offer you our grateful acknowledgments for the honour you have conferred upon us by re-electing us into the Direction.

Trusting that the Proprietors will ever find us deserving of the confidence they have reposed in us,

We have the honour to be, with great respect,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and very humble Servants,

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
GEORGE LYALL,
E. MACNAGHTEN,
J. PEITY MUSPRATT,
M. T. SMITH,
W. WIGRAM.

East-India House, 10th April, 1850.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

THE sudden and lamented death of your highly-respected Chairman, Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B., having caused a vacancy in the Direction of your affairs, I have the honour to acquaint you that it is not my intention to proceed to the ballot on the present occasion. I take this opportunity, however, of informing you, with feelings of deep gratitude, that the very general encouragement which I have met with during my canvass leaves no doubt in my mind, that, through your kindness, I shall very shortly be placed in the honourable position to which I aspire.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your faithful humble servant,
JOHN HARVEY ASTELL.

6, Vigo-street, London, April 8, 1850.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

THE lamented death of Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B., having created a vacancy in the East-India Direction, I think it my duty to apprise you that it is not my intention to proceed to the ballot upon this occasion. I trust, however, that the result of the election may place me in a position to solicit the support of those friends who have kindly promised me their votes upon the next ensuing vacancy.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN CARNAC MORRIS,
Late of the Madras Civil Service.

10, Mansfield Street, Portland Place,
8th April, 1850.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

IT is not my intention to present myself before you as a CANDIDATE for a SEAT in the DIRECTION, on the occasion of the vacancy which has occurred by the lamented death of your late Chairman, Sir ARCHIBALD GALLOWAY, K.C.B., but I trust that not long hence I may, through your favour, be in a position to come to the poll with every prospect of success, and thus obtain the great object of my ambition, in being permitted to devote myself to the management of the affairs of that vast country in which so many years of my life hitherto have been spent.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
LESTOCK ROBERT REID.

20, Hyde Park Square, April 10, 1850.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I BEG to announce to you that it is not my intention to offer myself as a candidate for the seat in the direction of your affairs, vacant by the death of your respected Chairman, Sir Archibald Galloway; but, encouraged by the kindness and support I have already received at your hands, I propose to solicit your suffrages and go to the poll on an early vacancy.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your very faithful and obedient servant,
DUDLEY COUTTS MAJORIBANKS.

4, Upper Grosvenor Street,
April 8, 1850.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

THE vacancy occasioned in your Court of Direction, by the lamented decease of Sir Archibald Galloway, affords me an opportunity of assuring you that, although I do not intend at present to proceed to the poll, I have full confidence in my eventual success, from the kind promises of support with which you have favoured me.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and faithful servant,
GEORGE WODEHOUSE CURRIE.

29, Cornhill, April 9, 1850.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SAILING DIRECTIONS for the PORT of AKYAB, in the ARRACAN RIVER.

Ships sailing for Akyab during the south-west monsoon should steer for the south end of the Western Bolongo, in lat. 19° 50′ N., long. 93° 3′ E., then standing along the coast to the northward and westward about 5 or 6 miles off shore, until the light is sighted on the Great Savage, at the entrance of the Arracan River, then steer so as to bring it to bear N. by E. or N.N.E., and if they intend to run in during the night, with either of these bearings, they will cross the bar in the best water, in 3 fathoms low water spring tides.

After deepening across it, the course should be altered to N. by W., or even N.N.W., according to the state of the tide and sea at the time, to avoid the Western Rocks (above water), bearing from the Light S.W. ½ S., distant nearly half a mile: the flood tide sets in on these rocks.

When the Light bears east, in 6 to 9 fathoms on the edge of the flat to the westward, the course must be altered to N.N.E. and N.E. by N.; having brought the Light to bear S.E. by S. ½ S., the ship will be inside of Passage Rock, which is 5 to 7 feet above water, and bears from the Savage Light N.W. ¼ N., distant a quarter of a mile, and should then steer N.E. easterly, to avoid the reef projecting from Faqueer's Point a mile in extent to the south: some of the rocks are above water at half ebb. There is a red buoy placed on the southern entrance in about 9 fathoms, which, with attention, may be seen in a clear night without the moon, and after bringing Faqueer's Point to bear N.W. by N. to N.W., the ship should anchor.

On Faqueer's Point a small Lighthouse is nearly finished, the light of which will be a deep red, and will be seen about 6 miles, or 3 miles beyond the bar, as a leading mark to clear the western rocks, keeping it a little open to the westward of the Savage Light when steering in or out, also to point out when the ship is inside of the reef off Faqueer's Point. With this Light bearing N.W. to N. by N.W. is good anchorage, having excellent holding-ground, and perfectly sheltered from the sea.

A stranger should not attempt to run in at night, particularly in the rains, except at high or low water, as the ebb tide runs very rapidly in strong eddies off the Passage Rock, over the dangerous flat to the westward, and the flood in strong eddies upon the rocks.

During the N.E. monsoon, ships bound to Akyab, from the northward, should endeavour to make the table land of the Western Bolongo in lat. 20° 1′ N., then steering due east they will avoid the Oyster Reef in lat. 20° 5′ N., long. 92° 40′ E., which is distant from the Savage Light 15 miles due west. This course is recommended, as although in favourable weather the Savage Light is seen outside the reef in 16 or 17 fathoms water, the depth suddenly decreases, and the probability of hazy or rainy weather would prevent the Light being seen, and steering boldly in to sight it, to the northward of lat. 20° 1′, would endanger the safety of the vessel, by suddenly falling upon the Oyster Rock or Reef before sighting the Lighthouse.

I would not advise strangers on any occasion to make use of the channel inside of the Oyster Rock or Reef.

JAMES PATERSON,
Commander H.Co.'s ship "Amherst."

The directions above given by Capt. Paterson were published in 1844. The red light referred to was finished and first exhibited in 1845. In 1848 a red buoy was laid on the N.E. edge of the bar, in 3½ fathoms low water.

The following additional directions are therefore considered necessary by the Port Master, and by Capt. Dicey, of the Honourable Company's steamer "Tenasserim."

In the event of the red buoy on the edge of the bar breaking adrift, it is recommended in working across the bar not to bring the Great Savage Light to bear more easterly than N.E. by N. until you deepen over. When you do so, Capt. Paterson's directions may be followed.

Capt. Paterson's caution as to not going in at night must still be attended to, as the red light is not seen till the bar is crossed.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
(Signed) JAMES SUTHERLAND, Secretary.
Fort William, 31st October, 1849.

Published by order of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.
JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.
East-India House,
London, 5th March, 1850.

LIEUT. THOMAS FLETCHER WAGHORN.

MEMORIAL WINDOW proposed to be erected in the Church of Snodland, Kent, to commemorate the valuable services rendered to the country by the late Lieut. Thomas Fletcher Waghorn, R.N., and whose remains are interred in the churchyard of that parish. The friends and admirers of this enterprising officer are respectfully invited to subscribe to carry out the proposed object. Subscriptions received by Messrs. ROBARTS & Co., 15, Lombard Street, London, and Messrs. DAY & NICHOLSON, Bankers, Rochester.

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30	38	35	30	44	41
40	49	45	40	53	49
50	63	59	50	66	61
60	82	77	60	84	79

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19	10 0	„ 25 „
20	12 4	„ 23 „
30	21 7	„ 13 „
40	94 0	„ 6 „

Ten per cent. additional is required for the Civil Service.

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19	137 8	1 1	„ 25 „
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40	598 8	9 15	„ 6 „

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30		1,000	24 8 4	14 0 9
40		1,000	31 10 0	18 2 8
50		1,000	42 15 0	24 11 7
60		1,000	66 11 8	38 5 8

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Thursday, April 18, 1850.

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AND

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Acbar*, with the mails, left Bombay April 3, and arrived at Suez April 20. The mails were sent on to Alexandria, and from thence (per *Medina*) reached Malta on April 27. Thus brought, they arrived (per *Medusa*) at Marseilles on the 30th ult.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay *viâ* Marseilles, will be despatched from London on the evening of Tuesday, May 7.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Mauritius, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *viâ* Southampton, will be made up on the morning of Monday, May 20. Letters should be posted in London on Saturday evening, May 18; or, if marked *viâ* Marseilles, on the evening of Friday, May 24.

(*Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, May 4.*)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	..March 25	Madras	..March 25
Bombay	..April 3	China	..March 10

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE accounts from Peshawur, brought by this mail, respecting the state of affairs at Kohat and in the hills, confirm the impression created by the preceding reports, namely, that the Affreedie tribes, supported or stimulated, as they appear to be, by the Affghans, are in greater force, and have obtained more advantages, than the official "Order" of the Commander-in-Chief gave reason to believe. So far from having "effected" the object of punishing the Affreedies, the expedition which Sir C. Napier accompanied seems to have incurred some danger, and these wild tribes have waxed stronger and bolder. The *Delhi Gazette*, of the 27th March, says, "We have letters from various parts of the Punjab, from which we regret to learn, that the late affair at Kohat has had the effect of rendering many localities, hitherto considered safe, the very reverse, several places being overrun with Affreedies, who do not scruple to boast of their intention to kill every European they meet with. In the passes, we are informed, the mountaineers have collected to a dangerous extent, and they have become so daring that the stations in the plains are threatened."

The fact, now established, which we reported in our last Summary, that the communication between Peshawur and Kohat was completely closed, furnishes pregnant proof that much more must be done before that distant frontier of our new dominions is secured.

When Sir C. Campbell's expedition retired from the Kohat hills, it will be recollected, two Punjab regiments, the 1st Cavalry and the 1st Infantry, were left at Kohat, to reinforce the troops at that place. A detachment of the Punjab infantry regiment was ordered to occupy a tower on the crest of a hill, commanding the road through the pass connecting Peshawur and Kohat, which winds through the range of hills separating the two valleys. On the 28th of February, this tower was attacked by the Affreedies in great force, and this intelligence being conveyed to Captain Coke, 1st Punjab Infantry, who commanded at Kohat, he proceeded, with a strong detachment, to relieve and reinforce this fort, which object he accomplished, but not without some sharp fighting, and the loss of twenty-three men killed and wounded. No sooner had he returned to Kohat, on the 2nd of March, than the Affreedies again mustered, to the number of 2,000, under Doreea Khan, and marched against the tower. They conducted their approaches with a considerable degree of rude military skill. They constructed breast-works, one in advance of another, under cover of which they reached to within a few yards of the tower, and cut off the supply of water for the garrison, who depended entirely for this indispensable article upon a tank outside the tower. The troops were thus entirely at the mercy of their besiegers, and Captain Coke, considering that it would be impossible effectually to secure this hill fort against the tribes, determined to withdraw the garrison from the tower, which he effected by "negotiation," probably money, through the intervention of a friendly tribe. The tower was evacuated,

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and thus the pass is closed. The *Lahore Chronicle* says:—

"The tower evacuated, and the object for which they had assembled gained, the Affreedees again dispersed, not a little elated, however, at the success which had attended their undertaking. Nothing had been decided upon as to a second expedition, but one must be undertaken, though opinions still differed as to the proper time for punishing these mountain banditti. The great difficulty, and one that will increase every day till the setting in of the rains, is, that troops progressing up the valley must depend entirely on a few tanks for a supply of water, and these are all situated close under the hills, by which they are, of course, commanded. There is not a single well in the whole valley. The communication by letter is now more open than it was a few days before, but that is entirely by the sufferance of the Affreedees who may close the line, whenever they please, in the present state of affairs."

It is stated that an opening through the hills to the south-east has been discovered by Lieutenant Garnett, of the engineers; and the *Lahore Chronicle* adds that Captain Coke has received, through the country of the Kutaks, and by the route explored by Lieutenant Garnett, a sufficient supply of ammunition to enable him to hold Kohat against any odds, should the Affreedies venture on an attack.

These incidents comprise nearly all the political intelligence brought by the present mail.

Definite orders for the distribution of the troops at Mooltan have been issued. A regiment of native infantry (the 12th), one of irregular cavalry (the 5th), and a company of European artillery, are to occupy the cantonment of Fyze-bagh, a mile from the town. A regiment of native infantry and a company of European artillery remain in the fort. A rumour which prevailed at Calcutta of one of the Bengal native regiments at Mooltan (the 41st) having exhibited symptoms of insubordination, proves to be groundless, according to the Bombay papers.

The report of the capture of Balk, by Dost Mahomed Khan, is confirmed by recent advices from Cabul direct; and his fears of Bokhara have abated so far, that he has expressed his intention of extending his conquests still further to the north-west, as soon as the weather will permit. The state of Affghanistan is represented as deplorable. Since the ill-fated inroad of the Chief into the Punjab, he has lost entire control over all but his immediate family and dependants, and murder and rapine are stalking unchecked through the land. His operations against Balk are popular for the sake of the plunder they afford.

The return of the Governor-General to Calcutta was noticed in our last Summary. He seems to have benefited greatly by his voyage, his health being now completely restored. An address was presented to him by the inhabitants on his arrival, in reply to which he took occasion to reiterate those assurances of a determination to adhere to a pacific line of policy, given by him at Bombay. He proceeds almost immediately to the north-west provinces, taking up his residence, as formerly, at Simla. The Marchioness of Dalhousie had preceded him on the 22nd of March. The Commander-in-Chief of India will, it is said, spend the hot season at Subathoo. Sir Charles reached Lahore on the 22nd of March.

In the Nizam's dominions, insurrection appears still in the ascendant. Captain Wyndham, with the Nizam's troops, has been employed in the unenviable office of chastising his Highness's refractory subjects; and another British officer (Lieutenant Nightingale) was despatched against the Rohillas, who were again in arms, plundering the country about Nandair. When will this state of things cease?

The Presidential Journals are barren of local incidents. The Calcutta *Englishman* says: "The Governor-General's return to the presidency has set the legislative machine once more in motion. The long talked of Small Cause Court Act has been passed, and will undoubtedly remedy a grievance much felt here, amounting in many instances to an absolute denial of justice. An Act has also passed making Aden a free port, a measure the delay of which can only be accounted for upon financial considerations, since levying duties in an unproductive *entrepôt* is contrary to those commercial principles to which the British Government has given in its adhesion. It is supposed that all Indian export duties will shortly be abolished, but nothing is yet published on the subject, nor is the fate of the so-called *Black Acts* known at present, though rumour announces that the Governor-General approves of them. Among minor matters, it may be mentioned that the commissioners appointed to inquire into the charges against Mr. Hamilton, the Resident of Indore, have reported in that gentleman's favour. Other investigations into the conduct of public servants have either not been completed, or have produced no visible result."

The arrival of H.M.'s steamer *Medea* at Bombay from Hong-Kong has put us in possession of later news from China. The only important intelligence is the destruction, in a bay about thirty-five miles from Hong-Kong, of thirteen piratical junks by the steamer. At the requestof the Chinese authorities at Cowloon, the *Medea* was despatched on the 4th March, with a mandarin on board. She returned the following day with the intelligence of having discovered the pirates, killed 220 men, and destroyed thirteen of their junks. About 600 men got on shore and escaped. The official report of the affair will be found under its appropriate head.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. John Govan, 14th N.I. at Darjeeling, March 5; Lieut. W. Stewart, 29th N.I. at Kote Kangra, aged 24, March 9; Lieut. J. L. Llewellyn, 71st N.I. at Peshawur, March 18.; Lieut. R. Scott, 24th N.I. at Hastings, April 23.

MADRAS.—Maj. James Woodward, 33rd N.I. at Kamptee, Feb. 28; Capt. Alexander Richmond, 7th N.I. at Hoshungabad, March 17; Lieut. W. Fraser, art. in camp at Idulabad, March 2; Ens. Robert Douie, 26th N.I. at sea on board the *James Hall*, March 19; Lieut. V. Scobell, inv. estab. at Salem, March 11.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. Wm. Forteath, 11th N.I. at Malligaum, March 20; Capt. A. N. Aitchison, 13th N.I. ta Cairo, on his way to England, April 1.

IMPORTATION OF COTTON FROM INDIA.—The vessel *Earl Balcarras*, which has arrived in the docks from Bombay, has brought 5.336 bales of cotton as a portion of her cargo, consigned to order. This is a remarkably large and important arrival of cotton from the East Indies.

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BENGAL.

THE ACT FOR PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE.

The last number of the *Calcutta Christian Observer* has a very elaborate and a very able article on the Draft Act for the non-forfeiture of rights or property for religious belief, which is now under the consideration of the Legislative Council. The writer begins with a brief history of the case, and cites various legal authorities to explain the state of the law which it is now proposed to abrogate. Among the most important of these is the assertion of Sir William Macnaghten, in his work on Hindoo and Mahomedan law: "Whatever property the individual, previously to his conversion, was possessed and seized of, will devolve on his nearest of kin, who professes the Hindoo religion." The object of the Hindoo legislators, therefore, was not so much to provide funds for the performance of the funeral obsequies for the repose of the soul, as to punish with absolute and unmitigated beggary every man who dared to embrace any other religion. The writer then proceeds to examine the objections raised in the two memorials which have been presented by the Hindoos in Madras and Calcutta. The latter, which was drawn up by the Hindoos themselves and expresses their own sentiments, we have examined in a former number of this journal. The former, which is understood to have been written by the editor of the *Crescent*, who is not a Hindoo, we have not thought it necessary to comment on. These two memorials have been admirably dissected by the writer in the *Observer*, who has clearly shown how utterly untenable are the main arguments of the memoralists. We have not time, nor is there any need, to go over the subject again, but there are two points in this review to which we would particularly draw attention. The one refers to the pledge which Government is supposed to have given to maintain the religious institutions of the country. This pledge the Supreme Council has distinctly repudiated, and even the Calcutta memorial admits that it would be difficult "to put a finger on the treaty which could establish such specific agreement." It would not only be difficult, but impossible, to produce a treaty that never existed. But if any such pledge was given, it was given both to the Mahomedans and to the Hindoos. By the Hindoo law, a Hindoo who turns Mussulman forfeits all his property; by the Mahomedan law, he retains it. To which of these laws does the pledge apply? Surely the British Government did not pledge itself to maintain two contradictory and irreconcilable laws.

The other point to which we refer is that it is unjust and inequitable, according to the memorialists, to allow a man to retain his property after he has embraced Christianity, because the condition on which the land is held is, that the shraddu, or funeral rights for ancestors, shall be punctually performed. To allow the land, therefore, to pass into, or to remain in, the possession of one who cannot perform these rites, would be to disturb the repose of the deceased soul, and to violate one of the most solemn and binding laws of the Hindoo creed. But, the condition on which a Hindoo zemindar holds his land—rent-free lands excepted—is, not that he shall perform shraddu, but that he shall punctually pay up the Government revenue assessed on it; all the landed property in the country, with the exception aforesaid, "being perpetually hypothecated to the Government for the revenue assessed on it." If, therefore, it be a violation of "our pledge" to allow land to be alienated from the purpose for which it is destined according to the Hindoo law, by permitting it to pass over to a convert who will not fulfil the conditions, it must be equally a breach of "our pledge" and an infringement of the Hindoo religion, to alienate it from those religious purposes, by transferring it, for non-payment of the revenue, to a Mahomedan, or a Christian. Yet this is done, with perfect impunity, four times a year by the collector. If an estate continue in arrear by sunset of the day on which the quarterly instalment falls due, it is put up for sale by the revenue officer, and knocked down to whoever will purchase it. And no assertion on the part of the landlord that, if he be deprived of the land, he will be unable to perform the funeral obsequies of his ancestor, will be sufficient to arrest for a moment the inexorable hammer of the collector. The collector cares little for the repose of the departed soul, but sells the estate to a stranger, and thus all the benefit which the ancestor was deriving in the other world from the land ceases. The consequence which the advocates of the Hindoo law deprecate, as likely to flow from the alienation of the land, by an apostate, is precisely the same which follows, in hundreds of cases every year, from the collector's sales, or those of a court of justice. In both cases, the result is, that the "religious condition attached to the land, and which is deemed so important, will cease to be observed;" yet who ever dreamt of charging the fiscal arrangements of Government with the atrocity of violating the principles of the Hindoo religion, and depriving thousands of souls of that repose in the world of spirits which they obtained from the shraddu which the land enabled their relatives to celebrate? The question, therefore, resolves itself into this inquiry: Is it right to do that in support of the sacred rights of conscience which Government has been in the habit of doing for the last eighty years, for the maintenance of its own fiscal rights? But have these departed spirits in any single instance really suffered from the alienation of the land under the sales of the collector, or the decrees of Courts? Have those cheap and simple rites, on which that beatitude depends, been in any single instance intermitted, because the son has been deprived of his ancestral estate by the claims of the state, or of his creditors? Are the deceased parents and ancestors of all revenue defaulters in the regions of woe? Is it really for the benefit of the dead, or only for that of the living, that the Hindoos now seek a confirmation of the law which transfers the property of an "apostate" to his orthodox living relatives?—*Friend of India, March* 21.

THE INDIA GENERAL STEAM COMPANY.

In accordance with our promise, we will now notice more in detail the report and proceedings of the meeting of the India General Steam Company on the 13th instant.

In referring to the items of account, we shall give the figures in round numbers, as we presume none but shareholders will care to go into particulars, which they will have a better opportunity of doing from the statements now being circulated amongst them.

We commence with the items showing how the paid-up capital is represented by value, viz., steamers afloat, yard, outlay on new boats, and balance in favour of other assets, including cash in hand —Rs. 9,12,826, making the apparent intrinsic value of each share out of the 1,073, of which the capital stock now consists, about 850 each. Such, however, is the want of confidence in the integrity of the present management, and the dread that a call upon the shareholders will become inevitable, that we know shares have been sold at Rs. 200, and that a gallant colonel, lately deputed by several up-country proprietors to inquire into the position of affairs, was so satisfied, even on their own *ex-parte* statements, that he took the first opportunity to sell out his stock at Rs. 250; in plain terms, being glad to get back four annas in the rupee, at which rate we know many here are most anxious to sell.

We next come to the abstract of profit and loss account. As the chairman dwelt so strongly on the small loss which his management had incurred as compared with that of his predecessors, we have to remark that, leaving out the untoward loss of the unfortunate *Maddock*, Rs. 2,05,600, certainly not chargeable to the management, a sum which has already been more than cleared off by the forfeited shares, Rs. 2,25,000, the preliminary expenses of which must have been incurred under any management; the cost of the *Auckland* charged to the old management, but unaccounted for by the new, we shall find the present ruling authorities have nothing to plume themselves upon, seeing that they came into office just as the steamers now afloat were brought into full operation, and when the usual courses of trial and error incidental to most novel undertakings, but more especially entailed on this by the departure of the London Board from the instructions from hence, had been rectified. The assertion about a liability of "Rs. 15,800, being in excess of salary allowed by shareholders," we observe has already met with an emphatic and incontrovertible denial, an almost superfluous act, considering that the Chief Justice has recorded of the parties from whom it emanated "that on Mr. Harrison's affidavit we can place little dependence," and that his friend "Mr. Hume's conclusion, appears to us not to have been warranted at all." Not to mention that the acknowledged high character of the umpire, Mr. David Jardine, is a sufficient guarantee that the statement in the report could not possibly be true.

Before closing our remarks on this profit and loss account, we have now to call upon the directors and auditors to reconcile the following statements, leaving it to every candid person to say if either one party or both have not been grossly deceiving the public and the shareholders, and, by disgracefully erroneous accounts, inducing the latter to pay up to the present management Rs. 400 additional on shares they had previously paid Rs. 600 on to the old, and which have been sold in full for Rs. 200.

In the report of 17th July, 1848, the directors open with the following paragraph:—"Your directors, on meeting you on this occasion, have the pleasure to lay before you the accounts in detail of the company's working during the past half-year, duly verified by your auditors, and they note with much satisfaction the minutes read by your auditors," viz. to the effect—"We have

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compared every item, and checked it with the necessary vouchers and documents, and have been much assisted with the clearness and regularity with which the entries have been made." Those statements refer to a profit shown on the half-year's operations of Rs. 4,743, the directors adding, that they "are happy the boats have been kept at work at a profit."

At the meeting 22nd of January, 1849, the directors, in their report, "have the pleasure of congratulating the shareholders on the present favourable aspect and actual position of the company's affairs, as exhibited by the several accounts now laid before them, made up to the 31st December last, and verified by the auditors, in conformity with the trust-deed of the association;" and the auditors of these several accounts certify—"We continue to feel the satisfaction we have before expressed on the clear intelligible way in which the accountant keeps his accounts." These assertions refer to a profit alleged to have been made of Rs. 32,873, showing a profit of Rs. 37,616 on the two half years we have noticed.

On the 16th July, 1849, the director's report states that "the accounts have been made up in as clear and comprehensive a form as practicable," and the auditors say of them,—"We think it right to say that we are much pleased with the satisfactory way in which the accountant keeps his accounts." Statements which indicate a loss on this half-year's operations, after "paying all expenses of the company during that period," of Rs. 21,638, and which loss, deducted from the gain during the two previous half-years, of Rs. 37,616, would still leave a profit on the whole eighteen months of Rs. 15,978. Will it be credited that the same management who made the above favourable reports to shareholders, and one of whose auditors who has so uniformly borne testimony to the correctness of the accounts, now come forward and admit an actual loss during the same period of Rs. 31,204? Here are their own figures, taken from the accounts now in circulation. "To losses, 1848-49, Rs. 51,404, profit, Rs. 20,200," with which we conclude our notice of the accounts, leaving the directors and auditors to explain these extraordinary discrepancies. As we believe the latter are in situations of public trust, we hope for their own sakes they will come forward with an explanation, for until the matter is cleared up, and the saddle put upon the right horse, they must share equally with the management the indignation of those whose money has been lost through their misrepresentations.—*Englishman. March* 22.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT AMONG THE HINDOOS.

Some weeks back, the *Hindoo Intelligencer* contained a notice of a new discovery in the religious system of the Hindoos, which may be attended with important consequences. It is nothing less than that of a mode of purification or expiation, by which the natives who have broken their caste may be again received into the Hindoo communion. No one in any degree acquainted with the peculiarities of native society can fail to perceive the probable effect of such a measure. It may be necessary, for the benefit of such of our readers as are not acquainted with the details of the Hindoo creed, to explain that there are two descriptions of breach of caste. The first consists of those slight offences against its laws, which recur so frequently, that Mr. Ward, one of the keenest observers of native manners, declared that "every native of India must at some period of his life have broken his caste," and for such offences the expiation is short and simple, and unattended with any other annoyance than the disbursement of a certain number of Company's rupees. The second kind, or total expulsion, can only be inflicted for two crimes—eating with a Christian, or tasting the flesh or blood of a cow. Till lately, this offence has been considered irremediable, and it has been visited with a punishment which amounts to a social outlawry, of a more harassing kind than that which is inflicted on a leper. The individual who has thus lost his caste can neither marry nor be given in marriage, his nearest friends shun him, and his own family, who share in his disgrace, regard him with feelings of the most bitter animosity. So great is the dread of this penalty that many Hindoos pass a long life of hypocrisy rather than make avowals which would subject them to it, and the people, with characteristic ingenuity, have sometimes made use of it as a powerful weapon against oppressors. We know of some zemindars who have been seized and beaten by their ryots, and a piece of cow's flesh forced into their mouths to ensure their silence, and in very few cases is the obligation broken. Some years ago, a member of one of the most wealthy families of Bombay embraced Christianity, but his convictions were not deep, and he expressed a desire to be readmitted to the Hindoo communion. His relatives were eager to receive him back,—an unusual circumstance in such cases,—and the wealth of the family was freely employed on his behalf. The most influential pundits of Benares were consulted, and the highest inducements made to them to readmit the offender, but they unanimously replied that it was impossible according to the shaster. A powerful family in Calcutta, also, have long been in endeavouring to regain their original sanctity,—forfeited by some act of their ancestors,—but have hitherto been unsuccessful, although allowed by the most orthodox Hindoos to be blameless in life and character. In the few cases in which a lavish expenditure and unlimited falsehoods have enabled offenders to regain their position in the caste, they have been looked upon in much the same light in which returned convicts are viewed in England. According to the statement of the *Hindoo Intelligencer*, however, a learned pundit has discovered,—we suppose in some of the more recondite Poorans,—a mode of purification (prayaschittu) which will enable him to receive back into the Hindoo faith all such native Christians as may repent of their change of condition, and by means at once simple and honourable. The latter word is probably employed to distinguish the new system from one called the punchu-gobya, which includes several most disgusting ceremonies connected with cow-dung. Should this statement prove correct, and the editor of the *Intelligencer* is not likely to be mistaken on such a point, one great obstacle to missionary efforts will have been removed, and many, who are bound to Hindooism only by the fear of the perpetual loss of caste, will be likely to abandon their creed, when they find the step is not irrevocable. That many converts will quit the Christian church we do not believe, as the mind which has once risen above the worship of an idol can seldom, if ever, be induced to return to so degrading a superstition; and if some few should prove false to their professions, their departure will only tend to purify the Christian communities. Christianity in India has no need of the support of hypocrites.—*Friend of India.*

THE ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The address of the inhabitants of Calcutta to the Governor-General, on his return to the presidency, was presented to his Lordship on Saturday, March 16, by the sheriff of Calcutta, and a considerable number of our fellow-citizens. They were very courteously received by the noble marquis, whose concise and admirable reply to the address, which we repeat, we insert below:—

"THE ADDRESS.

"We beg to congratulate your Lordship on your return to Calcutta. Events of no ordinary character have marked the period of your absence. A large accession of territory has been added to British India, and the tumult of war has at length subsided, and given way to the gentler influence of peace. We trust that such may be permanent; and that your Lordship, as the head of this great empire, may, from this city, central by position, and equi-distant alike from Madras, Bombay, Lahore and the Straits, cultivate the arts of peace, without which no country can prosper, and no amelioration can take place. In stating this, we are only uttering sentiments congenial to your Lordship's mind; and confident in that integrity of purpose and enduring firmness of character which have already marked your administration, we trust that a benevolent Providence may give you health and strength to carry into effect the enlightened principles you have always expressed and advocated, and that ere long the golden influence of civilization may spread itself around to humanize mankind by the reciprocity of mutual blessings."

"THE REPLY.

"I thank you, gentlemen, for the courtesy with which you have greeted my return to the capital, after an absence which the exigencies of the public service had rendered necessary, and which I shall be compelled with regret again to renew.

"You estimate justly the strength and the sincerity of my desire to preserve unbroken in future the peace which has happily been restored, and I take this occasion of conveying to you an assurance that the Government of India, while it will be prompt to defend the interests of the empire and jealous in upholding its honour, will have ever for its first object the maintenance of that general tranquillity, without which we must hope in vain for the steady and wholesome progress in internal improvement which is the common object and desire of us all.

"I thank you, Sirs, for the confidence you declare in the singleness of purpose by which you believe my public conduct to be guided and governed; and I trust, that when the time shall come for laying down the charge which has been committed to me, your present reliance on my exertions for the public good will prove not to have been misplaced."

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ROUTE FROM DELHI TO MOOLTAN.

Communicated by a Correspondent.

"We marched to this place by way of the desert, going from Delhi to Hansi and Sirsa, then *viâ* Bhutneer, Anoopghur, Sirdarkote, and Bhawulpore, in fact along the track that Nadir Shah and his followers came into Hindoostan. Through the great exertions and attention of the vakeels of the Rajah of Bikaneer and the Nawab of Bhawulpore, we were able to get on without much trouble; they had collected grass, forage, and supplies of sorts, of course from a great distance, for our use, and in one place where the water was such, that European stomachs could not stand it, the Bikaneer Rajah had sent forty camels laden with puckuls of sweet water. On those marches where the coss minars were not built, the vakeels had stationed men with fires lighted at every coss, and with the nagarah beating all night to guide us.

"This track across the desert is very much frequented since the annexation and occupation of Mooltan. Every morning we met Kafilas, consisting of from 300 to 350 camels, coming from Affghanistan, laden with fruits, assafœtida, and various pushmeena cloths. These merchants are enabled now to come from lower Affghanistan, and cross the Indus at Dhera Ismail Khan, and so avoid the double tribute and tax they would have to pay by coming through the Khybur pass.

"The sum of Rs. 10,000 would, at the most extravagant estimate, finish the line of coss minars across the desert, and so mark out indelibly the road, now of so much importance. One or two wells are wanted, and that is all, leaving it to time and the increase of trade to fill the now empty villages and towns.

"Two marches from this we met the camp of the Nawab of Bhawulpore, who was returning from his interview with the Governor-General. He was much pleased and in great spirits, as he had anticipated up to the last "Treachery," he even propitiated Brahmins! He received presents of more than ordinary value and quantity. As a curious coincidence, he has received amongst them the very identical suit of armour, including a beautiful helmet and cuirass, that Louis Philippe sent to Runjeet Sing, which we got with the confiscated Toshakhana. After the war, he received in cash seven lacs of rupees for the supposed expenses and advances he had made on our account, as also four of the best Sikh guns, taken here, and is to receive, as a pension for his life *only*, one lac of rupees per annum. He is well rewarded, but he behaved undoubtedly well, in responding so honestly and promptly to Edwardes's call."—*Friend of India, March* 21.

ROUTE FROM DARJEELING TO KANGCHANG, OR KINCHINJINGA.

Communicated by a Correspondent.

1. Sevong viâ Tukvor.—Cross the little Rungeet and ascend to Goke. Cross the Rumam, and then ascend to Seriong, which is a village inhabited by Limboos and Lepchas. Direction, north.

2. Hee.—Ascend to "Murmium Lah," then descend to encamping ground—a village of Limboos. Direction, north.

3. Pemiong Chi.—Descend about a cos, cross the Kullait river; ascend gradually to Linchong in an easterly direction, thence to Tigzhuk still in an easterly direction, and by a gradual ascent. From Tigzhuk the direction is north, and the ascent steep to Pemiong Chi. The Kullait rises at Singalelah or Tolimbo. Old Sikim is about two miles from Pemiong Chi, to the east.

The Lepchas name the old durbar "Pheeoong Ghurry;" the Bhotiahs, "Rabdengching;" Limboos, "Lapteuchi."

4. Yoksum.—Descent to "Chongpoon;" cross the Ringbi Nuddi, ascend to Tingleng, a village of Bhotiahs, Lepchas, and Limboos. Descend to and cross the Ratong river, whence ascend all the way to Yoksum, where there is much level ground, and which is a place of ancient note. Before there was a raja of Sikim, there were three goompas (monasteries) here, and it was the head Lamas of these who agreed that it would be desirable to have a king for their country, and they accordingly despatched agents to Gantoke, whence the first raja of Sikim was brought and installed. This individual, who had previously come from Thibet, was a khamba, and the ancestor of the present raja. "Yeuk," in the Lepcha language, means a chief; "yeuksum," is three chiefs; hence the name of this place as the residence of the three great men above alluded to. Direction north by west.

5. Jongri.—Ascend gently in a westerly direction frrm Yeuksum. Descend a very little and cross the Ratong river, whence you ascend all the way to "Jongri." The Ratong rises from Kunchinjinga, takes a westerly course, where it is crossed in the march, and then turning round Yeuksum runs east to the Great Rungeet, which it joins at Tassiding.

"Jongri" is at the west foot of Kunchinjinga, and half a day's journey or less from the perpetual snow. The snow lies at Jongri for two or three months in severe winters, and is continuous with the snow of Kunchinjinga, which descends a long way below Jongri, and lies there in severe weather.—*Friend of India, March* 21.

INROAD OF THE WUZEREES INTO BUNOO.

Allusion was made, some time ago, to an inroad of the Wuzeerees into Bunoo, and we promised to try and obtain particulars of the nature of that inroad and its results. We have succeeded to a certain extent, and are promised still further details, which will show exactly how we stand with regard to these troublesome "border" tribes. There are a number of so-called salt mines in the range which crosses the Indus at Kalabagh from the eastward. The mines extend on the north side of this range, up to the point where it joins the Soleeman mountains, into the valley of Kohat, and on the south side towards Lukee, and into the valley of Bunoo. From these mines nearly the whole of Affghanistan is supplied with salt through the passes leading towards Cabool, Ghuznee, &c. It appears that, up to a certain period, the farm of these mines had been made over by the Dooranees, during their supremacy in these parts and in the Derajat, to a chief of the Kutuks, a tribe inhabiting the western or right bank of the Indus from Atok down to Kalabagh. (It is a curious fact that no mention of this people is made in "Thornton's Gazeteer.") On the annexation of the Punjab, the attention of the Government was naturally turned to these mines, and to the command they would give them over the salt market of Affghanistan. It was found that the chief in question, whose name is Khoj Mahomed Khan, paid a very inadequate sum for his farm, and it was determined to send an officer to take charge of the whole on the part of the British authorities. How far the chief may be really implicated in the disturbances which followed it is impossible to say, but it seems to be correctly suspected that Khoj Mahomed Khan became anxious to show this officer that his charge would be unprofitable and troublesome, and that he thought his end could be effectually served by inciting the Wuzeerees to plunder some of the mines. If he did not incite their doing this, he certainly connived while it was being done. This tribe inhabit the valleys and heights of the Soleeman range, between the valley of Lukee and the country stretching towards Ghuznee. They are not our subjects, but cultivate lands in Bunoo, which belong to the Punjab. This they do during the summer, retreating to the higher hills during winter. They are, in fact, literally a Nomade tribe. There is a village of their name on the maps, which is probably the chief place of the tribe, and defines their general locality. They are, we believe, buyers and carriers of the salt for the Affghans, and saw in the proposed interference of the British Government a prospective diminution of their profits, became, therefore, willing instruments in the hands of the chief, and for twelve consecutive days plundered the salt depots of Gooroosee and Bahadur Khel, from which they are supposed to have carried away, into their mountain fastnesses, with the assistance of the people of the neighbourhood, between twenty and thirty thousand maunds of salt. We do not know the locality of Gooroosee, but Bahadar Khel is on the road from Khohat to Bunoo, in the lower hills. The scheme of Khoj Mahomed Khan, if it was really his, was successful, for the number of British troops in that part of the country being much too small to resist the aggressive movement, or to protect the mines for any length of time, especially with the Afreedees up to the north of Kohat, it was determined, by the local authorities, to make over the protection of the mines for the present to the Kutuk chief; the suspicions of his complicity are strengthened by the fact, that as soon as this was done the Wuzeerees desisted from the acts of plunder they had been so actively engaged in.

The rapid return of the Commander-in-Chief from the Kohat pass to Peshawur, the success which has attended the operations of the Afreedees since that return, the cutting-off of Kohat from all military communication with Peshawur, and the reports of these doings, industriously spread throughout Eastern Affghanistan and down the country, are events not at all calculated to keep down the turbulent spirits on our Western frontier, and although nothing like a combined movement, with assistance from Cabool, is to be looked for, we may reasonably expect that the tribes of the Khaiber and the Soleeman range will be emboldened by them, and continue to give us great trouble, until they receive an effectual check.—*Lahore Chronicle March* 20.

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THE BLACK ACT.

Baboo Ramgopal Ghose, who is said to have been excluded from the office of Vice-President of the Agricultural Society, by a small knot of members, at the monthly meeting of the society, for his opinions on the "Black" Acts, has just favoured us with a copy of a pamphlet containing his printed remarks on them. He perfectly smashes the statement which the British inhabitants have been induced to make, that they believe Parliament never intended to confer on the local government the power of making laws affecting their rights. He has obtained—what we have been hunting for in vain—a report of the Parliamentary debates in 1833, when the Charter Act was passed, and in 1838, when the petition against the first Act was brought under discussion. He quotes the speech of Mr. Charles Grant, then President of the Board of Control, on introducing the Charter to the House, in which he distinctly stated, that "the principle which he thought it indispensable to lay down was, that no European should enter India, but upon the express condition of being subject to the laws and regulations; for this purpose he proposed to strengthen the legislative power of the Governor-General in Council." It was, therefore, with a view to the passing of such laws as those now complained of, that the Legislative Council was armed with such extensive authority. And this principle of subjecting the European settlers in India to the local courts, as they then stood, was adopted by Parliament in conformity with the opinions of the most eminent Judges of the Crown in India! Sir Charles Grey, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, had recorded, that "if the provinces were to be opened to British settlers, let it be universally understood, so that no doubt may remain, nor any ground of subsequent reproach, that they go to live under a despotic and imperfect, but strong Government; that they carry with them no rights but such as are possessed there by the natives themselves." Sir Edward Ryan, who succeeded Sir Charles Grey, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Calcutta, also said: "To leave the European owner or occupier of lands, or the manufacturer, at great distances, subject to the Supreme Court, or subject only to the Mofussil Courts, with the limited powers which they at present possess, would tend to such a system of fraud and injustice, and leave the natives so entirely at the mercy of the settlers, that I think it would be an insuperable obstacle to allowing Europeans to settle in the interior of the country, &c. On every consideration it would seem desirable to place all classes of his Majesty's subjects, in his Indian territories, as far as possible, under the same laws, amenable to the same tribunals, and to the same forms of trial." When, therefore, the memorialists "deny that Parliament meant to confer on a body so appointed and so controlled as the Governor-General of India in Council, a lawful power to pass any of the three Acts," of which the memorialists complain, they deny that which is as plain as the sun at noon-day. Most unquestionably, it *was* the intention of Parliament to confer these extensive legislative powers on the Governor-General in Council, and to confer them for the express purpose of subjecting Europeans to "the same laws, the same tribunals, and the same forms of trial" as the natives.—*Friend of India.*

LAW.

Insolvent Debtors Court, March 2.

In Re Colonel Peter Lawrie Pew.—Mr. Molloy moved, under section 60th of the Act, for a rule *nisi* for the final discharge of the insolvent. The 60th section applies to insolvent *traders*, who are entitled to their final discharge, if the creditors are all in town, by a one month rule *nisi*—if the creditors are out of the jurisdiction, by a twelve month rule *nisi*, or by the consent of a majority of the creditors. But an insolvent, not a trader, cannot obtain his final discharge unless his estate has realized a third of the schedule amount of debts, or by the consent of a majority of his creditors in number and in amount.

The *Commissioner* rejected the application, because he did not think Col. Pew's petition for insolvency was in the form of the petition of a trader, and he certainly had never considered it such. All he knew on the subject was, that the insolvent had been concerned in various joint-stock companies. If he had intended to apply for the benefit of the Act as a trader, he should have adopted the form of petition distinctly prescribed by the Act for an insolvent of that class. But he had presented no petition to the Court in the character of a trader—he had not stated that he was a trader, or how a trader; and, therefore, he could only apply for his final discharge under the rule relating to insolvents not traders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Mail of February 7 arrived at Calcutta on the morning of the 16th March.

American Fruit Trees.—The *Englishman* mentions that an American ice-vessel, lately arrived, has brought over a number of fine American fruit-trees, a part of which will be sent up to Darjeeling. It is certain, that South American fruits will flourish in India; witness the successful introduction of the Sapota, but we doubt if those of the United States are equally adapted to the soil and climate. We wish the undertaking every success, as the introduction of a single new fruit, or vegetable, is a substantial boon to the native population.—*Friend of India.*

Superstition.—The *Bengal Recorder* informs us that the native inhabitants of Bhowanipore, penetrated with a belief in the sanctity of a certain tank in that district, rush by thousands to lave in the sacred stream, and thereby obtain the promised exemption from any visitation of the small-pox. A scene of almost equal credulity has been enacting for some time past in the neighbourhood of Serampore, and all kinds of diseased persons have thronged to worship an image of Siva, which has been erected in the garden of a wealthy Baboo. So great is the concourse, that the magistrate has found it necessary to station chowkedars near the spot, lest the disappointed worshippers should become furious and create a disturbance. Their faith is not, we believe, even yet exhausted.—*Ibid.*

Lahore.—The *Lahore Chronicle* observes that two lakhs of rupees have been set aside for the construction of a jail at Lahore. The church is not yet erected, and there appears to be some difficulty about the funds. We shall thus again exhibit at Lahore the emblem of our civilization, "large jails, and small churches." A zilla cutcheree is also to be erected at Lahore, at a cost of fifty thousand rupees.

The Dewan Moolraj will, the *Mofussilite* states, be confined in the fortress of Chunar, at least for the present. This commutation of his sentence appears far more just and equitable than the original punishment of transportation.

Mr. John Allan, of the firm of Allan, Deffel, and Co., has been elected a director of the Bank of Bengal, vice Deffel, resigned.

The Governor-General arrived at Calcutta about 6 o'clock on the evening of Thursday, March 7.

Nepaul.—The *Delhi Gazette* states, on the authority of a native correspondent, that the Nepaulese embassy about to proceed to England, have received five hundred thousand rupees for their travelling expenses. The same correspondent, who requires from the world a great deal of faith, avers that during a thunder-storm near Shahore, a large stone, 30 cubits long and nine broad, fell from the clouds!

There were 1,963 deaths from cholera and small-pox within three districts of Calcutta, in February last.

The Board of Administration in Lahore has issued a proclamation to the effect that all arms are to be delivered up before the 1st of April, 1850, and any one found with arms in his house after that date, not being duly licensed to retain them, will have his property confiscated, and be otherwise subjected to punishment.

A Darjeeling letter states that everything is settled there. The Morung is taken from the Rajah of Sikhim, by which he loses Rs. 18,000 a year. Darjeeling is also taken from him, by which he loses Rs. 6,000 annually.

Mr. Hamilton.—We are informed upon good authority, that the result of the investigation into Mr. Hamilton's conduct has terminated most triumphantly for that gentleman. The charge of misapplying or misappropriating public money has been refuted, and we hear that the Resident is reported to have expended Rs. 40,000 out of his private purse for public purposes.—*Englishman, March* 16.

The Commander-in-Chief.—Contrary to previous arrangements and general expectations, the Commander-in-Chief proceeded, on his arrival at Wuzeerabad, on Wednesday the 13th, to the cantonment of Serookee, and directed the troops to be paraded for his inspection in the course of the afternoon. After the inspection, which is said to have gone off to the entire satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief, the 34th N.I. were kept on the ground, and questioned if they had any complaints to make? An officer and five or six sepoys stepped forward; the former brought such serious charges against a brother officer, that we refrain from alluding to them, as they must undergo a public investigation; the latter made some representation as to promotion. The head quarters camp quitted Wuzeerabad on Thursday morning in progress to Sealkot, from whence the Commander-in-Chief comes direct to Lahore, instead of proceeding on by Denanuggur, as had been arranged. B. H. E. will be here on the 22nd.—*Lahore Chronicle, March* 16.

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THE MILITARY ORPHAN FUND.—A military correspondent calls upon his brother officers to exercise theirown unbiassed judgment upon a proposition submitted to them by the orphan management, to rescind the rule by which the children of subscribers, who die possessed of property beyond the limit for relief, are precluded from claiming the benefit of the institution, if they subsequently become impoverished. The general management oppose the alteration, and, we think, upon sufficient grounds. Such cases were not contemplated when the fund was formed, and it is certainly safer to consider each upon its own merits, than to give to all as a matter of right the advantages of the institution. We certainly do not think that a knowledge of the orphans' right would, as our correspondent suggests, induce guardians to make away with their property. Those who would so abuse their trust would care little whether the children went to the parish poor-house or not. The strongest objection to the proposed extension is, that it involves risks which cannot be calculated upon by the management, and which would necessarily give a character of uncertainty to the fund itself. With regard to the other alteration suggested, namely, that all propositions shall be published for a month in the newspapers, before circulation to the army for their votes, we are not informed why the management object to it; but the advantage of publicly discussing all proposed changes is so obvious, that we have no doubt the army will support the alteration in Rule 30, by a large majority. There are many subscribers so situated that they have no opportunity at present of hearing the arguments for or against any proposition which may be submitted to them, until they are called upon to vote. Possibly the general management, like the Grecian legislators, think that those who vote in the dark will be the least likely to receive any bias from without.—*Englishman, March* 13.

LIEUT. STEWART, of the 29th N.I., was killed on the 9th March, by the bursting of an old Sikh gun which went into twenty pieces, one of which divided his skull into two parts. His lower jaw and teeth were found at some distance from the body. He seems to have been very much beloved in his regiment, and his loss is deeply regretted by all who knew him.—*Hurkaru.*

THE ARMY.—The *Englishman* assures its military readers, that after some altercation the Court of Directors and Board of Control have decided on reducing the native portion of the Bengal army by 200 men per regiment, putting the establishment of each corps on its old footing of 800 rank and file, and with the saving thus effected adding two European regiments to the strength of the line.

FALL OF ICE.—There was a storm at Gwalior on the 5th February, during which pieces of ice fell of nearly 21bs. in weight: many men and animals were killed.

MR. SMOULT, a well-known and respected attorney of long standing, is the fortunate candidate for the place of the late Mr. Swinhoe as Company's attorney.—*Hurkaru.*

THE BANK OF BENGAL has raised its rates on loans and discounts one per cent. "This resolution," says the *Englishman*, "has been taken somewhat late, for the leaking out of the silver has been apparent for several months, and is not likely to be checked by a slight increase of interest. Western India has now come into this market, it is true, but the demand for money has been general, and in our opinion has arisen more from the improvement in trade than from any other cause. The exchanges some time back favoured silver remittances to Europe, the Government itself setting the example, and as this country is wholly dependent upon a supply from abroad, it is probable that the demand for the ordinary purposes of trade has in consequence more than kept pace with the supply. It is impossible to substitute a paper circulation to a sufficient extent to lessen the demand for silver, and it will probably continue scarce till the exchanges restore the balance."—*Hurkaru.*

DARJEELING.—For the present the Bhagulpore Hill Rangers, and one company of the 80th Foot, remain here to protect the station from any aggression which the Raja or his Dewan might be induced to make, if they found all the troops at once withdrawn. The 14th N. I. leave us in a day or two. The men of the Artillery left on Saturday last; the guns remain here. General Young goes in company with the 14th, who march to Dinapore; Captain Tickell also leaves on the 9th instant, and Mr. Lushington may shortly be expected to follow: thus for the present there will be an end of the Sikhim farce, which has cost Government five or six lakhs of rupees. The weather for the last fourteen days has been very unpleasant; it has been raining nearly every day, varied with a little hail and sleet, not a bit like our usual March weather. A letter, dated Titalyah, the 4th instant, says:—"All the companies of the 16th Grenadiers have come in, and are to start for Benares to-morrow morning."—*Englishman, March* 12.

MESSRS. COLVILLE, GILMORE, AND CO.—A first dividend of 10 per cent. from the estate of Messrs. Colville, Gilmore, and Co., is in course of payment at the office of the assignee, No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CALCUTTA STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION have announced a dividend at the rate of Co.'s Rs. 30 per share.

ALLAHABAD.—The 38th N. I. arrived on the 12th, en route from Lucknow to Barrackpoor. They will embark and proceed by water to their destination in a few days.

VACCINATION IN NATIVE PRACTICE.—A correspondent informs us that a meeting of the best inoculators and vaccinators, as well as of hakeems of repute, was recently held in the house of Baboo Gourisunker Bhattacharjee, to discuss the relative value of the two systems. A punchayet was appointed to decide, and after investigating the evidence tendered by those who had gleaned recent experience, recorded its opinion in favour of vaccination. We are informed that the host, a native gentleman of liberal opinions, acted so implicitly on the opinion of the doctors as to vaccinate his family without loss of time, and being an influential member of the vernacular press, he has strenuously impressed on his readers the necessity and expediency of doing likewise.—*Cal. Star, Mar.* 1.

RAMGOPAL GHOSE has been excluded from the office of Vice-President of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society in Calcutta on account of his opinion being favourable to the Black Act, as it is termed. The *Friend of India* states that, at the last meeting of the Society, letters were read from several gentlemen, European and native, containing expressions of strong disapproval of the conduct pursued by certain members of the Society in regard to the non-election of Baboo Ramgopal Ghose. Hereupon the committee passed unanimously the following remarkable resolution: "Resolved.—That there is no evidence on the record of the proceedings to countenance the belief that political motives influenced the Society in the election of the Vice-President at the late anniversary meeting; and that this meeting repudiates the imputation *in toto.*" Yet, every one knows, adds the *Friend of India*, that, at the meeting in question, Baboo Ramgopal Ghose was disgraced by being removed from his office on account of his sentiments on the Acts which some of the members deemed "Black." The conduct of the gentlemen who black-balled him is not chargeable on the Society at large; but it was nevertheless calculated seriously to affect its interests.

H.M.'s 14TH DRAGOONS AT CHILLIANWALLAH.—"To the Editor of the *Mofussilite.*—Dear Sir: On my arrival here yesterday, I found a letter awaiting me from the Colonel and Officers of H.M.'s 14th Dragoons, calling on me to contradict a misstatement which had appeared in the *Mofussilite*, in a letter signed 'A Company's Field Officer.' I have not been able to procure here your issue of Jan. 11, in which the said letter, I am told, appeared, but I have now before me a local paper containing an extract from it, in which your correspondent, 'A Field Officer,' reflects with unjust severity on the conduct of H.M.'s 14th Dragoons at Chillianwallah. I say *unjust*, for of one of the charges brought against them they are perfectly innocent, and the other is capable of great modification. With regard to the first, your correspondent asks, 'Is it an idle story that they (the 14th Dragoons) got amongst the field hospital, knocked over doctors, and dhoolies containing the wounded and the dying?' I answer, yes! a most idle story—*idle* and *false:* the 14th Dragoons did not ride through the field hospital, for I was there the entire day with the exception of one short period. The doctors, dhoolies, and wounded *were* knocked over, and I was almost swept away myself, *not* by the 14th Dragoons, but by *our own* panic-stricken camp-followers, who in their fear mistook our returning cavalry for the enemy's goorcharahs! There were thousands of these camp-followers who had gone into the jungle from curiosity. 2. 'Is it an idle story,' again your correspondent asks, 'that a body of the 14th Dragoons were stopped by the Rev. Mr. Whiting, who presented a pistol at the head of the leading fugitive, and demanded his halt or his life?' This, too, in part at least, is an idle story. That I did stop a small body of H.M.'s 14th Dragoons is true, and a large body of others who had equally no business where they were; but I used no threatening language, which would have been alike foolish and unnecessary, for, on receiving the word, the men instantly fronted and formed, listened in silence to what I had to say to them, and then, with the other fugitives following in their rear, moved through the jungle quietly and steadily to their proper station. I do assure you, Sir, I said nothing to these men unbecoming for them to hear as soldiers, or for me to utter as their chaplain. I need hardly say, that no officer of H.M.'s 14th was with them. I mean commissioned officer. How, then, it may be asked, can such exaggerated stories have their rise? The explanation is simple. I carried during the whole campaign, one single pistol

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for self-defence alone. I had it in my hand at the moment I rode up to the party in question, and while addressing them energetically, I very naturally waved it to and fro, as I should have done with a whip or stick, or anything else I might happen to have in my hand at the time. Hence the erroneous impression among those looking on at a distance, that I was threatening the men, which I do again assure you was not in the least degree required. Ere I conclude, let me, in self-defence, remark (strange that it should be needed!) that these events were not of my seeking, but forced upon me. I did not quit my proper station, and I hope that while I did my best as a man, I did it as a Christian also. I have now done with a painful subject, which I hope will not be again revived. I have long, for various reasons, avoided public correspondence on this matter, and I even now think it one that would have been more becomingly discussed by others. The hope of being able to do even partial justice to H.M.'s 14th dragoons, has induced me to break a silence so long preserved, and somewhat unwillingly broken even now.—I am, dear Sir, very faithfully yours, W. J. Whiting, Chaplain to G. G., lately Chaplain to Army of Punjaub."

The Exhibition of 1851.—A correspondent at Agra, referring to the Government Notification of the 12th March, has sent the *Mofussilite* the following extracts regarding the "Al" root of Bundelkund called for from the Allahabad division, which will be read with interest at this time by such of our readers as feel an interest in the London Exhibition of the Works of all Nations: "All 'Morinda Cirtufollia.' The only other crop which I think it necessary to mention particularly is Al 'Morinda Curtifolia.' The roots are used very extensively as a dye, and exported to all parts of the North-Western Provinces, but I am not aware that it has ever been imported into Calcutta, or that its use is practically known in Europe. The Dharwar cloths are solely dyed with it, and so are most of the red cloths; the colour given is a deep red. It is only sown in the Mar and Kauber soils, and when about two and a half years growth, is dug up to the depth of four or four and a half feet for the roots, in the bark of which the die exists; instead of the Bhowra narrow pickaxes are used to prevent injury to the smaller, the most valuable part of the produce. The delay in the returns, from the length of time before the plant is ready, the accumulation of several years rent, the labour employed in annual weedings, and particularly in uprooting it, render it rather a trying cultivation. It is not an exhausting crop by any means, and is usually succeeded by grain, generally yielding a very large return, partly resulting probably from the deep stirring up of the soil in collecting the roots. I have particularly noticed this cultivation, as I believe not existing north of the Jumna."—C. Allen, Settlement Report, zillah Humeerpoor. "The root of the al plant is a most profitable source of grain. The shrub does not for three years attain full growth, but in the second or third season it yields from its seed a partial return. Unlike every other produce it is seldom injured by the occurrence of drought. It is cultivated principally in Humeerpoor, and partly also in Calpee and Julalpoor. The poorer classes seldom possess sufficient capital to enter into the speculation, which is accordingly conducted by the more wealthy zemindars, and by a tribe of Buneeas called Dhoomur, who alone do not think their dignity impaired by the pursuits of husbandry, The root is highly prized by the natives for its beautiful and permanent dye, and is readily brought up at Moosanuggur in the Cawnpore district, which is its point of traffic."—W. Muir, Settlement Report, zillah Calpee, 1842. "It is said in the Moonlujat Dara-Shikoree to be the same as Munjeet; but the latter is the 'Rubia Tinctorum,' or perhaps more correctly the 'Rubia Cordifolia.' It is cultivated in several provinces of India. In the Peninsula, the best quality comes from Mysore.' —H. M. Eliot, Supplemental Glossary, p 25. "Dye-root Morinda. Hind. Al, Ach, largely cultivated a' Boondee, Kotah, and Mewar. The root is extensively exported as a red dye: the colour is fixed with alum. Of the large plant the berry is eaten. The wood of all the species is beautiful, hard, and durable, and excellent for gun-stocks."—R. H. Irvine, Topography of Ajmeer.

COURTS MARTIAL.

CAPT. WILLIAM CHARLES HOLLINGS, 47TH N.I.

Camp Jhelum, March 7, 1850.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Cawnpore, on Friday, Jan. 11, 1850, Capt. W. C. Hollings, 47th N.I., was arraigned on the following charges; viz.:—

First.—For having at Cawnpore, on Nov. 6, 1849, when superintending officer of a Native Court of Requests, attended the Court in a state of intoxication, which rendered him incapable of properly conducting the proceedings.

Second.—For highly unbecoming conduct, in having at Cawnpore, on the same occasion, addressed abusive language to, and struck Dherat Mahajun, a party to suits before the Court, and in having addressed himself in familiar and obscene language to persons present in Court.

Third.—For having at Cawnpore, on Nov. 17, 1849, been drunk at an inspection parade of the regiment.

Finding.—The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has brought forward in his defence, are of opinion that he, Capt. W. C. Hollings, 47th N.I., is—

On the first charge, *Guilty.*

On the second charge, *Not Guilty*, and the Court acquit him of the same.

On the third charge, *Guilty* of having at Cawnpore, on Nov. 17, 1849, being partially intoxicated at an inspection parade of the regiment, but not "drunk," of which the Court acquit him; and with regard to this charge, the Court, being of opinion that the matter was disposed of at the time by what has hitherto been considered competent authority, abstain from passing any sentence against the prisoner on it.

Sentence.—To be suspended from rank, and pay and allowances for a period of six (6) calendar months.

Head Quarters, Camp, Peshawur, Feb. 7, 1850. — *Revised.* — The Court is directed to read over the first charge on which it has convicted the prisoner, and then to read the 76th Article of War. It will see that it has no power to pass any other sentence than that of "cashiering," which it must therefore do, or stand a prosecution for passing an illegal sentence.

With regard to the second charge, the finding of the Court is in the face of the evidence, and I have directed the Judge Advocate-General to point this out to the Court. With regard to the third charge, the Court has erroneously assumed that the crime was disposed of previously by competent authority. The Judge Advocate-General will also explain this error to the Court, and that a refusal to pass sentence upon a criminal will expose the president and members of the Court to the charge of disobedience of orders in refusing to do its duty. I therefore recommend the Court to read the 42nd Article of War.

(Signed) C. J. Napier, General Commander-in-Chief.

Revised Finding.—The Court, having attentively weighed and reconsidered the whole of the evidence adduced both on the part of the prosecution and defence, as well as the observations of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, are of opinion that he, the prisoner, Capt. W. C. Hollings, of the 47th N.I., is *Guilty* of all the charges.

Revised Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) C. J. Napier, General Commander-in-Chief.

Head-Quarters, Camp, 2nd March, 1850.

Recommendation.—As it appears from the remarks of his excellency the C.-in-C. that there is no discretionary power as to the punishment in this case, the Court unanimously and respectfully beg leave to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the C.-in-C., on the grounds of the weak state of health he was in when he committed the offences, his long service, and high character.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—It is a matter of surprise to me that the Court should recommend the prisoner to pardon! I must refer the Court to the charges against the prisoner, of which the Court have found him guilty, and I ask if a person guilty of such conduct can be described as an officer of "*high character*," and pardoned upon such grounds? Certainly not; and I should do a gross injustice to the Company's service were I to pardon the prisoner.

(Signed) C. J. Napier, General C.-in-C.

The name of Capt. W. C. Hollings will cease to be borne on the returns of the 47th N.I., from the date of publication of this order at Cawnpore, of which a report is to be made to the adj.-gen. of the army, and to the assistant adj.-gen. at the presidency.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) Pat. Grant,
Lieut.-col., Adjt.-gen. of the army.

CAPT. JAMES TOWNSEND DANIELL, 47TH N.I.

Head-Quarters, Camp Boorhan, Feb. 25, 1850.—At a general court-martial re-assembled at Cawnpore, on Saturday, Feb. 2, 1850, Capt. J. T. Daniell, 47th N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st. For direct and wilful disobedience of general orders, dated Dec. 21, 1820, and Dec. 30, 1823, in being at the present time under pecuniary obligation for money borrowed from a native

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officer, he, Capt. Daniell, having, at Benares, on or about Jan. 1, 1844, borrowed of (the late) Mudaree Roy, subadar, 47th N.I., the sum of Rs. 1,000, which sum, at the present time, remains unpaid.

2nd. For disrespect to Lieut.-Col. Hicks, C.B., commanding the 47th N.I., in having, at Cawnpore, on Nov. 24, 1849, taken no notice of a letter, No. 231, of that date, addressed to him by the adjutant of the regiment, by order of Lieut.-Col. Hicks, and requiring from him an explanation of his debt to the late Subadar Mudaree Roy.

Finding.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has brought forward in his defence, are of opinion, that he, the prisoner, Capt. J. T. Daniell, 47th N.I., is, on the 1st charge, *Guilty*, with the exception of the word "wilful," of which the Court acquit him.

On the 2nd charge, *Not Guilty*, of which the Court acquit him.

Sentence. — To be severely reprimanded in such manner as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct. Confirmed.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, General, C.-in-C.

Head Quarters, camp, 20th February, 1850.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—I am sorry that it is my duty to reprimand an old officer, and to think that he deserves the sentence passed upon him, and which I consider to be too lenient. I am quite ready to believe that Capt. Daniell was not aware of the order, that European officers should not borrow from native officers; but the answer to this feeble excuse is twofold. First, it is an order of such a nature as to be a matter for regret that it should be required! And secondly, it is an order of high importance to discipline: to be ignorant of such an order is inexcusable in a captain of the army.

I approve of Lieut.-Col. Hicks' conduct: that officer did his duty in reporting to me the conduct of Capt. Daniell.

Capt. Daniell must pay the money borrowed before he is released from his arrest.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, General, C.-in-C.

A report of the date of payment of the money borrowed from the late Subadar Mudaree Roy by Capt. Danieli, to be made to the adjutant-general of the army, for the information of his excellency.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOILEAU, C. E. qual. for public serv. att. to N. W. prov. March 6.
BRIGHT, G. to be an asst. to mag. coll. and salt agent of Pooree.
CARNAC, C. F. to be an asst. to jt. mag. &c. of Pubna, and to ex. powers of jt. mag. March 4.
CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess. judge of Rajshahye, rec. ch. of office fr. prin. sudder ameen, March 16.
CLARKE, H. supt. of salt chokies at Jessore, to exercise power of adjudicating cases of contravention of the salt laws, March 6.
CLIFTON, A. to be an asst. to mag. coll. and salt agent of Balasore.
COCKBURN, G. F. to be jt. mag. and dep. col. of Chumparun, and register of deeds in that district, March 16.
CUNLIFFE, R. E. civ. and sess. judge of Mymensingh, rec. ch. of office fr. prin. sudder ameen, March 13.
DAMPIER, H. L. to be an asst. to mag. coll. and salt agent of Cuttack, March 12.
DAVIDSON, H. to be settlement offr. in the cis-Sutlej terr. under bd. of admin. for aff. of pub.
DEANE, H. W. to offic. as a judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut N. W. prov. March 18.
DENISON, C. B. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Agra, March 18.
DESSA, J. P. dep. col. in Purneah, trans. to Shahabad, March 15.
DE WEISS, G. to be memb. of Ferry com. at Sarun, March 8.
ELLIOT, A. J. asst. to mag. and coll. of Shahabad, res. ch. of office, March 12.
GARRETT, R. B. mag. of Cuttack, to be ex offic. an asst. to superint. of tribut. mehals, Cuttack, March 7; coll. mag. and salt agent of Cuttack, made over ch. of offices to H. C. Halkett.
GRANT, J. civ. and sess. jud. of Dinagepore, res. ch. of office.
GREY, W. to be priv. sec. to dep. gov.
GUBBINS, M. R. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Agra, March 18.
HALKETT, H. C. jt. mag. &c. of Cuttack, joined his sta. Feb. 28.
HAMPTON, R. res. ch. of office of dep. coll. of Pubnah fr. W. J. Longman, March 1.
HOBHOUSE, C. P. to offic. as 3rd asst. to acct. gen. and to govt. of Bengal, March 6.
JAMES, H. F. civ. and sess. judge of Jessore, made over ch. of office to C. Steer, Mar. 12.
KEANE, H. G. asst. to mag. and coll. of Muttra, vested with spec. powers, March 13.
LANCE, G. E. res. ch. of Jumalpore, sub-div. in Mymensingh.
LAUTOUR, E. F. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, made over ch. of office to E. C. Craster, March 9.
LINDSAY, C. R. to offic. as jt. mag. &c. of Shahjehanpore dur. abs. of F. P. Buller, March 8.
LONGMORE, M. J. to be an asst. to mag. &c. of Jessore, and to have ch. of sub-div. of Koolna as a jt. mag. March 4.
LOWTH, F. col. &c. Balasore, made ov. ch. to W. Ainslie, Mar. 8.
MACKILLOP, C. W. asst. to coll. and mag. of the 24 Pergunnahs, res. ch. of duties, March 2.
MACLEOD, J. dep. coll. in Shahabad, transf. to Purneah, March 15.
MACVIETIE, W. F. to offic. as abkarry supt. of Jessore and Nuddea, March 19.
MAPLES, W. to offic. as 2nd asst. to acct. gen. and to ditto govt. of Bengal, March 6.
MAXTON, P. asst. to ferry com. at Purneah, March 8.
PEARSON, F. B. settlement officer, trans-Sutlej states, placed at disp. of lieut. gov. N.W. provinces, March 20.
PENN, J. H. to be an extra asst. for Rawul Pindee district, v. Ingram, March 22.
PRATT, H. rec. ch. of office of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Baraset.
PRINGLE, D. civ. and sess. judge of Purneah, made over ch. of office to princ. sudder ameen, March 11.
RUSSELL, C. D. coll. of Jessore, rec. ch. of that collectorate fr. the dep. coll. March 11.
SMOULT, W. H. to offic. as sol. to H.E.I.C. v. T. B. Swinhoe, dec.
SNELL, R. H. to offic. as 1st asst. to acct. gen. and to ditto govt. of Bengal, March 6.
STEER, C. offic. add. judge of Behar, made over ch. of office to T. Sandys, March 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADAMS, G. 2 years, on m. c. to Cape and New South Wales.
CLIFTON, E. 6 mo. on m. c.
CRAWFORD, J. H. leave cancelled.
DALRYMPLE, F. A. E. to March 31, in ext.
GARRETT, R. B. 15 days, on m. c.
JACKSON, E. 1 mo. in ext.
KNOTT, J. 3 mo.
LUSHINGTON, H. to Oct. 1, on m. c.
PRINGLE, D. 1 mo. on m. c.
PRINSEP, J. H. 1 mo.
SLINGER, F. 1 mo.
TAYLER, B. 8 mo. on m. c.
WILKINS, G. D. in ext.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

BECHER, Rev. J. chapl. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. N.W. prov.
BOYLE, Rev. W. chapl. of Delhi, leave of abs. cancelled, March 1.
WALKER, Rev. R. O. chapl. of Agra, fr. March 6 to Nov. 15, on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Capt. J. R. 12th N.I. to act as maj. of brigade, as a temp. arrangement.
ARTHUR, Corn. L. A. rec. adm. to do duty with 11th L.C. Mar. 1.
BACON, Lieut. B. E. 50th N.I. to offic. as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. in suc. to Garden, brought on perm. est. March 15.
BAIRD, Lieut. A. F. 22nd N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr.
BAKER, Ens. T. N. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Benares, Feb. 20; posted to 31st N.I. Feb. 21.
BATTYE, 2nd Lieut. G. M. 1st Eur. fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. Jan. 23, 1850, in suc. to Haselwood, trans. to inv. est. to relieve Lieut. Carnegie fr. com. of 1st comp. pioneers.
BAYLEY, Lieut. J. M. 50th N.I. to be detach. staff to troops forming the escort of the Maharajah Dhulleep Sing.
BEAN, Lieut. C. J. to retain com. of 4th Sikh loc. inf. March 15.
BERWICK, Surg. G. J. M.D. to rec. ch. of records of supt. surg. office at Benares fr. Surg. D. Butler.
BIRCH, Brev. major F. W. 41st N.I. to be post mr. at Mooltan, v. Sheppard, perm. to resign app.
BIRCH, Lieut. W. T. 16th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. to 14th N.I.
BIRCH, Ens. F. W. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Benares, Feb. 20.
BOSWELL, Brev. capt. A. C. 19th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 1, 1850, in suc. to Smith, trans. to inv. estab.
BRADFORD, Lieut. E. 23rd N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. to 7th L.C.
BROUGHAM, Lieut. T. tr. fr. 1st to 2nd comp. 1st bat. art. and app. adj. to art. div. at Mooltan, Feb. 21.
BROWN, Capt. C. dep. comm. 1st class Saugor territories, rec. ch. of Oocheyra Sohawul and Myhere state.
BUNBURY, Lieut. A. C. 34th N.I. to act as adj. to 3 companies of that corps, and a squadron of 4th L.C. on treasure escort duty.
BYNG, 1st Lieut. E. D. 1st Eur. fus. to be capt. fr. Jan. 23, 1850, in suc. to Haselwood, trans. to inv. est.
CAMPBELL, Ens. J. A. rec. adm. to do duty with 27th N.I. Mar. 1.
CHAMBERS, Capt. J. 21st N.I. to offic. at station staff at Landour.
CHARTERIS, Capt. W. J. H. 45th N.I. returned to duty, March 9.
CLARK, Asst. surg. S. to do duty at the general hospital.
CLEMENGER, Asst. surg. W. G. W. doing duty with H.M.'s 24th foot, to re-join 1st Eur. fus.
COVENTRY, Lieut. col. C. fr. 17th to 58th N.I.
CROSSMAN, Brev. capt. C. inv. est. perm. to reside at Barrackpore and draw pay and allowances fr. pres. pay office.
DANIELL, Cornet C. A. to proc. and do duty with 11th L.C. at Umballah.

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DENNISS, Capt. G. G. to be comdt. 4th regt. Punjab inf. Mar. 13.
D'OYLY, Lieut. C. W. 58th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
EDWARDS, Capt. W. 18th N.I. to off. as dep. jud. adv. gen. at court-martial at Ferozepore, Feb. 19.
ELLICE, Cornet H. E. rec. adm. to do duty with 11th L.C. Mar. 1.
FAIRWEATHER, dep. asst. com. J. to proc. and join the Agra mag. to which he was posted, Feb. 21.
FREDERICK, Maj. H. O. to be lieut. col. fr. Mar. 1, 1850, in succ. to Holmes, dec.
GENNY, Lieut. R. H. 44th N.I. pl. at disp. with a view to his app. as asst. supt. for suppres. of thuggee in Moorshedabad circ.
GOUGH, Vet. surg. W. R. 4th L.C. to aff. prof. aid to horses of 1st troop 1st brig. h. a. and No. 10 light field batt.
HALL, Lieut. J. T. S. 12th N.I. to offic. as adj. to reg. dur. abs. on staff emp. Feb. 21.
HANYNGTON, Capt. J. C. dep. com. in S.W. front. assum. ch. of off. at Chota Nagore, Mar. 4.
HASLEWOOD, Capt. W. K. 1st Eur. fus. transferred to inv. est. fr. Jan. 23, 1850.
HAWES, Lieut. B. 2nd Eur. fus. passed exam. in Hindustani.
HAY, Brev. maj. P. 54th N.I. ret. to duty Mar. 7.
HENDERSON, 2nd Lieut. W. com. 1st com. sappers, to prepare plans and estimates required at Attock, under instructions fr. Brev. Lieut. col. Tremenheere.
HICKS, Brev. maj. J. W. 67th N.I. to be maj. fr. March 1, 1850, in suc. to Holmes, dec.
HILDEBRAND, Lieut. E. H. art. to offic. as adj. and qu. mr. of batt. v. Lieut. C. H. Dickens, March 1.
HILL, unp. Corn. Sir J. bart. to Meerut, and to do duty with 6th L.C. Feb. 21.
HOGG, Ens. W. D. rec. adm. to do duty with 27th N.I. March 1.
HOGGE, Brev. maj. C. dep. com. of ord. app. postmr. at Peshawur.
HOLLANDS, Ens. T. W. 38th L.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 8, 1849, v. Farquharson, dec.
HUGHES, Lieut. H. J. 62nd N.I. to be a.-d.-c. to dep. gov.
IRVING, Asst. surg. J. M.D. the order placing him at disp. of foreign dept. is canc. March 15.
JACKSON, Ens. W. rec. adm. to do duty with 27th N.I. March 1.
JELLICOE, Ens. F. G. 53rd N.I. to be postmr. at Wuzeerabad, with effect fr. Nov. 15 last.
JONES, Lieut. col. N. fr. 58th to 17th N.I.
KEIGHTLEY, Lieut. C. H. 44th N.I. degree of honour conferred for attainments in Persian, March 7.
KNOX, Capt. J. S. 43rd N.I. to be capt. fr. March 1, 1850, in suc. to Thornton, trans. to inv. est.; to act as major of brigade at Barrackpore, as a temporary arrangement, v. Towgood.
LAMB, Lieut. J. C. 52nd N.I. app. on Feb. 8 to the department of public works.
LAMBERT, 2nd Lieut. A. art. to do duty with 1st comp. 1st batt.
LIPTRAP, Brev. maj. J. 42nd L.I. to be maj. fr. March 1, 1850, in succ. to Thornton, trans. to inv. est.
LITTLER, Major gen. Sir J. H. to be dep. gov. of the pres. of Fort William, March 7.
LUMSDEN, Ens. P. S. 60th N.I. to offic. as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. in succ. to Tucker, brought on perm. est. March 15.
MACDONALD, Ens. H. rec. adm. to do duty with 27th N.I.
MARSHALL, Lieut. col. J. S. 71st N.I. to proc. to Rawul Pindee.
MARTIN, Ens. J. P. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Benares, Feb. 20.
MASTER, Ens. G. A. rec. adm. to do duty with 33rd N.I. in prog. to Benares, March 1.
MATHIA, Ens. H. V. rec. adm. to do duty with 27th N.I. Mar. 1.
MATHESON, Lieut. J. B. Y. adjt. 11th irr. cav. to act as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Plowden.
MAYOW, Capt. J. H. W. 2nd Eur. regt. to be a.-d.-c. to dep. gov. March 7.
MUNRO, Ens. A. A. 50th N.I. to off. as interp. and qr. mr. v. Nicoll, Feb. 20.
MERCER, Lieut. T. W. 46th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. to sappers and miners.
MILLER, Lieut. W. when relieved fr. duties of asst. executive eng. at Wuzeerabad, to proceed to Ferozepore and rejoin 4th comp. 3rd batt. art.
MOFFAT, Ens. F. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Benares, Feb. 20.
NICOLL, Lieut. H. 50th N.I. pl. at disp. of ag. to lieut. gov. N.W. prov. with a view to com. the Delhi police guards, Feb. 20.
NORTHCOTE, Ens. M. C. W. rec. adm. to do du. with 27th N.I. Mar. 1.
OGILVIE, Ens. J. S. 48th N.I. qual. as interp.
OWEN, Ens. S. R. J. 19th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Mar. 1, 1850, in suc. to Smith, trans. to inv. est.
PENNY, Brev. col. N. C.B. proceeding with his corps, the 2nd Eur. Beng. fus. to make over the command of the troops at Lahore to Brev. lieut. col. D. Birrell, 1st Eur. Beng. fus.
PLOWDEN, Brev. capt. A. W. C. to ch. of mil. treasure chest at Darjeeling, v. Ferris.
POLWHELE, Brev. lieut. col. T. to be lieut. col. fr. Mar. 1, 1850, in suc. to Thornton, trans. to inv. est.
PRICE, Brev. capt. R. 67th N.I. to be capt. fr. Mar. 1, 1850, in suc. to Holmes, dec.
PROBYN, Cornet D. M. to proc. and do duty with 11th L.C. at Umballah.
QUIN, Corn. C. W. rec. adm. to do duty with 11th L. C. March 1.
REID, Lieut. J. 37th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. Feb. 20.
REID, Ens. C. A. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 9, v. Lieut. W. Stewart, dec. March 22.
RIDDELL, Brev. maj. W. 60th N.I. to be maj. fr. Nov. 15, 1849, in suc. to Cox, trans. to inv. est.
RIND, Capt. W. J. inv. est. perm. to reside in hills north of Deyrah, and draw pay and allowances fr. Meerut pay office.
ROTHNEY, Lieut. A. E. to continue to act as 2nd in com. 4th Sikh inf. fr. Dec. 1, 1849.
RUSSELL, Corn. F. W. rec. adm. to do du. with 11th L.C. March 1.
SAUNDERS, Corn. J. B. rec. adm. to do du. with 11th L.C. March 1.
SAY, Capt. H. H. 45th N.I. to act as agent 1st div. army, v. Tucker, on leave, March 22.
SAYERS, Capt. T. R. made over the convalescent depot, Darjeeling, to Lieut. Nicholson, station staff officer, as a tem. arrangement.
SHEBBEARE, Ens. R. H. 60th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 15, 1849, in suc. to Cox, trans. to inv. est.
SMITH, Capt. W. 19th N.I. trans. to inv. est. fr. Mar. 1, 1850, perm. to reside in Meerut div. and draw pay and allowances fr. Meerut pay office.
SMITH, Lieut. J. 51st N.I. to offic. as adj. of 1st regt. Sikh local inf. fr. Sept. 14, 1849.
SPILSBURY, Ens. E. J. 67th N.I. to be capt. fr. Mar. 1, 1850, in suc. to Holmes, dec.
STOKES, Ens. H. 12th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. v. Scott, m. c.
STEWART, Capt. R. 20th N.I. ret. fr. the serv. on pens. of a maj. Mar. 22.
TAYLOR, Ens. T. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Mar. 5, 1850, v. Gowan, dec.
THOMSON, Asst.-surg. T. 4th batt. art. to aff. med. aid to detachments on serv. in Sikhim country, Feb. 21.
THORNTON, Lieut.-col. S. L. 48th N.I. trans. in inv. est. fr. Mar. 1, 1850, perm. to reside in Meerut div. and draw pay and allowances fr. Meerut pay office.
TYLER, Ens. J. H. rec. adm. to do du. with 27th N.I. March 1.
WARDLAW, Ens. J. 42nd L.I. to be lieut. fr. March 1, 1850, in suc. to Thornton, trans. to inv. est.
WHISH, Brev. maj. G. P. 60th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 15, 1849, in suc. to Cox, trans. to inv. est.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

BRIGHTMAN, J. E. Mar. 7.
HOUSTON, A. C. Mar. 7.
INGLIS, H. Mar. 7.
INGRAM, J. S. Feb. 18.
LUMSDEN, W. H. Mar. 7.
MANSON, G. W. Mar. 7.
NOWELL, R. A. Mar. 7.
PARSONS, Q. D. Mar. 7.
PLAYFAIR, W. Mar. 7.
POGSON, E. R. Mar. 7.
STONE, E. G. Mar. 7.
STONE, Q. D. Mar. 7.
TOMKINSON, F. H. Mar. 7.
WESTMACOTT, G. R. Mar. 7.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALPE, Capt. H. 41st N.I. Jan. 11 to Sept. 13, to rem. at Calcutta prep. to appl. for perm. to retire.
BARABAZON, Lieut. M. G. 60th N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to Feb. 15, to rem. at Lahore on m. c. and to enable him to rejoin his regt.
BOYS, Capt. W. J. E. 6th L.C. Feb. 21 to May 1, to Allahabad.
BROWN, Lt. C. L. 46th N.I. fr. March 1 to Sept. 1, to Kishnagurh.
CARNEGIE, Lieut. G. F. 44th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 6, to Wuzerabad.
CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. C. T. 2nd in com. 9th irr. cav. to May 7, to Bareilly.
DEMPSTER, Lieut. C. art. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 23 to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Eur. on m. c.
DENNYS, Lieut. H. R. 30th N.I. 5 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Nusseerabad.
DICKENS, Lieut. A. D. 38th N.I. fr. Mar. 1 to Sep. 1, to rem. at Lucknow.
EVANS, Ens. J. M. 7th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 20, to Calcutta, prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
FARMER, Brev. maj. G. 66th N.I. leave cancelled.
FERRIS, Lieut. R. J. D. 55th N.I. to Oct. 1, Loodianah.
GORGES, Capt. J. A. H. 57th N.I. furl. to Europe.
GRAYDON, Ens. J. 44th N.I. fr. Dec. 24 to Jan. 22.
HAY, Lieut. J. C. 60th N.I. fr. Feb. 2, to remain at Cawnpore, and await arrival of his regt.
HILLIARD, Lieut. T. H. 23rd N.I. fr. Feb. 25 to Nov. 30, to Simla, on m. c.
HOLMES, Lieut.-col. G. 56th N.I. to Sept. 1, prep. to sea.
HOUCHEN, Lieut. G. A. to 55th N.I. to Eur. on m. c.
JAMIESON, Brev. maj. J. W. H. 52nd N.I. fr. March 1 to Nov. 30, to Nussoori, on m. c.
LENNOX, Maj. W. G. 43rd L.I. fr. April 13 to Oct. 14, to hills N. of Deyrah.
LUDLOW, Brev. lieut. col. E. H. 6 mo. to Singapore and China, on m. c.
MCANDREW, Lieut. G. 47th N.I. to May 25, Gwalior.
MILLS, Brev. maj. R. H. 1st N.I. 1 year fr. March 1, to Almorah, Nynee Tal, and the presidency, prep. to apply for leave to sea, on m. c.
MUNRO, Lieut. L. 43rd L.I. fr. Feb. 7 to Nov. 30, to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
NORMAN, Ens. F. B. 14th N.I. fr. Dec. 13 to Jan. 20, to Calcutta, on m. c. and to enable him to rejoin.

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PARKER, Maj. N. A. 58th N.I. fr. Feb. 5, to Loodianah, and await arrival of his regt. at Hosheyarpore.
PATON, Lieut, R. M. art. to Oct. 1, Simla, &c.
RATTRAY, Lieut. T. com. irr. cav. attach. to Ramghur local batt. 3 mo. fr. Mar. 15, to Calcutta.
RAWLINS, Lieut. J. S. 44th N.I. to Sept. 25, Dowlasorum.
RUSSELL, Cornet T. W. leave from Feb. 13 to Aug. 13, to join the corps to which he will be posted.
SIMONS, 1st-Lieut. A. P. art. 1 year to Europe, on furl. without pay.
SMITH, Capt. W. 19th N.I. fr. March 2, to remain at Meerut.
SPILSBURY, Supt. surg. G. G. leave cancelled at his request.
THORESBY, Lieut. col. C. resident in Nipal, fr. Feb. 10, to Calcutta.
TUCKER, Brev. maj. A. 9th L.C. to Nov. 25, Nynee Tal, m. c.
URQUHART, first Lieut. F. D. art. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
WAKEMAN, Capt. H. dep. comm. 2nd class, Saugor and Nerbudda territories, 1 mo.
WILLAN, Lieut. J. D. 2nd in com. 2nd reg. Punjaub inf. 3 mo. fr. March 15, to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
WOLLASTON, Lieut. E. O. 62nd N.I. 3 years to Europe, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AINGER, Assist. surg. M. 4th L.C. in med. ch. of 63rd N.I. app. to regt. of Loodianah, at Cawnpore.
ATCHISON, Asst. surg. T. to make over ch. of 3rd N.I. to Asst. surg. Morton, and proc. with detach. of Eur. to Peshawur.
BATSON, Surg. S. H. posted to 5th N.I.
BOOTH, Vet. surg. J. 7th L.C. to aff. prof. aid to horses of light field batt.
BOYES, Asst. surg. W. R. M.D. 5th irreg. cav. to afford med. aid to the Bareilly station staff.
CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. A. L. S. to med. ch. of detach. of 11th L.C. and of H. M.'s 75th foot, proc. on escort with a state prisoner.
CARDEN, Asst. surg. G. S. to rec. ch. of office of supt. surg. Western circle.
CLEMENGER, Asst. surg. W. G. W. A.B. and M.B. d. d. with 1st Eur. Beng. fus. to proceed and relieve Asst. surg. Tucker fr. med. ch. of 5th L.C. in progress fr. Wuzeerabad to Nakodah.
COLE, Asst. surg. to continue in med. ch. of 5th Punjub cav. until arrival of Dr. Rolland, March 22.
DAVIDSON, Surg. 47th N.I. to afford med. aid to the regt. of Loodianah, the Cawnpore Station Hospital, and the Magazine, v. Cockbury.
EDDIN, Asst. H. A. M.D. attached to 13th N.I. to afford med. aid to 6th com. 8th batt. art. and No. 15th light field battery, to jt. med. ch. of Simlah, v. Oldfield.
GEE, Asst. surg. A. J. whose ser. have been dispensed with by the Bishop of Calcutta, to proc. and do duty under supt. surg. of Benares circle, Feb. 21.
GRIERSON, Surg. M. 48th N.I. to be post mr. of Banda, Mar. 15.
HENDERSON, Asst. susg. C. M. M.D. 4th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to detach. of native foot art. 3rd L.C. and 6th reg. Scindiah's contingent at Jhansi.
HINTON, Asst. sug. H. B. 32nd N.I. to rec. ch. of the post-office at Wuzeerabad fr. Ens. Jellicoe, Dec. 12.
IRVING, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to do duty with 2nd Eur. Beng. fus.
KEMP, Asst. surg. J. G. art. to aff. med. aid to gaol and civ. estab. at Peshawur, Feb. 21.
MACDONALD, Surg. J. B. 10th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 38th L.I. and right wing 1st Oude local inf.
MARSHALL, Surg. R. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 64th N.I. v. Atkinson.
MOORE, Asst. surg. T. to offic. asst. to supt. of Chundarree.
RAY, Asst. surg. G. H. art. to aff. med. aid. to comps. of sappers and pioneers, fr. March 1.
ROSS, Asst. surg. J. T. C. 71st N.I. to med. ch. of brig. staff.
SMITH, Asst. surg. N. I. 3rd N.I. to med. ch. of 5th comp. 7th batt. art. with No. 13 lt. field batt. att.
SYMONS, Asst. surg. J. S. C. art. to aff. aid to civ. estabs. and jail at Muttra, March 1.
TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. M.D. art. to med. of 4th L. C. and proc. to Wuzeerabad, whence he will rejoin his troop.
TYTLER, Asst. surg. W. H. to cont. to perm. civ. med. duties at Goruckpore, with effect fr. Nov. 28.
WHITECOMB, Asst. surg. J. R. att. to convales. depot, to aff. med. aid to jail, &c. Peshawur, March 1.
WOOD, Surg. A. posted to 5th N.I.
WRIGHTON, Surg. R. W. 53rd N.I. to perf. the duties of gar. asst. surg. con. on the dep. with his reg. of Surg. A Wilson, 68th N.I.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHALWIN, Vet. surg. E. G. 1st L.C. fr. Jan. 15 to Feb. 2, to Lahore.
COLE, Asst. surg. I. I. 5th Punjab cav. fr. June 19 to Oct. 29.
JONES, Asst. surg. J. H. fr. March 1 to June 30, to Calcutta prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
MANN, Asst. surg. G. S. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Calcutta, on m. c.
MORTON, Asst. surg. D. T. 1 mo.
OXLEY, Sen. surg. T. 1 mo.
PALMER, Dr. C. 15 days, on m. c.
RUMLEY, Asst. surg. H. W. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd lt. drag. Lieut. col. Lockwood, to April 7, to Calcutta, and to Oct. 31, 1851, to England; Lieut. Stisted, 2 mos. to Bombay, and 1 year to England.—9th. Capt. Powys, 6 mos. fr. April 15, to Landour.—10th hussars. Lieut. Williams, to April, in ext. on m. c.—15th. Capt. Kerown, 1 year to England; Lieut. Webb, to be capt. fr. Jan. 29, v. Lloyd, dec.; Cornet Clements, to be lieut.; Lieut. Smith, to be adj.

INFANTRY.—10th. Lieut. Whitrk.r, 3 mos. to Bombay, and 1 year to England; Maj. T. Miller, to be lieut. col.; Brev. Maj. Longden, to be maj.; Lieut. Pattison, to be capt.; and Ens. Whaite, to be lieut. fr. Feb. 2, in suc. to Young, dec.—22nd. Capt. Brennan, to Nov. 1, to England; Lieut. Morrison, 3 mo.—24th. Lieut. col. Paynter, 2 yrs. to England, instead of the Cape.—29th. Pay mr. Naylor, Feb. 14 to March 27, to Meerut on m. c.—53rd. Col. H. W. Breton, to be a brig. 2nd class; Capt. Carter to April 14, in ext. to rem. in Calcutta.—60th. Lieut. Dawson, of the 43rd, to off. as interp.—61st. Capt. Fitzmayer, to Feb. 13, 1851; Asst. surg. Jephson, to April 30, to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England on m. c.—83rd. Asst. surg. Innes to join and do duty; Lieuts. Molony, Nott, and Cooper, to June 2, to Mahabuleshwur hills.—84th. Lieut. col. Franklyn, in ext. to June 10, in England.—86th. Lieut. Creagh, in ext. to April 30, in England.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ADEL, wife of J. P. s. at Agra, Mar. 4.
BERKELEY, the lady of V. d. at Boolundshuhur, Mar. 7.
BURGESS, Mrs. relict of the late J. s. at Dum Dum, Mar. 6.
CAULFIELD, the lady of J. P. d. at Bhaugulpore, Mar. 15.
CORNELISZ, wife of H. M. s. at Calcutta, Mar. 12.
DICKEN, the lady of W. S. CIV. SURG. d. at Patna, Mar. 4.
ELLIOTT, wife of Lieut. John, ART. d. at Cawnpore, Mar. 5.
GALE, the lady of John, d. at Tirhoot, Mar. 2.
GRANT, wife of Lieut. col. Chas. ART. d. at Meerut, Mar. 17.
HOME, the lady of Lieut. col. R. 43rd L.I. d. at Shajehanpore, Mar. 8.
HOWATSON, Mrs. C. s. at Calcutta, March 12.
HOWE, the lady of Henry, s. at Calcutta, Mar. 21.
JAMES, wife of L. E. s. at Umballah, March 23.
JOHNSTON, wife of J. d. at Nainee Tal, March 7.
KNYVETT, the lady of Capt. Wm. 38th L. I. s. at Allahabad, March 15.
LEIGH, the lady of Lieut. R. T. 7th N.I. d. at Loodianah, Feb. 22.
MAXWELL, Capt. Wm. art. s. at Chitagong, March 17.
MORE, wife of John T. S. s. (twins) at Monghyr, March 5.
NEWHOUSE, Maj. Henry, (inv. estab.) d. at Mussoorie, March 20.
NIXON, Mrs. A. s. at Hushearpoor, March 1.
RALEIGH, wife of W. s. at Calcutta, March 12.
RICKETTS, Mrs. George, d. at Calcutta, March 8.
SIMS, wife of W. P. d. at Bhowanipore, March 16.
SPANKIE, the lady of R. c.s. d. at Mynpoorie, March 21.
WARD, wife of James J. c.s. d. at Purneah, March 10.
YOUNG, the lady of Lieut. H. E. 8th L.C. d. at Ferozepore, March 15.

MARRIAGES.

BALFOUR, M. to Elizabeth Cecelia, d. of Charles de Verinne, at Calcutta, March 9.
BAYLEY, Edward C. c.s. to Emily Anne T. d. of Sir T. Metcalf, bart. at Calcutta, March 6.
GOODWYN, Capt. H. W., H.M.'s 75th, to Frances D. H. d. of Capt. C. S. Naylor, at Umballa, March 12.
PEMBLE, H. G. to Miss Georgiana Jackson, at Calcutta, March 6.
POTT, Brev. Maj. David, 47th N.I. to Mary Anne Sophia, d. of Major J. P. Ripley, at Cawnpore, March 12.
PRATT, the Venerable Arch. John Henry, to Hannah Maria, d. of G. F. Brown, at Bhagulpore, March 6.
SAVIGNY, Joseph Henry, to Henrietta, d. of the late John Rea, at Calcutta, March 20.
SMITH, Lieut. Col. Geo. A. 9th N.I. to Mary, d. of the late Major Jeffrey Piercy, at Umballah, March 26.

DEATHS.

AUBREY, John, W. at Calcutta, aged 12, March 15.
BROWN, Thomas Andrew, inf. s. of Hugh A. at Delhi, March 18.
CHARDE, David, at Meerut, aged 26, March 17.
COURTNEY, Michael, s. of A. H. at Moradabad, March 22.
DISSENT, Elizabeth H. d. of C. H. at Calcutta, aged 9 months, March 16.
D'SYLVA, wife of M. P. at Calcutta, aged 30, March 12.
FALKLAND, Mary, d. of. T. H. at Calcutta, aged 5, March 15.
FINNEY, Mrs. Robert, at Calcutta, aged 21, March 9.
FRITH, Norman, at Garden Reach, March 15.
GOVAN, Lieut. John, 14th N.I. at Darjeeling, March 5.
LEAL, Matilda B. relict of the late Philip Joseph, at Calcutta, aged 29, March 13.
LEE, wife of C. at Calcutta, aged 35, March 7.
LIDIARD, wife of T. W. at Calcutta, aged 40, March 6.

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LLEWELLYN, Lieut. J. L. 71st N.I. at Peshawur, March 18.
MUCHERTOOM, Mary Ellen, inf. d. of Mrs. at Calcutta, March 7.
PELECRI :, Wm. J. s. of N. at Calcutta, aged 19, March 11.
PHILLIPS, George Blackmore, c.s. at Allghur, aged 26, Feb. 23.
PIGOT, Mrs. C. E. relict of the late Capt. H. E. 45th N.I. at Mussoorie, March 14.
RAMLED, Sarah, Miss, at Calcutta, aged 10, March 12.
RUSSELL, Fred. D. T. s. of C. D. c.s. at Calcutta, March 7.
SEARS, Wm. Henry, s. of Lieut. John, H.M.'s 64th, at Calcutta, March 20.
STARLING, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Calcutta, aged 69, March 19.
STEWART, Lieut. W. 29th N.I. at Kote Kangra, aged 24, Mar. 9.
SWINHOE, Thos. B. at Calcutta, aged 58.
WILSON, wife of W. A. at Calcutta, aged 30, March 1.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 8.—*City of Palaces*, Jones, Port Louis; *Socrates*, Sapple, Liverpool; *Ariel*, Burt, Hong-Kong; *Joseph and Claire*, Jacques, Marseilles; *Ardeneraig*, Cook, Liverpool; *John McVicar*, McLeod, Liverpool.—9. *Kurramany*, Hogg, Bombay.—10. *Erin*, Plum, Penang; *Amelia*, Mandin, Ceylon; *Patriot King*, Fletcher, Liverpool; *Mohussin*, Darley, Bombay; *Lismoyne*, Roals, Sydney; *Atiet Rohman*, Burns, Mauritius.—12. *Denmark*, Egholm, Cadiz; *Teak*, Randel, Singapore.—13. *Juliana*, Barker, Bombay; *Zaphnath Paneah*, Fossle, Singapore.—14. *Lady Raffles*, Martin, Liverpool.—15. *Havering*, Fenwick, Sydney and Madras.—16. *Bouditch*, Pike, Madras; *Hollander*, Callagan, Newberry Port.—17. Steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Madras.—20. *Mor*, Alston, Hong-Kong; *Alexander*, Inglis, Hartlepool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Feroze*.—Lord Dalhousie and Lady Dalhousi, Mr. Courtenay, Maj. Fane, Capt. Metcalfe, Lieut. Bowie, Dr. Grant, and Sir H. M. Elliott. From POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. Halliday.

Per *City of Palaces*.—Mrs. Jones and child.

Per *Ariel*.—Mrs. Burt and Mr. Jones.

Per *John McVicar*.—Mrs. McLeod, Miss McLeod, and 2 children.

Per *Clarissa*.—Mrs. Mead, Miss Durham, Miss Lightel, H. Mead, and G. Hamper.

Per *Mohusser*.—Capt. J. Pollock, Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. Darley, and 2 children; Master Proudfoot, and Mr. John Turner.

Per *Erin*.—Robert Pungate, Josiah Cave, David Hopkins, and Nicholas Stacke.

Per *Amelia*.—Mrs. G. Hoflands, sen.; Mr. and Mrs. G. Hoflands, jun. Capt. J. Caster, Mr. Mainwaring.

Per *Lismoyne*.—Lieut. R. Roney, 96th regt.; Ens. C. Niteble, 75th regt.; Dr. H. Farrin, Dr. S. Shaw.

Per *Atiet Rohoman*.—Mrs. Burn and 3 children.

Per *Havering*.—Mr. John Kemp.

Per *Hollander*.—Mr. J. M. Titcomb and G. Cushing.

Per *Bowditch*.—Mr. J. A. M. Amory.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 8. *Dorisana*, Robertson, Liverpool; *Successor*, Collier, London.—9. *Julia*, Row, Mauritius.—10. *General Chasse*, Scott, Batavia.—11. *William Goddard*, Russell, Boston.—12. Steamer *Enterprize*, Cop, Arracan and Moulmein.—13. *James Lumsden*, M'Nidder, Liverpool.—16. *Blenheim*, Close, London.—*Sutlej*, Gregson, London; *Enigma*, Stavers, China.—17. *Centaur*, Herring, Bushire; *Recorder*, Sharp, Liverpool.—18. *Sandford*, Kemp, Liverpool; *Tigris*, Mawson, Liverpool; *Ocean*, Borne, Havre.—19. *Edward Murquord*, Pike, Penang and Singapore.—20. *Brighton*, Robinson, Boston.—*St. Petersburg*, Plumer, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Blenheim*.—The Hon. Mrs. Forbes and 3 children; G. C. Fletcher, Esq. Mrs. Fletcher and child; A. H. Cocks, Esq. Mrs. Cocks and child, Maj. Burney, 88th N.I.; Maj. Clarkson, 60th N.I.; Capt. Robertson, 68th N.I.; Mrs. Robertson and 2 children; Capt. Lumley, Mrs. Lumley and 4 children; Capt. Erskine, 73rd N.I.; Capt. Oakes, 45th N.I.; Capt. Morrison, 30th N.I.; Capt. Sayers, H.M.'s 80th; Mrs. Moxon and 2 children, Miss Belinda, Mrs. Reddie and 3 children, Mrs. Harrison and child, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. M'Leod and 3 children, Mrs. Bowen and child, Lieut. Nelthorpe, H.M.'s 9th lancers; Lieut. Currie, 4th N.I.; Lieut. Rose, 5th cav.; Lieut. Coombe, Lieut. Sutton, 56th N.I.; Lieut. Grubble, H.M.'s 53rd; Dr. Hardie, 53rd N.I.; Dr. White, 63rd N.I.; Dr. Thomas, Messrs. Jones, Ayrton, P. Clarkson and F. Clarkson and Robertson, Master Nicholetts.

Per *Sutlej*, for ST. HELENA.—George Adams, Esq., Mrs. Adams and three children, and two European servants.—For LONDON: Mrs. Major Wyllie, five children, and two Eur. servants; Mrs. Capt. Ramsay and servant; Capt. Carter, Mrs. Carter, and child, and servant; Capt. Cornish, 10th N.I., and nephew; Mrs. Boyd and two children and servant; Mrs. Sloley, two children, and ayah; Mrs. Gregson, Mrs. Wingrove and ayah, Lieut. Parrott and Mrs. Parrott, Lieut. Nutrall, Lord Fred. Montague and man servant, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, Capt. Cole, Mrs. Cole, three children, and servant; Assist. surg. Howe, 46th Madras NI.; Mr. Williams, three children, and nurse; Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Biddle, and two Masters Napier, Mr. and Mrs. Boswell, and Mr. Toovey.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, March 25, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.		Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	12 0	to	13 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	0 12	..	0 14
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	0 12	..	0 14
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0 2	..	0 4
Third Sicca 4 do.	do.	16 8	..	16 12
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	16 0	..	16 4

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1675	to	1700
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	20	..	40
N.W Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	..	65

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do.	.. 7 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	.. 5 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	.. 6½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104	4	to	104	10	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15	10	..	16	6	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	13	0	..	13	8	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220	8	..	221	0	per 100.
Mexican ditto	220	2	..	221	10	per 100.
Sovereigns	10	9	..	10	10	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3	..	16	0	each.
Old Gold Mohurs	21	2	..	21	3	each.

EXCHANGES.

Bills at six months' sight are 1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11⅞d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 10⅝d. to 1s. 10½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days', and Bank of England Post Bills, 1s. 10⅝d. to 1s. 10½d.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London 4*l*. to 4*l*. 5s.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LETTER from Secunderabad of the 19th inst., states that the Rohillas are again up in arms, and plundering the country around Nandair. Lieut. Nightingale, of shikar celebrity, has been sent after the marauders with a party of the Nizam's cavalry, and will, we dare say, give a good account of them—*Ibid., Mar.* 26.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO LIEUT. VEITCH.—The Bangalore correspondent of the *Athenæum* says "I regret to state that Lieut. Veitch, of H.M. 25th Regt., fell from his horse on Thursday week last, was taken home insensible, and died shortly after. His remains were interred in the Cantonment Burial Ground the following evening. The deceased was very much esteemed in his corps both by officers and soldiers."

THE LORD BISHOP OF MADRAS paid a visit of ceremony to his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic last Saturday at noon. The salutes due to his Lordship's rank were fired from Chepauk on his arrival and departure.—*Spectator, March* 25.

CASTE AMONGST CONVERTS.—The Madras missionaries have resolved upon the adoption of a measure, which may be counted the most important step as yet advocated in furtherance of the work of conversion. They have resolutely set their faces against the retention of caste privileges by native converts, and will henceforth tolerate no halfness. Between absolute heathenism and the entire profession of the Gospel, they will admit of no choice. Of their ultimate success no doubt can possibly be entertained, but they must calculate upon a large present deduction from the apparent success of their efforts. They will however realise all the practical results of missions. Henceforth the converts gained will be proselytes in spirit as well as in name, and we should not feel surprised if a great accession of scholars denotes the confidence which the Hindu community will feel in the searing influence of the resolution adopted by the conference. The struggle for final victory has now begun, and it needs no gift of prophecy to foretell the nature of its consummation.—*Athenæum.*

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.—We notified the march of a strong field detachment of the Nizam's troops from Ellichpore, under Capt. Wyndham, against some of his highness's troublesome subjects in the district of Mulkapoor, which town, with some villages in the neighbourhood, had been burned by the insurgents. We yesterday received intelligence of the satisfactory termination of the affair. Capt. Wyndham's detachment having come up with the insurgents, killed eight or ten, and captured about a hundred, more than forty of whom were Rajpoots, the

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rest Hindoos of all castes. Capt. Shakespeare is also reported to have seized a number of the insurgents. Our correspondent does not mention whether there were any casualties amongst the Nizam's troops, so we conclude the matter was settled without loss to them. Berar has been the scene of a deadly feud between the Musulmans and the Hindoos (Rajpoots) for the last fourteen or fifteen years. The circumstance of the Hindoo celebration of the Ramnoomee and the Mohurrum coming at the same time gave rise to it. The Musulmans of Mulkapoor, who are perhaps the greatest bigots in all India, would not allow the Hindoos to parade their gods during the Mohurrum, but the Hindoos being the stronger party had the best of it. Since that year, no season has ever passed without fighting between the two parties. This year, however, the Musulmans took into their pay a number of the homeless, starving Rohillas, to aid them in avenging themselves upon the Hindoos, who themselves invited the Seikhs to espouse their cause, and Mulkapoor was the seat of war. The Seikhs, of whom a colony have long been settled at Nandeir, are a turbulent race, always ready for a broil, and generally have a fight every year with the Musulmans. As a sort of outwork to their monastery, they have planted all the ground around it with the babool thorn, which forms a dense and impervious sort of stockade of growing trees, which now cover some hundred beegahs of good arable land; and as the Seikhs will not permit any one to cut a single tree, the offence being invariably punished with death, the jungle promises to go on spreading over the face of the country. The Seikhs, as a quarrelsome, turbulent race, have long been a nuisance in the province, and we hope that the resident will avail himself of the present opportunity to expel them the country. A nuisance, did we say? Yes, indeed, in other ways too; for they are the most filthy brutes living, so much so, that it is always advisable to get widely to windward in meeting any of these Nandeir gentry, a fact which we are sure our Hyderabad friends will vouch for.—*U. S. Gaz. Mar.* 15.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN JOHN MACMAHON, H.M. 84TH REGT.

Head Quarters, March 16, 1850.—1. At a General Court-Martial holden at Fort St. George, on Friday, March 1, 1850, Ens. J. Macmahon, of H.M.'s 84th regt., placed in arrest by order of Major John Thomas Griffiths, of H.M.'s 25th regt., commanding detachment of troops on board the ship *Tartar*, and arraigned upon the following charges:—

First Charge.—For having, at sea, on board the ship *Tartar*, between twelve and one o'clock on the morning of Feb. 8, 1850, been drunk on duty when one of the officers of the watch.

Second Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at the time and place stated in the first charge, when a prisoner in close arrest in his cabin, behaved in a most violent and outrageous manner in the presence of some of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the watch, by smashing the venetians of the said cabin, and other riotous conduct, to the great disturbance of the passengers and others of the said ship, thereby exposing himself to the disgrace of having his arms tied to prevent his committing further outrage.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Finding on the First Charge.—Guilty of the first charge, with the exception of the words "on duty when one of the officers of the watch."

On the Second Charge.—Guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, when a prisoner in close arrest in his cabin, behaved in a violent manner, by smashing the venetians of the said cabin, to the disturbance of the passengers and others of the said ship, but the Court acquit the prisoner of the rest of the charge.

Sentence.—To be severely reprimanded.

Revised Finding on the First Charge.—Guilty of the first charge.

Revised Finding on the Second Charge.—Guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having when a prisoner in close arrest in his cabin behaved in a violent manner, by smashing the venetians of the said cabin, to the disturbance of the passengers and others of the said ship, but the Court acquits the prisoner of the rest of the charge.

Revised Sentence.—To be placed at the bottom of the list of ensigns in the regiment to which he belongs, and further to be severely reprimanded.

Confirmed.—Ensign MacMahon being, so far as it is known, the last nominated ensign of his regiment, it is impossible to know to what extent the loss of rank awarded by the Court will affect him, or whether it will entail upon him any punishment at all. This portion of the sentence, therefore, being of so vague and indeterminate a nature, I remit it.

(Signed) G. H. BERKELEY, Lieut.-General.

Head Quarters, Madras, March 13, 1850.

Reprimand.—Drunkenness on duty in an officer, under any circumstances, is an offence so fraught with danger to the interests of the State, and so pernicious in its example, that few instances exist where an offender of this description has been deemed fit to remain in the public service. You have, therefore, Ensign McMahon, much to congratulate yourself, that the Court which has tried you has taken so merciful a view of the circumstances of your case.—You are a young man, only about to join your corps for the first time, and a moment's consideration will make it obvious to you what an unfavourable impression the fact of your having been convicted of so serious a military crime must have in the minds of those with whom you are about to associate. Let it be your earnest endeavour, by the most scrupulous course of good conduct, to show that youth and inexperience alone occasioned a momentary lapse into error, and that the debasing vice of drunkenness is foreign to your real nature. That this is the case I feel inclined to believe, from the contrition and regret expressed in your defence, and from the general opinion formed of you, and I therefore appeal rather to your good sense and right feeling, than trust to the efficacy of any severe reprimand that I might convey to you You are released from arrest, and will return to your duty.

(Signed) G. H. BERKELEY, Lieut.-General.

Ensign McMahon has been released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYNES, C. R. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Madura, made over ch. to Ellis, March 12.

BIRD, J. act. coll. and mag. of S. div. of Arcot, assum. ch. fr. Wood, March 15.

COPLESTON, F. subord. judge of the zillah of Mangalore, del. over ch. to Swinton, March 11.

FORSYTH, W. A. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Tellicherry, del. over ch. March 12.

MORRIS, H. jun. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Nellore, Mar. 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, F. 1 mo. to Agoomby.

BELL, J. H. 25 days to pres.

CHASE, M. C. 2 mo. to presidency.

LOVELL, E. C. 1 mo. to Madras.

MCKENNIE, J. F. in ext. to Feb. 5, to rem. on the Neilgherry hills, on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GIBSON, Rev. C. D. to offic. as jt. chapl. at Secunderabad, dur. emp. of Rev. W. B. Ottley on other duty, but to cont. to act as chapl. of Trichinopoly until relieved, March 22.

OTTLEY, Rev. W. B. A.B. to offic. as chapl. of Kamptee.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARWISE, Ens. W. 45th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Trichinopoly —creditable progress, March, 13; to rec. moonshee allow.

BAYLY, Lieut. E. 1st Madras fus. perm. to resign the serv. of the Company, March 15.

BEAVER, Capt. J. N. rem. fr. 1st to 2nd N.V.B. to join, and com. detach. of latter, at Nellore, March 18.

BELL, Maj. O. on being relieved fr. charge of nat. pensioners and holders of family certificates at Chicacole, will proc. to Wallagahbad.

BROWN, 2nd Lieut. P. A. 1st fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. March 15, v. Bayley, res.

CAZENOVE, Cornet G. rec. arr. to do duty with 2nd L.C. to join.

CRICHTON, Lieut. W. H. 38th N.I. reported qual. in Hindustani.

DAKEYNE, Ens. H. F. to do duty with 21st N.I. to join, Mar. 13.

GOMPERTZ, Ens. W. M. E. 16th N.J. rep. qual. in Hindustani.

HAMILTON, 2nd Lieut. J. P. 1st Madr. fus. to be lieut. in succ. to Warington, retired, fr. Feb. 28, 1850.

HARCOURT, Ens. G. J. 49th N.I. to do duty with 49th N.I. to join, March 15.

HARE, Capt. W. J. 41st N.I. placed at disp. of Govt. of Fort St. George, March 20.

HAY, Ens. A. C. to do duty with 15th N.I. March 13.

HILL, Lieut. C. E. D. Eng. placed at disp. of admin. for affairs of the Punjab for emp. in civ. eng. dep. Feb. 1, and assume com. of the 2nd Nat. Vet. Bat. March 15.

MANNING, Maj. W. J. 1st Fus. to inval.

MARTIN, Lieut. G. M. 42nd M.N.I. to be jun. asst. in Mysore com. fr. Jan. 7.

PEARSE, Lieut. J. L. 5th M.N.I. to be jun. asst. in Mysore com. fr. Feb. 6.

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MONEY, Lieut. G. W. 3rd L.C. exam. in Hindustani at Secunderabad, creditable progress, March 13, to receive moonshee allow.
MORLAND, Maj. H. 2nd N. V. B. to ch. of nat. pens. sec. at Chicacole, v. Bell, March 19.
RENAUD, Capt. S. G. 1st Mad. fus. to be station staff officer, St. Thomas's Mount, Mar. 15.
SMYTH, Lieut. W. P. S. 27th N.I. resigned app. of act. qu. mr. and interp. of 47th N.I. Mar. 20.
TAYLOR, Lieut. col. C. fr. Eur. veterans and d. d. 2nd N. V. B. to 2nd N. V. B. Mar. 15.
TULLOCH, Lieut. C. W. 1st Mad. fus. to be capt. in succ. to Warington, retired fr. Feb. 28. 1850.
WALKER, Lieut. E. 47th N.I. to act as qu. mr. and interp. March 20.
WILDE, Lieut. A. T. 19th M.N.I. to be adjt. of 3rd Punjab inf.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATKINSON, Brev. maj. E. H. 19th N.I. and acting dept. paymaster Masulipatam, 4 mo. to Madras.
BALMER, Lieut. R. leave canc.
BOSWALL, Lieut. J. R. 51st N.I. to June 30, Penang, on m. c.
BURTON, Capt. E. F. 13th N.I. 3 mo.
DAY, Lieut. J. C. 17th N.I. to June 11.
DUFF, Ens. A. G. 36th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. col. W. E. A. 27th N.I. to July 31, Neilgherries.
FRESHFIELD, Capt. J. S. 1st L.C. to June 1, Ramandroog.
GRANT, Ens. D. G. S. St. J. 44th N.I. to June 30.
HARE, Lieut. H. A. 17th N.I. 4 mos.
MACDONALD, Brev. capt. W. C. R. 2nd L.C. 2 mos. Neilgherries.
MACQUOID, Ens. R. K. 13th N.I. 3 mos.
MIDDLETON, Lieut. C. H. 8th L.C. 3 mo. fr. March 19, 1850, to presidency.
NICHOLLS, Capt. H. J. 25th N.I. 1 mo. to Neilgherries.
PULLEY, Lieut. C. 50th N.I. 3 mo. to Cuttack.
SMYTH, Lieut. W. P. S. 27th N.I. to Sept. 20, Waltair.
WIGHT, Maj. A. C. 8th N.I. 4 mo. Masulipatam.
WROUGHTON, Capt. N. 2nd N.V.B. to Sept. 1, 1851, Jaulnah, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CLEMENTSON, Asst. surg. F. L. 27th N.I. rel. fr. med. ch. of l. w. 43rd N.I. March 18.
GOODALL, Surg. 6th M. L.C. to rec. med. ch. of 4th comp. 1st bat. art. v. Neilson.
WEST, Asst. surg. P. H. to aff. med. aid to civ. estabs. attached to office of supt. of Ooche yra.
WILKINSON, Surg. J. 7th L.C. to join his corps at Saugor, *viâ* Calcutta.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHRISTIE, Lieut. J. 1st mad. fus. to Europe, on m. c. to embark fr. Madras.
MACFARLANE, Asst. Surg. D. M.D. to Europe, on m. c. to embark fr. Bombay.
M'CALLY, Maj. A. M. 28th N.I. 6 mo. to Calcutta and Madras.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BEAVER, the lady of Capt. J. N. (inv. est.), d. at Madras, Mar. 12.
COTTELL, the lady of Lieut. 45th N.I. s. at Trichinopoly, Mar. 12.
DAVID, wife of Joseph, s. at Royapooram, March 13.
GILLIES, wife of Apoth. J. D. 48th N.I. d. at Bellary, March 8.
HASLAM, wife of W. R. s. at Madura, March 14.
HUGHES, the lady of Major, 13th N.I. d. at Cuddapah, March 9.
KING, wife of John, s. at Royapooram, March 8.
MARSHALL, the lady of Surg. H.M.'s 15th, d. at Bangalore, March 10.
ONSLOW, wife of A. P. d. at Ganjam, Mar. 3.
ROLSTON, wife of Lieut. W. T. 16th N.I. d. at Quilon, Mar. 4.
WALDEGRAVE, wife of W. W. d. at Royapettah, Mar. 14.
WOTHERSPOON, wife of Lieut. W. W. 28th N.I. d. at Khyook Phyoo, Feb. 16.

MARRIAGES.

HALE, Paggen, to Elizabeth Ann, d. of G. Gslan, at Madras, Mar. 21.
LESLIE, W. A., C.S. to Elizabeth, d. of the late David Morice, at Bombay, March 19.

DEATHS.

BUDD, Alice, d. of Capt. W. H. 31st L.I. at Nanteramnilley, March 16.
DOUIE, Ens. Robt. 26th N.I. at sea, on board the *James Hall*, March 19.
FRASER, Lieut. W. art. in camp at Idulabad, March 2.
INGEN, H. Van, at Bangalore, aged 56, March 12.
RICHMOND, Capt. Alex. 7th N.I. at Hosbungabad, March 17.
SCOBELL, Lieut. V. (inv. estab.) at Salem, March 11.
TIMINS, Clara Spencer, wife of Charles, at Palusnair, March 26.
WOODWARD, Major James, 33rd N.I. at Kamptee, Feb. 28.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 16. *Charles Dumergue*, Leete, Colombo; *Fazel Currim*, Ballantyne, Mauritius; *London*, Sceales, London.—17. *Anna Robertson*, Munro, Callingapatam; *Duke of Bedford*, Thornhill, Pondicherry; *Coquette*, Taylor, Cape of Good Hope.—19. *Broose*, Soule, Boston.—20. *Lyme Regis*, Mansfield, London; *Ostrich*, Parker, London.—22. *Morley*, Shindie, London; *James Hall*, Jarvis, Callingapatam.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Fazel Currim*.—Capt. Grey, Madras army; and Mr. and Mrs. Fisher.
Per *London*.—Mr. and Mrs. Trash.
Per *Duke of Bedford*.—Mr. Cheix, Mr. Norfor, and Mr Tardivell.
Per barque *Broosa*.—Mr. J. B. Seymour.
Per *Lyme Regis*.—Mr. and Mrs. Eaton.
Per *Ostrich*.—Mrs. Parker.
Per *James Hall*.—Capt. Reynolds, 26th M.N.I.; Miss L. Hodson, Asst. apoth. Houghton, and Mr. Blaker. Ens. Douie, 26th M.N.I. died at sea.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 16. *Courante*, Nithers, Calcutta. — 18. *John Line*, Palmer, London.—19. *Fazel Currim*, Ballantyne, Calcutta.—21. *Hastings*, Watson, Calcutta.—20. *Luming*, Audibert, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Bowditch*.—Mr. A. Amory.
Per *Hugh Lindsay*.—Maj. Stevenson, Mr. Breaks, Capt. Stewart, Mrs. Elliott, two Misses Elliot, three Masters Elliot, and Mr. Young; Serjt. Dunne, Mr. J. Stimpson, and Mr. Orr, wife, and child.
Per *Zaide*.—Mons. and Madame Franck.

COMMERCIAL.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Madras, March 23, 1850.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825	½ to ¾ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
5 per cent. Loan of 1830	⅝ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832	16½ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1836	15½ dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841	½ dis.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843	15½ dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan	no trans.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt ..	15½ dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	8½ prem.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of Feb. 25 reached Bombay on March 25.

THE GOVERNOR was to give the last breakfast for the season on the 4th of April. On the 16th his Excellency and Lady Falkland were to leave for the hills at Poonah.

MAJOR G. J. JAMESON.—We learn with much satisfaction that a cadetship has been bestowed by one of the directors of the Hon. E.I.C. on the son of Major G. J. Jameson, whose labours as compiler of the Code of Military Law, known by his name, have thus been honourably though only partially rewarded. The indefatigable zeal of this able officer, his exact knowledge of the intricate and numberless points relating to the discipline and constitution of the army, and the value of the methodical arrangement of the various regulations issued in succession from the earliest periods of the Company's existence, have long been universally acknowledged; his industry and power of application as evinced by him, in performing the arduous duties of deputy military auditor-general, constitute no slight claims on the gratitude of his honourable masters.—*Telegraph and Courier.*

A LETTER from Dhoolia of the 27th March states, that "for several days past we have had occasional showers of rain, one of them very heavy, also a great deal of thunder and lightning, and squalls of wind. This has been indicated for a fortnight past, by the barometer being as law as 29°, sometimes 28° 50′. We have not had any very great heat as yet, and the rain has made it pleasant and cool. The thermometer just now (1 o'clock) is only 80°, and that is cool for a hot place like Dhoolia. The barometer to-day is 28° 87′, by which I apprehend we may expect more rain and wind, and there is every appearance of both just now."

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INDIAN NAVY.—The senior list pension of £800 a-year, vacated by the death of the late Captain G. B. Brucks, of the Indian navy, has been given to Capt. E. W. Harris, who retired in 1838 on £960 per annum.

INDIGO FOR THE PERSIAN MARKETS.—The *Bombay Gazette* mentions that treasure to the amount of Rs. 5,76,060 has been received in Bombay from Persia. The greater part of this money will, it is stated, be expended on the purchase of indigo for the Persian markets.

LIBEL.—Mr. Cannon, the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, has been prosecuted for a libel by a Mr. A. G. Roussac. The *Gazette* had described some person as "the most incomprehensible of all imaginable vagabonds." Mr. Roussac took the compliment to himself. The *Gazette* disclaimed the application, and the Court decided that Mr. Roussac had more reason to complain of injudicious friends, who had urged him to prosecute, than of the writer in the *Bombay Gazette*, who perhaps never dreamt of Mr. Roussac's existence.

MR. HAROLD.—Amongst the domestic events of the last fortnight, we regret to have to record the death of Mr. Thomas Harold, assistant engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. He was attacked with fever on the 18th instant, whilst surveying in the Tanna Water, and expired on the evening of Wednesday last, after every remedy which the skill of Doctors Costelloe and Grierson could suggest, had been tried, and proved unavailing. He was about forty-nine years of age. His professional merits and general worth recommended him to the notice of the chief engineer of the Bombay railway, when that gentleman was forming his staff for Indian service, and we are assured that his zeal, activity, and amiability of disposition, made an impression on those with whom he was associated, which led them to regard him rather a friend than as a colleague, and which will not be easily effaced, now that he is no more. By the engineering staff of the Company, his loss is severely felt.—*Telegraph, April* 3.

MAJOR JACOB.—The following highly complimentary order, issued by Brigadier Derinzy, K.H., on the completion of his inspection of the Scinde Irregular Horse in Upper Sinde, will we have no doubt, be read with pleasure by all to whom Major Jacob is known—and their name is legion:—"District orders by Brigadier Derinzy, K.H., commanding in Upper Scinde, Camp Kusmore, 6th March, 1850—The brigadier commanding in Upper Scinde, having completed his inspection of the two regiments of Scinde Irregular Horse, and of all the detachments occupying the frontier posts, cannot take leave of Major Jacob without expressing to him his unqualified approbation of the high state of efficiency and discipline in which he found every portion of these distinguished regiments, than which he cannot imagine anything finer or better adapted for the important services for which these corps were embodied. The arms and accoutrements are in high order, and of superior quality; the horses effective and in good condition, the officers and non-commissioned officers well and judiciously selected; the troops well instructed in their duties, and of a fine soldier-like bearing: and the best spirit seems to animate all. The brigadier begs to congratulate Major Jacob on the very successful result of his able and judicious mode of command, which nothing but the untiring zeal and attention he has bestowed upon it could have produced: to him therefore every praise is due. The officers, European and native, also are deserving of all commendation for their zealous co-operation in carrying out their commanding officer's measures for the maintenance of discipline; and the troopers for their cheerful and willing obedience and good conduct, as shown by the almost total absence of crime and punishment. Qualities such as these will ever ensure for their possessors the respect and approbation of their superiors, and success and renown whenever they may be called upon to meet an enemy in the field.—By order, (Signed) T. Harvey, Lieut., Brigade-major."

SIR C. NAPIER AND COL. CLIBBORN.—A letter from Sir C. Napier, dated "Meerpore, 31st March, 1843," to the late Col. Clibborn, who had complained of some expressions of Sir Charles regarding the conduct of the grenadiers at the battle of Meanee, has been published in the Bombay papers. It is highly characteristic; it does justice to the bravery of Col. Clibborn, but does not flinch from reproving him. We subjoin the principal passage: "Now, then, I have reduced the question to a point, and it stands thus: In a battle, in which every individual was bound to engage the enemy with all the energy and courage he possessed, a regiment, overpowered in the desperate struggle, retires under the pressure of the enemy, and the regiment next to it, having distinct orders to support it, and being itself engaged unimpaired, and able and willing to stand its ground, is ordered by sound of bugle to 'cease fire,' and by word of command to go to the right about, being at the moment closely engaged, within a few yards of the foe! This, Clibborn, is your own story; it was nearly the story I heard from Col. Pattle, as second in command to myself; the only difference is, that he thought the 'cease fire' was the 'retreat;' but you, it seems, did not sound the 'retreat,' but by word of command ordered the retreat! What! A retreat when close up to an enemy? When the battle was doubtful? When every other officer, from the general to the ensign, was urging the men to hold their ground—to charge? When the regiment you were ordered to support was giving way under a desperate struggle with superior numbers? Was that the moment to order a retreat? Clibborn—I did, and do, believe you to be a brave man, but you showed a want of that presence of mind which the hour of danger demands from a military man. Nothing can excuse you for not urging your men to charge when the 12th gave way: your orders to retreat, your sounding the 'cease fire' when ten times the fire was wanted, were either of them enough to have caused the loss of the battle, and destruction of the whole force. Now what was I to say? The retreat was in the direct face of all orders, and utterly without the shadow of an excuse. I had, therefore, but two courses to take,—the one was to place you in arrest for retiring before the enemy without cause; the other to say it was a 'misconception of orders.' My regard for your character made me choose the last as the most kind towards you; but if you are of a different opinion, the remedy is in your hands. That the regiment has cause to complain of you, I think is very clear; that it has cause to complain of the Governor-General or myself, I utterly deny. Had you ordered the grenadiers to go ten paces forward, instead of ten paces back, 'Meanee' would have been inscribed on their colours."

MILITARY ITEMS.—KURRACHEE, 24TH MARCH, 1850.—The *Surat* quitted this harbour early on the 14th. The H. C. steamer *Medusa* left on the same date for Porebunder. The annual fair at Minora commenced on the 15th, and continued until the evening of the 17th. The left wing of the Bombay Fusiliers arrived here on the morning of the 14th, per steamer *Satellite*, I believe with a flat in tow. This vessel cast anchor at Ghizree bunder, and from thence the wing marched up to the pendalls formerly occupied by the depot 60th Rifles. The other wing of the 27th N. I. arrived on the morning of the 17th, about 7 o'clock, apparently all in good health. They came by boat as far as Tatta, and from thence marched in to Kurrachee. The head-quarters wing of the fusiliers also arrived on the same date about 8 A. M. per steamer *Napier*: she anchored at Ghizree on the night of the 16th; they marched past the 64th lines to the tune of St. Patrick's Day. The H. C. steamer *Berenice* anchored in the harbour on the night of the 19th. The steamer *Queen* was signalled about noon, and anchored at 2 P. M. on the 20th. The former vessel left this with the head-quarters wing of the fusiliers on the morning of the 22nd instant for Bombay—the left wing proceeded in the latter steamer on the morning of the 23rd: the whole of the regiment appear to be in excellent health, and in good fighting order, with but few sick, although they have been so long on service, and under canvas. About 150 of the sappers and miners arrived at this station on the morning of the 18th: they likewise appear to be in good health. I believe they quit this by boat in a few days, their destination being Poona. On the evening of the 22nd, the 2nd company 1st battalion artillery arrived at this station. I believe they marched as far as Mooltan, and from thence proceeded by boat as far as Jerruck, at which place they left their battery in possession of the 3rd troop, with their drivers, and from thence continued their journey by water to Ghizree bunder, where they landed, and marched to their barracks: they also seem to be in excellent health—I hear that they have but very few sick. The troop is delayed at Jerruck waiting for their horses, which were expected to join them by the 29th: they quit that place on the 31st, and will be here by the 8th proximo. By a letter received from Sukkur, I have learned that all there is peace and quietness just now; the weather continues cool and pleasant. The 19th N.I. were to be at that station on the 18th or 19th instant; there will be no delay after their arrival, as boats are all ready and in waiting. Some few nights since a number of huts erected in the Government garden, the habitations of native gardeners, &c., were consumed by fire: the conflagration commenced about seven P.M., and continued until about nine. The Commissioner, with his retinue, did not quit Kurrachee on the date stated in my last—some business of importance prevented him: he will take his departure for Sukkur positively on the 25th or 26th. The B. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bombay* was signalled about seven A.M. on the 23rd, and anchored in this harbour about nine o'clock. The troops here, I am happy to say, are all in good health, although the weather is now becoming rather hot and sultry: wind from S. W. blowing furiously, and bringing no end

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of dust and sand along with it. If you wish to see a dusty day in perfection, pray come to Kurrachee.—*Bombay Times.*

The 3rd N. I. may well feel proud of the compliment passed on them by Sir Charles Napier in the following neat speech, made on the occasion of his inspecting the regiment when met by him on its homeward march betwixt Pubbee and Nowshera —the second stage from Peshawur. The gallant corps having formed line on one side of the road, gave the old warrior the general salute, on which Sir Charles halted, and addressed them to the following effect, in presence of the whole of his staff:— "I have met, and known, you before, Third Regiment! Since then I have heard of your doings. You have added greatly to your former glory, and I am delighted to have the opportunity of telling you so. You are second to no regiment in the whole army of India!" The regiment was commanded by Captain H. Richards, on whom the charge had devolved on Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Hallett quitting it a few days before at Peshawur on sick leave. To this latter officer, the greater part of whose service, amounting to nearly twenty-eight years, has, we are informed, been spent in the 3rd Regiment, the eulogy bestowed on it by Sir C. Napier must be particularly grateful.—*Bombay Times.*

H.M.'s Ship-of-War, *Cleopatra*, sailed April 1, for Colombo. On her arrival at that port she is to embark troops for China, should any have been left behind by the *Cambrian*; should none have been so left, the *Cleopatra* returns immediately to Bombay, and is to be placed on the station. This vessel is built on Simmonds' plan, and is as beautiful a craft as ever skimmed the ocean; she carries twenty-six heavy guns—thirty-six and fifty-four pounders. The *Cambrian* returns to England in August, her time of service expiring at that time. There is hereafter to be no commodore allowed in the Indian seas, but the senior officer is to command.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SECURITIES FROM PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Bombay Castle, March 13, 1850.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following general regulation on the subject of securities from public servants in the military department in supercession of all orders now in force upon the same subject.

1st. When officers are nominated to situations for which security bonds are required by the regulations of the service, the first bill for the staff salary annexed to the appointment is to be accompanied by a certificate from the military accountant that the required bond has been duly executed, and this voucher is to be considered indispensable before the salary can be paid, or brought into the military disbursements. This rule will be considered in like manner strictly applicable to all officers, whose departmental promotion requires that fresh security bonds should be furnished.

2nd. If the required bond be not lodged within three months from the date of appointment, a report is to be made to Government by the military accountant, and should a satisfactory explanation not be furnished, the officer concerned will be liable to removal from his appointment.

3rd. Officers nominated to officiate on their own responsibility, in any staff appointment, the incumbent of which is required to furnish security to Government, are to be bound in like manner, in the full amount.

4th. A security bond is not to be cancelled or returned until the accounts of the officer connected (whether he be present in, or absent from India) are finally adjusted.

5th. In the case of officers appointed to officiate, on the responsibility of an absentee, it is to be distinctly understood that the absentee and his sureties are, in terms of the bond, responsible for the officiating officer.

6th. The security bond of a head shroff is to remain in force for six months from the date of his vacating his situation: it may then be given up, on application made in writing; but if fraud, defalcation, or other sufficient cause for detaining it may appear, the paymaster is to transmit to the military accountant's office a copy of the application, with such remarks as may be deemed necessary.

7th. It is to be the duty of the military accountant and the Company's solicitor to take care that the security is at all times complete; and when names lapse, to have others duly supplied. When a surety who has signed a bond dies, or becomes disqualified, it is the duty of the officer on whose behalf the bond has been executed, to intimate the fact to the military accountant without delay, and to transmit the name of a fresh security, in order that a bond may be immediately prepared in the usual manner by the Company's solicitor.

8th. Inconvenience having been experienced from the deposit of loan notes or bank shares in lieu of bonds, all security is hereafter to be personal only.

9th. All security bonds are to be prepared by the Honourable Company's solicitor, and, when duly executed, forwarded to Government for deposit with the sub-treasurer.

10th. Security is to be taken according to the following scale, viz.:—

1st class security	... ...	Rs. 20,000
2nd class security	... ...	„ 10,000
3rd class security	... ...	„ 5,000

11th. The following is a list of officers from whom security is at present required on the scale noted, viz.:—

Commissariat Officers.

Deputy commissary general	...	1st class security.	
Assistant	do.	...	do. do.
Deputy-assistant	do.	...	2nd do.
Sub-assistant	do.	...	3rd do.

No security is required from commissariat agents, nor from a sub-assistant commissary general in charge of bazaars solely.

Ordnance Officers.

Principal commissary of ordnance	1st Class
Commissary of Ordnance	2nd do.
Deputy do. do.	3rd do.
Deputy assist. do. (if in independent charge) ...	3rd do.

Engineer Officers.

All executive engineers	3rd do.

Staff.

Agents for clothing the army	1st do.
Do gunpowder	3rd do.
Do. Gun-carriages	3rd do.
Remount-agents	2nd do.
Military pay-master at the presidency	1st do.
Divisional pay-master	2nd do.
Deputy pay-masters	3rd do.
Pay-masters of Queen's corps	2nd do.
Head shroffs of pay-offices	2nd do.

12th. The above regulations are to have effect, and to be considered in force from the 1st May next.

COURT MARTIAL.

ENSIGN D. M. SCOTT, ATTACHED TO 2ND EUR. L.I.

Head Quarters, Bombay, March 23, 1850.—At a European general court-martial assembled at Belgaum, on Monday, March 11, 1850, and of which Lieut.-col. M. C. Decluzeau, art., is president, Ens. D. M. Scott, attached to 2nd Eur. L.I., was tried on the following charge, viz.:—

Charge.—For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, between December 1, 1849, and January 13, 1850, been in the constant habit of holding familiar intercourse and companionship with private soldiers of the abovenamed corps, especially with Private John McMahon, of No. 4 company; such as having them up at his quarters to drink with him.

(Signed) G. Macan, Major,
Commanding 2nd Eur. L.I.

Additional Charge.—For having broken his arrest, in having left his quarters and proceeded out shooting, on or about the 14th instant.

(Signed) G. Macan, Major,
Commanding 2nd Eur. L.I.

Camp Belgaum, 16th February, 1850.

Adjutant-General's Office, Bombay, March 1, 1850.

By Order of his Excellency the C.-in-C.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—*Guilty* of the charges.

Sentence.—To be dismissed the service.

(Signed) M. C. Decluzeau,
Lieut.-Col. and President.

(Signed) T. T. Christie, Capt.,
D. J. A. G. S. D. A.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) Willoughby Cotton, Lieut.-Gen.,
C.-in-C. Bombay Army.

Head-quarters, Bombay, March 23, 1850.

Recommendation of the Court.—The Court, having thus performed the painful duty of awarding punishment, begs leave respectfully to recommend the case of Ens. Scott to the merciful consideration of the confirming authority, on account of his youth and inexperience, and the contrition which he has expressed for his offence.

(Signed) M. C. Decluzeau, Lieut.-Col. and Pres.

Remarks by the Commander in-Chief.—I most deeply regret that a due regard to the honour and respectability of the army under my command prevents me from attending to the recommendation of the Court in favour of Ens. Scott; for although

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this officer has only been a short time in the service, this is the third instance in which he has been charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; and on the last previous occasion, which occurred only a few months ago, he was distinctly warned of my determination to bring him to trial for the next act of similar misconduct, and to give effect to whatever penalty a court-martial might award; added to which, the officer commanding the regiment warned and cautioned Ens. Scott upon the very point upon which he has been now arraigned, and which he totally disregarded.

These circumstances convince me that any leniency shown to Ens. Scott would be misplaced.

I consequently confirm the fully deserved sentence passed upon him.

(Signed) WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Lieut.-Gen., Com.-in-Chief Bombay army.

The name of Ensign D. M. Scott is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of publication of this order at Belgaum, which is to be reported to the adjutant-general of the army.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DAVIES, J. M. coll. of Broach, to rem. in distr. on deputation till end of season, March 16.
GRAY, A. 1st asst. to mag. of Ahmednuggur, vest. with full pow. of mag. March 20.
HARRISON, W. H. app. to be jud. and sess. jud. Sholapore.
MANSFIELD, S. admitted to available furl. March 20.
OLIPHANT, J. E. to be act. 2nd asst. to coll. of Kaira.
PRENDERGAST, C. G. act. coll. of Kaira, to dist. on deputation.
SCOTT, Lieut. E. L. asst. to superint. of Ahmednuggur rev. surv. app. asst. mag. in collectorate, March 26.
WADDINGTON, Ens. T. asst. to superint. of Ahmednuggur rev. surv. app. asst. mag. in collectorate, March 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELL, W. W. 4 mos. in ext.
DE VITRE, J. S. 1 mo.
ELPHINSTON, A. 15 days.
SIMSON, W. 1 mo. to sea.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ALLEN, Rev. J. N. chap. at Poona, 1 mo. to Singhur.
SCHWABE, Rev. M. H. asst. chap. at Ahmednuggur, 1 mo. to pres.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Lieut. H. A. 13th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 7, in succ. to Hoare, inval.
BARROW, Capt. 19th N.I. to act as maj. of brig. at Kurrachee dur. abs. of Fuller, March 21.
BATHER, Ens. H. F. app. to 13th N.I. and posted; date of rank, March 7.
BECHER, Lieut. A. 8th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and paymr. dur. abs. of M'Kenzie on leave.
BILLAMORE, Lieut. R. nat. vet. batt. perm. to resign the service of the Company fr. March 23.
BIRDWOOD, Capt. dep. asst. com. gen. to proc. to Ahmednuggur to assu. ch. of commissariat and bazaar, March 16.
BIRCH, Ens. H. 27th N.I. passed colloq. exam. March 21.
BLOOD, Capt. art. having ret. fr. field serv. in the Punjab, to assu. app. as remount agent.
BOODLE, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. to 5th N.L.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Oliver, March 26.
BOYE, Capt. dep. jud. adv. gen. to proc. to Ahmedabad and resu. app. in N. div. of the army, March 18.
BRIDWOOD, Capt. to be attached to the exec. off. of the pres.
BROWN, Ens. F. W. to do duty with 1st N.I. at Sattara, to join.
CHITTY, Ens. W. T. to be lieut. fr. March 7, in succ. to Hoare, inval.
CRISPIN, Brev. maj. B. 16th N.I. to be maj. fr. Jan. 28, v. Duff, prom.
CRISTALL, Capt. 8th N.I. to act as maj. of brigade at Rajcote.
CUNNINGHAM, Col. D. tr. fr. 1st to 2nd L.C. March 18.
DAWSON, unp. Ens. E. S. K. att. to do duty with 18th N.I. at Sattara, March 27.
DUFF, Maj. D. G. to be lieut. col. fr. Jan. 28, v. Cathcart, dec.
DUNCAN, Ens. J. A. M'N. posted to 11th N.I. to rank fr. Dec. 30.
ELLIOTT, unp. Ens. H. H. att. to do duty with 15th N.I. at Surat, to join March 27.
FIFE, Ens. J. 23rd N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. dur. abs. of Etheridge, March 21.
GLASSE, Capt. art. to perform duties as agent for gunpowder, dur. abs. of Willoughby.
GORDON, Ens. J. passed colloq. exam. March 19.
GRAY, Lieut. offic. sub. asst. com. gen. to proc. to pres. and do duty in exec. commiss. off. March 18.
GRAY, Lieut. W. sub. asst. comm. gen. and supt. of bazaars, to perform duties of brig. maj. at Rajcote dur. abs. of Morse, on leave, March 21.
GREEN, Lieut. to act as staff offr. to l. w. of 21st N.I. while detached fr. head qu.
HARDY, 2nd Lieut. J. B. posted to art. to rank fr. Feb. 4, 1850, v. Marett, pro.
HAWKINS, Lieut. J. R. art. passed colloq. exam. March 9.
HEATHORN, Lieut. L. art. passed colloq. exam. Feb. 15.
HEATHCOTE, Ens. C. F. 12th N.I. passed colloq. exam. March 12.
HICKMAN, unp. Cadet D H. to do duty with 22nd N.I. to join.
HICKS, unp. Ens. T. W. att. to do duty with 2nd Eur. reg. L.I. at Belgaum, March 27.
HOBSON, Major H. H. 20th N.I. perm. to retire on pension of rank.
JAMES, Brig. C. B. app. a brig. gen. on div. st. of army, v. Capon.
JOHNSTONE, Lieut. R. M. 1st gren. N.I. passed colloq. exam.
KANE, Lieut. F. A. C. 15th N.I. to be agent for Bheels in western districts of Kandeish, and attached to Bheel corps, March 30.
KEYS, Ens. F. 11th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 20, in succ. to Forteath, dec.
KILNER, Capt. J. eng. ret. to duty, March 8.
LLOYD, Lieut. col. John, art. retired fr. the serv. fr. April 15.
LLOYD, Lieut. 27th N.I. to act as sub. asst. commr. gen. and supt. of bazaars at Kurrachee dur. abs. of Holland, March 30.
MARETT, 2nd Lieut. P. D. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 11, 1850, in suc. to Stanton, ret.
MAUDE, Lieut. C. O. 7th N.I. to act as interp. to 3rd bat. art.
MAUNSELL, Ens. G. 28th N.I. passed colloq. exam. March 9.
MCPHERSON, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. and interp. 24th N.I. fr. March 12, 1850, v. Parr.
MILES, Ens. J. 16th N.I. to be lieut. ft. Jan. 28, v. Rigby, prom.
MILNE, Capt. sub. asst. com. gen. to proc. to Aden, and be in ch. of com. fr. Mar. 16.
MILNE, Capt. to be an actg. dept. asst. comy. gen. dur. Capt. Salmon's abs. or till further orders.
MOYLE, Lieut. to con. to act as sub. asst. comm. gen. and supdt. of bazaars at Deesa, on dep. of Dunsterville fr. the station, until arrival of Capt. Ramsay.
NUTTALL, Lieut. 29th N.I. to act as line adj. at Hydrabad, v. Gibbard, March 26.
OWEN, Ens. E. to do duty with 18th N.I. at Sattara, to join.
PELLY, Capt. H. J. 8th N.I. to perform duties of paymr. at pres. dur. abs. of Barr, Mar. 30.
POOLE, Lieut. col. J. 1st L.C. to com. of Mooltan garrison.
POTTINGER, Brev. capt. J. art. to be capt. fr. Feb. 11, 1850, in suc. to Stanton, retired.
POWELL, Capt. R. B. to be brig. maj. at Rajcote, to join.
RAIKES, Lieut. assist. to pol. ag. in Cutch, to proc. on deputation into Waugur, Mar. 15.
RAMSAY, unp. Cadet J. A. to do duty with 22nd N.I. to join.
REID, Lieut. H. G. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. returned to duty, Mar. 15.
RIGBY, Lieut. C. P. 16th N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 28, v. Crispin, prom.
SANDWITH, Col. B. tr. fr. 2nd to 1st L.C. Mar. 18.
SEALY, Capt. art. to be postmr. of Neemuch, Mar. 13.
SKIPPER, Capt. E. 7th N.I. to offic. as act. exec. eng. at Ahmednuggur dur. abs. of Southey, or till further orders.
SOUTHEY, Lieut. E. app. temp. act. exec. eng. at Ahmednuggur.
SYMONS, Capt. to act as interp. to 5th N.L.I. March 26.
TAYLOR, Lieut. W. to act as adj. to 5th N.L.I. v. Mackechnie, on m. c. March 26.
THACKER, Lieut. J. 9th N.I. to act as interp. to 11th N.I.
TUCKER, Lieut. 2nd L.C. to act as interp. to 8th N.I. dur. abs. of Mackenzie, on leave, March 21.
VINCENT, Capt. 10th N.I. to assu. ch. of commissariat and bazaar dep. at Sholapore, on being fit for du. March 18.
WHITEHILL, Lieut. S. J. K. 23rd N.I. to be 2nd in com. Guzerat irr. horse, in succ. to Evans, perm. to res. March 20.
WILLIAMS, unp. Ens. W. E. att. to do du. with 28th N.I. to join, March 18.
WILLOUGHBY, Brev. maj. M. F. C.B. art. to be maj. fr. Feb. 11, 1850, in suc. to Stanton, retired.
WORGAN, Lieut. J. art. to act as qr. mr. to 3rd batt. on dept. of Cameron fr. Ahmednuggur, March 19.
WYLLIE, Lieut. col. C.B. perm. to res. app. of dep. asst. gen. of the army, to com. a 2nd class brig. v. James, March 30.
YONGE, Ens. F. L. app. to 16th N.I. and posted, date of rank Feb. 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARR, Capt. H. J. pay mr. at pres. 2 mo. fr. April 1, to Mahabuleshwur hills.
BARTON, Lieut. C. J. art. fr. April 1 to June 15, to Bombay, to be exam. in Mahratta.
BELL, Lieut. H. R. 1st Eur. reg. fr. April 5 to 19, to Bombay.
BLOWERS, Ens. W. H. 29th N.I. in ext. to April 30.
COLEY, Lieut. J. C. 10th N.I. fr. April 1 to May 15, to Bombay.
CONYBEERE, Lieut. T. art. fr. Nov. 3 to April 3, to Bombay, on m.c.
CURTIS, Lieut. A. H. 2nd gr. N.I. 1 mo.
DICKSON, Maj. P. inv. est. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c.
ELDER, Maj. A. M. S. D. 29th N.I. to May 31.
ELDER, Ens. T. T. 6th N.I. fr. April 5 to May 15, to Bombay.
EVANS, Capt. 2nd in com. Guzerat irr. horse, to April 1 to pres.
EVANS, Capt. W. E. 1st Eurp. regt. to May 12.
FIELD, Lieut. J. 6th N.I. fr. April 1 to May 31, to pres.
FORD, Lieut. S. C. 14th N.I. 1 mo. to Bombay.

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FORSTER, Capt. H. H. A. to June 30, Mount Aboo.
FOULERTON, Maj. 1st gr. N.I. to Eur.
HALLETT, Lieut. col. J. D. 3rd N.I. fr. April 1 to 30, in ext. to rem. at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
HAWTHORN, Ens. A. 9th N.I. to pres.
HEATHCOTE, Ens. C. T. 12th N.I. fr. March 25 to May 21 to Bombay, to be be exam. in Hindustani.
HILL, Lieut. J. T. 14th N.I. fr. April 1 to 30, in ext. to rem. at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
HOLLAND, Lieut. sub. asst. com. gen. 1 mo. fr. April 1 to pres.
HOUGHTON, Lieut. W. R. 14th N.I. 1 mo. to Bombay.
KEYS, Ens. F. 11th N.I. fr. March 20 to May 31, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.
KINLOCK, Lieut. J. D. art. fr. April 1 to 30, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
LIGHTFOOT, Lieut. J. G. 2 mo. Mahabuleshwur hills.
LUCAS, Major C. to April 15, in ext.
MACKECHNIE, Lieut. R. W. 5th N.L.I. in ex. to April 30.
MACKENZIE, Ens. J. A. H. 27th N.I. in ext. to April 30.
MALCOLM, Brev. maj. G. 2nd Scinde irr. horse, in ext. to April 30.
MARSH, Ens. E. N. 18th N.I. fr. March 28 to April 28, to pres.
MAUDE, Lieut. E. 5th N.I. fr. March 15 to April 30, in ext. to be exam. in Mahratta.
MORTON, Brev. maj. C.B. 10th N.I. fr. March 7 to April 7, to Bombay, on m. c.
MORSE, Lieut. R. A. art. fr. Mar. 1 to 31, in ext. to proceed to Vingorla on m. c.
MORSE, Capt. H. C. 3 years to Europe on m. c.
MYLNE, Capt. superint. of Ghaut police, 1 mo.
NEWNHAM, Lieut. R. W. 5th N.L.I. in ext. to April 30.
PAUL, Ens. A. G. 23rd N.I. fr. April 1 to 30, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur hills on m. c.
POGSON, Lieut. J. 17th N.I. fr. April 15 to May 31, to Bombay.
ROBISON, Lieut. H. S. 7th N.I. 1 mo. to Bombay.
SALMON, Capt. W. B. 19th N.I. 2 years to Neilgherries, on m. c.
SANDWITH, Lieut. J. P. 1st gr. N.I. to May 20.
SCATCHERD, Lieut. G. R. 24th N.I. to May 31, to sea, m. c.
SCOTT, Ens. S. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. March 25 to May 25, to Bombay.
SHEPPERD, 2nd Lieut. J. L. 4th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c.
SMITH, Ens. D. J. 6th N.I. to April 30, m. c.
STATHER, Capt. W. C. 1st gr. N.I. to Eur.
STEWART, Capt. J. D. 1 mo.
STEWART, Capt. J. D. 14th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe on m. c.
THOMSON, Lieut. G. L. 26th N.I. fr. April 1 to 30, in ext. to rem. at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
THAYTS, Ens. N. B. attach. to 1st gr. N.I. in ext. to April 30.
WAHAB, Lieut. C. W. 14th N.I. fr. April 1 to 30 in ext. to rem. at the Mahabuleshwur hills on m.c.
WATKINS, Maj. J. 23rd N.I. to May 10 in ext.
WEBB, Lieut. J. 27th N.I. 1 mo. to Bombay.
WEBB, Lieut. W. L. 14th N.I. fr. April 1 to 30 in ext. to rem. at the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m.c.
WHITARD, Capt. T. 15th N.I. in ext. to April 30.
WILLOUGHBY, Maj. M. E. C.B. agent for gunpowder, 2 mos. fr. April 2, to Mahabuleshwur.
WINGATE, Capt. G. 1 mo.
WOODBURN, Ens. H. A. 7th N.I. 1 mo. to Bombay.
WORDELL, Capt. R. H. 5th N.L.I. in ext. to April 30.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARNOTT, Surg. 1st Eur. reg. to rec. med. ch. of 1st div. Scinde camel bag. corps, fr. Dec. 30, 1849.
BEAN, Asst. surg. J. off. civ. surg. at Peshawur, to afford med. aid to guides, Feb. 21.
DAVEY, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 20th N.I. and to accompany it on its march from Sholapore.
FAITHFUL, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of detach. 9th N.I. dur. abs. of Maitland.
GILBERT, Asst. surg. pl. at disp. of superint. surg. S. div. for gen. du. March 27.
HARRISON, Surg. to perf. med. du. of Guzerat irr. horse dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Seaward, March 27.
HOCKIN, Surg. 23rd N. L.I. to aff. med. aid to 1st L.C. March 30.
LAWES, Asst. surg. V. pl. und. ord. of superint. surg. N. div. of army, March 20.
LEGGETT, Surg. to assume temp. med. ch. of 15th N.I.
MACKENZIE, Surg. J. 25th N.I. to assume ch. of med. store dept. at Neemuch, in add. to his reg. ch. April 1.
MURRAY, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of left wing 26th N.I. at Larkana, March 27.
PITCAIRN, Surg. 8th N.I. to rec. med. ch. 2nd L.C. v. Collier.
THOM, Asst. surg. W. 2nd Belooch batt. trans. to med. ch. of 12th N.I. v. Fraser, March 30.
THOMPSON, Asst. surg. 5th N.L.I. to rec. med. ch. of h. q. 4th batt. art. and 12th N.I. v. Fraser, March 20.
WILMOT, Asst. surg. J, H. to med. ch. of 2nd Belooch batt.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BATTERSBEE, Vet. surg. E. 1st L.C. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe.
BOWIE, Asst. surg. J. M. in ext. to April 30.
FRASER, Surg. J. to Europe.
MCDOWELL, Surg. F. 2 mos. to the hills.
TURNER, Asst. surg. J. 4th tr. h. art. fr. April 10 to June 10, to Mahabuleshwur.
WILSON, Asst. surg. A. S. A. 5th L.C. to Europe for 3 years, on m. c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BROOMAN, Lieut. to com. the *Auckland*, fr. Feb. 9, v. Johnstone, dec.
COLLINGWOOD, Mids. perm. to reside on shore.
GARDNER, Mids. F. to be mate, to join the *Hastings*.
GILBERT, Asst. surg. J. rel. fr. duty, March 21.
HARRIS, Asst. surg. to join the *Moozuffer*.
HEATHCOTE, Mids. of the *Hastings*, to be store-acct. of the *Atalanta* fr. Feb. 23.
LAKES, Mids. J. H. to be mate, to join the *Acbar*.
LAWES, Asst. surg. rel. fr. duty, March 16.
NORIE, act. 1st class 2nd mast. *Medusa*. perm. to reside on shore.
SANDERS, Capt. J. assum. ch. as sen. off. at Aden, on Jan. 25.
SOMERVILLE, act. 1st class 2nd mast. perm. to reside on shore.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BERTIE, wife of W. s. at Belgaum, March 15.
BEYTS, the lady of G. M. s. at Colaba, March 24.
CHAPMAN, wife of W. Engs. s. at Nisick, March 23.
MANISTY, the lady of F. s. at Ahmednuggur, Mar. 18.
MARSTON. Mrs. s. at Kalbadavie, March 24.
MORRIS, the lady of Capt. W. J. 9th N.I. s. at Bombay, Feb. 17.
MUNRO, the lady of Capt. C. s. at Dhoolia, March 26.
PRICE, wife of the Rev. W. S. s. at Nasik, Feb. 28.
SMITH, Mrs. G. s. at Colaba, March 18.
SMYTHAN, wife of Wm. s. at Tardes, March 28.
THOMSON, wife of G. W. s. at Lower Colaba, March 23.
THORNTON, wife of Thos. s. at Bombay.
TROTT, wife of J. H. s. at Rutnagherry, Mar. 26.

MARRIAGES.

EDLIN, H. B., I. N. to Johanna Rebecca, d. of the late W. Tanner, at Colaba, March 13.
LISTER, Lieut. G. A. 7th N.I. to Miss Emma Stow, at Ahmednuggur, March 7.
PENNY, Arthur Edmund, to Georgiana Mary, d. of the late W. Ward, at Bombay, April 2.

DEATHS.

FERN, Bella, d. of E. Wm. at Surat, aged 9, Mar. 17.
FORTEATH, Lieut. Wm. 11th N.I. at Malligaum, Mar. 20.
GROUBE, wife of Lieut. Fred. 13th N.I. at Broach, aged 30, Mar. 26.
HAROLD, Thomas, at Tannah, Mar. 26.
LANG, J. Wm. R. at Bombay, Mar. 1.
PACEY, Dr. John Watson, at Colaba, aged 26, Mar. 13.
SPENCE, John James S. s. of Capt. J. J. at Hoshungabad, Mar. 21.
WATKINS, Lilly C. inf. d. of Mr. at Bombay, Mar. 25.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 18. *Gertrude*, Campbell, Liverpool.—19. *Cleopatra*, Massie, Hong-Kong and Singapore.—22. Steamer *Pekin*, Baker, Hong-Kong.—23. *Alceste*, Carr, Newport; *Marion*, Bilton, Liverpool.—24. *Seitha*, Richards, Calcutta; *Ayrshire*, Brown, Liverpool.—25. *Brothers*, Baxter, Boston; steamer *Moozuffer*, ———, Aden.—26. *Borderer*, Thomson, London.—27. *Sulimany*, Danson, Calcutta; steamer *Dwarka*, Fisher, Colombo.—28. *Alliwal*. Anderson, Mauritius.—30. Steamer *Medea*, Lockyer, China and Singapore.—31. *Euterpe*, M'Bennie, Aden.—APRIL 2. Steamer *Carnac*, Beyts, Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*.—Mrs. Coles.

Per *Medusa*.—Mrs. Phayre and child, Lieut. col. C. Blood, C.B. art.; Capt. Sibthorp, Messrs. Brooks and Sibbard.

Per *Bombay*.—Col. Jones, H.M.'s 61st foot; Capt. Tremenheere, Bom. engs.; Capt. J. D. Stewart, 14th Bom. N.I.; Asst. surg. A. S. A. Wilson, M.D. 5th Beng. cav.; and Rev. T. Maltby.

Per *Surat*.—Mrs. Stewart and 2 children.

Per *Pekin*, from China.—Asst. surg. Fraser, H.M.'s 10th hus.; and Mr. Carlisle.

Per *Seitha*.—R. Mainwaring, Esq.

Per *Ayrshire*.—Mrs. Brown, Messrs. Douglas and Shephard.

Per *Brothers*.—Messrs. J. H. Adams and T. K. Cumminis.

Per *Berenice*.—Mrs. Bowie, Mrs. Downing, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Haines, Supt. surg. C. D. Straker, Lieut. col. Downing, 4th Beng. N.I.; Capt. Malcolm, Scinde horse; Capt. R. Phayre, 25th Bom. N.I.; and Asst. surg. J. W. Bowie; Brev. lieut. col. R. Mignon, Surg. F. S. Arnott, Capt. W. E. Evans, Lieuts. G. E. Hearne, W. M. Mules, R. A. Taylor, and E. A. Law; H. F. Disbrowe, F. C. Rivaz, W. A. Armstrong, G. J. H. Burnes, and G. F. Hogg, Asst. surg. R. Haines, M.D. 451 rank and file.

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Per *Queen*.—Mrs. Barrow; Capt. G. M. Barrow, 19th N.I.; 339 men, left wing 1st Fus.

Per *Moozuffer*.—From SUEZ.—Mrs. Turnbull; Mrs. Tremenheere, infant, and servant; Miss Morris, Mrs. G. H. Bell, Mrs. Keays, Mrs. Brooke, Miss G. Ward and servant; Miss Straker, Maj. Brooke, H.M.'s 8th regt.; Lieut. Todd; Lieut. Morrison, H.M.'s 22nd regt.; Lieut. R. W. Hinxman, 60th rifles; Cadets C. F. Keays, E. S. Dawson, E. Owen, D. Hickman, H H. Elliot, and J. A. Ramsay, Bom. infantry; Cadet G. H. Stone, Bom. art.; Messrs. F. Swanson, Richardson, R. Bone, and Simpson.

Per *Borderer*.—Lieut. Maunsell, 14th N.I.

Per *Surat*.—G. Grant, Esq.

Per *Bombay*.—Lieuts. G. L. Knight and W. F. J. Murphy, H.M.'s 64th Foot; D. H. Jameson, 8th Bom. N.I.; and Ens. E. N. Marsh, 18th Bom. N.I.

Per *Sulimany*.—Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Dawson, Miss Mackenzie, Miss Cooke, Miss Douglass, and Brig. C. Mackenzie, Nizam's army.

Per *Dwarka*.—Mrs. J. Elliot and five children; Mrs. Herring and five children; the Rev. Mr. Herring; Bishop Hartmun, Vicar Apostolic of Patna; H. E. F. Boddam, 15th M.N.I.; H. R. H. Hankey, Esq., H. H. A. Wood, Esq., Lieut. 4th Bom. N.I.; L. Pride, Esq.; L. Watson, Esq.; Rev. F. Ignatius, and H. Scott, Esq.

Per *Carnac*.—Lieut. T. Hare and Mr. Balstin.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 16.—*Robina*, Milford, Liverpool; *Charlotte*, Nell, Liverpool.—18. *Orion*, Houston, Whampoa; *Wild Irish Girl*, Graham, Liverpool.—19. Steamer *Braganza*, Lovell, Singapore and Hong-Kong.—22. Iron ketch *Margaret*, Cormack, China.—28. *Flora Kerr*, Loughton, Clyde; *Somnath*, Lawson, China.—APRIL 3. Steamer *Acbar*, Gardiner, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Esmeralda*.—J. L. Kennedy, Esq., asst. surg. Bombay army.

Per *Braganza*.—Mrs. Paton and two children.—To MADRAS: John Arathoon, Esq.—For CALCUTTA: Seton Karr, Esq. B.C.S.

Per *Bombay*.—Lieut.-col. H. W. Hartley, H.M. 8th foot.

Per *Surat*.—Mrs. Margard and child.

Per *Margaret*.—Mrs. Cormack and child.

Per steamer *Acbar*.—Mrs. Moore, with servant; Mrs. Elliott, and four children, with two servants; Mrs. M. Wood; Mrs. H. Paynter; Mrs. Woodburn, and two children, with two servants; Mrs. Cracklow; Mrs. Franks; Miss Moore; two children of Maj. H. H. Hobson's, with servant; Brig. D. Capon, C.B. Bom. army; Lieut. col. A. Woodburn, C.B., and H. Cracklow, Bom. army; Lieut. col. H. Paynter, H.M.'s 24th foot; Lieut. col. T. Miller; Lieut. col. Jones, 61st foot; Lieut. col. Franks; Maj. H. H. Hobson, 20th Bom. N.I.; Capt. M. Wood; H. B. Morse, 8th Bom. N.I.; the Hon. B. Carey, R.N.; Capt. J. M. Stewart, 14th Bom. N.I.; Capt. Sibthorp, H.M.'s 60th rifles; Capt. J. Haliburton, 78th Highlanders; Lieutenants E. O. Wollaston, 62nd Bom. N.I.; E. Dassey, 1st Bom. Eur. fus.; Lieut. J. L. Sheppard, 4th Bom. rifles; Lieut. E. L. Powys, H.M.'s 61st foot; Surg. J. Fraser, Bom. army; Asst. surg. A. S. A. Wilson, 5th Bengal Cav.; John Parsons, Esq.; the Hon. L. Carey; the Rev. W. J. Whiting, Ben. estab.; the Rev. Mr. Maltby, Ben. estab.; the Rev. Mr. J. J. W. Jervis, Bom. estab. and servant; R. W. Brooke, Esq.; M. Ritchie, Esq.; G. Pride, Esq.; Edward Battersbee, Esq., vet. surg. 1st Bom. lan.; Capt. T. Wills; Mr. R. J. Downes, Abdool Hakim, and Kadur Buckus.—To ADEN.—Jeerjee Daood, Abdool Gooje-bin Abdulla, and Salum Abdulla.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, April 3, 1850.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan			..	Rs.116 a 117	per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do. 1825-26	..	Rs. 105	do.
5	Do.	do. 1829-30	..	Rs. 104½	do.
5	Do.	do. 1841-42	..	Rs. 99½	
4	Do.	do. 1832-33	..	Rs. 88	per 100 Sicca.
4	Do.	do. 1835-36	..	Rs. 85	per 100 Co.'s.
4	Do.	do. 1842-43	..	Rs. 85	do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs.	1,000 each	1,000 pd. up		16½ p.ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	,,	1,000 each	500	do.	14 a 14½ p.ct.dis.
Commercial Bank ..	,,	1,000 each	500	do.	16 p.ct.dis.
Agra Bank	,,	500 each	500	do.	6 p. ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	,,	1,000 each	1,000	do.	8½ per ct. prem.
Apollo Press Com...	,,	12,500 each	12,500	do.	13,000
Colaba Press Com...	,,	7,000 each	7,000	do.	11,700
Colaba Land Com...	,,	10,000 each	10,000	do.	7,200
Bombay S. N. Com.	,,	500 each	500	do.	66 p. ct. dis. nom.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	,,	50 each	5 deposit.		No quotation.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10 14 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	,,	10 12 as.
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,,	220½
German Crowns, ,, ...	,,	212
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,,	104¼
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,,	16 5-16ths.
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,,	15¾ to 16

EXCHANGES.

On London, at			
6 months' sight, per rupee	No quotation.		For doc. bills.
6	2s. 0¼d. a 2s. 0¾d.		For credit
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....		Rs. 98	
..... 30 days' sight.....		Rs. 98½	
..... at sight.....		Rs. 99	
On Madras at 30 days' sight.....		Rs. 98	
..... at sight		Rs. 99	
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dlrs.		Rs. 210 a 211.	

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London, 3*l.*; to Liverpool, 2*l.* 15s., per ton of 20 cwt.; to China, Rs. 13 per candy.

CEYLON.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

VANDERSMAGT, wife of C. G. d. at Colombo, March 3.

DEATH.

WILLIG, Mrs. J. Caroline, at Colpetty, March 3.

CHINA.

DESTRUCTION OF PIRATES.

The following despatch has been published in an official notification:—

H.M.'s steam vessel *Medea*, at Hongkong, March 5, 1850.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you, that on my arrival at Kut-o, at 5h. 15m. yesterday evening, I found thirteen piratical junks and four cargo junks at anchor.

On the appearance of Her Majesty's steam vessel under my command, twelve of the piratical vessels swept in shore, one of the largest remaining at anchor, without offering the slightest resistance. The crews jumped overboard, endeavouring to make for the shore, but upwards 150 of them were destroyed by our shell and musketry.

It soon became so dark that I was compelled to despatch the paddle-box boats of this steam vessel, under the command of Mr. William Brodie, acting master, with orders to take possession of the junks which had swept in shore, but finding that he was resisted, I proceeded to his assistance in the gig, accompanied by the pinnace of her Majesty's ship *Hastings*, commanded by Lieutenant Webber, the royal marines under Lieutenant Holland, with the *Medea's* cutter under the command of Lieutenant Gibbons, and found Mr. Brodie closely pressed by a very great number, who made strong endeavours to recapture the junks. We soon repulsed these pirates with a considerable loss on their part, and the capture of five prisoners; but owing to the darkness, and the very heavy rain which unfortunately came on, we were unable to follow up our pursuit of them on shore. I therefore brought the junks to the ship, and this morning destroyed eight, one having during the night caught fire and blown up, and the remaining four having been given up to their former owners, who were pointed out by the mandarin.

During my absence, the ship was placed in a position of considerable danger, from the close approach of the burning junk; but by the able exertions of Lieut. Wood, who was left in charge, she was cleared. Early this morning I sent the boats under the command of Lieut. Gibbons, with the royal marines under Lieut. Holland, accompanied by Mr. Caldwell, the assistant police magistrate, and the mandarin, who came on board from Cow-loon, to scour the island, and they succeeded in capturing fifteen prisoners. The greater part of the crews who reached the shore took advantage of the darkness of the night to seize boats and leave the island. Fortunately, from the water being so deep in the small bay in which these piratical junks were anchored, enabling this steamer to approach within five yards of the shore, we succeeded in destroying a much greater number than we could have hoped for, with little or no damage to the town, one fisherman only having been killed by our shot. Four of these junks were very large, of upwards of 250 tons, mounting

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ten or more guns of various calibre, and resembling those formerly destroyed on the west coast; the remainder were evidently recent captures, hastily fitted up for piratical purposes.

Having completed this service, I am happy to say, without any casualties or loss on our side, and receiving no further information, I have returned to this port.

I think it my duty to express my entire satisfaction with the conduct of the officers, seamen, and marines employed upon this occasion; the precision of their fire, great steadiness, and prompt obedience, tending greatly to the expeditious termination of this successful operation. Commander Wainwright, a supernumerary on board, volunteered his services, and rendered me great assistance. I cannot conclude without also expressing my great obligations to Mr. Caldwell for the valuable assistance which he rendered. To his perfect knowledge of the Chinese language, and his acquaintances with the habits of these pirates, the success of this enterprise is in a great measure to be attributed.

I beg leave to enclose a list of the piratical junks, their description, crews, with the numbers killed, escaped, and made prisoners; and have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

W. N. L. Lockyer, Commander.

To James W. Morgan, Esq.,
Captain of H.M.'s ship *Hastings*, and senior officer in China.

Then follows a list of 13 junks; of 220 pirates killed and drowned, and 20 made prisoners (and since dead of their wounds), and 660 escaped.

We have been favoured by an eye-witness with the following account of the *Medea's* action with pirates. A smart and well-executed expedition; the time occupied from the first order to get up steam until anchor was dropped on returning to Hongkong being twenty-eight hours.

"News having been received here from the mandarin at Cowloon, that seventeen pirate junks, supposed to be under the command of Tsui-Apoo, were lying in a bay about fifty miles off, the *Medea* was ordered to get under weigh, which we did, leaving this at half-past one o'clock for Cowloon, taking with us Mr. Caldwell, with the pinnace, and forty-nine men from the *Hastings*, viz., 24 sailors, under command of Lieut. Webber, 1 midshipman, 1 naval cadet, 1 assistant-surgeon, and 25 marines, under Lieut. Holland, where we waited a short time to take a mandarin on board. Commander Lockyer being very anxious if possible to finish the business that night, cracked on all steam, and in three hours and forty minutes, viz. at 5h. 15 m. o'clock, we found ourselves in presence of 13 pirate junks, four of which appeared to be upwards of 250 tons, mounting 10 guns and upwards. The piratical fleet were lying in a small bay in the island of Kut-o, and it was evident they had perceived our approach by our smoke over the land, as on rounding the point we found twelve of the pirates sweeping in, while one remained at anchor. On rounding the point we were all ready for action, bulwarks down and the men at their guns. We immediately opened fire, when the pirates, without offering any resistance, commenced jumping overboard; we continued our fire and succeeded in killing about 150. Night was falling, and Mr. Brodie, the master, was sent to take possession of the junks in shore. The men not having vacated all the junks, some resistance was offered, when Commander Lockyer, in his gig, with Commander Wainwright, a volunteer, accompanied by Lieut. Webber, in the *Hastings'* pinnace, with some marines under Lieut. Holland, R.M., and Lieut. Gibbons, in our cutter, started to render assistance; the pirates were soon driven on shore with considerable loss, and five prisoners were taken. The night coming down very dark, with a heavy fall of rain, prevented the crews landing to scour the island; the junks, however, were brought out to the steamer, which had been in considerable danger from one of the junks that caught fire having drifted down on her; however, by the exertions of the first lieutenant, Mr. Wood, the steamer was kept clear. In the morning eight of our captures were burned, four were given up to the mandarin, who restored them to their owners. They had only been recently captured and fitted out for piracy; the proprietors were in the village, and were identified by the mandarin.

"While this was going on, a party of marines and blue jackets were sent on shore, in command of Mr. Gibbons and Mr. Holland, accompanied by Commander Wainright, the mandarin, and Mr. Caldwell, to scour the island. The villagers turned out to assist as beaters, but the party only picked up fifteen, the rest of the pirates having seized the fishing boats on the island and made for the mainland during the night. We were informed by the mandarin that a party of soldiers had been despatched the day before overland from Cowloon; however; not much exertion was to be expected from them, especially if leading into danger, so we did not see them.

"Having concluded the service, we returned to Hongkong, where we anchored at 4h. 10m."—*Friend of China, March 6.*

Death of the Empress Dowager of China.—By a remarkable coincidence—sufficiently so at least to be worth recording—the news of the decease of the Queen Dowager of Great Britain arrived at Canton on the same day with an express from the Board of War at Pekin announcing that the Empress Dowager of China, also eminent for her virtues, departed this life (*lit.*, went to roam with spirits) upon the 16th day of the 12th moon of the 29th year of Táou-kwang (the 18th of January). Officers, civil and military, are thereupon enjoined to array themselves in white and perform ceremonies proper for such occasions. They are also to affix a blue stamp to all public documents, and are not to permit drums to beat or fifes to play in front of their Ya-muns. The *Pekin Gazettes* bear witness to the devout respect with which the Empress Dowager was uniformly treated by His Imperial Majesty, which, however, was no more than proper gratitude on his part, for it was her preference of him over her own offspring which induced Kiaking to nominate Táou-kwang as his successor.—*China Mail*

DOMESTIC.

MARRIAGE.

Fisher, Capt. E. H. art. to Adelaide Owen, d. of A. C. Maclean, at Victoria, March 5.

DEATH.

Dale, Edgar, at Victoria, aged 21, Feb. 12.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The victory (as we stated in our last) has been achieved, and we may now proclaim to the civilized world that the colonists of Southern Africa again breathe the pure air of free-born British subjects! The victory has been achieved, and the poor, the powerless, the despised colonists of the Cape have shown to the British colonial empire and to the world, that "unity is power," and that by the power which that unity afforded they have rendered abortive the destructive and unmerciful designs of the tyrant! The victory has been achieved by the unanimous voice of the people—by carrying out the measures upon which they had resolved—by compelling the Cape Government to become its own baker and butcher! It has been achieved, not by the force of arms, but by that simple but formidable weapon of self-defence called the Pledge! The victory, finally, has been achieved by the grace of God, who heard our prayers and supplications, who saw our distress, who directed our efforts, and to whom, alone, therefore, are we indebted for our salvation.—*Zuid Afrik., Feb.* 18.

However great may be the victory just achieved, not less so is the duty resting upon the colonists to profit by it, and to exert themselves at once for the obtainment of those higher immunities of which, as the subjects of a free and enlightened Government, they have been too long deprived.

It would indeed be of little avail were they to view the averting of the moral stain as the consummation of all their wishes, and now to evince any indifference with respect to the momentous subjects, the want of which—especially during the late excitement—was so seriously felt, as solely calculated to protect them against the abuse of power, and to secure them the full enjoyment of that real liberty, without which life possesses no real value, and which every Briton therefore justly considers his birthright.

England's extensive colonial empire is just beginning to insist on this right, and the general cry of the colonists is that they are no slaves, and that the colonies, as integral portions of the parent state, claim the same noble institutions of which the mother-country so justly boasts.—*Ibid., Feb* 21.

The *Neptune*, with her cargo, left Simon's Bay on the 21st, for Van Diemen's Land. The event was announced to the citizens by the tolling of the town bells. Although it had been notified that a general illumination would take place on the evening of the day after the departure of the ship, the committee of the Anti-Convict Association resolved that it should take place that evening; and we are happy to say that they met with a ready response. A more general illumination never took place here,—every house in the city and suburbs was well lighted, several of them decorated with flags, emblems, and mottos; and although the streets were crowded until a late hour of the night, we have not heard of a single accident.—*Ibid., Feb.* 25.

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LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

M. Brosset, who has for many years devoted himself, with persevering industry, to the somewhat sterile and ungenial field of Georgian literature, has published, in the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris, a General Report to the Prince-Lieutenant of the Caucasus of a "literary journey" in Georgia, performed in the years 1847 and 1848,—the realization of an object which he had meditated for twenty years. The design of his journey, he says, was purely archæological and historical, to search for ancient documents that might illustrate the early annals of the Georgian nation.

Prior to the introduction of Christianity into that country, these documents are scarce and scanty. The most ancient known monument upon Georgian soil is the great church of Bidshwinta, referred to by Procopius, and undoubtedly founded by Justinian I. The massiveness and solidity of its structure have preserved it from ruin. Other churches have been destroyed and rebuilt, so that it is scarcely possible to affirm that any one of them retains its primitive form. Other antiquities at Bidshwinta are not of earlier date than the 15th century, the period of the declaration of independence by the princes of Sharwashidzeh.

Amongst the churches of Aphkhasia, there is, at Soouk-Su, an inscription recording the appearance of a comet in the Holy Week, A. D. 1066, with proper names, and dates according with the annals. The vast ruins which cover that principality attest its ancient splendour. In the 8th and two succeeding centuries, there must have been a very numerous population there, and many Christians, since their spiritual wants required so many sacred edifices, and a large ecclesiastical hierarchy. Leo III., king of Aphkhasia, was a powerful monarch; he built Moskwi, A. D. 955, where are the remains of a magnificent basilica: such an edifice denotes an opulence, a taste, and resources which can have existed only in a time of prosperity very different from the present misery and depopulation of this country. Inscriptions upon the splendid ruins of Coumourdo, also built by Leo, record that the church was completed A. D. 964.

The Georgian annals speak of a king Sumbat, of the Bagratide family, who reigned thirty years before Leo, and who is mentioned by Constantine Porphyrogenetes, and by the Musulman author Masudi. In the convent of Jrutch, in Imerithi, an old copy of the Gospels is preserved, written upon parchment, in capital ecclesiastical letters, copied in the year 936 at the convent of Shatber, in the reign of Sumbat, who is named by the copyist. This curious document establishes several important facts: 1, the existence of the Georgian king Sumbat at the date mentioned in the annals; 2, the antiquity of the Georgian version of the Gospels; 3, the existence of a Georgian MS, bearing a date the oldest yet known.

M. Brosset, from the *data* furnished by the national inscriptions and annals, and from those supplied by contemporary histories, has given a summary of the history of Georgia from the reign of Leo III., and the glorious expedition despatched in 976 by the Georgian prince David to the succour of the Greek emperor Basil II. against the rebel Sclerus, attested by the Byzantine history, and which is recorded in an inscription upon a small chapel, in the district of Akhal-Tzikhé, by a person engaged in the expedition; down to the reign of Dimitri II. and his successors, in 1414, when Georgia groaned under the yoke of the Mongols and Tartars. He concludes, from the facts he has collected, that the arts and sciences, especially theology, flourished in Georgia at an early date, and that for three hundred years, between the middle of the 10th and that of the 13th centuries, the Georgian nation was raised to a remarkable degree of prosperity.

It is not only the sovereigns connected with the political history of Georgia, who are illustrated by the records and monuments he has collected, but distinguished individuals and families, some of whose names and deeds he relates. These curious records he found in inscriptions upon images, copies of the Gospels, collections of hymns, and other sacred writings; and lastly, upon the walls of churches and chapels.

From the 15th century the architectural works of the Georgians are confined to restorations: after the ravages of the Mongols, the frequent invasions of Turks and Tartars, civil wars excited by the great vassals of the crown of Karthli, who, he asks, would have thought, or have had the means, of building churches or monasteries?

The characters in which the ancient inscriptions are traced (some in relief, some sunk) are of two kinds; in Khutzuri (ecclesiastical), or in the vulgar character. Generally speaking, the Khutzuri predominates until the 15th century, disappearing about the 16th. The inscriptions in relief appear to be the most ancient. The comparative elegance or beauty of the letters, it appears, affords no rule for judging of Georgian palæography. M. Brosset excuses himself for not having brought away specimens, by impression or otherwise, of the different forms of writing, on the ground of the difficulty, if not impracticability, of the task. "In Georgia and Mingrelia," he says, "I was scarcely able to procure the most hazardous means of obtaining copies of the inscriptions—such as trunks of trees, placed like ladders, on which it was necessary to preserve oneself carefully in equilibrium to avoid a tumble. Moreover, the inhatants, and especially the priests, would not have permitted me to execute the necessary manipulations. In short, in most cases, to take impressions would be physically and morally impossible."

In addition to mural inscriptions, some, as before noticed, are found upon images, to which M. Brosset has dedicated a special report. The most ancient appears to be an image, presented to a church in 1250, by a princess Theodora, of a chief named Beka, who fell in battle with the Mongols in 1221. The rarity of images in some parts of Georgia is accounted for by supposing it to be owing to their intrinsic value,—either from the material or the jewels with which the images were adorned,—which excited the cupidity of invaders. These monuments abound most in Mingrelia; the inscriptions are engraved on the back of the figure, and record historical and other details.

The most interesting of the Georgian monuments are the manuscripts, which are also the subject of a special report.

As the ancient Greek and Latin MSS. are in uncial letters, so the Georgians have their writings on parchment in capital letters of the ecclesiastical alphabet, which are of high antiquity. The subjects of these writings do not, however, appear of very great value. M. Brosset mentions, at the head of his catalogue, a "large and magnificent volume," containing sixty-three pieces, "more or less interesting;" one of which is a Life of Saint Abo, who suffered martyrdom at Tiflis, in 790. This biography, which is interspersed with notes, he considers to be valuable, as supplying materials for the history of the Khazars, and for clearing up doubtful points. The biographer speaks of persons and places not mentioned in the annals, and of titles which are found only in Byzantine history. Besides the copy of the Gospels, attributed to the year 936 (already mentioned), there are other copies of the same sacred volume, dated in the 10th and 11th centuries. Unfortunately, most of the old books are imperfect, and consequently without dates; but the few dates that are extant prove that the Georgians, in adopting the Paschal Cycle and the Mundane Era,—for the Christian Era appears rarely and only on the more modern monuments,—made use indifferently of two computations; their own, which is thought to commence ninety-six years before the creation of the world, and that of the Greeks.

Of secular literature, M. Brosset met with several works previously unknown to him,—such as a romance called *Barbaramiani*; some light pieces composed by Laradze; a history in verse of Shah Nawaz I., and the Second Part of the Travels of Sulkhan-Saba in Europe, besides various Armenian works, including, apparently, one of the most ancient copies of the Armenian abridgment of the Georgian annals down to 1125, made in the 13th century.

Mr. Layard and his party are still carrying on their excavations at Nimrood and Nineveh. A large number of copper vessels beautifully engraved have been found in the former, and from the latter a large assortment of fine slabs, illustrative of the rule, conquests, domestic life, and arts of the ancient Assyrians, are daily coming to light, and are committed to paper by the able artist, Mr. Cooper, one of the expedition. Mr. Layard intends to make a trip to Chaboor, the Chaboras of the Romans, and to visit Reish Aina, the Resen of Scripture, where he hopes to find a treasure of Assyrian remains.

The work of M. Botta, the French Mesopotamean traveller, upon the discoveries made by him at Khorsabad, is nearly completed at Paris. The monuments which M. Botta brought from thence, and which are deposited in the Louvre, are considered to be superior to those in the British Museum. Generally speaking, the sculptures at Nineveh are inferior to those at Khorsabad.

At the meeting of the Bombay Asiatic Society, on the 21st March, a collection of rock specimens was presented by Captain Newbold, including some of the diluvial gravel from the plain of Babylonia, near Misrakchi Khan, north of the site of ancient Babylon. The description of this gravel Captain Newbold has given with much minuteness, both as regards the nature of the

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pebbles of which it is composed, and their probable origin. Few exceed an inch and a half in length. Captain Newbold considers this detritus, consisting of the harder parts of the rocks from which it has been derived, to be intimately connected with the most interesting geological phenomena on historic record, viz., the deluge of Scripture—1st, The circumstance of some of the oldest cities in the world being partly built on these gravel beds, and the pebbles themselves having been employed in their construction, as at Babylon, Nimroud, Accad, &c. proves their antiquity; 2nd, The position of the beds and their extent prove that they are asfluviate deposits; and, 3rd, Their nearly N. and S. longitudinal axis, and the nature of the pebbles, show that the course of the flood which deposited them rolled from the northward, from the direction of Mount Ararat, towards the present head of the Persian Gulf, washing fragments from the Tauris and Kurdistan, and grinding them softer materially into the vast flat mud deposits which now cover the sea-like plains of Assyria, Babylonia, and Chaldea.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To F.—We know not to what anonymous slanders our Correspondent alludes; our journal is as free from slander as any. Impartiality is our rule, which demands a regard for the interests of all parties, and one of them is the Public.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

SATURDAY, May 4, 1850.

When the Emperor of China, a few years ago, after unavailing efforts to prevail upon the British plenipotentiary at Canton to stop the contraband supply of opium to his subjects, and being told that he might take his own measures, seized and confiscated the "flowing poison," war was declared against him; a British fleet and army invaded his territory, destroyed his towns, slaughtered his people, and forced him to submit to rigorous and humiliating terms. When, in the United States of America, under colour of a law of one member of the Union, British subjects, whose skin is a little dark, for no other reason, on visiting an American port in the way of legitimate trade, are seized and hurled into prison, in violation not merely of the "comity of nations," but of a treaty between the two countries, all redress being refused, this wrong, infinitely greater than the other, is endured almost without a murmur.

Again: some of the great states of Europe have borrowed large sums of money of British subjects, as public loans, openly negotiated, solemnly stipulating to pay interest and principal, and have coolly declined to pay either. Upon complaint of the creditors thus robbed, our Government has refused to interfere, except in one or two instances, in the way of solicitation. Recently, in the case of a petty state, in order to enforce the equivocal claims of two British subjects,—one of them a Portuguese Jew,—upon the King of Greece, in transactions arising in his territory, and therefore cognizable by Greek tribunals, a British fleet has been despatched to the country, which has seized and detained Greek ships, and still holds the Piræus in a sort of blockade.

The exertion of force in the two cases is justified by what is termed the Law of Nations.

We shall not dwell upon the disparaging light in which such a different mode of dealing with the strong and the weak, with nations capable of effectual resistance and those which are comparatively helpless, places the British character; our business at present is to suggest the practical injustice of a code of law under which the strong, who can alone exact responsibility for an infringement of its provisions, may also perpetrate flagrant injustice. The general feeling of Europe revolted, for example, at the manner in which the Republic of Cracow was treated by a great Continental power; and at this moment, we believe, Russian troops occupy the Danubian principalities, in utter defiance of the rights of feeble Turkey. The Law of Nations cannot furnish even a palliation or excuse for either of these acts; it could not prevent them, neither will it punish the authors.

A law is unworthy of this name if it possesses no inherent vitality; if it affords no machinery for enforcing its own requirements upon all parties who recognize them. A law that remains dormant until it suits the interests of a party to set it in motion, this party combining with that character the functions of judge, jury, and executioner, may be easily converted into an instrument of terrible oppression, and, for all beneficial purposes, it were better that no such law existed. If the anti-war party in this country could realize their Utopian project of a system of arbitration, an international code of law might be made effectual for its legitimate object of securing equal justice to all; but, as it is, the Law of Nations is little more than a theoretical exposition of certain abstract principles of right and wrong, which would suffice in questions arising, in a single state, between its subjects; it does not prevent or punish any act of injustice by strong against weak states, and it leaves it to the discretion of the stronger ones to resent or not any acts between themselves contravening those universal maxims which all mankind have a direct interest in upholding.

With regard to one of the instances we have referred to, the pretension asserted by the state of South Carolina to seize and imprison a citizen or subject of any nation who, having a swarthy skin, happens to visit its ports, it is so abominable in its character, so repugnant to all notions of justice, so insolent as well as absurd, that it might justify a general declaration of all the states of Christendom that the people who persist in maintaining it are out of the pale of civilization. Yet it is patiently submitted to, and practically conceded, by a powerful nation, which does not feel ashamed to put forth the most formidable arm of its power to extort compliance with insignificant demands from a state which, unlike the other, is incapable of any effectual opposition.

The mutinous spirit which has lately manifested itself in two of the Bengal native corps has naturally excited much attention and much discussion in England, as well as in India. In so great a degree does the stability of our power in the East rest upon the fidelity of our native army, that it is, in reality, a subject of vital interest. Hitherto, all exhibitions of insubordination in that army have been subdued with comparative ease and promptitude, and without leaving behind any exacerbation, or any seeds of disaffection amongst the general body of the troops; they have been mostly isolated cases of discontent in particular corps, or at particular stations, engendered by local causes, or arising from transient provocations. The mutinies, for so we must call them, in the 32nd and 66th regiments, were of precisely

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the same character; they resulted from a belief, on the part of the men, that they had been ill-treated in the matter of their pay,—a question all-important with the sepoy, as with every merely mercenary soldier. The Scinde allowances, misunderstood, or not properly explained to the men, might reasonably inspire them with a belief that they had been subjected to harder terms than their fellows,—that they had been defrauded of their right.

The peculiar importance attached by the sepoys to pay cannot be appreciated by those who know only European soldiers. The two are a wholly distinct species, with scarcely any feeling in common. The Company's sepoy is a kind of gentleman, who enters the army as a profession, in which he expects not only to obtain the means of providing for himself and family *in præsenti*, but of securing a pension when no longer fit for active service. No tie binds him to his employers analogous to that which connects the English soldier to sovereign and country; but there is a principle of fidelity, of almost equal strength,—the superstitious regard which all the natives of India bear towards those whose *salt* they eat; in other words, those who pay them. Pay, therefore, is a kind of substitute for patriotism in the native mercenary soldier.

In the case of the 32nd regiment, the discontent generated on account of the Scinde allowances seems to have been fostered and stimulated by mischievous agents, for some sinister purpose. In the 66th regiment, which proceeded to greater lengths, there was apparently no other impulse than the money question, respecting which the men had not that ample and authoritative explanation to which they were entitled, and which they, in fact, needed. Major Troup, in command of the corps, was bound to have read and fully explained to the men the order with reference to the Scinde allowances; instead of doing so in person, he conveyed the explanation (after some delay, which allowed the dissatisfaction to germinate) through a pay havildar. With all one's habitual and just indignation against soldiers who disobey legitimate authority, it is impossible not to feel a degree of sympathy for men thus treated, as they supposed, with injustice, by their masters, and by neglect by their commanding officer. That officer has received a severe rebuke from Sir C. Napier, and the incident will show how much depends in these cases upon the discretion of the officer in command. In nine instances out of ten, we believe, of insubordination exhibited by native corps, it has been owing, more or less, to the absence of firmness, or promptitude, or temper, on the part of commanders, or their ignorance of the native character.

The manner in which Sir Charles Napier has dealt with these examples of insubordination is marked with his characteristic energy. The mutineers of the 32nd have been transported,—the regiment itself has been spared; in the other case, his vengeance has fallen upon the whole regiment. He has indicated the reason of this disparity of punishment:—"When a mutinous corps has endeavoured to seize a fortress, which a confiding Government believed it had intrusted to faithful soldiers," he observes, "it is time that vengeance should fall upon the whole."

These examples, accompanied by a scrupulous regard towards all engagements with the sepoys, who should not be suffered to surmise that there is any intention on the part of their masters to treat them otherwise than with liberality, will, it is to be hoped, exercise a wholesome influence over the native army.

Rumours have been for some time current in India that the spirit of insubordination was spreading in that army, and by the present mail, accounts have been received from Calcutta reporting in positive terms a mutiny in the 41st regiment, which, we are happy to find, is as distinctly and positively contradicted by later accounts from Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern, on the 29th April; Lord Wharncliffe in the chair.

Mr. Crawford stated that the Bombay shareholders held 30,000 shares, being nearly one-third of the whole capital of the company, and it appeared that their names were not on the register, and they were thereby disfranchised.

The *Chairman* said, they were not entitled to have their names placed on the register until they had exchanged their scrip for certificates of shares of the company.

Mr. Crawford said, he represented 15,000 shares, held in Bombay, and found that the proxies he had representing those shares had not been stamped, and the parties at the Stamp-office had refused to stamp them, therefore he could not use them.

Mr. Anderton was glad that the proxies could not be used. If they could, probably they would have been used to swamp the whole meeting.

Mr. Nicholson read the report, which stated that, since the last meeting, the Act for the incorporation of the Company had been passed, and the formal contract with the East-India Company had been executed under the seals of the companies respectively. Mr. J. C. Melvill, the secretary of the East-India Company, had been appointed the *ex officio* director at this board—an arrangement which tended very much to facilitate the communications with the Court, and the general business of the company. The amount of calls paid into the treasury of the East-India Company during the half-year ending December 31, 1849 (including the sum of 25,000*l*, the amount of preliminary expenses admitted as capital), was 95,000*l*. On the 1st March, a further sum of 25,000*l*. was paid into the treasury. In India, Rs. 114,555 had been paid into the treasury of the Government of Bombay, and a further call in India (making with the deposit a sum equivalent to 20s. per share) is declared payable in May. In making the appointment of the permanent staff of officers and servants, the directors had been guided by a principle of securing the utmost practical efficiency at a fair rate of remuneration. In negotiating the terms of an arrangement with Mr. Chapman, who was intended to be the manager of the company in India, the directors found themselves compelled to decline his services, Mr. Chapman having required such terms in money and powers as were deemed incompatible with the interests of the shareholders. At the instance of the East-India Company, the office of manager had been dispensed with, and the salary appertaining to that office had been wholly saved. The duties of management would devolve on the local committee, composed of directors acting under the authority of the London board. Upon the recommendation of Mr. Robert Stephenson, the board appointed as chief resident engineer Mr. James J. Berkley, together with Mr. Kerr and Mr. Graham, two other well qualified engineers, and a staff of assistants. The staff arrived out at Bombay early in February, and commenced active operations without delay. The Government of Bombay has most readily met and promoted the views of the directors; and the zeal and interest which are manifested in the undertaking by the engineering and other officers of Government, heartily co-operating with the servants of this company, give the directors a well-grounded hope that the work will be rapidly advanced. At the date of the last despatches, the surveys in the island of Bombay were completed, and between Bombay and Tannah the surveys and working sections were being proceeded with, and preliminary steps were already taken for staking out a portion of the line—measures which had received the approval of the Government. Some material improvements had been effected in the direction and proposed formation of the line of railway, by which, without adding to the length of the line, considerable expense will be saved in construction. The accounts to the 31st of December last showed that 95,000*l*. had been received, and 31,256*l*. expended, leaving a balance of 63,744*l*. in hand.

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The *Chairman*, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the shareholders on the position of the company. He said they had commenced operations, and they were proceeding in perfect harmony with the Government of India. In carrying out the arrangements with the East-India Company with respect to the guarantee, some little delay had occurred last year in consequence of the necessary documents not being prepared by the lawyers for signature by a given day; consequently, the money was not deposited with the East-India Company until some time after the period the money was intended to be lodged; the effect would be a small deficiency in the amount of interest payable to the shareholders; but such an event could not occur again. He felt bound to advert to matters regarding their former manager, although he did so with very deep regret. He then entered at considerable length into various details connected with the controversy which existed between Mr. Chapman, the late manager, and the board of directors, respecting the terms of his intended appointment as manager in India. He stated that Mr. Chapman was one of the originators of the company, if not the originator of the company, and it was intended to appoint him manager in India, but his demands for power and salary, together with the tone in which he made those demands, rendered it impossible for the board to accede to them. Mr. Chapman demanded Rs. 1,800 a month for his services, and the board had offered him Rs. 1,500 per month, which he positively refused as being an inadequate remuneration, and this gave rise to the separation of Mr. Chapman from the company. The chairman then entered into a comparison of the qualifications of Mr. Chapman with those of Mr. Macdonald Stephenson, and other officials employed in India, with a view to show that the board had offered Mr. Chapman as large a salary as they were justified in giving. The board had the complete concurrence of the East-India Company in all their proceedings, so that it was impossible for the board to go much astray in their operations. He then read extracts from a series of communications, which the chairman and the board had received from Mr. Chapman, relative to his proposed appointment (the first of which was dated the 18th of August, 1849), with a view to show that the tone of them could not be tolerated by the board, and that Mr. Chapman had taken his stand upon the amount of salary. The chairman's confidence had been shaken in Mr. Chapman's fitness for the office in consequence of certain disputes the latter gentleman had with Mr. Nicholson, with Mr. White, Mr. Ayrton, and some altercation respecting the free shares and disputes about the salary. He then spoke in favour of the appointment of Mr. Scott as secretary to the board in India; and after some further observations, concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. Anderton said he had considered that Mr. Chapman was hardly used by the board until he read his pamphlet, since which he was of opinion that if the board had acceded to his demands without the consent of the shareholders, they would have committed a breach of trust.

Mr. Crawford stated that he represented the Bombay shareholders, who were in favour of Mr. Chapman. He thought that the chairman had set down everything he could against Mr. Chapman. It was in consequence of the directors having refused to give Mr. Chapman a seat at the board after promising it to him that induced him (Mr. Crawford) to quit the board. He felt that as the promise was made, it ought to have been performed. With regard to the salary, it was the unanimous opinion of a committee that it ought to be Rs. 1,500 per month. He contended that Mr. Chapman had strong reasons to complain of the course pursued towards him by the board with regard to his salary. It was through the exertions of Mr. Chapman at Manchester that the cotton question was urged on the Government by deputations from Manchester and other places, which resulted in establishing the railway company.

A conversation ensued, in the course of which it was stated that Mr. Chapman had 1,500 shares of the company allotted to him as paid up in full; 1,000 of these were sold for 2,600*l.* to pay his expenses of going to India, and making necessary surveys there.

Mr. Chapman entered into an explanation with regard to his separation from the board. With regard to the tone of his communications to the board, alluded to so strongly by the noble chairman, he had only to say that it was at the end of a series of events painful to him. In February, 1849, he distinctly called upon the board to give him information as to the position he was to hold in the company, and the amount of salary they were disposed to give him, because at that time he had an offer from other parties, and on account of his connection with the company he declined accepting it. He had been endeavouring for three years to come to a settlement with the board as to his position in the company, but without success. He did not think the tone of his letters, under the circumstances, could be censured. He had consulted gentlemen well acquainted with India as to the salary of Rs. 1,800 per month, and they thought he was fully justified in asking that sum. As to the powers, he only required those which could insure success and enable him to carry on the business of the company in India. He was then about to explain the circumstances regarding the differences with Mr. Nicholson and others, referred to by the chairman, but the latter gentleman would not permit him to do so. He (Mr. Chapman) said he could explain the whole of the misunderstanding alluded to, and as new matters had been entered into, he thought he had a right to explain them. He had first commenced to advocate the construction of railways in India in 1842, and in May, 1844, the Great Indian Peninsula Company was formed from *data* supplied by him. He appealed to the chairman whether any fault had been found with him up to the 14th of March, 1849; whether he had ever failed in accomplishing any business he had undertaken; and whether any difficulty in their affairs had originated with him.

The resolution for the adoption of the report was then put and carried.

It was agreed to elect the directors, subject to an objection raised by Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Robert Keating, M.P., and Mr. James Anderton, were elected auditors, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, the meeting separated.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, April 18.

Eastern Piracy.—Sir James Brooke.—The *Marquess of Lansdowne* moved the second reading of the Pirates Head Money Repeal Bill, stating that it was not intended to deprive parties engaged in the capture or destruction of pirate vessels of all reward; but to give to the Crown the power of rewarding them according to the nature and extent of their services.

Lord Colchester thought it would be highly inconvenient if captors were compelled to apply to the Crown or Parliament for rewards in every case in which they were engaged with pirates.

Lord Ellenborough thought the principle of the Bill by which the Admiralty was to adjudicate on all such claims excellent, but advised that the rewards should be paid by that department of the public service. He proceeded to comment severely on the recent actions with pirates on the coast of Borneo. He had seen, he said, with feelings of the deepest pain, an account of an action where, without the loss of a single man on our part, British ships, with shot and shell, and 32-pounders, had captured, destroyed, and sunk certain vessels and ships alleged to be piratical. On the coasts of China it might be necessary that such military executions — for he could characterize such attacks by no other term than that of military executions— should sometimes be inflicted. He did not, however, think them justifiable on the coast of Borneo. He thought that an engagement of such a kind as that of which we had recently heard was not in the purview of Parliament when it passed the Act of the 6th George IV. It never could have been the intention of the Legislature to give head-money for the destruction, he would even say the extermination, of whole tribes, by 32-pounders, for alleged acts of piracy.

The *Earl of Ellesmere* defended Sir James Brooke, whose conduct in Borneo had been such as to entitle him to rank among the heroes of civilization. When he heard the noble earl complaining that we had brought shot and shell and 32-pounders to bear on boats filled with naked savages, he could not help asking him whether he would have us dispense with all the advantages which the superiority of skill and ingenuity and civilization gave us in our future contests with the natives of the East? Would he have us sacrifice the lives of our seamen and merchants and fellow-countrymen in the seas of Borneo by neglecting to use the means which Providence had placed at our disposal for their protection against pirates? He could not hear any question started in that house injurious to the character of Sir J. Brooke without entering his protest against it, and without disputing the distinction which the noble earl had endeavoured to draw between international war and the most atrocious piracy. He (Lord Ellesmere) had done all he could to obtain from the Government the establishment of Labuan, and he had little doubt that, under the salutary superintendence of Sir J. Brooke, it would soon become a thriving and flourishing settlement.

The *Earl of Ellenborough* reiterated his statement respecting the natives of Borneo, and declared that what was termed piracy

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only amounted to international war. If Lord Ellesmere had done all he could to establish the colony of Labuan, he (Lord Ellenborough) had done his utmost to oppose that establishment. Nothing had since occurred to satisfy him that he had been wrong in so doing. Labuan had now twenty-nine inhabitants, and five of them were women. That population was fixed on a small peninsula, the whole of which was a swamp. It was said that a company was formed to work the mines of coal it contained. Whether such a company had ever been formed he could not say, but this he knew, that no company had yet worked any mines there. It was utterly useless to England, but it was not useless to those who, like Sir James Brooke and others, were speculating in Borneo. It would require for its protection a naval force, which was not necessary for the interests of our commerce in Borneo, and it would have a natural tendency to increase our acquisitions in that portion of the globe. He had recently read with great alarm a proposition of Sir J. Brooke to establish a fort at the mouth of one of the rivers of Borneo, and to post armed vessels at the mouths of two other rivers, and he now warned the Government against the occupation of any part of Borneo by the troops and sailors of England. We had already colonies enough, and we should be weakening our naval and military force most injudiciously by taking possession of new settlements, which we should have to defend by military garrisons in case of hostilities with an European power. He therefore augured ill of that proposition of Sir J. Brooke. "You may depend upon it," said the noble lord, "if you once set your foot in Borneo and proceed to build forts there, that you will be led on step by step from one war to another, and from one conquest to another, until you are involved in transactions which will tend, not to the prosperity, but to the injury of England."

Earl Grey denied most positively the assertion of Lord Ellenborough, that the natives of Borneo attacked by Sir J. Brooke were engaged in international warfare, and read extracts from the depositions made before the Court of Admiralty at Singapore, which proved that those natives were determined pirates, whose expeditions were a terror to all who traded in the Indian Archipelago. Without wishing to elevate Labuan to the rank of a colony, it could not be doubted that it was an advantageous position for the protection of our commerce in those seas, and a valuable station for the supply of coal to war-steamers. So far from being a failure, it had progressed in a year and a half far more rapidly than could have been expected, and by the last advices it appeared that 120 town allotments had been disposed of, while the entire amount of revenue estimated for the current year under that head had been realized during the month of January alone.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 23.

SIR THOMAS TURTON'S DEFALCATIONS.—*Mr. Roebuck* moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the defalcations occurring during the registrarship of Sir T. Turton, Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bengal, and to report the course which should be adopted in consequence of those defalcations There could not, he observed, be two opinions as to the claims of the sufferers to be indemnified by somebody or other. The committee would ascertain who that somebody was, by inquiring into the circumstances of the appointment of Sir T. Turton, the persons to whom he ought to have accounted, and where the *laches* had been.

Sir J. Hobhouse gave his cordial assent to the motion, and had no doubt, as on a similar unhappy occasion in 1828, it would be agreed to by the House without discussion. When the committee had made their report, he would state his own opinion on the subject.

Sir J. Hogg said, the course adopted by the right honourable baronet was most fair and judicious. Like him, he should abstain from expressing his opinion on the subject until the committee had made their report.

Motion agreed to.

The select committee was subsequently nominated as follows:—Mr. Roebuck, the Marquess of Douro, Viscount Jocelyn, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Hastie, Mr. Bouverie, and Sir James Hogg. They commenced their inquiry forthwith.

THE CHINESE PIRATES.—It appears from the last letters from China, that, in consequence of the successful operations of her Majesty's vessels employed against the pirates off the coast of Hainan, there is reason to believe that the remainder of the piratical force has disbanded itself. The Chinese authorities also have issued a proclamation, warning all persons who had forsaken piracy to return to their homes, and threatening those who do not obey with punishment.—*Globe.*

A

LIST OF THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

EAST-INDIA COMPANY,

For the Year 1850, with the dates when first elected.

Years to serve.	Committees. Finance and Home.	Committees. Political and Military.	Committees. Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative.	
2	*Chairman.*			John Shepherd, Esq., June 17, 1835
3	*Dep. Chairman.*			Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., Sept. 11, 1839
4	FH			William Wigram, Esq., May 10, 1809
3	FH			Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., July 23, 1817
1	FH			John Masterman, Esq., M.P., Nov. 26, 1823
4	FH			John Petty Muspratt, Esq., March 23, 1824
2			RJL	Henry Alexander, Esq., Mar. 8, 1826
4	FH			Lt.-gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., July 25, 1827
4			RJL	Geo. Lyall, Esq., April 14, 1830
1		PM		Russell Ellice, Esq., Feb. 23, 1831
1	FH			Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., June 27, 1832
1			RJL	William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., July 23, 1833
2		PM		Francis Warden, Esq., July 13, 1836
3			RJL	Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., Jan. 30, 1838
4	FH			Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., M.P., Dec. 12, 1838
3		PM		Lieut.-col. William Henry Sykes, July 2, 1840
4		PM		Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., June 8, 1842
2		PM		Major Jas. Oliphant, Jan. 24, 1844
3	FH			John Clarmont Whiteman, Esq., May 15, 1847
2			RJL	Hon. William Henry Leslie Melville, July 9, 1845
1			RJL	Ross Donnelly Mangles Esq., M.P., April 14, 1847
2		PM		Major-general James Caulfeild, C.B., April 12, 1848
3			RJL	Wm. Joseph Eastwick, Esq., June 30, 1847
1		PM		Major J. A. Moore, May 1, 1850.

The following gentlemen are out by rotation in April, 1850, viz.

John Cotton, Esq., April 30, 1833
John Loch, Esq., April 11, 1821
Charles Mills, Esq., Aug. 28, 1822
Wm. Hen. Chicheley Plowden, Esq., M.P., April 14, 1841
Henry Shank, Esq., April 7, 1830
H. St. George Tucker, Esq., Apr. 12, 1826

MISCELLANEOUS.

VISCOUNT GOUGH.—On the 17th April, the members of the Junior United Service Club gave a banquet to Viscount Gough, at their club-house, in Charles-street, St. James's. Capt. H. G. Boldero, M.P., presided. His lordship has since proceeded to Ireland, his native land, where he has been received with characteristic enthusiasm by his countrymen.

MAJOR A. J. MOORE was elected a director of the East-India Company, on the 1st instant, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of the late Major-General Sir A. Galloway, K.C.B.

Messrs. George Hammond and Co. have been appointed agents for the East-India Company at Margate, in the room of W. Cobb, Esq, who has resigned the office.

SIKH COINAGE.—The last symbol of Sikh supremacy in the Punjab is about to pass away. The coinage of Runjeet Singh and his successors is to be called in with the least practicable delay, to be assayed and melted down at Lahore, and forwarded for recoinage to Calcutta or Bombay, as soon as a sufficient amount of Company's coin can be obtained to replace that about to be withdrawn from circulation. We suspect that, desirable as the alteration will be, some time must elapse before a complete change can take place, and that, unless a period be fixed within which only the Nanukshaie rupee is to be considered a legal tender, a considerable number will be retained by those who cling to the "ancient *régime*" with a lingering hope that Sikh supremacy may once more be in the ascendant.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 17. *Grecian*, Hyde, South Australia; *Wellington*, Crosby, Hobart Town; *Jhelum*, Bell, Bombay; *General Sale*, White, Bombay; *John Bagshaw*, Hacket, Singapore; *Thomas Hughes*, Huddart, Port Phillip; *Euphrates*, Gifford, Hong-Kong; *Caroline*, Bell, Shanghai; *Calphurnia*, Nicholson, Ceylon; *Marion*, Kyrie, Whampoa; *Charlotte Jane*, Lawrence, Hong-Kong.—18. *William*, Leigh, Port Phillip; *John Witt*, Donovan, Whampoa; *England's Queen*, Alleyne, Shanghai; *Roseberry*, Young, Whampoa; *Eleanor*, Strettell, Bombay; *Juliet*, Watson, Whampoa; *Asia*, Crowdace, Colombo; *Rajah*, Lawson, Bengal. — 19. *Robert Small*, Small, Hong-Kong; *Sir Bevais*, Dudman; *Coromandel*, Norman; *Storm King*, Bleasdale, Bengal; *Posthumous*, Davidson, Port Phillip; *Cæsarea*, Richards, Mauritius; *Hashemy*, Ross, Madras; *Ameer*, Stephenson, Shanghai.—20. *William Money*, Buckley, Mauritius; *Guisachan*, Ord, and *Mary Ann Johnston*, Johnston, Bengal; *William*, Loadman, Hong-Kong.—22. *Sons of Commerce*, Anderson, and *Mary Jane*, Brandt, Maulmain; *Nile*, Miller, Ceylon; *Zarah*, Crighton, Bombay; *Cumberland*, Davison, Bombay. — 23. *Phœnician*, Sproat, New South Wales.—24. *Narcissus*, Batty, Ceylon; *London*, Gunton, Mauritius.—25. *Alice Maud*, Winn, Algoa Bay; *Abeona*, Klein, Shanghai.—26. *Maidstone*, Nash, Bengal; *Frances Walker*, Hay, Bengal; *Amy Robsart*, Atkins, Mauritius. — 27. *Courier*, Mellin, Bombay.—29. *Hydaspes*, Stewart, South Australia; *Branken Moor*, James, Port Phillip; *William Wallis*, Downing, Bombay; *Glendaragh*, Pearson, Bengal; *Cambria*, Shaddock, Ceylon.—30. *Westminster*, Michie, and *Humayoon*, Findlay, Bombay. MAY. 1. *Worcester*, Hawkins, Bombay; *Hannibal*, Creighton, and *St. Lawrence*, M'Farlane, Bombay; *John Willis*, Sturgeon, Mauritius.—2. *Garland Grove*, Mathison, Ceylon.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—APRIL 20. *Graham*, Harrison (from Shields), Madras; *Duke of Kent*, Wilson (from Shields), Cape.—21. *Ratcliffe*, Phillipson, New South Wales; *Countess of Seafield*, Leisk, Hong-Kong and Shanghai; *Mohawk*, Morrison, Hong-Kong; *Thomas and Joseph Crisp*, Williams, Launceston; *Eleanor*, Hughes, Mauritius.—22. *Waterloo*, Van Epen (from Hartlepool), Singapore; *Anne Clinch*, Cape and Madras.—20. *Lord Ashley*, Butler (from Sunderland), Hong-Kong.—22. *Carnatic*, Nelson, Mauritius and Madras.—23. *Princess Helene*, Carruthers, Port Phillip.—22. *Bilton* (from the North), Bombay.—23. *Corsair's Bride*, Blyth, Algoa Bay.—24. *Missionary*, Blacklock, Port Phillip.—22. *Chieftain*, Norman (from Shields), Ceylon.—29. *Columbus*, Holton, Mauritius and Ceylon; *Undine*, Farr, Hobart Town; *Gesina*, Brinz (from Hartlepool), Aden; *Sandwich*, Peddie, Natal.—30. *Egbert*, Allsop, Bordeaux and Mauritius.—MAY 1. *Prince Charlie*, M'Millan, Cape and Swan River; *City of Poonah*, Triscott, Calcutta.

From PLYMOUTH.—APRIL 22. *Coquette*, Owen (from Shields), Cape.—18. *Emigrant*, Kemp, Moreton Bay; *Ramillies*, M'Lean, Hobart Town and New South Wales.—21. *Candahar*, Goss, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—19. *Tory*, Rowe, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney.—26. *Sophia*, Clabon, Swan River; *Minerva*, Moir, Port Natal and Madras; *Bengal*, Cunningham, Adelaide.—30. *British Empire*, M'Ewen, Adelaide.

From LIVERPOOL.—APRIL 15. *Autumnus*, Bewley, Madras.—16. *John Dalton*, Jackson, Calcutta.—18. *Crown*, Chandler, Calcutta; *Duke of Lancaster*, Kitchen, and *Baron of Renfrew*, Nourse, Bombay.—21. *Matilda*, Butler, Cape and Mauritius; *Ranee*, Barker, Calcutta.—22. *Laidmans*, Walker, Calcutta.—26. *Argyll*, Irvine, Port Phillip; *Crisis*, Gibson, Hong-Kong.

From BORDEAUX.—APRIL 25. *Borneo*, Bailley, Mauritius.—27. *Grafton*, Young, Mauritius.

From the CLYDE.—APRIL 15. *Columbus*, Edie, Batavia and Singapore; *Jannet*, Chalmers, Ceylon and Madras.—16. *Rajasthan*, Stewart, Bombay.—22. *Countess of Durham*, Buchanan, Ceylon.—28. *City of Glasgow*, Brown, Calcutta.—30. *Victory*, Nicol, Port Phillip.

From SHIELDS.—APRIL 17. *Ulverstone*, Broderick, Ceylon.—18. *Louise Marie*, Henderschee, Batavia.—27. *Corea*, Malcolm, Suez.—29. *President Verkouteren*, Eylerts, Batavia.

From NEWPORT.—APRIL 21. *J. J. C. Van Speyk*, Singapore.

From PORTSMOUTH.—APRIL 23. *Coldstream*, Cox, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Ripon*, from SOUTHAMPTON.—APRIL 20. To proceed, per steamer *Haddington*, from Suez.

For MALTA.—Mrs. W. Burgess, Mrs. J. Burgess, Mr. Christopher, and Mrs. Hall.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Mahomet Ali Keen, Mr. Gullen, Mrs. Cassells, Mr. J. Cassells, infant, and female servant; Mrs. Goodeve and servant.

For ADEN.—Dr. M'Lennan, Mrs. M'Lennan, 3 Miss Gilleirays and servant, Major and Mrs. Cooper, Miss F. Cooper, Mr. M'Illwaith, Mr. A. Bogle, Mr. G. Rennie, Mr. L. Campbell, Mrs. Hallen, Mrs. W. Rendell, Mr. Jervis, Mr. L. Thomas.

For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Ward and servant, Lieut. Presgrave, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Rhind, Lieut. Patterson.

For CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. Boyd, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Davey, Mr. Leishman's servant, Mr. Elmslie, Mr. Le Conteur, Miss Lord, Miss Bowman, Mr. W. Johnson, Mr. Thornhill, Mr. Salkeld, Mr. Williams, Mr. Rennie, Mr. Boulnois, Mr. Dashwood.

For CEYLON.—Capt. and Mrs. Bird, 2 children, and nurse; Miss Fraser, Miss Braybrooke, Mr. Stewart.

For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Lion, Mr. Steffan.

For HONG-KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Connor, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Hargreaves, Paymaster Urquhart.

Per steamer *Pottinger*, from SOUTHAMPTON.—APRIL 29. For MALTA.—Mrs. Gen. Ellice, Rev. Mr. Hughes, Mrs. Hughes and infant, Mr. Johnston, Mr. W. Fry, Mr. Licardopulo, Mr. Frith.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BUSHBY, Mrs. J. W. s. at Fring-hall, Norfolk, April 18.
LUSHINGTON, the wife of Charles M. d. at 9, Mansfield-street, April 29.
PORTER, the wife of Capt. John F. 1st light Madras cavalry, d. at Brighton, April 28.
REMINGTON, the lady of R. F. of Bombay, d. in Gower-street, April 18.
STURT, the lady of Lieut. col. W. M. N. Bengal estab. d. at Sevenoaks, April 27.

MARRIAGES.

BOSANQUET, Rev. G. to Louisa, d. of Capt. W. B. Dashwood, R.N. of Lyndhurst, Hants, at St. George's, Hanover-square, April 18.
LAURENCE, Henry P. Bombay army, to Margaret, d. of Capt. Black, at St. James's church, Notting-hill, April 25.
M'GUIRE, William R. M., H.M.'s 14th regt. foot, to Caroline S. N. d. of the late Major J. G. Morison, H.E.I.Co.'s service, at Tenby, Pembrokeshire, April 11.
PRYCE, John, formerly of Calcutta, to Augusta E. d. of James Du Puy, at Batavia, Jan. 3.

DEATHS.

AITCHISON, Capt. A. N. 13th Bombay N.I. at Cairo, on his way to England, April 1.
BOND, Caroline, d. of Capt. G. A. late of the Hon. East India Co.'s service, at Poplar, aged 22, April 19.
FORBES, Francis W. s. of the late Sir Francis, Chief Justice of Australia, at San Francisco, Dec. 30.
HARINGTON, Henry, M.D. s. of the late John Harington, member of council, Bengal, at Pisa, April 10.
MORRIS, Samuel, late of the Hon. East India Co.'s med. estab. at 12, Upper Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 88, April 29.
M'TAGGART, William, of Madras, at sea, on the passage from Suez to India, March 15.
MUIR, David, s. of Thomas Muir, of Muir-park, near Glasgow, at Madeira, April 4.
NICOLSON, Major M. late of the Bengal army, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 56, April 18.
SCOTT, Lieut. Robert, 24th Bengal N.I. at Hastings, aged 26, April 23.
VENOUR, Walter A. late of the Hon. East India Co.'s med. estab. at Teddington, Middlesex, aged 69, April 16.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The *Débats* publishes the following letter from Constantinople:—"The Ambassador of France has received information of an important discovery made in the neighbourhood of Erzeroum of an extensive bed of coal, specimens of which have been distributed to the consular body in the locality. The province of Erzeroum has hitherto been without combustible materials, and the only fuel of the poor is the dried dung of the cattle. The country, though very productive, is excessively cold, and the thermometer descends as low as 25 degrees below zero. The importance of this discovery may be, therefore, readily appreciated, and is, probably, but the prelude to other and more valuable ones, for foreign scientific men have already explored the mountains of that part of Turkey, and have positively stated that the soil, bearing an analogy to that of the Altai, in the north of Russia, should contain mines of gold and silver. The Turkish Government, it is said, intends to have the mine worked by the governor of the province, who will pay a considerable revenue to the state."

"The best lesson which his friends can impress on the mind of a young man going to India," observes an experienced Indian officer, "is, never under any circumstances to borrow money from the natives."

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EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

April 17th and 23rd, and May 1st, 1850.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. James W. Grant, retired.
Mr. Stewart Forbes.
Mr. George M. B. Berford.
Madras Estab.—Mr. John Rateliff.
Mr. Alexander W. Phillips.
Mr. William D. Davis.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. George W. Mahon, M.A.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Vet. surg. Henry C. Hulse, artillery.
Lieut. George Ward, 8th cav.
Lieut. Hon. Charles J. D. Arbuthnott, 10th cav.
Lieut. Edward J. Elms, 1st N.I.
Lieut. John Fowlis, 7th N.I.
Lieut. col. Robert Stewart, 10th N.I.
Lieut. col. Louis S. Bird, 24th N.I.
Col. Christopher Godby, C.B., 27th N.I., A.D.C. to the Queen.
Brev. maj. John Nicholson, 27th N.I.
Lieut. Francis L'Estrange, 30th N.I.
Lieut. Thomas Tulloh, 33rd N.I.
Lieut. Reginald Ouseley, 34th N.I.
Lieut. Charles V. Hamilton, 45th N.I.
Capt. James T. Daniell, 47th N.I.
Col. James Eckford, C.B., 56th N.I.
Lieut. William J. P. Barlow, 63rd N.I.
Capt. Frederick Rainsford, 67th N.I.
Capt. J. W. H. Turner, invalids.
Lieut. F. J. Alexander, do.
Capt. Robert G. Macgregor, do.
Maj. W. Innes, retired.
Maj. Edward Madden, do.
Assist. surg. Joseph T. Glover, M.D.
Madras Estab.—Capt. Arthur M. Molyneux, 2nd Europ. reg.
Capt. Gamaliel Fitzmaurice, 39th N.I.
Capt. John N. Warington, retired.
Surg. George Harding, do.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. Augustus Price, 4th N.I.
Lieut. Thomas C. Alban, 8th N.I.
Capt. Charles R. Whitelock, 11th N.I.
Lieut. Henry J. Day, 19th N.I.
Ens. George A. F. Nichol, 22nd N.I.
Ens. George St. George, 25th N.I.
Assist. surg. William Skelding.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. William Lowe, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Edward T. Traver, per *Nile*.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. James Morant, M.A., per *Barham*.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Edward Hall, 52nd N.I.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Edward Tomes, 14th N.I.
Capt. Robert Balfour, 28th N.I., in Aug.
Surg. Andrew N. Magrath.
Assist. surg. James Crawford.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. George R. Grimes, 2nd N.I.
Capt. Bentham G. Morison, 24th N.I.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Francis J. Sidebottom, 62nd N.I., 6 months.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. Watkin L. Williams, 1st Europ. reg., 4 do.
Brev. capt. William J. Cooke, 8th N.I., 6 do.
Ens. Benjamin Wilson, 11th N.I., do.
Lieut. Lodge R. De M. Hutchison, 20th N.I., 2 do.
Lieut. Arthur N. Rich, 33rd N.I., 3 do.
Assist. surg. John Mathison, M.D., 6 do.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Robert T. N. Tubbs, 9th N.I., 3 do.
Maj. Richard Blood, 11th N.I., 6 do.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Robert Barker, Indian Navy, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. Thomas Chadwick, invalids.
Lieut. col. James H. Mackinlay, 68th N.I.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Frederick Thomas Wells, appointed a volunteer for the Pilot Service.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 18TH APRIL, 1850.

Bengal, 3rd Lt. Dragoons.—Cornet Robert Macneill to be lieut. by purch., v. Cookes, prom. Dated 19th April, 1850.
John Norcliffe Preston, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Macneill. Dated 19th April, 1850.
87th Foot.—Capt. Frederick Charles Herring, from the 36th Foot, to be capt., v. Richard Serrell O'Brien, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 19th April, 1850.
Madras, 84th Foot.—Lieut. Edward Courtenay Geils Kenny, from the 57th Foot, to be lieut., v. Arbuckle, app. to the 57th Foot. Dated 19th April, 1850.
Bombay, 64th Foot.—Lieut. Frederick Blanco Forster, from the 36th Foot, to be lieut., v. Loft, deceased. Dated 19th April, 1850.
78th Foot.—Lieut col. Henry Horatio Kitchener, from half-pay 9th Foot, to be lieut. col., v. Edward Twopenny, who exchanges. Dated 19th April, 1850.
Major Henry William Stisted to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Kitchener, who retires. Dated 19th April, 1850.
Capt. Henry Hamilton to be maj., by purch., v. Stisted. Dated 19th April, 1850.
Lieutenant Græme Alexander Lockhart to be capt. by purch., v. Hamilton. Dated 19th April, 1850.
Ensign John Simeon Francis Dick to be lieut. by purch., v. Lockhart. Dated 19th April, 1850.
Ensign Richard Hughes Martin, from the 36th Foot, to be ens., v. Dick. Dated 19th April, 1850.

WAR OFFICE, 26TH APRIL, 1850.

Bengal, 10th Foot.—Maj. Thomas Miller, to be lieut. col. without purch., v. Young, deceased. Dated 21st February, 1850.
Brev. Maj. Henry Errington Longden to be maj., v. Miller. Dated 21st February, 1850.
Lieut. John Robert Graham Pattison to be capt., v. Longden. Dated 21st February, 1850.
Ens. John Edmund Whaite to be lieut., v. Pattison. Dated 21st February, 1850.
24th Foot.—Ens. Lord Frederick Montague to be lieut. without purch., v. Mowbray, deceased. Dated 17th February, 1850.
Ens. Francis Freeman White, from the 73rd Foot, to be ens., v. Lord Frederick Montague. Dated 26th April, 1850.
Bombay, 10th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. George Webb to be capt. without purch., v. Lloyd, deceased. Dated 29th Jan., 1850.
Cornet Robert Clements to be lieut., v. J. Percy Smith, appointed adj. Dated 29th Jan., 1850.
Lieut. John Percy Smith, to be adj., v. Webb, promoted. Dated 29th Jan., 1850.
78th Foot.—Lieut. Hamilton Douglas Gordon to be capt. by purch., v. Caldwell, who retires. Dated 26th April, 1850.
Ens. Henry Bagshawe Harrison Rocke to be lieut. by purch., v. Gordon. Dated 26th April, 1850.
83rd Foot.—Capt. James Florence Murray, from the 73rd Foot, to be capt., v. Douglas W. P. Labalmondiere, who retires upon half-pay, 45th Foot. Dated 26th April, 1850.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 23rd April, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 8th May next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

CANVAS,
PIG LEAD,—also
SERGE FLANNELS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (three in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 8th day of May next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 1st May, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 15th instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

BRITISH IRON,—and
BELLOWS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 15th day of May, 1850, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 1st May, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 19th June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 1st May, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Tuesday, the 4th June, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 11th July; and

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on the 6th July, 1850, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 1st May, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 8th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 0½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of a pair of Marine Steam Engines, of the collective power of 160 horses, and two Boilers, &c.

26 tons of Dead Weight,—articles which weigh more than they measure.
131½ ,, Measurable Goods,—do. which measure more than they weigh.

N.B.—All parties making Tenders are desired to inspect the engines, &c., which may be seen at Messrs. Maudslay and Co.'s wharf, near Westminster Bridge, and they are also required to state a specific sum for which they will engage to convey the whole of the machinery to Bombay, including every expense whatsoever contemplated in the Conditions of Tender.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—

FOR the honour you have done me in electing me a Director of your affairs, I beg to return you my most heartfelt and grateful acknowledgments. It will be my anxious desire to endeavour, by a conscientious discharge of the various important duties devolving on me, to justify the choice you have made.

I have the honour to be, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obliged servant,
J. A. MOORE.

19, Portland Place, May 1, 1850.

For Major Moore	1,096
,, H. T. Prinsep	1,026

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

DEEPLY disappointed as I feel at the result of yesterday's election, I have yet the pleasing duty to perform of returning my heartfelt thanks to those Proprietors who have so kindly recorded their votes in my favour.

I shall now immediately resume my canvas, in full confidence that upon the next vacancy in the direction of your affairs I shall attain the object I have so long and so anxiously desired.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
H. T. PRINSEP.

9, Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, May 1, 1850.

H. T. Prinsep	1,026
Major J. A. Moore	1,096

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

THE election of Major Moore to fill the recent vacancy in the East-India Direction having relieved the greater part of my supporters from their previous engagement, I have the honour to inform you that it is my intention to proceed to the ballot on the first vacancy that may occur. I have already laid before the Proprietors the testimonials upon which I venture to appeal to them for their suffrages, and I shall endeavour to pay my personal respects to each individual Proprietor at an early period.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN CARNAC MORRIS,
Late of the Madras Civil Service.

10, Mansfield Street, Portland Place,
May 2, 1850.

ENGRAVING BY ORDER OF THE HON. EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

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Sheet 89,—REWAH, part of MIRZAPOOR,—is this day published.

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49. Delhi, Meerut, &c.
50. Agra, Bhurtpoor, Jeypoor.
56. Nandair, Kowlas, Beder.
58. Part of the Ceded Districts, and Nizam's Dominions.
59. Part of the Ceded Districts, and Mysore Dominions.
60. Mysore Dominions.
61. Coimbatore, Neligherry Hills, Malabar.
62. Travancore, Cochin, Dindigul.
63. Tinnevelly and Travancore.
65. Himalaya Mountains.
66. Gurhwal, Kumaon.
67. Moradabad, Bareilly.
68. Furruckabad, Etawah.
69. North Bundelcund.
70. South Bundelcund.
72. Nagpoor.
75. Hydrabad.
76. Guntoor, Kurnool, &c.
77. Cuddapah, Nellore, &c.
78. Madras, Arcot, &c.
79. Salem, Tritchinopoly.
80. Ramnad, Tanjore.
81. Tuticorin.
94. Rajahmundry, Elloor, Coringa.
95. Masulipatam, Mouths of the Kistna.
107. Ganjam, Goomsur.
108. Ganjam, Part of Vizagapatam.
109. Part of Vizagapatam.
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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Haddington*, with the mails, left Calcutta April 8; Madras, 14th; Point de Galle, 18th; Aden, 29th; and reached Suez on May 6th.

The *Mozuffer*, with a mail, left Bombay April 17th, and reached Aden on the 27th.

The *Malta*, with the China mail, left Hong Kong March 30th, Singapore, April 8th, and reached Point de Galle on the 16th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, and arrived May 9th; they reached Malta (per *Ripon*) on the 13th, and Marseilles (per *Merlin*) on the 17th inst.

The *Ripon*, with the remainder of the Mails, may be expected at Southampton on the 26th inst.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Mauritius, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *viâ* Marseilles, will be despatched from London on the evening of Friday, May 24.

A mail for Bombay, *viâ* Marseilles, will be made up in London on the evening of Friday, June 7.

ALTERATION IN DEPARTURE OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, Mar. 25, 1850.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the mail steamers to Suez will be despatched on the 1st of May, 25th of May, 25th of June, 25th of July, and 31st of August next, for the conveyance of the monthly mails of May, June, July, August, and September, and that the intermediate mail steamers will be despatched on the 11th of May and the 17th of September, but not in the intervening months of June, July, and August.

(*Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, May* 21.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta	.. April 8	Ceylon	.. April 15
Madras	.. April 14	Singapore	.. April 6
Bombay	.. April 17	China	March 30

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE chief incidents in the intelligence brought by the present mail are the murder (for so it must be termed) of Mr. Healey, a medical officer, by the Afreedees, near Kohat, and a repulse of a small British auxiliary force in the Oude territories.

Mr. Healey, it appears, was an apothecary who had been in charge of the Lawrence Asylum, at Lahore, and obtained the appointment to the medical charge of Capt. Coke's corps at Kohat. He was proceeding thither, and on the 20th of March, when within one march of Kohat, by the Eastern pass, he ventured (contrary to the advice given him on leaving Peshawur) to walk a considerable distance in advance of his escort, with a native doctor and two servants, when a party of Afreedees rushed from behind some jungle, and cut him down and two of his attendants; the others managed to escape, and reaching Kohat gave the alarm. Capt. Daly proceeded to the spot, and brought in Mr. Healey, who had a gash in the skull eight inches long, and who died immediately on reaching Kohat. The Afreedees are believed to be the assassins, as a strip of their country extends eastward into the land of the Kutuks, and a number of men (but whether the guilty or not had not been ascertained) were seized near the spot by Capt. Daly when he came out on receiving intimation of the attack.

Fears were, moreover, entertained that the small force at Kohat would be compelled to withdraw for want of water, the supplies of which are in the hands of the hill tribes. The *Agra Messenger* reports that the origin of the outbreak on the part of the Afreedees is attributable not to their innate turbulence, but to a measure adopted by the Lahore authorities, who are desirous of adding to the revenue by increasing the salt-tax in the Punjab. Formerly the Afreedees purchased their salt at the price of four maunds for the rupee; under the increased duties they were required to pay four rupees per maund. Colonel George Lawrence, the Political Agent at Peshawur, is said to have foreseen the consequences, and obtained a mitigation of the price to a rupee per maund. Even this, we are told, sufficed to draw from the Afreedees a greater revenue than the sum paid them to keep the passes open.

Various plans for quieting the Afreedees were in contemplation: one was to devastate their villages and destroy their crops, so as to starve them into submission; another, to bribe one tribe to keep the others in order; a third, the most plausible, to take a body of them into our service as hill-rangers. "These disturbances," observes the *Bombay Times*, "are, of course, often to be looked for on a hill

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frontier, where the strongholds are in the hands of the enemy: they show how little eligible is an advance to the highland border when we have liberty of choice—in the Punjab we had none." The *Delhi Gazette* states that a diversion from the new regiments raised in the South will be made to relieve Kohat.

Of the occurrence in Oude we have very meagre particulars. It is stated that a disturbance,—no very uncommon event, having broken out in that ill-governed territory, a detachment of our troops, consisting of a wing of the 10th Bengal Native Infantry, and a couple of guns, with artillerymen, was ordered out to aid the King's forces of 5,000 men. The refractory landholder took refuge in a fort named Beitab, where he was attacked by the combined troops. They were met with great spirit, and the loss on our side has been severe. The 10th lost Lieutenant Elderton, and ten men killed and twenty-five men wounded; the Artillery lost eleven men and one gun, and the King's party about seventy men. The Zemindar's party amounted to about 500; they vacated the fort during the night, having lost no more than eight or ten men.

The rest of India was tranquil, and the Punjab formed no exception to the general report. If we are to believe the *Delhi Gazette*, a well-informed paper, the progress of civilization and improvement, under the "Board," appears to realize the most sanguine expectations: "The resources of the country appear to be inexhaustible, and the farther we advance into the country, the better prospect there is of its ultimately proving more than usually remunerative in its productions. An extract from a letter will be found in our columns, in which the writer has given a glowing description of the immediate results of his experience, and we have little doubt that every year will bring forth some new feature proving its richness, and worthy of particular notice." The extract referred to is as follows:

"I went the other day to Kalabagh, to look at the coal localities; it was curious to find an extensive vein running up the surface of a hill, and wherever it was cut, fine dry coal was obtained. I wish I could do justice to the scene in describing it. The magnificent Indus land, locked between ranges of hills that seem to extend in all directions, limestone of every description—clays—chalks—earths—iron—petroleum—sulphur—alum—alabaster—crystals of quartz—mica—stones for testing gold—shells—coal—salt,—marble, and numerous formations such as would puzzle a geologist. It appeared to my unenlightened eyes as if a great volcano had turned a huge hill upside down, and left the rough edges to assume—through a series of years—exposed to the action of air and water—every variety of formation, of which earths, clays, soils, stones, and minerals in combination are capable. There are traces of great antiquity in some of the buildings occupied by fakeers or scattered about the hills, and I should not be surprised to find traces, through the medium of coins or parts of buildings, of the route of Alexander's army! In a few years the world will be astonished in attempting to account for such inexhaustible mines of wealth having been so long neglected. The road from the Indus below Marcit, opposite Kalabagh, to Khooshat on the Jhelum, is as flat as a ball-room floor, and as hard as flint. A locomotive carriage could travel at full speed across from one river to the other as soon as the standing crops are cut down. The weather is very pleasant in tents, the mornings and evenings are delightfully cool."

According to the *Mofussilite*, there were some disorders in Gwalior. Captain Raikes was ordered out from Sepree on a tour towards Pooree, Shahabad, and Soopur, with 100 suwars of the 1st Irregular Cavalry, Gwalior Contingent, four companies of infantry, and two guns from Gwalior were also *en route* to join him. "There are from 500 to 800 insurgents in that quarter levying 'black mail.'"

The commissioner appointed to inquire into the charges preferred against Meer Ali Moorad of Khyrpore, had left Kurrachee for Sukkur.

A considerable error appears to have occurred in the distribution of the Scinde prize-money, and the overdrawn amount has been ordered to be refunded in six monthly instalments; Sir C. Napier's share of the refund amounts to upwards of £2,000.

The entire extinction of all hopes of railways in Bengal for the present has been announced. The directors at home had, it seems, assented to an arrangement utterly impracticable; the contract binds them to the construction of a double line of 66 miles, costing a million of money, and leading nowhere, and which would require an extension of 400 miles at least, and an outlay of four millions sterling, before it could hope to pay. The discovery seems only to have been made as the engineer staff were about to arrive, so that £40,000 have been spent on preliminary operations in vain; but the fact was repeatedly mentioned by Mr. Andrews, who stated that, unless the railway from Calcutta were carried so far as to debouch on the main Ganges, no benefit would be conferred on the Government and commerce of the country.

A sharp discussion was going on at Bombay in reference to the best line to be adopted to the foot of the Ghauts. The able pamphlet of Colonel Grant, of the Bombay Engineers (which we noticed in the *Mail* of March 22), has created much sensation. "We are gratified to learn," says the *Bombay Times*, "that the leading views in Colonel Grant's pamphlet have been adopted or applauded by the principal shareholders and promoters of our railway scheme. One of the highest authorities on these points, and ablest men amongst us, regards the arguments in favour of the Poona line as unanswerable; and all are agreed as to the seasonableness and sensibility of the suggestions that have been made, and advice that has been offered."

Mr. Samuel Simpson, who acquired some celebrity as an experimenter in the cultivation of cotton from American seed, had returned to India, and has been sent again to the scene of his former labours on a salary of Rs. 700 per mensem, with an allowance of Rs. 10 per diem for batta when travelling. The project of certain manufacturing firms in England, of sending out a commission to India to examine into the causes of the backward state of the cotton cultivation in that country, is ridiculed, or treated as a job.

The inquiry into the allegations preferred against Mr. Hamilton, the Resident at Indore, by Captain Harris, has resulted in the honourable acquittal of the former gentleman, who, in the language of the official order, "stands fully absolved in the eyes of the Government from every allegation of misconduct brought against him;" and to mark the displeasure of the Government towards Captain Harris, for having advanced charges which, if true, would have involved his chief's reputation, "without even that superficial inquiry which would at once have shown their incorrectness," he has been removed from his civil appointment, and remanded to his regiment. The *Friend of India* observes: "The accusation appears to have been the result of those feelings of personal animosity which are so frequently found to exist at small stations, where there seems to be no medium between strong partisanship and bitter hostility. This full exoneration from all censure will, in all probability, be followed by Mr. Hamilton's being nominated provisional Member of Council."

The Governor-General was still at Calcutta on the 6th April, kept there by the pressure of an accumulation of business: a vast efflux of Acts and Draft Acts attests the

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severity of his toils in the department of legislation. Besides this portion of his functions, this high officer, as the *Englishman* observes, "may be called on to decide on the same day, whether he will undertake the conquest of a country as large as England, and whether he will allow £20 to be spent in improving some country magistrate's office." His Lordship was expected to depart for Simla on the 15th.

The Commander-in-Chief was in the Jullundhur Doab at the date of the last advices, on his way to Simla, by Kote Kangra and the hills. It is said, that when he left Lahore he was very unwell, owing to fatigue. The Lahore paper states that he mentioned to more than one person, during his stay in that city, that he positively intended to return to England in October. He continues to issue official orders, in which vigour and eccentricity are combined.

The men of the late 66th Bengal Native Infantry, who had been marched to Umbala, to be there expelled the ranks of the Indian army, were paraded at that station on the evening of the 21st March, in presence of the whole of the troops in the cantonments, drawn up in columns of divisions on the grand parade for the occasion. A correspondent says:—

"I saw them on their own encampment, in a most deplorable state, without a tent or vestige of their former position, beyond their great coats and forage-caps. The troops were wheeled into line, and then changed front to the right, which brought the left close to the mob of mutineers, who had been assembled by their late officers for the occasion. The unfortunate men were then marched to the centre of the line, had the order of the Commander-in-Chief read to them (having previously received their pay during the day), and were led out of cantonments, passing by the whole line, under an escort of a few irregular cavalry, the drums of the several regiments playing the 'Rogues' March.' The fellows appear to have carried all they possessed on their backs, under their great coats, as no carriage whatever appeared with them."

At Govindgurh, on the morning of the 6th of March, all the troops were paraded to hear the sentence of the Court-Martial on the remaining portion of the 66th mutineers. Twenty-eight men were put on the roads for various periods, varying from fourteen years downwards, and thirty-one were dismissed the service. The prisoners appeared very careless about the matter, and many of them were observed to laugh.

Five of the native subordinates of the Sudder Court at Agra have been tried and convicted of corrupt practices, and sentenced, three to four years' imprisonment, one to three years', and one to two years'.

The *Englishman* understands that it has been finally determined to remove the chief magistrate of Calcutta, the Governor-General having confirmed the decision of the Bengal Government upon the report of the Commissioners. Mr. Patton, it is said, will be appointed to Burdwan, but who his successor on the bench is to be, is not yet known. A draft Act is said to be before the Legislative Council, having for its object the reorganization of the police at the several Presidencies.

Intelligence from the Persian Gulf to the 21st March had been received at Bombay, whence it appears that Bushire was still the scene of disorder. The Tangastoon tribe had resumed its feud with Nusseer Khan, the Sheikh of Bushire, and making a sudden rush upon the town, had killed thirty or forty of its defenders. This foray has rendered it more difficult than ever to heal the dissensions which have unhappily occurred in Southern Fars since the death of the late King Mahomed Khan. Trade is in some degree suspended, for the Tangastoon tribe holds the passage to the interior, and plunders every caravan passing through the low country, which is not strong enough to defend itself. The coast of Oman was in a highly disturbed state, and the Imaum of Muscat's son, Seid Sowaynee, who was absent from Muscat, is endeavouring to suppress the disturbances. Hajee Abdool Mahomed, the original fomenter of the feud between the Tangastoon and Bushire tribes, had been arrested at Shiraz, and called on to pay 18,000 tomans (9,000*l.*) for his misdeeds.

Ceylon papers represent the colony as much excited, in consequence of the intelligence that the Government intended to issue a commission to inquire into the matter of the alleged forged proclamations.

From China we hear that the Emperor Taonkwang is dead, after a reign of thirty years, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. His decease, at so advanced a period, cannot have been much accelerated by his habit of opium-taking, which, it is said, was inveterate. He is succeeded by his fourth son (or, as others say, the eldest son of his fourth wife), who ascended the throne the day of the Emperor's death (the 25th February), and is to reign under the title of Sze-hing. He is only nineteen years of age. Keying, the former Viceroy at Canton, is appointed his principal guardian, and will no doubt hold a high and an influential position in the Cabinet.

The *Friend of China* observes:—

"There is a singular coincidence in connection with the death of the late emperor and that of his father. According to Sir John Davis's 'China,' the will of Kea King was published to the people, and in it was this passage:—'The Yellow River has, from the remotest ages, been *China's sorrow*. Whenever the mouth of the stream has been impeded by sand-banks, it has risen higher up its course, created alarm by overflowing the country.' At the death of Kea King the Yellow River was China's sorrow, and at the death of Taou Kwang the Yellow River still holds its fatal name. The late floods, whether arising from excessive rains, from bad embanking, or from both combined, have had the effect of creating a famine through central China to Shanghai; thousands are dying daily from hunger, and we need not doubt but that, in the natural course of things, ere any relief can be received from the next harvest, some desolating pestilence will be sweeping over the devoted provinces to finish the work of famine. All the accounts describe the state of Shanghai as most deplorable. One correspondent says,—'It is hardly possible to enter the city from the foreign ground without passing bodies of poor wretches who have lain down and died by the wayside, while haggard spectres of dying men and women are everywhere to be seen begging, and these not the usual hordes of migratory beggars, but decent and industrious country people.'"

The *Maulmein Chronicle* reports that there have been disturbances in Ava. The Shans had taken a city and destroyed forty villages. Five thousand troops had been sent from Ava, and 2,000 more were to follow. The distance from Ava is said to be eight days' march.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. Ernest D. Elderton, 10th N.I., in Oude, March 29; Assist.-surg. Edward Edlin, M.D., at Calcutta, aged 76, April 6; Ens. J. N. Dunster, 38th L.I., at Chunar, March 24.

MADRAS.—Ens. A. Robertson, at the French Rocks, March 9.

BOMBAY.—Major-Gen. Sir James Sutherland, Bombay estab., at 8, Cumberland-street, May 15.

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BENGAL.

THE EAST-INDIA RAILWAY.

The position in which the question of the railway has been placed at this presidency by the contract, and the communications which have grown out of it, demand the immediate and the serious consideration, both of those who are interested in its success, and also of the home authorities, who are not. The public journals have latterly been filled with reports of a most violent discussion between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, which extended over many months, and they have given us to understand that the former, after having long and ineffectually resisted the dictation of the latter, have, at length, been obliged to give up the contest. The seat of opposition to the Indian rail has always been at the Board of Control, and we therefore naturally conclude that the disastrous interruption of those hopes which the public has now been cherishing for five years, and which we have now to deplore, must lie at its door. By whose hand the *coup de grace* was inflicted, whether by that of the President himself, or of Mr. John Wilson, or Mr. John Elliott, the joint secretaries, or of the standing cabinet of Cannon-row, has not transpired, but of the fact that the railway at this presidency has for the present been rendered utterly hopeless, there can be no doubt. The London papers informed us some months ago that a "famous" despatch had been prepared by the home authorities for the Indian Government, in which the principle on which the rail was to be commenced and conducted was laid down with matchless skill, that every contingency had been anticipated and provided for, and that the grand undertaking would be set in motion as soon as the seal of this all important despatch was broken in the council chamber. The despatch is now in Calcutta, but has not been made public. So far, however, as its contents have oozed out, —and it was impossible to keep them secret,—it is understood to be a mere recapitulation of the terms of the contract, with one or two additional provisions, which only serve to render the undertaking still more impracticable than ever. The public has latterly been indulging the hope that Lord Dalhousie would be able to make some definite arrangement for the commencement of the enterprize before he left Calcutta for Simla, but we have only to refer to the terms of the contract, and to bear in mind that the despatch from London is said, not only to remove no difficulties, but to aggravate those which existed, to perceive that his lordship can do nothing, and ought to do nothing. The rail cannot be commenced at this presidency till that contract has been honestly revised, and modified, and until some new arrangement has been made, not like the present, warranted to fail, but with the sincere and *bonâ fide* intention of securing success.

First, with regard to the subscriptions; the Court of Directors have not guaranteed a dividend to the holders of railway stock; they have merely engaged "to pay to the said railway company in London, every half-year, interest at the rate of 5*l.* per cent." The Honourable Company, therefore, simply contribute from the revenues of India, an interest of 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital, or 5 lakhs of rupees a year. We perceive from a notice which appeared in the *Economist* in January last, that the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company have advertised to pay to the holders of its shares the interest allowed by the East-India Company, under the terms of the guarantee, up to the 31st of December last; but though the interest of the capital received at the East-India House is, on this occasion, to be honestly paid over to the proprietors, what security have we that it will not at any future time be absorbed in the operation of the Company, or sunk in the jobbery which has already commenced, if we are to credit the statements made in the correspondence published in the Bombay journals? It was perfectly immaterial to the Court of Directors, whether the 50,000*l.* interest on the million sterling was paid to the treasurer of the railway company, or to the shareholders individually, in the same manner as the dividends of the East-India Stock are paid out at the India-House. But it makes the utmost possible difference in the success of the enterprize. There could be no difficulty whatever in raising five millions in London, on the guarantee of a dividend of 5 per cent., payable half-yearly, in Leadenhall-street; but when the receipt of this dividend is made to depend on the railway directors, he must be a bold man, who, with the experience of England and India before him, will thus venture his capital. When, therefore, the East-India Company, finding two plans of payment equally eligible, and equally convenient, have most resolutely adhered to that mode which was most likely to mar the success of the enterprize, what are we to think of their motives?

Supposing, however, this objection removed by the announcement of arrangements which are not before the public, is the rail assured to us? By no means. The sum to be expended at this presidency is limited to one million sterling; it is called an experimental line, and the rail is to be continued only in case it should succeed, that is, in case it should pay. The Court, or the Board, have, at the same time, ordered that the experiment shall be made with a double line, costing 15,000*l.*, and not with a single line, at an expense of 8,000*l.* They might have left this and all other details to the local authorities;—but then there would have been some prospect of success. The million sterling will carry the double line sixty-six miles, and no farther, into the country. Were the Court or the Board really ignorant that there is no place, within 100 miles of Calcutta, with any traffic for goods or passengers, which could yield a return of one per cent? This fact could scarcely have been unknown either in Leadenhall-street or Cannon-row. The Court, or the Board, have therefore in fact made the establishment of railroads throughout this presidency dependent on the performance of an absolute impossibility. We are always careful how we question the motives of others, but it is impossible to look at the position in which these arrangements place the question of the Indian rail, without being forced into the conviction that these impracticable conditions have been introduced with the most insidious purpose; with the knowledge that the plan never could succeed, and never would be undertaken. The Indian authorities in England would appear to have hit upon this notable expedient for quashing the project, because it was least likely to excite attention, or to arouse indignation. We speak advisedly when we assert that, after five years of exertion, and after the most pompous announcements have been made in England, the railway at this presidency is at a dead lock. It must be considered *de novo*.

The arrival of the railway staff in India cannot assist us in discovering the point, within sixty-six miles of Calcutta, at which remunerative employment can be found for a million sterling. It is therefore impossible for Government to fulfil the conditions which have been laid down, and it cannot move a step without fresh instructions from England, and there is little, if any, chance of progress, unless those who are able to make their voice heard and their influence felt can be roused to action. The rail must be carried either to Rajmahl, or to Mirzapore, if we expect it to pay, and we must commence with a single line. Rajmahl is 200 miles from Calcutta, and would require an outlay of 1,600,000*l.* Mirzapore is 450, and would require 3,600,000*l.*, more probably, 4,000,000*l.* There is a most formidable array of irrefragable objections to the Rajmahl line, but this is not the time for discussing them. The Court of Directors opened their negotiations with the Railway Company, by offering a guarantee of interest, or dividend, on three millions. Let them now extend it, at once, to four millions, and engage to pay 5 per cent. on this sum to the individual holders of stock, and there will be no delay in obtaining the requisite amount of capital. This will entail a charge of twenty lacs of rupees a year upon the revenues of India, and no more; we should rather designate it an advance, for it is certain that the sum will be repaid, in whole or in part, as soon as the rail is in operation. The treasury is said to be at a very low ebb, but surely for an object which will confer such inestimable blessings on the country, and which is so sure to yield an eventual return, such a sum as this might be found. But with the million now granted for an experimental line, nothing whatsoever can be done. The whole outlay will prove a dead loss. It is important that these facts should be distinctly known in England, where the few who take an interest in Indian affairs have been deluded with the idea that the Government of India has entered heart and soul into the enterprize, and that it is on the eve of accomplishment. Let our Indian philanthropists in the House of Commons take up the question vigorously in the present sessions. Let them dry up the tears they are now wasting over the Rajah of Sattara, and the happy extinction of his sovereignty, and over the fifteen hundred pirates of whom Rajah Brooke has so happily rid the earth, and over the rebel priest whom Lord Torrington shot in his sarcerdotal robes, rather than shoot him naked, and address themselves to this great practical question. Let them denounce the mismanagement, the folly, if not, also, the breach of faith, by which the public expectations of the rail have been smashed, and constrain the Indian authorities either to acknowledge that they never had any intention of making the railway project successful, or to modify and enlarge the plan, so as to give us a sure and certain prospect of success.—*Friend of India, March* 28.

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CAPTAIN RICHARDSON.

We have abstained from more than a cursory notice of the subject of the removal of Captain Richardsen from the professorship of the Hindu College, in the expectation that it would be placed in some unexceptionable form, either by proceedings at law, or by a full and clear statement of the whole matter, freed from the objurgatory remarks, *pro and con*, in the Calcutta press. We are, however, disappointed, and we now subjoin an article upon the subject from the *Bombay Times*, which, being unconnected with the locality and the parties, is most likely to be impartial.

It is necessary, however, to premise that this affair took its rise from what occurred at the annual distribution of prizes to the Presidency Institutions in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 24th January last, in the presence of the Deputy Governor, Sir John Littler, and a large concourse of European and native gentlemen.

The President of the Council of Education, the Hon. W. Drinkwater Bethune, upon that occasion delivered a speech, in which he thus addressed the native students:

"It is far more agreeable to me on these occasions to speak to you in the language of praise than of blame: but praise loses much of its value in the mouth of him who is not ready to show that he will not shrink from also administering blame, when an occasion for it unfortunately arises. I am sorry to have to express my serious displeasure at the behaviour of several of the most distinguished students of the Hindu college, on the occasion of the resignation of its late principal, Captain Richardson. I have purposely reserved any notice of this transaction until the present occasion, because the offence was publicly committed, and I thought it right that it should be as publicly reprimanded. Those of you who are implicated in this matter have already guessed, that I allude to a letter which was signed by about twenty Hindu students, and addressed to the editor of one of the Calcutta newspapers, a copy of which I hold in my hand. This was written for the purpose of excusing themselves to the public (as they deemed necessary), for not having presented Captain Richardson with the usual compliment of a vase and farewell address, on the ground that they were expressly prohibited from so doing by the orders of the Council of Education, and congratulating themselves on having, on that plea, obtained this forgiveness for their apparent neglect of him. Now this letter may or may not have been your own spontaneous act; it may have proceeded from the genuine impulse of a generous, but inconsiderate emotion, or, which I think more probable, you may have been made the dupes and instruments of more artful and designing men. But, on either supposition, it is my duty to tell you that, in procuring its publication, you have committed a serious breach of the order to which you meant to refer."

After some further remarks upon this letter, he proceeded thus:—

"Besides, you are not in a position to be able to judge properly, whether or not the man whom you professed to regret was worthy of such sentiments. Now, understand me rightly. It would not have taken away your offence if he had been everything which you seem to have considered him; but undoubtedly it would have been a grave aggravation of it, if you had known beforehand, as you shall know from this day, the causes of his retirement. * * * * * * * * *

"It is the fault of himself and his injudicious friends if I have been driven to speak thus plainly on this matter. Those of you who have taken a leading part in transactions for which I have reprimanded you can scarcely be ignorant that, from the hour of his retirement, a systematic attack has been organized on every one, either in the Council of Education or subordinate to it, who are supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in causing the necessity for his retirement; falsely attributing to some irregularities in the management of the college of the same kind as those * * * falsely attributing to others the practice of the same degrading profligacy which had *

"I know that there are some persons who hold that we go beyond the line of our duty when we institute any inquiries into the private character and behaviour of any man in considering his fitness for public office. That has never been part of my creed; but, if it can be plausibly maintained, with regard to any branch of the public service, it must surely be repudiated with respect to those who are engaged in the sacred duty of instructing the young. In our schools, there is an additional reason for being more than usually strict in the matter. All of us, who are employed in carrying on the system of education in this country, as enjoined by the India Government, are already exposed to much bitter animadversion for being accessory to a system of instruction from which religious teaching is systematically excluded. Let it not be said of us with truth that we also set at nought the ordinary precepts of morality.

"We enjoin on our teachers to endeavour to impress on their pupils such lessons as may train them up to be good and virtuous men, as far as this can be done. (I admit that it can be only imperfectly done, without appealing to the higher sanctions of religion.) But how shall we * * * * *?"

The speech appeared in the journals in this mutilated form, it having been intimated to them, on the part of Capt. Richardson, that, by publishing the passages omitted, they would be exposed to legal proceedings.

The matter has remained in an unsatisfactory state, until by the present mail we find the following correspondence published, which, apparently, denotes that no further elucidation of the affair is to take place.

"*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

"SIR,—As my silence on the subject of the dispute between Mr. Bethune and myself has encouraged the lovers of private scandal to make ungenerous and unfounded insinuations, I am compelled, in self-defence, to publish the correspondence which passed between Mr. Bethune and myself, after the Government had disclaimed all responsibility for his speech. 'I am directed,' says Mr. Secretary Grant, 'to say that nothing that passed upon the occasion alluded to, which can be designated as a public sentence passed upon your character and conduct, is to be considered as the act of the Bengal Government.' This answer of the Government made the dispute an entirely personal and private matter, and I was advised to offer Mr. Bethune an opportunity to apologize. I then wrote the following letter:—

"'To the Hon. J. E. D. Bethune.

"'Sir,—As the Council of Education and the Government have disclaimed all responsibility for the remarks you made on my character, on the occasion of the distribution of Educational prizes at the Town-hall, I must regard the remarks alluded to not as a sentence of condemnation passed upon me by an official superior but as a personal insult, which you had no more right to inflict upon me than any other private gentleman. If you can now see the subject in the same point of view, you may perhaps be willing to offer me an apology for so grievous an injury, in which case the painful dispute between us may be brought to a close.

"'I am, Sir, yours obediently,

"'Feb. 18, 1850. D. L. RICHARDSON.'"

"Here is Mr. Bethune's reply:—

"'To Capt. Richardson, &c. &c.

"'Sir,—The tone of your last letter to me of the 2nd Dec. 1849, was so offensive, that I might well refuse to hold any further correspondence with you; but, as I was compelled, in the discharge of a public duty, to mention your name, and as I believe that what I said at the Town Hall has been misrepresented, I will not withhold from you an explanation of what I did say. I should have sent you the same explanation before this time, if you had yourself applied to me, instead of instructing your attorneys to ask for it. I do not admit that I have done you any injustice. I did not charge you with profligacy, as has been studiously reported; I stated that such charges had been brought, and that you were either unwilling or unable to refute them. In proof of this assertion, irrespective of other evidence, I refer you to the correspondence between us in August, 1849, which you are at liberty to publish, if you think fit. The passages in my speech which have been most strongly commented upon, were general illustrations of my argument, that an unblemished character for morality is an essential qualification in the teachers of youth; they would apply to you only on the supposition that the charges brought against you, and which you have not met, were well founded, which I was careful not to assert, or imply otherwise than by saying you had not met them.

"'I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"'Calcutta, Feb. 19, 1850. J. E. D. BETHUNE.'"

"It is not necessary that I should communicate to the public the result of my references to counsel. I may here mention, however, that my attorneys applied for and were refused a copy of Mr. Bethune's speech, and that, though the notes of the newspaper reporter were supposed to be safely locked up in a desk in a public office, it was discovered when they were handed to my attorneys that the part referring to myself had been abstracted. I have in my possession an elaborately expressed legal opinion on my case from a gentleman of first-rate ability and experience as a lawyer, and I have been guided by his most valuable advice. With respect to a letter written in August, 1849, alluded to by Mr. Bethune; it is true that he gives me permission to publish it; but the letter was marked 'private' by Mr. Bethune himself, and private it ought to remain, because it involves the name of a third party. I have satisfied my private friends, and that is all that I deem necessary.

"Before taking leave of the subject, I must express my deep gratitude towards those gentlemen of the press who have ably

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and generously defended an humble and powerless individual in a contest with a person who fills one of the highest and most influential posts in the country. I also feel truly grateful to the Government for having so promptly and candidly disclaimed all share in the Town Hall proceedings, as far as they had reference to myself.—I am, Sir, yours obediently, D. L. RICHARDSON."

"March 26, 1850."

The following are the remarks of the *Bombay Times*, to which we referred:—"We meant at the time to have adverted to some remarks of the *Eastern Star*, which appeared amongst the Bengal extracts in our last, on the false position in which Captain Richardson, late professor of the Hindu College, had placed himself in the Drinkwater Bethune discussions, in which some weeks since we took a share. We have of late received some information on these subjects, which goes a considerable way to clear up the question, and relieve the Bengal Board of Education of the obloquy lately cast on it by the press. Captain Richardson, it must be rembered at the outset, is an invalid officer, of considerable literary pretensions, and great personal popularity—one of those pleasant, entertaining, inoffensive, men, of whose failings his friends and acquaintances are almost afraid to speak. In general society and private life, the deservedness of charitable silence is under such circumstances justly as it is generally recognized, and it is only when failings come in the way of the fitting discharge of public duty that they become matter of legitimate public allusion. Captain Richardson, moreover, has for a long while had the credit of being a frequent contributor to the Calcutta newspapers, and of being, of late in particular, closely connected with the *Hurkaru*—a paper now in the hands, it is said, of a variety of independent editors, not recognizing any distinct power of control. Mr. Smith's literary energies have been on the wane, it is said, for some time past, and Mr. Keays, who has since 1845 been in London, confines himself to contributions as a correspondent. Captain Richardson some time since was transferred from the Hooghly to the Hindu College, Calcutta, the latter of which appointments he subsequently resigned. Coincidently with his resignation, a wonderful number of paragraphs appeared in the Calcutta papers, ascribed, according to our informant, to Captain Richardson, or his immediate friends, reflecting on Mr. Bethune. An expurged edition of the works of Oliver Goldsmith, published in January, 1849, was scarcely noticed at the time of its appearance, but fallen foul of tooth and nail about the date of the change in the professorship. Then a misadventure of Mr. Bethune's at the St. Andrew's dinner of 30th November last was made subject of a protracted discussion. Next came the unhappy Black Act, the discussion on which assumed a tone of gross personality altogether inexplicable but for the considerations just stated. The retired professor supposed himself grossly injured by Mr. Bethune, and was an extensive contributor to the newspaper press. Then came the climax—Mr. Bethune's speech on the college examinations, the report of which was mutilated on the plea that the omitted portions were libellous, and that a prosecution awaited Mr. Bethune, and would be inflicted on any journalist aiding in the dissemination of the libels. Now, it seems that the whole matter is to be dropped: there is a lady in the case, and delicacy commands silence. Captain Richardson has a wife and family resident in England; he has, or lately had, a young widow living in his house with him, whose appearance in his society at the college occasioned such scandal, that, at the suggestion of friends, he was removed from one department to another. Remonstrances, on the score of these scandals, having proved unavailing, and the scandals themselves, under the altered circumstances of the case, having gone abroad, the Board of Education had no longer any choice in the matter; a formidable minority were in favour of immediate dismissal, and we think they were in the right; the majority recommended that Captain Richardson should be made aware of the immoralities imputed to him, and furnished with the opportunity of defending himself if he desired it: that failing in his defence, he should be permitted to resign—on the understanding that if he declined to do so, he should be dismissed. Such is the substance of the information derived from a source on which we have implicit reliance: if any trivial errors in details appear in it, they will in all likelihood be found due to our own imperfect apprehension of what has been conveyed to us, not to our informant. We have disclosed these statements to the public, the most erroneous impressions having been conveyed through the newspapers in reference to the grievances of Captain Richardson and the misconduct of Mr. Bethune. To us the Board appear to have acted with perfect propriety, and Captain Richardson to have deserved dismissal; the explanations of Mr. Bethune might have been well or ill timed; the conduct of his pupils seemed to demand some explanation from the Board."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of Feb. 25, arrived at Calcutta on the 2nd of April.

MOOLRAJ.—A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* reports that the health of Moolraj has been seriously affected by the prospect of a transportation across the "Black Water." As this statement has frequently been denied, we subjoin the following, evidently written by an eye-witness:—"Since writing my last to you, I have had some conversation with him, and find that he is, to say the least, in very low spirits, and in my humble opinion two stone less in weight than what he was when the fort of Mooltan surrendered. The statement put forth by the *Mofussilite* concerning him is correct in every particular, and you may rely on it."

MR. BOURNE'S SCHEME.—We have extracted from the *Bombay Gazette* the report of the "Committee of Natural and Physical Sciences" on Mr. Bourne's scheme for the navigation of Indian rivers. The facts accumulated are decidedly hostile to the success of Mr. Bourne's project, but some of the difficulties in the way of the undertaking are decidedly exaggerated. What is required upon the Ganges is a vessel, or a concatenation of vessels, that will carry 250 tons, with a draught of about 18 inches; and if Mr. Bourne can give us this, he may leave the question of the "wheels," "floating train," &c., undecided, and rest assured of obtaining an ample return for his exertions and expenditure of capital.—*Friend of India.*

LEGISLATION.—The *Calcutta Gazette* publishes various Acts which have been passed by the Government of India, including the following:—An Act for enabling the Commander-in-Chief to pardon military offences; an Act for better defining the laws as to the removal of prisoners; an Act to amend the law for enabling zillah and city judges, and principal sudder ameens, in certain cases of appeal, to confirm the decision without summoning the respondent; an Act for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; an Act to declare Aden a free port; an Act to amend Act X. of 1841, (relating to the registry of Indian shipping); an Act for avoiding loss by the default of public accountants; an Act for punishing breaches of trust; and an Act for assimilating the penal jurisdiction of police magistrates at the Straits Settlements to that of justices of the peace at Calcutta.

"BLACK ACT" EXPULSION.—At a meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, two letters from Mr. Beaden and Baboo Issur Chunder Ghose were read, in which those gentlemen announce their intention to secede from the Society, as they do not consider the resolution of the committee, with regard to the non-election of Baboo Ramgopal Ghose, satisfactory. In an admirable letter from Sir L. Peel upon the subject, he says:—I think that these resignations are not called for by any act of the Society; but I admit the right of any member to secede when he pleases from our Society. I shall assume that the cause assigned for the non-re-election of a late vice-president is the true cause; I regret to say that I think the cause is truly assigned, though my information is merely hearsay, subsequent to the election. Still, the error of the proceeding is in no way ascribable to the Society. When, as is too often the case in societies in England formed for social or scientific purposes, a candidate is excluded, because a private enemy lurks in the society, or the proposed is on public grounds obnoxious to individuals, the common sense as well as the justice of mankind discriminates between the acts of the society and of individuals belonging to it. Why should it be otherwise here?"

DISCOVERY OF A COPPER MINE.—Mr. Vincent has made the following communication to the *Friend of India*:—"In March, 1849, a native of Deoghur, a respectable bunnea, brought to me several pieces of ore which he said he could make nothing of, as he had never seen anything similar; but gave it as his opinion that it was a *cross-breed* between iron and lead! On a first inspection I was as much puzzled as he was, but with the help of a furnace, detaching the pure metal from the ore, I saw at a glance that my informant had discovered a copper mine. With difficulty I persuaded him to show me the site, and then gathered several pieces of ore, both copper and lead, strange to say, in the same spot, the veins running transversely, the copper east and west, the lead north and south. I immediately reported the discovery to Government, through the magistrate of Beerbhoom, in a letter dated 26th April, 1849, forwarding at the same time specimens both in the ore, and after having been smelted; but have to this day heard nothing further on the subject. The mine is situated within the talook of Kohung, which estate is under the management of the collector of Beerbhoom, it being attached under a decree of the Civil Court; talooks, or ghatwhallees, as they are called, within Tuppa Sarbut Deoghur, not being liable to sale or forfeiture for debt incurred to private parties or the state."

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THE AGRA JAIL was yesterday afternoon the scene of an outbreak (attended with very serious consequences) on the part of a number of Seikh prisoners, who arrived there last Sunday. As the particulars of the occurrence have not yet fully transpired, we refrain from publishing the various accounts that have reached us, for fear of promulgating exaggerations. The following, however, can be relied on. The above-named convicts while at their dinner suddenly attacked, with a strong band, the guard placed over the inner gate of the jail, possessed themselves of their arms, and then rushed forth to effect their escape by a wicket-gate, from which they were driven back by an armed party from the main-guard firing upon them, killing and wounding some forty of the insurgents.—*Mofussilite, April* 9.

THE NOTORIOUS RAM SING, who gave so much trouble in Jullundhur during the last campaign, has arrived at Calcutta, under a strong escort. He is described as a man of a most villanous countenance, and appeared rather proud of the notice he attracted.

HINDOO DEBATING CLUBS.—The *Hurkaru* mentions that debating clubs among the rising generation of the Hindoos are now springing up in every direction, both in the metropolis and in the Mofussil. A society named "Perseverance" has been established by the senior students of the metropolitan academy, which meets at the house of one of the members, where subjects of a literary nature are discussed in the English language.

OUDE.—The North-western journals intimate that Colonel Sleeman, the Resident at Lucknow, has been making a tour through the provinces of Oude, with the view of personally ascertaining their real condition.

DEFALCATION AT MOULMEIN.—The Moulmein papers report that a serious deficiency has been discovered in the local treasury to the extent of Rs. 7,000. The principal assistant has sent in his resignation, but the whole matter will have to be referred to Calcutta.

EDUCATION.—The *Bengal Hurkaru*, adverting to the results of Government education in Bengal, says, that already great numbers of college students have set up free schools of their own; that some young Hindoos, even while at college, superintend or assist at these schools gratuitously, during their leisure hours; and that this is done so unostentatiously that the public can have no idea of the extent of the good which these young missionaries of knowledge are silently effecting.

THE 5th and 40th regiments N.I. took possession of their new lines at Meean Meer, on the 28th March. The latter were the first corps that entered the new cantonment.

The *Tenasserim* left town yesterday. She proceeds to Maulmain with the right wing of the 34th M.N.I., which arrived from Dacca in boats on the 4th instant. At Maulmain she will take on board a wing of the 11th M.N.I., and proceed with it to Bimlipatam, and then come up here direct to take on board the other wing of the 34th, which also goes to Maulmain. The *Tenasserim* may be expected back about the 23rd or 24th instant. —*Hurkaru, April* 8.

MEERUT.—We hear that a ball and supper is about to be given to the ladies and officers of H. M.'s 29th regiment, by the civil and military officers of the Honourable Company's service resident in Meerut.—*Mofussilite, April* 2.

CONVERSION OF HINDOOS TO MAHOMEDANISM.—The *Morning Chronicle* relates a curious story of the conversion of a number of Hindoos to Mahomedanism, in Chittagong. A wealthy Hindoo was, it is said, deluded into a marriage with the daughter of a Mahomedan gentleman. On discovering the trick which had been played on him, the Hindoo applied for redress to the magistrate, who, however, declared that he was unable to afford him any assistance. The Hindoo, in high dudgeon, immediately declared his intention of embracing Mahomedanism, and was accordingly admitted, with all the friends who had partaken of the marriage feast, into the assembly of the faithful, and was then re-married to his bride according to the forms and ceremonies of the Mussulman ritual. We believe that Mahomedanism throughout India receives an annual accession of many converts, and it is even stated that the numbers which embrace it in India fully make up for those which it loses in other parts of the world. The majority of these converts, however, are of the most degraded classes, as the higher castes have no temporal inducement to abandon their own creed.

ENSIGN DUNSTER.—A letter from the banks of the Ganges, one mile below Chunar, says:—"You will be sorry to learn that Ensign Dunster, of the 38th L. I., was drowned whilst bathing in the river on the 24th instant. This is a sad blow to us all, as a finer fellow there could not be. Poor Dunster's death has cast a gloom over us of no common order; he was beloved by all, and we are sadly distressed at the melancholy accident. The body has not yet been found, but the regt. will halt a day, in the hope of finding it, and having it properly interred."—*Delhi Gazette*, March 30.

ESTATE OF SAUNDERS, MAY, FORDYCE, AND CO.—A second dividend at three per cent. on this estate is payable, at the Official Assignee's Office, Calcutta.

CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF CALCUTTA.—It is, we believe, finally decided that Mr. Patton, the present chief magistrate of Calcutta, is to be removed from his present appointment to the judgeship of Burdwan. Mr. Mills will probably be nominated to the vacant post.—*Friend of India.*

MALDIVE ISLANDERS.—The *Englishman* is publishing, in portions, a long but highly interesting account of the loss of the barque *Samarang*, and the sufferings of the captain and crew amongst the Maldive Islands. The natives, it seems—contrary to Capt. Moresby's account—are desperate thieves; and though the rich men amongst them treated the shipwrecked mariners with kindness, the Sultan himself behaved very badly.

A PUNJAB HERO.—General orders of the 22nd ultimo, announce the appointment by the court of Mr. J. S. Ingram to a cadetcy of infantry. This gentleman recently held a judicial appointment at Rawul Pindee, but he is better known as Mr. Ingram of the Survey and Boundary Commission, who did good service during the outbreak in 1848, when shut up with Capt. Abbot in the Hazara country.—*Mofussilite, April* 2.

ANOTHER WINDFALL FOR THE COMPANY.—The Ranee of Thanesur, Chund Koowr, has paid the debt of nature. She expired on the 19th instant. She had gone to pay her last respects to the remains of her mother at Kuna, twenty-five miles from Loodeeana. The domains of the latter also lapse to the Company, who, by the death of the two ranees, receive an accession of between one and two lacks. When passing through Thanesur some time ago, we inquired whether the ranee had any children? The zemindar of whom we inquired replied, she had but one *beta*, viz., the Company saheb!—*Lahore Chronicle, March* 30.

DR. EDLIN.—It gives us pain to announce the death of Dr. Edlin, although the event has been some time past expected. He died on Saturday at 2 P.M. of consumption; and his death was, we fear, hastened by late public events, in which he took an active and, we are convinced, a conscientious part. He was, we believe, an amiable man, enthusiastic in the pursuit of whatever he deemed right.—*Hurkaru, April* 8.

MR. W. BLUNT, late member of the Board of Customs, salt, and opium, has been arrested at the suit of Baboo Radhamadhub Banerjea.

JAGHEERS OF THE SIKH SIRDARS.—In compliance with instructions from the Board of Administration, Mr. Robert Montgomery, Commissioner of Lahore, ordered *roobakarees* to be addressed to the deputy Commissioners of Lahore, Umritser, Oona Nugur, and Wuzeerabad, with instructions that the jagheers allowed to the Sirdars should be as follows:—Rajah Tej Sing, and Bhugwan Sing, a jagheer of the annual income of Rs. 1,66,000; Rajah Nihal Sing, Kuppoor Thalwalla, Rs. 25,000; Sirdar Ittur Sing and Lal Sing, Rs. 47,750, Sirdar Ram Sing, Uttareewalla, Rs. 40,000; Sirdar Goolab Sing, Povindea and Son, Rs. 21,000; Kirpal Sing of Muloee, Rs. 15,000; Nawab Sheikh Imamoodeen Khan Bahadoor, Rs. 8,400, and a pension of Rs. 11,600 per annum; Shumsher Sing, Sindhanwala, Rs. 39,750; Runjoor Sing, ditto, Rs. 9,000; Kehur Sing, ditto, Rs. 26,000; Futeh Sing, Pindeewala, Rs. 3,000, and a pension of Rs. 5,000 a year; Hurdut Sing, Boodhaneea, Rs. 9,000; Shumshoodeen Kussoorea, a pension of Rs. 2,000 per annum. The wives of the Uttaree chiefs, prisoners, are to receive a sum of Rs. 2,000 a year for their support.—*Delhi Gazette, April* 7.

THE FAREWELL PARTY AT THE GOVERNMENT-HOUSE.—The ball given last night by the Most Noble the Marquis of Dalhousie was well attended. His lordship entered the reception room about ten o'clock, when only a few of the large number invited had assembled, as the *parvenu* notion that it is fashionable to be late still prevails in our worshipful society. About half-past ten (the time in the invitations being half-past nine) the rooms began to fill rapidly, and dancing commenced soon after, and was kept up with great spirit, despite a temperature of about 90 deg. The Nepalese noblemen and officers were all present, and by the richness of their costumes increased the brilliancy of the scene. The commander and several officers of the *Feroze* were also present. The noble host appeared to be in excellent health, and it was very gratifying to find that overwhelmed as he must be now with public business, he was able to endure the fatigue of late hours and of doing the honours of the great house to such a crowd of visitors as was gathered on the occasion we speak of. We must, of course, consider this party as a farewell to Calcutta for at least two years. The noble marquis will take his departure for the Upper Provinces about the 15th instant, not to return, we suppose, until he comes down to embark for England. Such has been the career of every ruler of India since Lord William Bentinck bade adieu to her shores.—*Hurkaru, April* 6.

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Mr. C. J. Wingfield, of the civil service, has been admitted to a furlough of the present season.

Twenty-two Men, convicted of dacoitee in the Punjab, have been sentenced to be hanged.

The Conservancy Commission.—The Calcutta Trade Association waited upon the Governor-General, March 29th, to represent the inefficiency of the Conservancy Commission. His lordship received them very graciously, and promised to bring the matter to the notice of the Supreme Council, with a view to an effectual reformation. We sincerely hope that the statements made by the members of the Trade Association may have the effect of inducing the Government to place the Commission upon a new and improved footing; but it must, at the same time, be allowed that the Commissioners have of late displayed a much greater degree of vigour and activity than heretofore, and that they have really performed something in the way of "flushing" drains, and cleaning roads.

Voyage of the Governor-General. — The H. C. steam frigate *Feroze*, with the Marquess and Marchioness of Dalhousie, left Bombay on the 2nd February, keeping close along the Malabar coast. In crossing the Gulf of Manaar, they experienced rough weather. A slight *détour* was made near Goa, to view the splendid scenery there. They arrived at Colombo on the 6th, at midnight, in consequence of which no notice was taken of her arrival, and Lord Torrington being in the interior, the *Feroze* proceeded onwards on the morning of the 7th, and arrived at Galle the same day; his Lordship went ashore, and put up at the Queen's House on the night of the 8th. On the 9th, the *Feroze* left Galle, against a strong head wind, and on the 17th arrived at Singapore, after passing the sands in the dark. H.M. frigate *Amazon*, then in the harbour, hailed the steamer, and finding who was on board, illuminated her ports and yard arms. On the morning of the 18th, his Lordship landed under salutes from the *Amazon*, the *Feroze*, and the battery on shore, some of the Chinese junks also popping away occasionally in honour of the occasion. He was much surprised at the appearance of the place. On the 20th the *Feroze* left Singapore. When on his way to the *Feroze*, on leaving Singapore, the Governor-General visited a Chinese junk, followed by the whole population of the place, and was treated with the usual beverage of tea. On the 21st, she reached Malacca. Lord Dalhousie being somewhat indisposed, did not go on shore that day, but the Marchioness landed, and went to the house of the resident councillor. On the 22nd, his Lordship went ashore also, and while he was on his way a sad accident occurred on board the *Feroze*, one of her men having both his arms blown off, and being otherwise much injured, by the accidental explosion of one of the guns employed in the salute, while he was ramming down the cartridge. On the 24th, the steamer anchored at Penang, where, on the 25th, the Governor-General held a levee, and at 6 P.M. proceeded on his voyage. On the 1st March, the *Feroze* arrived at Amherst, whence another steamer—the *Proserpine*—carried his Lordship and party to Maulmain. On the 3rd they re-embarked for Calcutta, where they landed on the evening of the 7th.

The Sikh Prisoners arrived at Allahabad on the 12th March, in charge of Major Biddulph, guarded by a wing of the 60th and 47th regts. N.I. and some irregular cavalry. The following is a list of their names: Moolraj, to go beyond seas; Shere Singh, Chuttur Singh, and Aotar Singh, Allahabad Fort; Lal Singh, Morareea, Mehtab Singh, Mahjeeteea, Deewan Hakim Raee, and Kishen Kour and Urjoon Singh, sons of the foregoing Raee, Chunar Fort. Gooroo Baee Maharaj Singh was on his way to that place, and on his arrival he would be put on board a steamer with Moolraj, and proceed to Calcutta, under charge of Major Biddulph.

Assam Coal.—Some coke manufactured from Assam coal has been sent down to Calcutta by Major Jenkins. A small quantity of this coke has been experimented on practically at the Government dockyard, and been proved of "very good quality." A certain quantity of metal for making brass was placed in a crucible, and five seers of good English coke weighed out. In exactly one hour the metal was reduced to a state of fusion fit for casting, by the use of a portion of the English coke. The same amount of Assam coke was then weighed out, and a like fusion effected of the same weight of metal, in precisely the same time. On weighing the remnants it appeared that 2 lbs. 2 oz. of English coke and 2 lbs. of Assam were left, showing comparatively how excellent a fuel the latter is. There appears no reason to doubt but that the vein of Assam coal from which these specimens were manufactured can be converted into coke, equal to good average coke from English coal. — *Calcutta Star, March* 23.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SCINDE PRIZE-MONEY.

Fort William, 3rd April, 1850.—Certain charges debitable to the Scinde prize-fund having been omitted to be deducted from the amount announced to be divisible, as the second dividend, in Government General Orders No. 270, of the 21st July, 1849, the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, in Council, is pleased to direct that the following revised distribution statement of shares shall be published, in lieu of the one above adverted to; and that the several sums which may have been overpaid as shares, as per statement A, shall be recovered from them, under the Orders of the Pay Department and General Prize Committee at the Presidency, by six monthly instalments.

MEMORANDUM.

Total amount of principal and interest at the credit of the fund,—*vide* letter from the Accountant of Bengal, No. 296, 20th February ult.				Co's Rs.	12,65,862	0 3
Deduct—						
Stamp duty and fees on the proceeds of the booty	Co.'s Rs.	46,119	2 0			
Commission to prize-agents, at 1½ per cent.		18,296	2 3			
Additional one-sixteenth assigned to Major-General, now General, Sir C. Napier, G.C.B. ..		2,73,677	7 6			
					3,38,092	11 9
Leaves for distribution				Co.'s Rs.	9,27,769	4 6
One-eighth to Major-General, now General, Sir C. Napier, G.C.B.					1,15,971	2 7
					8,11,798	1 11
One-eighth for those in Scinde and not entitled to share for Meanee or Hydrabad					1,35,299	11 0
				Co.'s Rs.	6,76,498	6 11
One-half of remainder for Meanee					3,38,249	3 5
Ditto for Hydrabad					3,38,249	3 5

From the above proportions are to be deducted claims admitted by Government since the commencement of the prize payments, and which claims were not provided for in the first distribution statement. The sums remaining to be shared, after such deductions, will be—

For Meanee	Co.'s Rs.	2,37,047	15 10
Hydrabad		2,26,004	8 8
Scinde		Nil.	

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MEANEE.

RANK.	Number of each Rank.	Number of Shares for each Rank.	Amount for each Rank.	Total.
Lieut.-colonels, superintending surgeons	3	360	5,225 8 $1\frac{8}{16}$	15,676 8 $4\frac{8}{16}$
Majors	13	240	3,483 10 9	45,287 11 9
Captains, surgeons, regimental paymasters, assistants and deputy-assistants, adjutant-general, assistants and deputy-assistants, quarter-master-general, aides-de-camp	32	120	1,741 13 $4\frac{8}{16}$	55,738 12 0
Subalterns, assistant surgeons, veterinary surgeons, regimental adjutants and quartermasters (Queen's troops)	73	60	870 14 $8\frac{4}{16}$	63,577 0 $2\frac{4}{16}$
Conductors, riding-masters, apothecaries, stewards..	3	15	217 11 $8\frac{1}{16}$	653 3 $0\frac{8}{16}$
Sub-Conductors, assistant apothecaries, assistant stewards, regimental sergeant-majors, quartermaster-sergeants, staff sergeants	16	3	43 8 $8\frac{13}{16}$	696 11 9
Brigade and colour sergeants, sergeants, drum and trumpet majors ..	35	2	29 0 $5\frac{14}{16}$	1,016 1 $1\frac{10}{16}$
Corporals, bombardiers, drummers, privates, and hospital apprentices ..	680	1	14 8 $2\frac{16}{16}$	9,870 6 $5\frac{8}{16}$
Subadar majors	3	8	116 1 $11\frac{8}{16}$	348 5 $10\frac{8}{16}$
Subadars, ressaldars, woordie majors	33	7	101 9 $8\frac{9}{16}$	3,353 0 $6\frac{9}{16}$
Jemadars, naib ressaldars	46	3	43 8 $8\frac{13}{16}$	2,003 1 $9\frac{8}{16}$
Havildars, drum and trumpet majors, hospital assistants, native doctors, sirdars of Ordnance drivers	164	10	21 12 $4\frac{8}{16}$	3,570 11 $9\frac{8}{16}$
Naicks, nishanburdars, kote duffadars, duffadars, trumpeters, drummers, sepoys, farriers, bheesties, bullock-drivers	3643	$0\frac{3}{4}$	9 10 10	35,253 9 10
				2,37,045 4 6
Lost by fractions				2 11 4
Company's Rupees				2,37,047 15 10

HYDRABAD.

RANK.	Number of each Rank.	Number of Shares for each Rank.	Amount for each Rank.	Total.
Lieut.-colonels, superintending surgeons	2	360	3,347 5 6	6,694 11 0
Majors	13	240	2,231 9 0	29,010 5 0
Captains, surgeons, regimental paymasters, assistants and deputy-assistants, adjutant-general, assistants and deputy-assistants, quarter-master-general, aides-de-camp	49	120	1,115 12 6	54,673 4 6
Subalterns, assistant surgeons, veterinary surgeons, regimental adjutants and quartermasters (Queen's troops)	136	60	557 14 3	75,873 2 0
Conductors, riding-masters, apothecaries, stewards	6	15	139 7 $6\frac{3}{16}$	836 13 $4\frac{8}{16}$
Sub-conductors, assistant apothecaries, assistant stewards, regimental sergeant-majors, quartermaster-sergeants, staff sergeants	30	3	27 14 $3\frac{13}{16}$	836 13 $4\frac{8}{16}$
Brigade and colour sergeants, serjeants, drum and trumpet majors ..	41	2	18 9 $6\frac{8}{16}$	762 7 $2\frac{8}{16}$
Corporals, bombardiers, drummers, privates, and hospital apprentices ..	837	1	9 4 $9\frac{4}{16}$	7,782 9 $2\frac{4}{16}$
Subadar majors	4	8	74 6 2	297 8 8
Subadars, ressaldars, woordie majors	55	7	65 1 $4\frac{13}{16}$	3,579 12 $7\frac{13}{16}$
Jemadars, naib ressaldars	73	3	27 14 $3\frac{13}{16}$	2,036 4 $9\frac{13}{16}$
Havildars, drum and trumpet majors, hospital assistants, native doctors, sirdars of Ordnance-drivers	432	$1\frac{1}{2}$	13 15 $1\frac{14}{16}$	6,025 3 6
Naicks, nishanburdars, kote duffadars, duffadars, trumpeters, drummers, sepoys, farriers, bheesties, bullock-drivers	6,065	$0\frac{3}{8}$	6 3 $2\frac{8}{16}$	37,594 5 $0\frac{8}{16}$
				2,26,003 4 $4\frac{6}{16}$
Lost by fractions				1 4 $3\frac{10}{16}$
Company's Rupees				2,26,004 8 8

A.

STATEMENT of Sums to be refunded by such of the following Sharers in the Scinde Prize Money, as may have received their Shares according to the Scale published in Government General Orders, No. 270, of 22st July, 1849.

	Co.'s Rs. A. P.	Meanee.	Hydrabad.
Major-general, now General, Sir C. Napier, G.C.B.	20,198 14 8		
Prize-agent's account commission, Co.'s Rs. 820. 4a. 2p. each	2,460 12 7		
Lieutenant-colonels and superintending surgeons .. .. each	.....	1,430 11 $10\frac{8}{16}$	1,205 13 9
Majors .. .. ,,	.....	953 13 3	803 14 6
Captains, surgeons, regimental pay-masters, assistants and deputy-assistants, adjutant-general, assistants and deputy-assistants, quartermaster-general, aides-de-camp .. .. each	.....	476 14 $7\frac{8}{16}$	401 15 3
Subalterns, assistant surgeons, veterinary surgeons, regimental adjutants and quartermasters (Queen's troops) .. .. each	.....	238 7 $3\frac{12}{16}$	200 15 $7\frac{8}{16}$
Conductors, riding-masters, apothecaries, stewards .. .. ,,	.....	59 9 $9\frac{15}{16}$	50 3 $10\frac{14}{16}$
Sub-conductor, assistant apothecaries, assistant stewards .. .. .. ,,	.....	11 14 $9\frac{8}{16}$	10 0 $9\frac{6}{16}$
Subadar majors .. .. ,,	.....	31 12 $8\frac{8}{16}$	26 12 9
Subadars, ressaldars, woordie majors.. .. .. ,,	.....	27 13 $1\frac{7}{16}$	23 7 $1\frac{10}{16}$
Jemadars, naib ressaldars .. .. ,,	.....	11 14 $9\frac{8}{16}$	10 0 $9\frac{6}{16}$

R. WYLLIE, Major, Off. Sec. to the Gov. of India, in the Mil. Dep.

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SUPERINTENDENT SURGEON TO PESHAWUR.

Head Quarters, Camp, Rhotas, March 6.—The appointment of an officiating superintendent surgeon to Peshawur having been sanctioned by the most noble the Governor-General, his excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the stations of Rawul Pindee and Attock, and their dependencies, shall belong to that circle of medical superintendence. Mooltan and its dependencies are to be considered as belonging to the trans-Ravee circle of medical superintendence.

DRESS.

Fort William, March 14.—With reference to government general orders No. 36, of the 18th of January last, constituting the 2nd European regiment a fusilier corps, under the designation of the "2nd European Bengal fusiliers," his excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the uniform prescribed in general orders of the 27th of September last, for the officers of the 1st, shall also be adopted by the officers of the 2nd European Bengal fusiliers.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Head-quarters, Camp, Korie, March 20, 1850.—The number of applications from officers, for leave of absence, obliges the Commander-in-Chief to make the following observations, beginning with the European regiments.

1st. The European private soldier has the same constitution as the European officer. He suffers equally from the effects of heat.

2nd. He has, necessarily, fewer comforts, and more discomforts, than are experienced by the European officer.

3rd. He has never any leave on "urgent private affairs;" be it hot, or be it cold, he passes the year in his cantonment.

4th. On the other hand, the officer has every comfort and every luxury that can diminish the discomfort of a hot climate; and the Commander-in-Chief cannot help thinking, that the known pride which British officers take in sharing all dangers and deprivations with their soldiers, will induce the former to consider, that, leaving their brother officers and their men to encounter the heat of summer, while they are diverting themselves on "urgent private affairs" in the hills, is very like deserting posts from fear of climate.

The Commander-in-Chief himself does not go to Simla for pleasure, nor to avoid heat. He goes much against his will, because all the head-quarters establishments are located at Simla, and to move them is not practicable. Moreover, the Commander-in-Chief can best serve the army by being near the Governor-General. If Sir C. Napier followed his own wishes, he would establish his head-quarters at some one of the large stations, where he would be among the troops.

The Commander-in-Chief does not wish to prevent officers having short leave for a month or two, which is quite long enough to settle any "urgent private affairs" that an officer can have in India; nor does the Commander-in-Chief wish to prevent officers having leave, who are really ill, and whose medical men conscientiously believe that change of air is necessary. But he cannot allow the fear of climate, the love of pleasure, or the desire to escape from regimental duty, to throw it on their hard-working comrades; nor is it very encouraging to the private soldier to see his officers scampering off to the hills the moment the heat begins—no one likes extreme heat, and, therefore, no one ought to shirk from it at the expense of others.

Holding these opinions, the Commander in-Chief must call on commanding officers to restrain applications for leave to those who are delicate in health, and whom they know to require change of air. Let the rest share, with their men, the dangers and displeasures of the hot weather. Discipline will be thus sustained.

As to the officers of the native regts., the case is different. Their presence is not required to cheer and give heart to their men. The sepoy is at home; the heat is congenial to him, and he gets leave frequently. He has every indulgence that can be given to a soldier. There is, therefore, no objection on that score, to a Company's officer having leave. But there are objections on other points.

The European officers are few in a native corps, and they cannot be spared from regimental duty. The state of discipline is such, as to demand every exertion in every officer to bring it to that perfection which it ought to receive. It is idle to suppose that a regt. is not to be kept in order during the hot weather.

There cannot be as much drill as there is in cold weather; but there may be quite enough to keep a regt. in the highest order. Overdoses at drill are not good at any time. It is a constant drill applied in small portions, and the constant instruction of officers by their commander, that keep a regiment in good order. Parades and drills, however short and slight, may go on before sunrise and after sunset. A single manœuvre, performed daily and with scrupulous exactness, will keep a regt. in good order.

There is always plenty for old officers to do, and for the young officers to learn, at the head-quarters of every regt., during the hottest weather; and this the Commander-in-Chief expects to be done by those who are in health.

His Excellency believes the mass of officers to have a sincere zeal for the public service, and great pride in their profession. All that the Indian army requires is, that the senior officers should instruct the junior.

In proportion as the number of officers is limited, so must exertion increase.

Sir C. Napier will, therefore, not allow the proportion of leave, granted by his predecessors, to officers in Queen's regiments, to be increased; this has been for the last 15 years as follows: reserving

Cavalry.—2 field officers, 4 capts., 14 subalterns. These are always to be present and fit for duty at head-quarters.

Infantry.—2 field officers, 5 capts., 16 subalterns. These are always to be present and fit for duty at head-quarters.

"Commanding officers must satisfy themselves, in communication with the senior medical officer of the regt., that there is no probability of any subsequent application being made for others on medical certificate, that his Lordship may not be forced into the necessity of cancelling the leave previously granted to others on private affairs."

Such was the order of Lord William Bentinck, and officers commanding regts. are answerable, that this full allowance of officers shall be always at their head quarters.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE AFFREEDIES.

"*Head Quarters' Camp, Bamineewallah, March* 21, 1850.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in communicating to Brigadier Sir Colin Campbell, K C.B., and the officers and men engaged in the operations against the Affreedies in the neighbourhood of Kohat, that he has been instructed by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council, to express to them the satisfaction of the Government with the manner in which the outrage committed by those mountain tribes was met by the troops in the field, who so highly distinguished themselves throughout this service. And Sir Charles Napier has further been requested to convey to Sir Colin Campbell, the commanding officers, and men, the approbation of the Government of India, and their thanks for the service which has been performed."

ORDERS FROM THE BRIGADE-MAJOR.

Head-quarters, Camp, Lahore, March 25, 1850.—The commanding officer of a Queen's regiment has applied to the Commander-in-Chief to allow the said commanding officer "to pay a native writer out of the canteen fund," to go and take the daily orders to the quarters of the brigade-major.

The Commander-in-Chief will allow of no such thing; and he desires the officer who has made this extraordinary application to understand, that it is the duty of the adjutant of the regiment to take orders from the brigade-major, and that duty is not to be delegated to any one, much less to a "native writer,"—adjutants are responsible that orders are correctly taken by them from the major of brigade to the commanding officers of regiments. Adjutants are always to attend personally for orders at the brigade-major's head-quarters. If an occasion arises that prevents an adjutant from so attending at the brigade-major's quarters, then it is the duty of the orderly officer to attend in place of the adjutant; and his Excellency desires that this rule of the service may not be broken, as it is the only security for the due circulation of orders.

The officer above alluded to states, that the distance is a mile and a quarter to the brigade-major's office, and that orders are issued in the hottest part of the day. The answer is plain: adjutants are allowed horses; and it is the duty of generals of divisions and brigades to take care that their assistant adjutant-general's, and majors of brigade, have their offices in convenient positions—that they issue the orders at proper hours, and not at midday during the hot weather.

The Commander-in-Chief must beg that officers commanding divisions and brigades will strictly maintain these ancient rules of armies, and not suffer such a relaxation of discipline to be exhibited by staff officers and commanders of regiments as the above-mentioned application evinces.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN, Col.,
A. G. H.M.'s forces in India.

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FROM SIR HENRY ELLIOT, C.C.B., SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. TO CAPT. A. HARRIS, ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT, INDORE.

Dated Fort William, March 30, 1850.—Foreign Department.

Sir,—The commission appointed to inquire into the allegations preferred by you against Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton having sent in their report to Government, I am directed to inform you that your conduct is set in a very unfavourable light by the facts which have come out upon this inquiry.

2. When, acting apparently on an honest view of your duty as a public servant, you brought charges against your superior officer, of having misapplied public funds, and even of having "defrauded the Government," you were informed that your conduct was approved in not being deterred by any consideration from doing what you considered to be your duty to the Government you served.

3. The Governor-General in Council still maintains that principle, and will be prepared at all times to defend a subordinate officer who honestly discharges an obnoxious duty by revealing misconduct in those who are over him.

4. But while he protects the interests of the subordinate, he considers it to be not less his duty to protect from unfounded calumny the character and the standing of the officers to whom are committed charges of trust and responsibility.

5. The impression his Lordship in Council has received from reading the report of the commission has been, that although the mode in which the resident's accounts were kept has been perplexed, and calculated to confuse and mislead others, still there is not one of the many points which you have brought forward on which you might not have satisfied yourself of Mr. Hamilton's innocence by very easy and slight inquiry.

6. You are therefore informed that Mr. Hamilton stands fully absolved in the eyes of the Government from every allegation of misconduct which has been brought against him, and that it has been determined that you should suffer for the lightness with which you have advanced charges involving, if they had been true, the ruin of your chief's reputation, and which a little previous investigation would have shown you to be groundless.

7. The Governor-General in Council desires you to understand, that if your charges had proved to be well founded, or even if it had appeared that they had been well weighed and examined before they were preferred, and that you had fallen into excusable error in advancing them, you would have been kept in shelter by the Government.

8. But the inquiry of the commission has shown that these charges have been quite unfounded,—brought forward without due deliberation, and without even that superficial inquiry which would at once have shown their incorrectness.

9. The Governor-general in Council cannot permit the character of officers of trust and eminence to be assailed without sufficient cause. You have permitted yourself so to do, and, to mark the displeasure of Government at this hasty and unjustifiable conduct, you will be removed from your civil appointment, and remanded to your regiment.

I have, &c.,
(Signed)
H. M. ELLIOT, secretary to Government of India.
True copy.
(Signed)
H. M. ELLIOT, secretary to Government of India.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. R. RENNY, 47TH N.I.

At a general court-martial re-assembled at Cawnpore, on the 11th February, 1850, Lieut. Robert Renny, of the 47th N.I. was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st. For direct and wilful disobedience of orders, dated 21st December, 1820, and 30th December, 1823, in being at the present time under pecuniary obligation for money borrowed from a native officer; he, Lieut. Renny, having, at Benares, on or about the 15th December, 1843, borrowed of (the late) Madaree Roy, subedar, of the 47th N.I., the sum of Rs. 500, which sum at the present time remains unpaid.

2nd. For great disrespect to his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, in having at Cawnpore, between the 6th and 22nd of June, 1849, repeated to several persons at the station, certain observations on the proceedings of a court-martial which had been recently held at Cawnpore, which he stated to have been made to him by the Commander-in-Chief in person, and having represented those observations as a good joke, or in disrespectful terms to that effect.

Finding.—The court are of opinion that the prisoner is, on the 1st charge, *not guilty*, and the court acquit him of the same.

On the 2nd charge, *guilty*, with the exception of the words "great disrespect to his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief," of which the court acquit him.

Sentence.—The court adjudge the said Lieut. Robert Renny to be reprimanded in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

Head-Quarters, Camp, 2nd March, 1850.

Approved and confirmed, except that I cannot agree with the court in thinking that this gallant officer has done anything to demand a reprimand, and therefore I must decline giving him the slightest reprimand. On the contrary, his trial has given me a very high opinion of him as an officer.

C. J. NAPIER, General, Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. R. Renny is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER HASELL, 48th N.I.

At a general court-martial assembled at Seerole, Benares, on Thursday, Feb. 14, 1850, Capt. C. Hasell, 48th N. I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For gross disobedience of orders, and disrespect to Maj.-Gen. J. Kennedy, C.B., unbecoming an officer, and highly injurious to military discipline, in the following instances:—

1st. In having, at Benares, on Nov. 12, 1849, being directed in station orders of the previous day to inspect and report on the state of the lines just vacated by the right wing of the regt., made a report different from that prescribed; and in having pertinaciously and litigiously refused to make the customary report on the lines, though repeatedly required to do so by Maj.-Gen. J. Kennedy, C.B., commanding the Benares division, in letters from the assist. adjut. gen., dated Nov. 13, 20, and 21, 1849.

2nd. In having taken no notice of the maj. gen.'s order, conveyed to him in the assist. adj. gen.'s letter, dated Nov. 13, 1849, to make the prescribed report, until reminded of it in a second letter, dated 20th of the same month; and in having, in a letter to the assist. adjut. gen., dated Benares, Nov. 22, 1849, expressed himself, respecting the required report, in terms very disrespectful to Maj.-Gen. J. Kennedy, C.B.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for four (4) calendar months.

Approved and Confirmed.
(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Camp, Korie, 9th March, 1850.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—The Court must have felt it painful to punish an old officer of sixteen years' service; so do I; but we feel it more painful to see unprovoked disrespect inflicted upon a much older and most respected officer in the execution of his duty, and to see orders disobeyed and discipline insulted by a captain in the service! Those who fancy that this army is a debating society, will find themselves egregiously mistaken.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

The sentence of suspension passed upon Capt. C. Hasell is to have effect from the date of publication of this order at Benares, of which a report is to be made to the adjutant-general of the army, and to the assistant-adjutant-general at the presidency.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, C. to be civ. and sess. judge of Furruckabad; to be agent to lieut. gov. N. W. prov. at Furruckabad, March 25.

BECHER, S. J. to be mag. and coll. of Azimgurh.

BOILEAU, C. E. to be an asst. in Allahabad div. March 23.

BRAMLY, W. J. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Delhi, March 30.

BREWSTER, J. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Puttealee.

BRIGHT, G. app. to be an asst. to coll. mag. and salt agent at Pooree canc. April 1.

CARNAC, C. F. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, until relieved by J. J. Ward, March 27.

CHEAP, G. C. judge of Rajshahye, made over ch. of court to prin. sudder ameen, March 23, prep. to proc. to Pubna on sessions duty.

CRAWFORD, J. D. has been placed, at his request, at disposal of mil. dept. March 26.

CUNNINGHAME, W. C. S. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Jounpoor, to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Furruckabad.

DAVIDSON, C. T. recd. ch. of the collectorship of Tirhoot fr. W. R. Davies, March 8.

DAVIES, W. R. del. over ch. of collectorship of Tirhoot to C. T. Davidson, March 8.

FORBES, Hon. R. civ. and sess. judge of Tirhoot, res. ch. of office fr. J. French, March 25.

GLOVER, F. A. B. rec. ch. of office of dep. comm. 3rd class at Jubbulpore, March 4.

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HAMPTON, R. to be mag. of Chittagong fr. March 9, to offic. as coll. of that district, March 27.
HOPE, A. rec. ap. of off. of mag. of Nuddea fr. C. F. Montresor.
HUDSON, C. H. res. ch. of duties at Burpeta, in Assam.
JACKSON, W. ret. to duty, March 24.
MILL, J. B. re-attached to N. W. prov. March 30.
MONEY, A. to be supt. of surveys in Monghyr, March 19.
MONTRESOR, C. F. mag. of Nuddea, made over ch. of his office to A. Hope, April 1.
MUIR, J. to offic. as judge of Cawnpore dur. abs. of A. Speirs on leave, March 27.
ROBINSON, F. H. to be a mem. of sudder board of revenue, N. W. prov. March 25.
RUSSELL, R. H. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in dist. of Pooree; to cont. to offic. as coll. of Midnapore, March 27.
SPANKIE, R. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Etawah dur. abs. of Boldero, March 23.
THOMAS, E. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Paneeput.
TYLER, W. H. to be agent to lieut. gov. of N.W. prov. at Agra, March 25; to be comm. of Agra div.
WARD, J. J. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, March 27.
WAUCHOPE, S. rec. ch. of off. of asst. gen. suppt. for supp. of Thuggee, fr. Capt. Natron, March 23.
WOODCOCK, E. E. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bogra, March 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLUNT, W. 1 year to Europe.
BOLDERO, E. J. 1 mo.
BRUCE, T. civ. and ses. jud. of Tipperah, 1 mo.
COCKS, A. dep. comm. of Lahore, 10 days, in ext.
COLVIN, E. T. 12 mos. to Simlah, on m. c.
GARRETT, R. B. in ext. to April 1.
GRANT, C. to Simla, to prosecute study of orientnl languages.
JAMES, H. F. 4 mos. in ext.
LILLIE, J. E. S. 10 days.
MALET, O. W. to Europe, on furl.
RAIKES, H. C. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
SCOTT, R. 1 mo. in ext.
SPEIRS, A. 1 mo. on m. c.
WEDDERBURN, J. 1 mo. in ext.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BECHER, Rev. J. to be chapl. of Ghazeepore, April 1.
CHAPMAN, Rev. J. 3 mos. leave of abs. in ext.
MOORE, Rev. A. H. D. S. asst. chaplain, attached to N.W. prov.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Ens. F. C. 71st N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 18, v. Llewellyn, dec.
ARMSTRONG, Lieut. A. T. 72nd N.I. to offic. as adj. dur. abs. of Farre.
ARTHUR, Cornet L. A. posted to 7th L.C. at Peshawur.
BATTINE, Maj. gen. W. C.B. art. to be a brig. of 2nd class fr. April 26, in succ. to Costley, who vacates his appt. on that date.
BATTINE, Ens. H. D. rec. adm. to service, to join and do duty with 44th N.I. at Barrackpore, March 6.
BERNARD, Ens. H. L. C. posted to 63rd N.I. March 14.
BIGNELL, Lieut. T. D'O. 10th N.I. to cont. to offic. as 2nd in com. until relieved by Lieut. Richardson.
BIRCH, Maj. F. W. 41st N.I. to be postmr. at Mooltan, March 22.
BIRRELL, Brev. lieut. col. D. to be lieut. col. fr. April 1, 1850, in suc. to Thoresby, retired.
BLACKWOOD, Lieut. A. 59th N.I. to ch. of post guns and detach of art. at Berhampore.
BRIGHTMAN, Ens. J. E. posted to 39th N.I. as 4th ens. March 14.
BRISTOW, Brev. capt. E. W. 1st N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 1, 1850, in suc. to Miles, trans. to inv. est.
BROWNLOW, H. civ. and ses. jud. of Shahabad, res. ch. of off.
CAMPBELL, Ens. H. posted to 3rd N.I. March 14.
CAULFEILD, Lieut. G. 46th N.I. prom. to brev. capt. fr. March 23.
CHAMBERLAIN, Ens. C. resu. appt. of adjt. 5th Punjab cav. and to act as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Bruce, March 26.
CLARKE, Ens. C. D. S. 73rd N.I. passed colloq. exam.
COARE, Lieut. G. 60th N.I. to act as adj. to a detach. on escort duty to Allahabad with state prisoners, March 18.
COLE, Capt. T. 12th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 14 instead of Nov. 19, 1849.
CRACROFT, 1st Lieut. J. E. 69th N.I. to be an assist. com. in the Punjab, March 26.
CUNLIFFE, Ens. G. G. 41st N.I. passed colloq. exam.
DALTON, Lieut. E. T. princ. assist. to commr. and mag. of Ramroop, res. ch. of his off. fr. Capt. Rowlatt, Mar. 9.
DANIELL, Cornet C. A. posted to 8th L.C. at Ferozepore.
DENNYS, Lieut. H. R. 20th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Mar. 25, in suc. to Capt. R. Stewart, ret.
DOWNING, Lieut. col. D. fr. 4th to 39th N.I.
ELLICE, Cornet H. E. posted to 1st L.C. in progress to Cawnpore.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. H. M. ret. to duty, Mar. 1.
FOOTE, Ens. F. B. posted to 71st N.I. Mar. 14.
FRASER, Ens. W. M. posted to 44th N.I. Mar. 14.
GARDEN, Ens. W. A. posted to 39th N.I. as 3rd ens. Mar. 14.
GENNYS, Lieut. R. 44th N.I. to be assist. superint. for the suppression of Thuggee in the Moorshedabad circle, and to exercise powers of a jt. mag. Mar. 25.
GORDON, Lieut. J. 6th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. to 9th L. C. and to be station staff at Muttra, March 8.
GODBY, Ens. C. J. 36th N.I. to be adj. to 2nd regt. Sikh local inf.
GORDON, Lieut. R. K. 72nd N.I. to be 2nd in com. of 2nd regt. Sikh local inf.
GRANT, Cornet A. C. posted to 10th L. C. at Kurturpore.
GRAVES, Ens. J. H. 41st N.I. passed colloq. exam.
GREVILLE, 1st Lieut. S. 1st Eur. fus. to be capt. from April 1, 1850, in suc. to Thoresby, retired.
GRIERSON, Ens. W. M. 48th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. dur. abs. of Brown.
HALDANE, Lieut. col. C. fr. 39th to 4th N.I.
HAMILTON, Ens. J. C. 8th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
HARRIS, Capt. A. asst. to resident at Indore, placed at disp. of C. in C. March 30.
HASTINGS, Lieut. Hon. E. P. R. H. 32nd N.I. to be adj. of Calcutta native militia, v. Hickey, perm. to res. March 27.
HAWES, Ens. H. J. 1st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 1, 1850, in suc. Miles, trans. to inv. est.
HILL, Cornet Sir J. posted to 1st L. C. in progress to Cawnpore.
HILLIARD, Lieut. T. H. 23rd N.I. to be adj. of Hurrianah L. I. bat. v. Ens. W. C. Macdougall, Mar. 6.
INNES, Lieut. P. R. to act as adj. to 1st Eur. Ben. fus. dur. abs. of Salusbury.
JACKSON, Ens. W. d. d. with 27th, to do duty with 70th N.I. at Umballah, Mar. 11.
JENKINS, Lieut. R. 5th L. C. and adj. of 13th irr. cav. resigns app. and will resume his reg. March 7.
JERVAIS, Ens. J. P. 73rd N.I. passed colloq. exam.
JOHNSTON, Ens. G. J. to be adj. to 1st Sikh local corps.
KEIGHLY, Lieut. C. H. interp. and qr. mr. 44th N. I. entitled to a degree of honour in the Pers. lang. March 20.
KEYES, Lieut. C. P. to act as 2nd in com. 1st Punjab inf. March 22.
LUDLOW, Maj. W. A. 12th N. I. to rank fr. Nov. 14, instead of Nov. 19, 1849.
LUMSDAINE, Ens. W. L. R. fr. 55th to 6th N.I. at Agra.
LUMSDEN, Ens. W. H. posted to 68th N.I. March 14.
LYALL, Corn. W. T. to do duty with 6th L.C. at Meerut, March 8; posted to 5th L.C. at Nakodah.
MACLEOD, Lieut. D. J. 12th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 14, instead of Nov. 19, 1849; to do duty with Arracan batt.
MANSON, Ens. G. W. posted to 34th N.I. March 14.
MERCER, Lieut. T. W. 46th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. to sap. and pions. v. J. E. Cracroft, March 18.
MILES, Brev. maj. R. H. 1st N.I. tr. to inv. estab. fr. Feb. 1.
MILLER, 1st Lieut. W. art. fr. 4th comp. 3rd batt. to 1st comp. 1st batt. at Nuzeerabad.
MITCHELL, Brev. maj. W. 32nd N.I. perm. to retire on pension of maj. fr. April 5.
MOCATTA, Lieut. D. 26th L.I. to act as station staff at Dinapore.
MONEY, Lieut. E. I. D'O. T. 25th N.I. to offic. as exec. offr. great Deccan Road, dur. abs. of D. Briggs, March 7.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. H. ret. to duty, March 2; to charge of Saugor dist. v. Skene, March 30.
MOORE, Brev. maj. T. 8th L.C. to be pay mr. and supt. of native pensioners, Hauffer circle, v. Boyd, pro.
MORTON, Lieut. W. E. engrs. to be superint of Eastern Jumna Canals, v. Lieut. B. Smith, to Eur. March 28.
MURRAY, Ens. C. 70th N.I. to be adj. 13th irr. cav. v. Lieut. R. Jenkins, March 18.
NATION, Capt. H.M. del. over ch. of off. of assist. gen. supt. for supp. of Thuggee, March 23.
NORMAN, Lieut. H. W. 31st. N.I. to be a brig. maj. v. Tyler, pro.
OGILVIE, Ens. J. S. 48th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr.
OGILVIE, Lieut. W. F. 69th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
OLDFIELD, Ens. H. T. posted to 9th N.I. March 14.
PATTLE, Ens. W. to do duty with 54th N.I. at Barrackpore.
PINKNEY, Lieut. F. W. app. dep. comm. 3rd class, posted to canals, Saugor dist. March 30.
POGSON, Ens. E. R. posted to 55th N.I. March 14.
POWYS, Ens. I. 61st N.I. to be an asst. exec. off. West. Jumna v. Lieut. Crofton, March 28.
PRICE, 2nd Lieut. G. 1st Eur. fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. April 1, 1850, in suc. to Thoresby, ret.
PROBYN, Cornet D. M. posted to 6th L. C. at Meerut.
QUIN, Cornet C. W. posted to 11th L. C. at Umballah.
REID, Capt. C. S. 3rd batt. art. to rec. ch. of adjut.'s off. fr. Lieut. B. Ashburner, fr. March 2.
REID, Brev. capt. A. G. 47th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. March 22, in succ. to Capt. W. C. Hollings, cashiered.
RENNY, Lieut. R. 47th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. March 31, 1850.
ROSS, Col. R. inf. to rank fr. 14th instead of Nov. 19, 1849.
ROWLATT, Capt. E. A. del. over ch. of off. of princ. asst. to commr. and mag. of Kamroop to Lieut. Dalton, March 9.
RIPLEY, Brev. maj. J. P. 1st Eur. fus. to be maj. fr. April 1, 1850, in suc. to Thoresby, retired.
RUGGLES, Lieut. J. 41st N.I. to act as adj. to 5 comps. of corps proc. on treas. esc. duty to Wuzeerabad, March 20.
RUSSELL, Cornet F. W. posted to 4th L.C. at Wuzeerabad.

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SAUNDERS, Cornet J. B. posted to 9th L.C. at Muttra.
SHERREFF, Capt. F. 2nd in com. 1st gren. reg. S. cont. to offic. as adj. March 26.
SHULDHAM, Ens. A. D. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 25, in suc. to Capt. R. Stuart, ret.
SKENE, Capt. A. to ch. of Jubbulpore dist. dur. abs. of Macadam, March 30.
STAFFORD, Lieut. J. F. 4th N.I. to ch. of post off. at Rawul Pindee, V. C. S. Fowle, 22nd N.I. March 8.
STUBBS, Lieut. W. B. to be adj. v. Lieut. T. Tullah, on furl.
TAYLOR, Brev. col. T. M. Beng. cav. to rank fr. Nov. 14, instead of Nov. 19, 1849, and to stand above Col. R. Ross, inf.
THOMPSON, Lieut. col. W. I. inf. to rank fr. Nov. 14 instead of Nov. 19, 1849.
THORESBY, Lieut. col. C. 18th N.I. perm. to retire on pension of col. fr. April 1.
TOMBS, 1st Lieut. H. Art. to be a mem. of spec. com. of art. officers at Umballah to proc. to that station, with experimental mountain guns now under his ch. March 12.
TOMKINSON, Ens. F. H. posted to to 53rd N.I. March 14.
TOTTENHAM, Lieut. F. R. 7th L.C. to resume duties, March 15.
TOZER, Lieut. B. M. J. 45th N.I. to act as staff to detach. consisting of 2 guns 1st tr. 2nd brig. H. A. 2 trs. Gov. Gen. body guard, N. off. and 50 men 8th L.C. 2 cos. H. M.'s 18th roy. I. 45th N.I. act. 14th irreg. cav. forming escort of H. H. Maharajah Dhulleep Sing.
TRONSON, Capt. R.N. 2nd Eur. Ben. fus. serv. pl. at disp. of board of admin. as a temp. arrangement for appt. as asst. to Brev. maj. Macgregor, in ch. of the estab. of the late Durbar, March 12.
TURNBULL, Lieut. A. to offic. as adj. 8th N.I. v. H. M. Wilson
TURTON, Capt. T. 3rd N.I. to rem. at Hoosheyarpore and await arrival of his corps at that station.
URQUHART, Ens. B. C. posted to 39th N.I. March 14.
WAKEFIELD, Capt. J. H. 17th N.I. to be cantonment jt. mag. and superint. of Akhbarry at Lahore, March 26.
WALCOT, Ens. W. H. 47th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 22, in succ. to Capt. W. C. Hollings, cashiered.
WALL, Ens. R. H. posted to 16th (grenadiers) N.I. March 14.
WARDROPER, Brev. capt. F. B. 25th N.I. to offic. as adj. dur. abs. of Sutherland.
WILSON, Lieut. H. M. 8th N.I. to act as maj. of brig. Loodianah, v. Cumberlege, March 18.
WORTHINGTON, 2nd Lieut. J. Y. art. passed colloq. exam.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAKER, Lieut. W. T. 60th N.I. to Nov. 1, Mussoorie.
BOUVERIE, Lieut. P. A. P. 2 mo.
BRETT, Capt. G. A. 41st N.I. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for leave to sea.
BRUCE, Lieut. H. 2nd in com. 5th Punjab cav. 3 mo. to Bombay, on m. c.
BROOKS, Lieut. J. H. 1st L.C. to Nov. 15, Simla, on m. c.
BURTON, Lieut. N. 32nd N.I. to Nov. 30, to hills, on m. c.
CORNISH, Capt. F. W. art, 1 year to Penang and Singapore, on m. c.
COX, Lieut. col. H. C. M. 21st N.I. to Nov. 30, hills, n. of Deyrah, on m. c.
CRIPPS, Lieut. J. M. 7 mo. on m. c. to hills north of Deyrah.
DOWNING, Lieut. Col. D. 4th N.I. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m. c.
ELLIOTT, Capt. E. K. leave cancelled at his request, April 5.
EVANS, Ens. J. M. 7th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
EVATT, Lieut. M. F. 36th N.I. to Sept. 15.
FAIRLIE, Lieut. I. 3rd L.C. to June 28, prep. to Europe.
GEILS, Capt. J. T. 60th N. I. to July 15, Simla.
GORDON, Lieut. G. H. 39th N. I. fr. Feb. 14 to Nov. 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
GORGES, Capt. J. A. H. 57th N. I. to April 8, in ext.
GOODRIDGE, Lieut. E. J. art. to Nov. 15, Simla, on m. c.
GREEN, Lieut. T. 58th N. I. to Eur. on m. c.
HAMILTON, Lieut. and Adj. C. V. 45th N. I. in ext. prep. to Eur.
HAMILTON, Capt. G. 53rd N. I. to May 1, prep. to retire.
HORSBURGH, Capt. T. S. 32nd N. I. to Nov. 30, to hills, on m. c.
JAMES, Capt. H. C. 32nd N. I. to Eur. on m. c.
MACADAM, Maj. J. dep. comm. at Jubbulpore, 9 mo. fr. March 15, on m. c.
MITCHELL, Brev. maj. W. 32nd N. I. fr. March 10 to April 3, to Simla and Calcutta.
MORRIESON, Capt. J. 30th N. I. in ext. prep. to furl.
NESBITT, Capt. N. I. 22nd N. I. to Europe on furl.
PRINSEP, Major J. H. 14 days in ext.
ROBERTSON, Lieut. H. L. 65th N.I. leave canc.
ROWCROFT, Lieut. col. F. 27th N.I. to April 15.
SCOTT, Capt. W. L. L. 1st L.C. to Oct. 15, Simla.
STEWART, Lieut. W. art. to Nov. 15, Benares.
STEWART, Ens. R. 22nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Benares.
TAYLOR, Lieut. R. L. dep. Bheel agent, 2 mo. fr. April 5, to Bombay.
THELLUSSON, Lieut. F. G. 29th N.I. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m.c.
TICKELL, Capt. S. R. 4 mo.
TOULMIN, Lieut. T. H. 56th N.I. to Nov. 15, Simla, on m. c.
TYTLER, Lieut. J. M. B. F. 2nd in com. 9th irr. cav. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. B. R. h. art. to June 10, prep. to Europe, for 1 year, without pay.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

BATSON, Surg. S. H. fr. 5th to 14th, under orders to proceed to Dinapore, March 15.
BEATSON, Asst. surg. M.D. to be postmr. of Hoshyarpore.
CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. A. L. S. on his joining 4th tr. 3rd brig. h. art. to rel. J. S. C. Symons fr. med. ch. of gaol, &c. Muttra.
CHEEK, Assist. surg. A. H. to aff. med. aid to 60th N.I.
CHEYNE, Asst. surg. G. M. rejoined app. at Jubbulpore, March 3.
CLARK, Asst. surg. S. to proc. to Cawnpore, and do duty und. superint. surg. of that circ. March 7.
CLEMENGER, Asst. surg. W. G. W. posted to 5th L. C.
COLE, Asst. surg. 5th Punjab cav. to aff. aid to the gaol and civ. estab.
CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. D. civ. asst. surg. at Singbhoom, pl. at disp. of C. in C.
FLETCHER, Asst. surg. J. W. posted to 23rd. N.I. at Peshawur.
FLEMING, Surg. F. 60th N.I. to proc. in med. ch. of detach. under com. of Brev. maj. R. Drought, 6th N.I. escorting prisoners towards Allahabad.
GOUGH, Vet. surj. W. R. 4th L.C. to aff. prof. aid to horses of No. 1 lt. field batt. with effect, fr. March 2.
HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. B. M.D. to ass. med. ch. of 4th comp. 7th batt. art. and No. 1 lt. field battery.
IMLACH, Surg. C. J. F. to proc. in med. ch. of 1st comp. 4th bat. Bombay art. March 6.
INGLIS, Surg. J. 66th reg. to rel. asst. surg. R. D. Miles fr. med. ch. of 3rd comp. 8th bat. art. and detach. of 19th N.I. March 20.
JEFFERY, Vet. surg. L. W. 9th L.C. to afford aid to horses of 4th tr. 3rd brig. h. art. March 8.
JOHNSON, Asst. surg. C. do. du. with 9th lancers, to med. ch. of a detach. proc. on treas. esc. du. March 20.
MCDERMOTT, Vet. surg. W. 8th L.C. to aff. prof. aid to horses of 4th troop 2nd brig. H.A.
MILES, Asst. surg. R. D. to proceed to Govindghur, and aff. med. aid to art. and native details of the garrison; join and do du. with 1st Eur. Beng. fus. March 20.
MORTON, Asst. surg. G. E. M.D. 9th irreg. cav. to aff. med. aid to civil estabs. at Jhelum, March 5.
MORGAN, Asst. surg. G. to do duty with H.M.'s recr. dep. Mar. 20.
OLDFIELD, Asst. surg. H. A. M.D. assu. med. ch. of Nepal residency, March 3.
PESKETT, Asst. surg. W. to assu. med. ch. of 65th N.I. temp.
ROSS, Asst. surg. J. T. C. 71st N.I. placed at disp. of dep. comm. for emp. with 1st Punjab irr. cav. v. Atkinson, March 27.
SAUNDERS, Asst. surg. G. fr. 23rd to 5th N.I. at Lahore, Mar. 15.
SCOTT, Surg. R. M. fr. 14th to 49th N.I. March 15.
STEWART, Asst. surg. H. to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. sappers, at Khyrabad.
TURNBULL, Surg. G. 11th L.C. to aff. med. aid to civ. estates and jail at Umballah, and to 3rd Sikh local infantry, consequent on dep. of Rumly.
WALKER, Dr. J. P. to be asst. surg. of Mynpoorie, March 23.
WATSON, J. C. M.D. and M.A. 15th N.I. to med. ch. of div. and jt. staff at Umballah, in room of Asst. surg. Rumley.
WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J. att. to 2nd comp. 8th batt. to join and do duty with 2nd batt. art. Mar. 20.
WILSON, Asst. surg. A. St. A. M.D. fr. 5th L.C. to 24th N.I.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATKINSON, Asst. surg. A. R. 1st Punjab cav. 3 mos.
COLE, Asst. surg. G. to Nov. 10, Mussoorie, on m.c.
HARPER, Asst. surg. G. 13th N.I. fr. Feb. 20 to Nov. 30, to Nynee Tall, on m.c.
PATON, Asst. surg. A. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m. c.
PEARSON, Asst. surg. F. fr. March 1 to Nov. 30 to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
SPRENGER, Dr. A. 9 mo. on m. c. to hills north of Deyrah.
WILSON, Asst. surg. A. St. A. M.D. 5th L.C. furl. to Europe, on m.c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—9th lancers. Lieut. Hunt, fr. March 10, to England. —14th lt. drag. Lieut. Mayne to do duty at Landour depot.

INFANTRY.—18th. Asst. surg. Ridgway to aff. aid to detach. of 18th ft. 6th L. C. and 17th irr. cav.—22nd. Lieut. col. Cotton, 1 mo. fr. April 1, in ext.—29th. Lieut. MacDonnell, to be capt. fr. March 3, v. Handfield, dec.—50th. Lieut. J. E. H. Taylor to do duty at Landour depot.—53rd. Lieut. G. R. Hopkins to do duty at Landour depot; Capt. Carter, 2 years to England.—61st. Lieut. Moor, April 1 to Sept. 30, to Jullundur.—78th. Capt. Haliburton, 2 years to England.—83rd. Capt. Talbot, to join, and allowed 3 mo. fr. April 5 for that purpose.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

FELIX VINCENT RAPER, late of Great Britain, heretofore a major gen. in the 1st Bengal N.I. in the service of the Company, to the registrar, Supreme Court.

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JOHN MADIGAN, late a serjt. major in the 59th Bengal N.I. in the service of the Company. Ditto.

LIEUT. W. FISHER, late of the Governor-General's body guard, in the service of the Company on the Beng. estab. Ditto.

LAWRENCE PITCAITHLY, late a missionary at Simlah. Ditto.

JOHN BRANDT, late a Christian inhabitant of the district of Poorneah, in the province of Bengal, to Richard Daniel Johnson and John Charles Johnson, both of Porneah, indigo planters. Paul, Lyons, and Bell, proctors.

JAMES STEWART ALSTON, late of 39, Green-street, Park-lane, in the county of Midd. esq. heretofore a capt. in the 27th N.I. in the service of the Company on their Bengal estab. to David Cowie, of Calcutta, esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

GEORGE POWNEY THOMPSON, Esq. late a judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, for the N. W. prov. to Sir Richmond C. Shakespeare, knt. a lieut. col. in the Bengal army, and William Grant, a maj. in the Bengal army, two of the executors. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

BERNARD M'MAHON, late of Ladbroke Villas, Notting-hill, in the county of Middlesex, heretofore a maj. in the military service of the Company, to John Hutchison Fergusson, of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Allan, Deffell, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

JOHN HOLMES, late of Emaumbag-lane, in the town of Calcutta, boat agent, to Harriet Holmes, the widow. Denman and Abbott, proctors.

WILLIAM WHITING FOORD, late of Mount Durand, in the island of Guernsey, heretofore a lieut. col. in the service of the Company, on their Bengal estab. to John Cowie, of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

JAMES THOMAS GORDON, Esq. late a capt. in the 15th Bengal N.I. to Patrick Stewart, of Calcutta, Esq. as one of the attorneys of James Gordon Murdock, the sole executor in England. Molloy, Mackintosh and Poe, proctors.

HAROLD FITZGERALD, a British subject, indigo planter, to Kenneth Macleod, Esq. of Chaprah, indigo planter. Molloy, Mackintosh and Poe, proctors.

JAMES ARNOLD HORNETT, heretofore of Calcutta, to George Hornett, of Calcutta, gentleman. Molloy, Mackintosh and Poe, proctors.

EDWARD ROBBINS LYONS, late a British subject and a capt. in the military service of the Company on their Bengal estab. to William McCullock, of Muneepore, in the province of Muneepore, a capt. in the 13th Bengal N.I. and the political agent for the government of India, at Muneepore. Allan, Thomas and Dow, proctors.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ADLAM, the lady of Lieut. H. C. 42nd N.I. s. at Gwalior, April 3.
ALEXANDER, the lady of Lieut. W. 10th L.C. d. at Calcutta, April 1.
ANDERSON, wife of Capt. engs. d. at Dugshai, March 26.
BERRILL, wife of Serjt. Wm. d. still-born, at Barrackpore, March 30.
BOYCE, the wife of the late Thomas Andrew, d. at Calcutta, April 4.
BOYLE, the lady of the Rev. W. s. at Delhi, April 7.
COWIE, wife of David, d. at Calcutta, April 6.
CROSSE, wife of Lieut. R. 73rd N.I. s. at Meerut, March 28.
DOWNEY, wife of Serjt. major J. s. at Hoshyarpoor, April 3.
GOODWYN, wife of Lieut. A. G. engs. s. at Roorki, March 13.
GREY, wife of Wm. C. S. d. at Calcutta, April 3.
HOME, the lady of Lieut. col. R. 43rd L.I. d. at Shajehanpore.
HUSON, the lady of Capt F., H.M.'s 61st, s. at Peshawur, March 22.
INNES, the lady of Lieut. P. R. 1st Eur. fus. s. at Lahore, April 1.
LEMAISTRE, Mrs. E. R. d. at Bignour, March 28.
LONGDEN, wife of E. H. d. at Agra, March 28.
MACKENZIE, wife of Maj. Murray, h. art. s. at Hooshearpore, April 2.
MACKENZIE, the lady of James T. s. at Calcutta, March 29.
MACKLIN, wife of John E. d. at Futtehghur, March 19.
PATTENSON, wife of Capt. 4th N.I. s. at Jullunder, April 1.
PROSSER, wife of Serjt. d. at Ferozepoor, March 26.
REEVES, wife of Serjt. W. s. at Umballa, April 3.
ROBERTS, Mrs. Alexander, s. at Howrah, April 5.
ROSEBOOM, wife of G. H. d. at Tirhoot, March 24.
THOMAS, wife of the Rev. Henry, d. at Calcutta, March 26.
TURNER, wife of Capt. Frank, art. s. at Jullunder, March 26.
WALLER, the lady of J. G. s. at Calcutta, March 24.
WOODWARD, Mrs. S. twin sons, at Calcutta, April 5.
YATES, wife of R. B. s. at Calcutta, April 1.

MARRIAGES.

DRAKE, Capt. J. M. 46th N.I. to Margaret M'Lean, widow of the late R. S. Dring, at Lahore, March 21.
DRIVER, John Henry, to Anne, d. of Dr. T. Parker, at Calcutta, March 30.
[illegible]'s 75th, to Frances D. H., [illegible]ah, March 12.
HOFF, Wm. Hall, to Emily Sophia, d. of the late Thos. Williamson, at Calcutta, March 25.
NICHOLSON, Lieut A. L. 44th N.I. to Jane, d. of the late John M'Intosh, at Allahabad, March 21.
POTT, Brev. Maj. David, 47th N.I. to Mary Anne Sophia, d. of Major J. P. Ripley, at Cawnpore, March 12.
SMITH, Geo. Thos. to Sarah Blinbworth, at Moradabad.

DEATHS.

ABRAHAM, Solomon, at Calcutta, aged 40, April 1.
ANTHONY, Johanna, wife of J. at Calcutta, aged 34, March 30.
BYNE, W. H. at Calcutta, aged 34, March 28.
COLE, Samuel H. at Howrah, aged 25, March 27.
CUDDY, J. W. C. s. of John, at Meerut, aged 7, April 6.
DUNTSER, Ens. J. N. 38th L.I. at Chunar, March, 24.
EDLIN, Asst. surg. Edward, M.D. at Calcutta, aged 76, April 6.
EDWARDS, Louisa Frances, d. of Capt. C., H.M's 18th, at Meerut, aged 4 mo. March 30.
ELDERTON, Lieut. Ernest D. 10th N.I. killed in action, at the fort of Beitah, in Oude, March 29.
FINK, Mary Amelia, widow of the late C. C. at Agra, aged 25, March 24.
FORD, Margaret, widow of the late John, at Calcutta, aged 40, March 23.
GAUMISSE, Edwin, inf. s. of J. M. at Calcutta, aged 2, March 25.
HASHMAN, John, s. of the late Thos. at Muttra, aged 19, March 26.
HEWES, Henry H. s. of the late Saml. at Calcutta, aged 31, March 29.
MAC CALLUM, John, at Calcutta, aged 65, April 4.
M'CARTHY, Mrs. Maria, at Monghyr, aged 109, March 15.
M'TAGGART, Wm. at sea, on board the steamer *Precursor*, March 15.
MINOSS, Hosannah P. d. of Paul, at Calcutta, April 1.
MORAN, Lucien, inf. s. of J. F. at Cagmarry, March 31.
MURRAY, Eleanor Harriet, wife of C. at Calcutta, aged 20, April 1.
NEWMAN, George, at Calcutta, aged 32, March 30.
OWEN, Samuel Edward, s. of Lieut. Samuel, 19th N.I. at Bareilly, aged 1, March 28.
RABBETH, J. C. at Howrah, aged 21, March 28.
RIVETT, T. Josephina, d. of J. at Benares, aged 5.
ROSS, Sophia H. d. of the late J. R. at Patna, aged 3.
RUBBESH, J. C. jun. at Howrah, aged 21, March 8.
SEYMOUR, Mrs. S. F. at Calcutta, aged 25, March 25.
SPENCE, John James, s. of Capt. J. K. 20th N. I. at Hoshungabad, aged 1, March 21.
STARLING, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Calcutta, aged 69, March 19.
WAYLETT, Mrs. Eliza, at Calcutta, aged 52, March 28.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 25. *Champion*, Stevenson, Mauritius; *Isa*, Shepherd, Penang; *Hannah*, Salkeld, Liverpool.—26. *Colonel Burney*, Millard, Rangoon; *Courant*, Victers, Madras; *Mary Charlotte Weber*, Wilkins, Bombay; *Æneas*, Thompson, Mauritius; *Joseph Manook*, Hicks, Singapore. 27. *Charlotte*, Affleck, London; *Fazil Curreem*, Ballantine, Mauritius and Madras; *Arcole*, Lawrence, New York. —28. *Mary Somerville*, Johnson, Liverpool; *Earl of Clare*, Anger, Mauritius; *Hastings*, Watson, Madras.—29. *Luming*, Anderbert, Madras; *John Hepburn*, Warne, Rangoon.—APRIL 1. *Faithful*, Morrison, London; *Lord Western*, Rice, Bombay, and Malabar coast; *Maria*, Howard, Rangoon; *Regina*, Deans, Liverpool.—2. Steamer *Enterprize*, Cops, Moulmein and Chittagong; *Hosannah*, Warnett, Bombay and Coringa; *William*, Salmon, Muscat and Allepee.—5. Steamer *Precursor*, Powell, Suez, Aden, Galle, and Madras; *Marie*, Margoten, Cette.—7. *Easurain*, Cloughton, Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Mary Charlotte Weber*.—Miss Schoenbrun and Mr. Bruges.
Per *Æneas*.—Mr. Thompson and child.
Per *Joseph Manook*.—Mrs. Hicks.
Per *Fazel Curreem*.—Mr. and Mrs. Fisher.
Per *John Hepburn*.—G. S. Manook, Mr. Johannes, and Master A. M. F. Minue.
Per *Faithful*.—Mr. and Mrs. Redett and Miss Redet, Mrs. Wood and child.
Per *Maria*.—Capt. H. Taylor.
Per *Enterprize*.—Mr. and Mrs. Wood and 4 children, Mr. Snadderr and Mr. Narcis.
From AKYAB.—Mrs. Llewelyn and child.
From KYOUK PHYOO.—Mr. Savage and child and Mr. H Miller.
From CHITTAGONG.—W. J. Allen, Esq. and lady, Ben. civ. serv.
Per *Precursor*, from SUEZ to ADEN.—Mrs. Turnbull and infant.
From SUEZ.—Mr. C. Fletcher, cadet; Mr. R. Muspratt, Miss Campbell, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Garden, Mr. E. Chamier, Mr. Cockerell, Capt. Mainwaring, Mrs. Mainwaring, Mr. Tinney, Mr. Foote, Mr. James, Mr. Butt, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. R. H. Wall, Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss McNish, Mr. W. Fraser, Mr. J. Woodley, Lieut. Gardiner, Mr. F. Forbes, Mr. Chester, Mr. R. S. Walker, Mrs. Walker, Mr. L. H. Cooper, Mr. W. H. Wilmer, Mr. Somerville, Mr. J. Harman, and Mr. Morgan.

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From GALLE.—Mr. W. Sutherland, Seton Carr, Esq. and Mr. Cotesworth.

From MADRAS.—Mr. P. Miletus, Mrs. D. Lancy, Mr. Pollock, and 2 natives.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 25. *Arrarat*, Rouse, Singapore; *Mary Cannon*, Renny, London; *Defiance*, Serjeant, Mauritius; *Mor*, Alston, China; *Margaret Poynter*, Morris, Demerara; *Chinsurah*, Pearson, Penang and Singapore.—26. *Arrow*, McFarlane, Hong-Kong; *Audubon*, Winsor, New Bedford; *Helen Wallace*, Hornett, Liverpool.—27. *John Adam*, Dixson, Bombay; *Catherine Apcar*, Fowler, Bombay; *Duchess of Buccleugh*, Bell, London.—28. *Oriental*, Connel, London.—29. *Surat*, Graham, Mauritius.—30. *Somoset*, Hollis, Boston; *Rustomjee Cowasjee*, Wright, Mauritius.—31. *Morgiana*, McLeish, Dundee; *Nonpareil*, Brown, Mauritius; *Juif Errant*, Guichet, Bourbon.—APRIL 1. *Joseph Meigs*, Winsor, New Bedford; *Ormelie*, Dallas, London.—2. *Cato*, Henry, Boston.—3. *Sultany*, Handley, Mauritius.—4. *Anne Mary*, Hilton, Liverpool.—5. *James Alexander*, Cottier, Liverpool; *Isabella Harcus*, Houston, London; *Asia*, Newlands, London.—8. Steamer *Haddington*, Field, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Haddington*, to MADRAS.—Miss Harris, Lieut. Atkinson, Capt. Yates, Mrs. Yates, 2 infants, and 2 servants; Mr. J. Castor, and Lieut. Playfair.

To GALLE.—Lady Buller, 2 children, and servant; B. H. Camagee and servant; Mr. Langley, Mr. H. F. James and servant; Mr. Llewelyn and Mrs. Field.

To SINGAPORE.—Col. Ludlow.

To PENANG.—Mr. Tombs.

To BOMBAY.—Sir E. Perry and Mr. J. H. Boyle.

To SUEZ.—Col. Thorsby, Mr. W. H. Jones, and Capts. H. C. James and Nisbitt.

To MALTA.—Monsieur Durup de Dombal, Miss Dombal, and Dr. Margain.

To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Maj. Hannay, 2 children, and servant; Mr. Wingfield, Capt. Gorges, Capt. Wallace, Mrs. Wallace, Mr. Simons, Mr. Cook, H. E. Jung Bahadoor and suite of 23 persons, Mr. McLeod, Mrs. McLeod, 4 children, and servant; Col. Lockwood, Capt. Goddard, Mrs. Williams, Mr. Williamson, Capt. Cavanagh, Mrs. Cavanagh, infant, and 2 servants; Capt. Steward, Mr. H. C. Raikes, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Myers, Lieut. Green, Mr. T. Wallace, Mr. Hinchin, Mr. H. Smith and servant; Mrs. Smith, Ens. H. Gahagan, Mr. Blent, C.S. and Mrs. Worcester.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, April 8, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.		Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent. ..	prem.	13 0	to	13 8
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	0 8	..	0 10
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos. ..	do.	0 8	..	0 10
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0 2	..	0 4
Third Sicca 4 do.	do.	15 4	..	15 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	14 12	..	15 0

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..	prem.	1750	to	1800
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	dis.	20	..	40
N.W Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	..	65

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do.	.. 8 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. 6 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	.. 6½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver ..... Co.'s Rs.	104	8	to	104	14	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16	0	..	16	8	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	13	0	..	13	8	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220	8	..	221	6	per 100.
Mexican ditto	220	0	..	221	8½	per 100.
Sovereigns	10	7½	..	10	10	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3	..	16	0	each.
Old Gold Mohurs.....	21	0	..	21	4	each.

EXCHANGES.

Bills at six months' sight are 2s. to 2s. 0½d. Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight, 1s. 10¾d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills, at sight, 1s. 10¾d.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London 4*l.* to 4*l.* 7s. 6d.; to Liverpool, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 5s.

MADRAS.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION IN SHIPPING.

A correspondent of the *Athenæum*, writing upon a curious subject, supplies the following information.—"I beg leave to furnish a list of coal-laden ships which have been destroyed under the fatal effects of spontaneous combustion; assuredly such numerous examples do most forcibly indicate the urgent necessity of that prevention and precaution which the aid of science and the test of experience cannot fail to devise and provide; some remedies have been frequently suggested, but none have yet been tried. Can a trifling expense, or any expense at all, be offered as an excuse, when ships, lives, and property, are placed in imminent peril, and are more or less involved by the despatch of every coal-laden ship, because past experience shows that all cargoes of coal are liable to spontaneous combustion? The following list is gathered from well authenticated reports, and I have reason to believe it does not contain a full statement of the loss of ships through spontaneous combustion of coal, because I am afraid that some of the missing ships sent across the Atlantic may have foundered from that same cause.

The ships destroyed by fire are as follows:—

H.C. steam vessel *Madagascar*, Capt. Dicey, burnt in the China sea, owing to spontaneous combustion of her coal, fifty-seven of her crew perished, Sept. 19, 1840.

American steam frigate *Missouri*—coal caught fire at Gibraltar, and she was burnt to the water's edge, but through the exertions of British men-of-war her crew were saved, Aug. 23, 1843.

The *Robert Napier*, steamer, caught fire on a voyage from Londonderry to Liverpool, engines and cargo saved, no lives lost, July 24, 1844.

Steam ship *Grand Isle* burnt at sea, her captain and several of the crew lost, April, 1847.

Ship *Palestine*, bound to Aden (laden with coal, which ignited), was burnt at sea, in lat. 26 S., long. 58 E. Crew took to their boats, were picked up at sea and saved, Feb. 4, 1844.

Ship *Droimore*, cargo coal, on fire off the Cape. Barque *Christina* hove in sight, when the *Droimore* was abandoned, and her crew taken to the Cape by the *Christina*, Aug. 6, 1845.

Ship *Royal Consort* burnt to the water's edge, off Calcutta; fire originated in the forehold, where there was a quantity of coal, Sept. 12, 1845.

Ship *Achilles*, from Leith to Calcutta—cargo, coal—caught fire in 38 50 S. and 20 30 E.; bore up for Simon's Bay; flames burst forth when the hatches were taken off; she was then run on shore and scuttled, September 16, 1845.

The ship *Mayfield*, from London to Bombay, with a cargo of coal, caught fire through spontaneous combustion, and was burnt off Severndroog on the 23rd of February, 1848. Crew saved.

The *Ocean Queen* was burnt on 23rd of December, 1849. Two boats, with Captain Jewell and fourteen men, were picked up on the 31st and landed at the Cape. The launch, with the chief officer and fourteen men, were rescued by the French ship *Gol*, carried to Bourbon, and thence to the Mauritius, by the French man-of-war steamer *Cassini*, on the 7th February, 1850.

The *Ben Lomond*, laden with coal, from Leith, anchored off the Point at Aden on the 19th. It was discovered that she was on fire, through spontaneous combustion, three days before her arrival; closing her hatches, and other prompt measures, kept the fire under, and on the 20th she was scuttled and sunk. The *Ben Lomond* stands in Lloyd's Register a ship of 947 tons, new measurement, and was built at Quebec in 1845. It is possible, with the aid of divers, that the *Ben Lomond's* cargo may be saved.

"Beyond the sad and melancholy losses which are thus upon record, I am well aware that spontaneous ignition has occurred on board steamers and many other vessels not enumerated above. Their escape may be attributed to the division of their coal in compartments or bunkers, to due ventilation, to a good look-out, and also to the ready means always at hand to supply water and quench the first indication of fire, whereas ships when coal laden are deficient in those means; and as one remedy beyond what I have before suggested, I would advise that every ship engaged to carry coal should be provided with good bilge pumps and a fire-engine, or force pumps, and with lots of well-trimmed fire-buckets.

"There cannot be a doubt that thermal indicators, ascending to the deck from different parts of a ship's hold, would always give a timely warning of danger, and as I am of opinion that ignition must have commenced on board most, if not all, of the ships named in the foregoing list, a considerable time before the discovery of fire, it seems very evident that earlier means of subduing the fire would have proved successful. But, independent of tubes or thermal indicators, I recommended that small wells or compartments should divide the coal in different parts of the

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hold, for the purpose of giving a space to flood or swamp the locality of the fire, and also to enable the means of shifting and searching coal, as well as to afford the advantage of ventilation."

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Madras, arrived in the steamer *Precursor.*—*Spectator, April* 3.

MR. WHITFORD.—The decision of the Supreme Court was pronounced yesterday, in the case of the Rev. Mr. Whitford, on the motion for a new trial; and we regret to find that it was unfavourable to the hopes of that gentleman, the rule having been discharged with costs. It now only remains for the Bishop to proceed against the accused clergyman in the Ecclesiastical Court, and no time, we trust, will be lost in bringing matters to a conclusion.—*Ibid.*

THE *Ilos*, a Russian ship, has arrived at Madras, with a cargo of Newcastle coal on board. The circumstance is worthy of notice, as it is one of the first instances of the operation of the repeal of the navigation laws which has occurred in India.

THE MADRAS BANK.—After a brief interval of about a month, subsequent to the late advance made by the Madras Bank on their rates of discount, we observe that the directors have made a further advance, raising the rate to ten and a half per cent. on bills above thirty days, and nine on bills within thirty days. We are at a loss to account for the resolution of the directors, which must materially affect the lesser merchants, and we should think prove a discouragement to many good and safe transactions.—*Athenæum, April* 9.

IN our paper of Tuesday we expressed our surprise at the advance advertised by the directors of the Madras Bank on their rates of discount. From this feeling we have not been allowed to recover till we have been struck with a new surprise at the still farther advance which is intimated in this day's paper, by which the rate on bills within thirty days is fixed—that is to say fixed in the mean time—at 10 per cent., and on bills exceeding thirty days at 11½ per cent. This is the third advance that has taken place in less than a month—the first having been made on the 14th March last. The directors, it might have been expected, would have waited a short time in order to ascertain the effect of the former advance on the interests of the mercantile community, and on the bank business, before they made the third advance now announced.—*Athenæum, April* 11.

SCHISM AMONGST THE MUSSULMANS.—The *Athenæum* refers to the existence of a schism among the followers of Mahomet at Madras. The Nabob, we are told, is using his influence to compel his Mussulmaun subjects to worship idols, portraits, &c., and great of course is the dissatisfaction occasioned.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBUTHNOT, C. T. to offic. as police mag. on the retirement of Maj. Stafford, or until further orders.
ARBUTHNOT, Hon. D. to act as sub. jud. of Bellary, dur. abs. of Story.
BAYLEY, W. H. to be a mem. of mint committee, April 5.
BELL, J. H. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Guntoor, del. over ch. of the court, April 4.
CHATFIELD, R. W. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of zillah of Tellicherry dur. abs. of Forsyth on leave, April 12.
COCKBURN, M. D. perm. to resign the service fr. May 1, 1850.
CONWAY, T. B. A. to act as coll. and mag. of Chingleput dur. emp. of Mr. Freese on other duty, or until further orders.
FREESE, A. to act as 3rd puisne judge of the court of sudder and Foujdaree Udalut, dur. abs. of Morhead, or till further orders.
GARRAT, R. S. returned to duty, April 5.
MORRIS, H. civ. and sess. jud. of Calicut, del. over ch. of the court to T. Onslow, March 23.
WALKER, John, civ. and sess. jud. of Nellore, res. ch. of the court, March 27.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

CHASE, T. A. N. April 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANSTRUTHER, T. A. 1 mo. to Waltair.
ELLIOT, W. 1 mo. to pres.
FORSYTH, W. A. 21 days in ext.
KINDERSLEY, J. R. 2 mo. to Neilgherries and west coast.
OGILVIE, A. 3 years to England on furl.
STORY, E. 1 mo. to Ramenmully.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

KNOX, Rev. J. A.M. to offic. as chaplain of Cuddalore dur. abs. of Blenkinsop on m. c. April 12.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, Brev. maj. W. H. eng. to be supg. eng. presidency div. fr. April 10, v. Underwood, but to cont. in ch. of the Saugor div. at present, until relieved.
BARDIN, Lieut. G. R. F. 36th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, at Quilon, qual. for gen. staff. April 8.
BELL, Brev. capt. J. H. engs. to be capt. fr. April 10, 1850, v. Underwood, retired.
BLAKE, Capt. W. H. dep. jud. adv. gen. N. div. will proceed to join and assume ch. of his off, without delay, April 5.
BOSWELL, Capt. W. H. 27th N.I. to act as pay-mr. Trichinopoly, dur. abs. of Capt. Russell, and on his responsibility, April 12.
BURNES, Ens. F. J. H., to do duty with 21st N.I. to join March 23.
CADELL, Ens. W. 36th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff — to rec. Moonshee allow. April 11.
CAZENOVE, Cornet C. Caiz., to rank fr. Jan. 20, posted to 5th L. C. as 2nd cornet, to join under orders for the aff. camp, Mysore div. April 6.
CHESNEY, Lieut. A. H. M. 23rd N.I. exam. in Hindustani at College, qual. as interpreter, April 5, to receive Moonshee allowance.
CLERK, Maj. F. J. perm. to res. app. of police mag. fr. date of dept. of April steamer.
COLEBECH, Capt. W. 4th N.I. to be a police mag. on emb. of Major Clerk, April 5.
COTTON, Major A. T. eng. to be lieut. col. from April 10, 1850, v. Underwood, retired.
CREWE, Lieut. R. P. M. 14th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani, March 26, to act as qr. mr. to 44th N.I. April 3, to be adj. April 12.
CUPPAGE, Major A. 27th N.I. returned to duty, April 5.
DANCE, Lieut. E. W. art. exam. in Hindustani at Mercara, qual. for genl. staff, March 23.
DANGERFIELD, 2nd Lieut. E. 1st fus. to be lieut. fr. March 25, in succ. to Manning, inval.
DICKSON, Lieut. F. F. C. 1st fus. to be Capt. fr. March 25 in succ. to Manning inval.
DOWKER, Col. H.M. inf. to rank fr. Nov. 14 instead of Nov. 19, 1849, and to stand above Col. R. Ross, Bengal inf.
DUFF, Ens. R. W. to do duty with 15th N.I. to join under orders fr. the adj. gen. April 8.
FABER, Maj. C. E. Ens. to be supt. eng. Saugor div. to proc. to join, April 11.
GEILS, Lt. W. J. 25th N.I. ret. to duty, arrived at Bombay, Feb. 7.
GODFREY, Ens. W. H. R. 35th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. March 31 in succ. to Trotter, ret.
GORDON, Ens. A. D. to do duty with 43rd N.I. to join, April 8.
GREEN, Brev. Maj. C. J. Ens. to be maj. fr. April 10, 1850, v. Underwood, ret.
GREENLAW, Lt. A. J. 46th N.I. to be Capt. by brevet fr. Jan. 21.
HAMOND, Lieut. col. P. art. ret. to duty, April 5.
HEMERY, 2nd Lieut. E. Ens. to be 1st lieut. fr. April, 10, 1850, v. Underwood ret.
HICHENNS, En. R. S. 29th N.I .passed exam. for off of companies, April 3.
HORNE, 1st Lieut. P. D. art. exam. in Hindustani, at Bellary, qualified for genl. staff, April 3; from 3rd to 5th bat. April 9.
HUGHES, Lieut. R. H. 16th N.I. trans. to inf. est. for April 15, 1850.
HUMFRAYS, 2nd Lieut. S. J. eng. passed exam. in Tamil, for off. of companies, April 3.
INNES, Lieut. H. D. 47th N.I. to be capt. by brevet fr. Feb. 9.
KING, Lieut. D. J. T. 4th L. C. returned to duty, April 5.
LONDON, Lieut. J. act. dep. assist. comp. gen. to be dep. assist. comy. genl., for March 30.
MAGRATH, 1st Lieut. J. R. art. fr. 1st bat. to 1st brig. April 3.
MAGNIAC, Lieut. F. L. 5th L. C. to act. as qr. mr. and int. to 8th L. C. April 1.
MANNING, Maj. W. J. 1st Mad. fus. trans. to invalid estab. March 25; posted to 1st N. V. B. March 27, and to join hd. qrs. of bat. April 10.
M'CALLUM, Lieut. C. C. 7th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 17, in suc. to Richmond, dec.
MIDDLETON, Ens. J. C. to duty with 43rd N.I. to join, April 8.
MITCHELL, Capt. W. S. 1st N. V. batt. to be in ch. of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Chittoor, v. Turner, April 8; to com. detach. at Chittoor, April 10.
NEILL, Capt. J. G. 1st fus. to be brev. maj. March 28.
OSBORN, Ens. W. 30th N.I. passed exam. for off. of companies.
PASSINGHAM, Ens. A. R. T. 29th N.I. passed exam. for off. of companies, April 3.
PATON, Ens. W. 26th N.I. passed exam. for off. of companies.
PEACH, 2nd Lieut. R. A. art. exam. in Hindustani—cred. prog.—to rec. Moonshee allow. March 26; to do duty 2nd batt. posted to 1st batt. April 3.
POWER, Maj. H. 32nd N.I. to offic. as police mag. April 5.
PRETYMAN, Capt. R. 2nd N.V. batt. is at his request relieved fr. ch. of nat. pensioners and holders of family certificates at Nellore.
PRITCHARD, Capt. H. act. dep. jud. adv. gen. Saugor div. to assume ch. of, and cond. duties of the offi. of dep. jud. adv. gen. centre div. April 5.
PURVIS, 1st Lieut. C. A. art. fr. h. brig. to 2nd batt. April 3.

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REILLY, Capt. R. L. 10th N.I. and asst. to supt. eng. pres. to rec. ch. fr. Col. Underwood, and remain in ch. of, supt. eng. dept. at pres. fr. Apr. 10, 1850.
RENAUD, Capt. S. G. C. 1st Mad. fus. staff off. at St. Thomas's Mount, has been appt. a jt. mag. in the dist. of Chingleput, and to have jurisdiction within the cantonment.
RICKETTS, Cornet C. H. to do duty with 2nd L.C. to join under orders fr. the adjt. gen. April 8.
SARGENT, Col. H. Mad. inf. to rank fr. Nov. 14 instead of Nov. 19, 1849, and to stand above Col. R. Ross, Ben. inf.
SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. C. M. 9th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. April 11.
SHELLY, Capt. W. 2nd N.I. batt. to be postmr. at Hyderabad, v. Braddock, dec. March 26.
SMITH, Ens. C. B. L. 40th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, for off. of Co.'s. March 27.
STAFFORD, Major C. perm. to res. appt. of police msg. fr. date of departure of steamer of April.
STEWART, first Lieut. A. art. exam. in Hindustani, cred. prog. with moonshee allow. April 10.
STRICKLAND, Ens. W. G. M. passed exam. in Hindustani, for officer of companies, April 2.
STUART, Ens. R. A. W. C. to do duty with 49th N.I. to join, April 8.
SWANSTON, Ens. W. O. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Mar. 17, in succ. to Richmond, dec.
TAYLOR, Lieut. C. E. 35th N.I. to be capt. fr. Mar. 31, in succ. to Trotter, retired.
TROTTER, Brev. maj. A. 35th N.I. perm. to retire on pay of major, fr. Mar. 31, 1850.
UNDERWOOD, Lieut. col. G. A. engs. perm. to retire on pension, of rank, fr. April 10, 1850.
WELLITON, 2nd Lieut. H. D. art. fr. to 3rd bat. April 9.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

FORSTER, W. D. April 1. MILLMAN, E. S. April 1.
HARVEY, H. C. April 1.

CAVALRY.

RICKETTS, C. H. April 1.

INFANTRY.

DUFF, R. W. April 1. MIDDLETON, J. C. April 1.
GORDON, A. D. April 1. STUART, R. A. W. C. April 1.
ISACHE, L. H. April 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALLAN, Capt. G. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. div. April 1 to 30.
CARLETON, Lieut. G. H. A. May 1 to Sept. 30, to Mooradabad.
CARRUTHERS, Brev. capt. F. J. 2nd L. C. April 10 to May 31, to Neilgherries.
COOKSON, Lieut. J. G. 8th L.C. leave canc. fr. March 9.
DRURY, Lieut. C. H. 27th N.I. fr. April 1 to 30.
EVANS, Lieut. T. H. 4th L.C. in ext. to March 31, on m. c.
FINLAY, Lieut. G. C. 12th N.I. 30 days to Neilgherries.
GARSTIN, Brev. maj. R. 2nd L. C. 3 mo.
HARRIS, Lieut. A. J. de H. 1st fus. April 5 to May 31, to Madras.
HUGHES, Lieut. R. 16th N.I. to Europe on m. c.
LAURIE, Brig. J. to Europe, on m. c.
NELSON, Lieut. F. 2nd Eur. L.I. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m. c.
NOBLE, Maj. H. N. 40th N.I. in ext. to March 31, to Deccan, on m. c.
O'CONNELL, Lieut. H. H. 15th N.I. fr. April 15 to Aug. 31, to Neilgherries.
PALMER, Capt. J. E. 4th N.I. 5 mo. fr. April 25, to Secunderabad.
PRENDERGAST, Cornet R. S. J. 2nd L.C. 2 mo. fr. April 20, to pres.
PRETYMAN, Capt. R. 3 mo. to Eanore, Pulicat, and Madras.
RUSSELL, Brev. capt. G. W. 2nd L.C. to April 30, 1850, to pres.
THOMPSON, Lieut. H. P. 15th N.I. 1 mo.
THURBURN, Ens. H. 42nd N.I. 4 mo. fr. March 20 to Sept. 20, to St. Thome and Palaveram, on m. c.
TOWER, Lieut. F. 45th N.I. fr. May 1 to Aug. 31, to Neilgherries.
UTTERSON, Ens. W. E. 17th N.I. to Europe on m. c.
WALLACE, Capt. R. 1st N.V. batt. 1 mo. to Coimbatore.
WARD, Capt. W. art. 2 years fr. Jan. 1, to Cape, on m. c.
WATTS, Lieut. J. P. 27th N.I. 6 weeks to Madras.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAILLIE, Asst. surg. to do duty with 16th N.I. March 26.
BURN, Asst. surg. W. H. S. 2nd L.C. to do duty with 44th N.I.
COLE, Surg. R. fr. 9th to 38th N.I. April 1.
DAVIDS, Asst. surg. W. H. to do duty with 16th N.I. March 26.
FOULIS, Asst. surg. D. D. to be zillah surg. of Mangalore in suc. to Macfarlane, March 28.
HARRISON, Surg. T. D. fr. 38th to 9th N.I. April 1.
M'GREGOR, Asst. surg. 7th L. C. appt. to do duty with 10th N.I. is canc.; to do duty with 38th N.I. April 1.
RICHMOND, Surg. J. ret. to duty, April 12.
SUTLEFFE, Asst. surg. R. R. to be civ. surg. of Tranquebar, v. Fernandez.
THEOBALDS, Asst. surg. J. R. passed exam. in Hindustani.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAILLIE, Asst. surg. G. M.D. fr. March 25 to Dec. 31, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
FERNANDEZ, Asst. surg. T. F. M.D. to Europe on m. c.
KENNEDY, Asst. surg. J. M.D. 3 mo. to Coimbatore and presidency.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS, wife of R. d. at Royapooram, April 7.
BOURDILLON, the lady of J. D. s. at Palmanair, March 30.
BRAHEN, wife of M. H. s. at Bellary, March 13.
BROOME, wife of Lieut. W. R. 49th N.I. s. at Madras, April 6.
BURBY, wife of George, s. at Madura, March 19.
HAYNE, the lady of Major, d. at Madras, March 27.
LLOYD, Mrs. D. d. at Calicut, March 19.
LONG, wife of Wm. s. at Bangalore, March 9.
MCCALLUM, the lady of Capt. 7th N.I. d. at Hoosingabad, April 2.
PRESCOTT, wife of Lt. col Wm. 16th N.I. d. at Quilon, March 24.
SMITH, wife of Assist. surg. H. s. at Seetabuldee, March 10.
STARR, wife of John E. d. at Black Town, March 31.
TRIBE, wife of E. S. s. at Mhow, March 18.
WINSCOM, the lady of Lieut. Geo. V. engs. at Aden, March 22.
WOOSNAM, wife of Rich. s. at Madras, March 30.

MARRIAGES.

BODDAM, Lieut. E. T. 15th Madras N.I. to Eliza, d. of Col. C. D. Dun, at Poona, April 6.
COLQUHOUN, Adam, to Louisa Charlotte Lydia, d. of A. F. Jackson, at Madras, March 21.

DEATHS.

BAILLIE, Maria P. d. of the late George Baillie, at Vellore, aged 27.
BOURDILLON, inf. s. of J. D. at Palmanair, March 30.
CLERK, John, M.D. at Rajahmundry, March 26.
HARRISON, Ann, wife of Lieut. G. A. 33rd N.I. at Arungabad March 25.
LLOYD, Caroline, wife of Daniel, at Calicut, March 29.
MAPPEN, Harriet, wife of J. P. at Waltair, March 25.
ROBERTSON, Ens. A. 1st N.I. at the French Rocks, March 19.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 25. *Ruby*, De Silva, Negapatam; *Morley*, Sturdie, London. — 27. *Paragon*, Boxley, Calcutta. — 29. *Castle Eden*, Thornhill, Callingapatam. — 30. *Dauntless*, Putt, Pondicherry. APRIL 1. Steamer *Precursor*, Porrell, Suez.—3 *Courier*, Pinel, Pondicherry. — 5. *Tartar*, Rudge, Coringa; *Lord Elphinstone*, Porter, Pondicherry; *Alibi*, Walker, Bombay.—7. *Irvin*, Corina, Maulmein; *Nautilus*, Ellis, Calingapatam.—8. *Samarang*, Buckle, Calingapatam.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Ruby*.—Mr. J. J. Anderson, and servant.

Per *Paragon*.—Mrs. Batten and child, Miss Batten, Mrs. Boxley and child, Lieut. Batten, 18th N.I., and Master Vanderputt.

Per steamer *Precursor*, from SUEZ, for CALCUTTA.—Messrs. C. Fletcher and R. Muspratt, Miss Campbell, Messrs. Lindsay, Garden, E. Chamier, and Cockerell, Capt. and Mrs. Mainwaring, Messrs. Tierney, Foote, James, Butt, Urquhart, and R. H. Walls, Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss J. M'Mish, Messrs. W. Fraser, J. Woodley, Gardiner, F. Forbes, and Chester, Mr. R. S. and Mrs. Walker, Messrs. L. H. Cooper, W. L. Wilmer, Somerville, J. Harman, Morgan, and A. W. Sutherland.

For CEYLON.—The Hon. Mrs. Gisborne and Mr. G. Gisborne, Messrs. Hadden, G. Alston, R. Dawson, W. O. Carr, and Miss Moir.

For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Messrs. F. G. Schmid, Francis Wuste, and Boken.

For HONG-KONG.—Rear admiral Austen, C.B. and lady, Misses Austen, Capt. F. W. Austen and Mrs. Austen, Lieut. E. B. Rice, Mr. G. Martin, Mr. Patullo, and Miss Dobbs.

From GALLE, to CALCUTTA.—S. Carr, Esq. and Mr. C. Cotesworth.

From SUEZ.—Mr. M'Taggert and servant, Maj. Faber and 2 servants, Sir C. Rawlinson and servant, Mr. Ricketts, Mr. and Mrs. Richmond, infant, and servant; Mrs. W. Elliot and servant, Mr. Harvey, Miss Grant; Mrs. Bell, infant, and servant; Messrs. R. Stuart, L. Isaacke, and R. W. Duff; Lieut. King, Mr. A. D. Gordon, Mrs. Davidson, Maj. Cuppage; Mr. D. W. Forster, cadet; Messrs. J. C. Middleton, cadet, and Millinan; Lieut. col. Hammond; Messrs. J. N. Chase, J. Bruce, and M'Acher.

From GALLE.—J. Arathoon, Esq.; A. Arathoon, Esq.; Mrs. Peyton, 2 servants, and 2 children; Mr. Forseyth and servant.

Per *Courier*.—Mr. Le Gras, lady, and 3 native servants, Dr. Fernandez and servant.

Per *Lord Elphinstone*.—W. Knipe, esq.

Per *Alibi*.—Mrs. H. Taylor and 2 children.

Per *Irvin Corina*.—Mr. W. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Braley, Mr. Vanderholt and 4 children, 2 servants; Capt. Meppen, E. J. Hawkins, esq. and J. Hardaker.

Per *Samarang*.—Walter Elliot, esq. c.s.; Maj. and Mrs. Bell and child: Miss Bell and servant.

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DEPARTURES.

MARCH 31.—*London*, Sceales, London.—APRIL 2. Steamer *Precursor*, Powell, Calcutta; *Coquette*, Taylor, Coringa; *Dauntless*, Putt, Coringa.—3. *Duke of Bedford*, Thornhill, London; *Ostrich*, Parker, Munsoorcotuto; *Ilos*, Store, Akyab; *Ruby*, De Silva, Collagapatam; *Bittern*, Johnson, Swan River and Sydney.—4. *Anna Robertson*, Munro, London; *Charles Dumerjue*, Leete, Northern Ports.—7. *Paragon*, Boxley, Northern Ports; *Broosa*, Soule, Calcutta and Boston; *Castle Eden*, Thornhill, London.—8. *Courier*, Pinel, London.—9. *Travancore*, Brown, London; *Morley*, Sturdie, Akyab; *Iceni*, Hatton, London.—10. *James Hall*, Jarvis, Northern Ports.—11. *Nautilus*, Ellis, Cape of Good Hope *viâ* Mauritius.—14. Steamer *Haddington*, Field, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *London*.—Mr. Clark.

Per steamer *Precursor*.—Mr. P. Melitus; Mrs. De Lancy.

Per *Duke of Bedford*.—Mr. and Mrs. Savigney; Dr. Evans's child; Maj. Budd's 5 children and servant; Mrs. Crampton, 3 children and servant; Lieuts. Turner and Campbell.

Per *Bittern*.—R. Birrell, Esq., and 2 servants; J. Tyndall, Esq., and servant; and J. Turnbull, Esq.

Per *Charles Dumergue*, for MASULIPATAM.—Mr. Skeye.

Per *Paragon*.—Capt. and Mrs. Leycester, Mr. Rodgers, and Capt. and Mrs. Blake.

Per *Castle Eden*.—Mrs. Thornhill; Mrs. Teed and servant, Capt. Farmer and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Hale, and Dr. Fernandez.

Per *Courier*.—Mons. Madame le Gros; Messrs. J. Deschambeaux and Furteaux.

Per *Travancore*.—Lieut. and Mrs. Gibbon and Mrs. Schaffe.

Pear steamer *Haddington*.—From GALLE to SUEZ.—Mr. Hamilton.

To SOUTHAMPTON.—The Hon. Sir E. J. Gambier, Kt., Lady Gambier, 1 child, 2 servants; Maj. F. J. Clerk; J. U. Ellis, Esq.; Col. G. Hutchinson; Mrs. A. Freese, and child; Col. G. A. Underwood, lady, child, and servant; Maj. C. Stafford; Mrs. Thompson, 2 children, and servant; Lieut. R. Hughes; A. Ogilvie, Esq.; and Capt. H. Keowon.

To SINGAPORE.—Ens. R. Church.

F To GALLE.—J. Thompson, Esq., and servant; Major C. E. aber.

COMMERCIAL.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Madras, April 13, 1850.

8 per cent. loan of	1825-26	1 to 2	per cent. dis.
	1829-30	do.	do.
	1841	½ to 1	do.
4 per cent. ..	1832-33	16 to 17	do.
	1835-36	16 to 17	do.
	1843	16 to 17	do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt		No transaction.	
Tanjore Bonds		17 to 19	per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares		10 to 11	per cent. prem.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-7 to 10-8
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	10 per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c.	8 ,,
On do. of Indigo	8 ,,
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods	9 ,,
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	11 ,,

Discount.

On Government Acceptances	9 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	10 ,,
Ditto above 30 days	11½ ,,

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England..... 1-10¾ to 1-11⅝ according to sight.

H.M. Treasury Bills, none.

Bank of England Post Bills, do.

Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, ¾ per cent. dis.

Calcutta.—Buy, ½ per cent. dis.
,, Sell, 1 do. do.
Bombay.—Buy, 1 do. prem.
Sell, ½ do. do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London, 3*l.* 10s. to 3*l.* 15s. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

THE REV. G. PIGOTT.

The Rev. George Pigott, acting Archdeacon of Bombay, left that presidency on his voyage to England, for the benefit of his health, on the 16th February, and after a week of suffering, expired at sea on the 24th. He came to India as an assistant-chaplain in 1833. In 1838 he was appointed chaplain to the Bombay column under Lord Keane, then under orders for Affghanistan. Though the Bombay force alone, strictly speaking, fell under his cognizance, Mr. Pigott confined himself to no particular department; wherever there was sorrow, sickness, or suffering—whenever the consolations of religion, or the services of a minister of the Gospel, were required—he was foremost. On his return he was appointed chaplain at Colaba, and in October, 1845, was temporarily transferred to Sattara and Mahabuleshwar for the benefit of his health, which for years had been suffering from the climate. In 1842 he projected the plan of the Schools of Industry, taking the lead in that class of seminaries, which have since been established at home, under the designation of Ragged Schools. In 1845 he lent his assistance in organizing the Polytechnic Institute, and in the same year took warmly in hand a plan of bringing into existence a printing office at the Byculla Schools, for the tuition of the pupils. In 1842 a subscription was opened for the erection of a monument to the brave who had fallen in Affghanistan, and a discussion arose as to whether this should be a pillar, obelisk, or some other merely decorative object, or a church, at once serving the end of a memorial and those of a place of worship. The late Commander-in-Chief, Sir Thomas McMahon, was warmly in favour of the former—Mr. Pigott as warmly in support of the latter, and he fortunately carried the day. Mr. Pigott was for some time acting secretary to the Asiatic Society, and took a warm and active share in the proceedings of all our learned associations. In 1842 he was married to a lady somewhat advanced in life, whom he had never seen till she arrived in India under engagement to him. In 1849 he was appointed to the office of acting Archdeacon, on the return home of Mr. Jeffreys: the appointment was provisional, the office being intended for the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, son-in-law to the Bishop. It was in the management of the Byculla Schools that the chosen field of his labours lay. This establishment, maintained partly at the expense of the Government, partly by public contribution, for the purpose of providing education to children of European parents connected with the army, and a place of refuge for the destitute, commonly contains from 280 to 350 pupils: these, after receiving instruction and maintenance, are apprenticed, or sent out into the world as most for their advantage. The whole of the labour of management devolves on the secretary. For many years no attempt had been made to furnish anything like amusement for the pupils, or to bring them up as children ought to be brought up; their young lives were one dull round of drudgery—from sleep to school, from school to meals,—the worst possible effects resulting both to the mental and bodily condition of the children. A new system was at length introduced when the Rev. Mr. Watson was placed in charge. A new plan was resorted to, and the results were of the most cheering description. For all that is excellent in them we are mainly indebted to Mr. Pigott. He was a man of excellent understanding, of great powers of study, and of large and varied acquirements. Though not an elegant, he was a fervent and impressive preacher; and certainly one of the ablest ecclesiastics the Anglican Church could for many years boast of in Bombay.—*Bombay Times.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of March 7 reached Bombay April 9.

CAPTAIN STUDDERT.—We regret to learn that Captain Studdert, of the engineers, met with a severe accident on the 4th instant, while riding in the neighbourhood of the new Catholic Chapel. It appears his horse fell with him, severely spraining his ancle-joint, and otherwise greatly shaking him. Captain Studdert, although somewhat better, is still confined to his couch from the effects of his fall.—*Poona Chronicle, April* 12.

GRANT FOR PROFICIENCY IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The Hon. the Court of Directors have been pleased to authorize the grant of a donation of one thousand rupees to Lieut. T. Anderson, of H. M. 78th Highlanders, for proficiency attained by him in four native languages.

ROAD FROM PHONDA GHAT TO BELGAUM.—We hear that it is intended to complete the road from the Phonda Ghat to Belgaum, in a similar manner, the bridges of stout jungle wood, and the road made solid and serviceable; this is the true way of benefiting the country, and we rejoice to see Government adopt

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it. All speak highly of this new line; it is abundantly supplied with water, and when the Phonda Ghat is sanctioned on the slope it has been marked out one in twenty; a footpath having been made on that slope (to convince the unbelievers) over which any one can walk. We have no doubt, that a great line of trade will be opened. We hear these lines are already well frequented, and that the Ghat cattle trade has repaid two-thirds of its cost already. Opening these roads on the part of Government is a most praiseworthy act, and will do more good for the country and people than is at first sight believed. When we consider the length of time it formerly took upon roads, we cannot but rejoice at the fact of their being now constructed on such economical principles, that the state may afford to make ten, when they formerly could only construct one. Rough strong work at first, clear a road and bridge it, and it will soon make itself, if well frequented: more actual work and less paper speculation is what is wanted.—*Telegraph and Courier.*

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

HUNTER, W. J. act. and sess. jud. of Poona, resu. ch. of duties.
MACTIER, R. F. passed exam. in Mahratta, April 10; to be an asst. and act. 3rd asst. to coll. and maj. of Belgaum.
ROGERS, A. act. 1st asst. coll. at Ahmedabad, rec. ch. of collect. fr. Davies, March 22.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BETTINGTON, R. coll. of Ahmedabad, 22 mos. on m. c.
ELPHINSTONE, A. leave canc.
FORBES, A. K. to April 30, in ext.
HART, W. leave canc.
MANSFIELD, S. 1 mo.
MANSON, C. 1 mo. fr. April 10, to pres.
SIMS, F. to April 30, in ext.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CHURCHILL, Rev. J. to be chapl. of Belgaum and Dharwar.
JERVIS, Rev. J. J. W. to Eur. on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BELL, Capt. G. K. Bombay art. to remain at Mooltan with No. 5 L. field bat. and att. to it the 1st. comp. 4th bat. art. March 6.
BRETT, Brev. maj. W. art. to be maj. fr. April 15, in suc. to Leeson, pro. fr. horse brig. to 2nd batt. when relieved to join head qrs. of batt. at pres.
BRUCE, Ens. M. R. posted to 23rd N.I. to rank from March 22, 1850, v. Hunt, dec.
COMPTON, Capt. D. O. 29th N.I. to offic. as line adj. till arr. of Nuttall.
COWPER, Lieut. A. engs. to the exec. ch. of pub. works, March 19.
DENNIS, Lieut. G. H. B. 1st L. C. to be adj. of Guzerat irr. horse, April 5.
DE VITRE, 2nd Lieut. W. posted to art. to rank from April 15, v. Nasmyth, pro.
DOWN, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 12th N.I. fr. March 26, v. Shortt, April 9.
ETHERIDGE, Lieut. A. T. ass. ch. of duties as offic. supt. of Gaekwar's contingent in the Mahee Kanta, and acting asst. to pol. agent in that province.
FORSTER, Capt. 1st tr. h. art. to rec. vet. ch. April 3.
FURNEAUX, Lieut. W. S. 1st Eur. reg. app. a.-d.-c. on personal st. of gov.
GRAHAME, Lieut. T. W. Bomb. art. to do du. with 1st comp. 4th bat. March 6.
HALE, Lieut. col. J. 25th N.I. to be dep. adj. gen. of the army in suc. to Wyllie, April 3.
JACOB, Capt. H. 19th N.I. to ch. of details to Kurrachee, April 3.
JAMES, Brig. gen. posted to N. div. to join, April 3.
KINLOCH, Lieut. D. J. art. from 3rd to 1st batt. to join No. 1 lt. field batt. at Kolapore, April 9.
LAURIE, Lieut. R. 15th N.I. to be fort adj. at Surat v. Kane, app. agent for Bheels, on w. dist. Khandeish, April 9.
LEESON, Brev. Lieut. Col. J. S. art. to be lieut. col. fr. April, 15, 1850, v. Lloyd, retired.
MARETT, Lieut. P. D. Bomb. art., to do duty with 1st comp. 4th bat., March 6.
MAXWELL, Lieut. H. P. B. 14th N.I. ret. to duty, March 26.
NASMYTH, 2nd Lieut. art. to be accomp. details to Kurrachee; April 9, to be 1st lieut. fr. April 15, 1850, in suc. to Leeson pro.
OSBORNE, Lieut. H. S. art. fr. No. 1 to No. 2 lt. field bat. at Sholapore, April 9.
RAMSAR, Ens. J. to do duty with 7th N.I. at Ahmednuggur, to join, April 4.
REID, Lieut. J. H. to proc. with 4th comp. 2nd bat. art. to Kurrachee, March 6.
REID, Brig. transf. fr. com. at Baroda to Ahmednuggur, April 3.
ROLLAND, Capt. 27th N.I. to act as brig. maj. at Kurrachee on dep. of Capt. Barrow, April 9.
SCALY, Brev. capt. G. P. art. to be capt. fr. April 15, 1850, in suc. to Leeson, pro.
STEVENS, S. W. O. to rank as corn. fr. Jan. 31, and posted to 2nd L.C. April.
WHITLIE, Brev. maj. W. T., c. B., art. from 1st. batt. to horse brig. to com. 3rd troop in suc. to Brett, pro. to join, April 15.
WYLLIE, Lieut. col. app. to com. a 2nd class brig. posted to Baroda, to join April 3.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

Stone, G. H. March 26.

INFANTRY.

DAWSON, E. T. K. March 26.
ELLIOTT, H. H. March 26.
HICKMAN, D. H. March 26.
KEYS, C. F. March 26.
MAINWARING, R. P. March 24.
OWEN, E. March 26.
RAMSEY J. A. March 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BIRCH, Ens. H. 27th N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 10, to Bombay.
BUCHANAN, Ens. W. 29th N.I. fr. March 15 to May 20, to remain at pres. for exam. in Hindustani.
CANDY, Brev. maj. T. 20th N.I. to be maj. fr. April 3, in succ. to Hobson, ret.
CONYBEARE, Lieut. F. art. leave canc.
DODS, Lieut. P. 9th N.I. April 1 to 20, in ext.
EVANS, Capt. J. A. 2nd Eur. reg. L.I. to Eur.
EVANS, Capt. W. E. 1st Eur. reg. to Eur.
GIBB, Capt. W. E. 14th N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 4 to Bombay, on m.c. prep. to appl. for leave to N. S. Wales.
GOLDIE, Lieut. R. 27th N.I fr. March 27 to April 30 to Bombay, on m. c.
GRANT, Ens. G. 9th N.I. fr. March 26 to April 30, to Mahabuleshwur hills, on m.c.
HAIG, Lieut. M. 24th N.I. Feb. 26 to May 31, to rem. at Ahmedabad.
HENRY, Lieut. J. 19th N.I. to be priv. sec. to the gov. v. Carey, on leave, April 6.
JAMESON, Lieut. D. H. 8th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
MACDONALD, Lieut. 15th N.I. fr. March 17 to April 30, to Dapoolee, on m. c.
MACKECHNIE, Lieut. R. W. 5th L.I. 2 yrs. to Neilgherries, on m. c.
MALCOLM, Brev. maj. G. 1st gren. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
SOUTHEY, Lieut. E. engs. to May 31, Mahabuleshwur Hills, on m. c.
TURNBULL, Lieut. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. from 4th to 30th April, to pres.
WARDELL, Capt. R. H. 5th N.I. April 5 to 30, to Mahabuleshwur Hills, on m. c.
WARREN, Ens. W. B. posted to 20th N.I. to rank from April 3.
WINFIELD, Lieut. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. leave cancelled.
WOOD, Lieut. H. H. A. 4th N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 18, in ext. to rem. at pres.
YOUNGHUSBAND, Lt. J. W. 3 mos. to the hills north of Deyrah.
YOUNGHUSBAND, Lt. R. R. 20th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 3, in succ. to Robson, ret.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DURHAM, Surg. 7th N.I. to perf. duty of the civil surg. Ahmednuggur dur. his abs. March 28.
HOCKIN, Surg. 23rd L.I. to med. ch. of staff details art. and 21st N.I. at Nusseerabad, April 5.
JOHNSTONE, Asst. surg. attached to Indian navy, v. Laws relieved, April 2.
STYLE, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 13th N.I. dur. indisp. of Hussey, April 11.
WILMOTT, Asst. surg. to med. ch. 2nd comp. 1st batt. art. March 25; to med. ch. 1st comp. 4th batt. art. March 27; to perf. duties of med. store-keeper at Kurrachee dur. abs. of Allender, April 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MANISTY, Asst. surg. 1 mo.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BACON, wife of Lieut. E. A. 25th N.I. d. at Neemuch, March 30.
BARR, wife of Lieut. J. T. d. at Rajcote, March 6.
FRANCIS, wife of Paul, d. at Rudnagere, March 16.
FRERE, the wife of H. B. E., c.s. d. at Mahabuleshwur, March 30.
HARRINGTON, the wife of J. d. at Bombay, April 1.
JENKINS, the lady of Thos. L. d. at Bombay, April 9.
MOYLE, the lady of Lieut. J. G. d. at Deesa, March 20.
SCOTT, the lady of Lieut. J. G. 22nd N.I. s. at Bombay, April 12.

MARRIAGES.

RITCHIE, W. A. c.s. to Henrietta Anne, d. of the late Capt. R. H. Goodenough, at Poona, April 10.
STUART, Lieut. John R. H.M.'s 86th, to Charlotte Elizabeth, d. of Col. Aplin, at Deesa, March 30.

DEATHS.

DAVIDSON, H. F. wife of A. F. at Ahmednuggur, March 26.
LLOYD, the Lady of D. at Calicut, April 3.

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RALPH, Anna, wife of James, at Aurungabad, March 27.
SPRING, Rose Jane, d. of the Rev. F. J. at Bombay, aged 7.
SUTHERLAND, Robert, at Bombay, aged 38, April 11.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 3. *Nimrod*, Atkin, London.—5. *Turcan*, Turcan, London.—6. Steamer *Phlox*, Duverger, Surat; *Larkins*, Burton, Singapore.—8. *Jane Glesin*, Pickering, London; *Chancellor*, Turner, Greenock.—9. Steamer *Victoria*, Nisbet, Suez.—10. *Kussrovie*, Rodgers, Singapore.—12. *Royalist*, Beverodges, Aden.—13. *Mahie*, Foulerton, Bushire; *Madonna*, Ferguson, Sunderland. — 16. Steamer *Surat*, Fisher, Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Dwarka*.—Mr. H. Gibbs, Capt. Leekie, 21st N.I., and Lieut. J. A. M. Macdonald.

Per *Surat*, Capt. Yard.—Mrs. Stanley, Lieut. Holland, Dr. M'Taer, Lieutenants Whittaker, Goldie, 27th, W. C. Parr, 24th N.I., Mr. T. G. Thelluson, 29th N.I., and Mr. Scott.

Per *Jane Glassin*.—Maj. Oliver, Mr. Geo. Wallace, and Wm. Tullock.

Per *Sir Charles Forbes*.—Mrs. Gillanders and child.

Per steamer *Victoria*.—Mrs. E. W. Edwards and servant; Miss Mignon, the Rev. George Candy, Captains Peake and Stevens; Dr. Kennedy, Lieut. S. Thacker, 9th Bo. N.I.; 2nd Lieut. H. E. Stamforth, Bomb. Eng; Cadet M. Parker, Bo. Infantry; T. Edmond, Esq. and servant; Messrs. Hatfield and Mignon; Messrs. Constable and Treacher.

Per *Sir J. Jeejebhoy*.—Ens. Elder, 6th N.I.

Per *Carnac*.—Mrs. St. Clair, and W. T. Chitty, 13th N.I.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 2.—*Cleopatra*, Massie, Colombo; *John Campbell*, Hall, Liverpool.—3. *Queen of the West*, Webster, Liverpool; steamer *Acbar*, Balfour, Aden and Suez.—6. Steamer *Medea*, Lockyer, England.—7. *Ardascer*, Lovell, Calcutta.—9. *Tulloch Castle*, Greig, China.—10. *David Clark*, Swann, Calicut and London; steamer *Dwarka*, Banks, Colombo.—12. *Akmide*, Langley, China.—14. *Tadmor*, Brown, London.—15. *Ayrshire*, Miller, Singapore and Penang.—17. Steamer *Moozuffer*, ———, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Queen of the West*.—Mrs. Hall, and Mr. G. Scott.

Per *David Clerk*.—Mr. Samuel Mills.

Per *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*.—Colonel and Mrs. Cavaye.

Per *Surat*.—Capt. Boye.

Per *Dwarka*.—Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Farrell and son, Mrs. Jefferson, a lady, J. L. Johnson, Esq., Stipendiary C.; Messrs. Leslie, Jefferson, and Holland; Ens. Todd, Right Rev. Dr. Ludovico, Majors Joao Luis and Oliveira, Goa service.

Per Steamer *Moozuffer*.—Mrs. Stanley, Lieut. col. J. Lloyd, C.B. Bombay art.; Brev. maj. G. Malcolm, 1st Bo. gren. N.I.; Captains W. C. Stather, 1st Bo. gren. N.I.; C. P. Rigby, 16th Bo. N.I.; G. A. Leckie, 21st Bo. N.I.; Lieut. F. G. Thelluson, 29th Bengal N.I.; and J. Tanner, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, April 17, 1850.

Government Securities.

5 per cent.	transfer loan	..	..	Rs. 116 a 117	per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do.	1825-26	..	Rs. 105¼	do.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30	..	Rs. 105	do.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42	..	Rs. 99½	
4	Do.	do.	1832-33	..	Rs. 88½	per 100 Sicca.
4	Do.	do.	1835-36	..	Rs. 85½	per 100 Co.'s.
4	Do.	do.	1842-43	..	Rs. 85½	do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000	pd. up	16½	p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	trsf. books closed	
Commercial Bank ..	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	14	p.ct.dis.
Agra Bank	,, 500 each	500	do.	6	p. ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	,, 1,000 each	1,000	do.	8½	per ct. prem.
Apollo Press Com...	,, 12,500 each	12,500	do.	13,000	
Colaba Press Com...	,, 7,000 each	7,000	do.	12,000	
Colaba Land Com...	,, 10,000 each	10,000	do.	7,200	
Bombay S. N. Com.	,, 500 each	500	do.	66	p. ct. dis. nom.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	,, 50 each	5	deposit.	No quotation.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 9 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	,, 10½
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,, 220½
German Crowns, ,, ...	,, 212
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,, 104¼
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,, 16 5-16ths.
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,, 15¾ to 16

EXCHANGES.

On London, at		
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 0¾d.		For doc. bills. nom.
6 .. .. .. 2s. 0d.		For credit. Sales.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	Rs. 99	
..... 30 days' sight.....	Rs. 99½	
..... at sight.....	Rs. 99¾	
On Madras at 30 days' sight.....	Rs. 98	
..... at sight	Rs. 99	
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dlrs.	Rs. 211.	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations to London are, 2*l.* 5s.; to Liverpool, 1*l.* 17s. 6d. to 2*l.* per ton; to China, Rs. 10½ to 11 per candy.

CEYLON.

The colony has been kept in a state of considerable excitement by the news brought by the mails of the 7th and 24th February. The steamer carries away four more witnesses, including Sir A. Oliphant, Chief Justice; Lieut.-Col. Braybrooke, Commanding the Ceylon Rifles; Lieut. Henderson, of the same corps; and Mr. John Selby, Advocate of the Supreme Court. The Legislative Council meets to-day, to consider a special ordinance, framed for the purpose of enabling the Governor to grant judicial powers to the commissioners appointed to inquire into Capt. Watson's proclamations.—*Colombo Observer, April* 15.

OUR readers are already aware that a royal commission has been issued to the Indian Government, or rather, we should say, to that of Madras, empowering them to depute official parties to Ceylon to inquire into the alleged forgery of important proclamations, bearing the ostensible signature of Captain Watson, of the Ceylon Rifles. Pursuant to it, W. A. Morehead, Esq., third judge of the Sudder, and J. Rhode, Esq., likewise of our civil service, have been selected for that duty, and will proceed to the island forthwith by the steamer *Feroze* from Calcutta, which is expected here to-day. Their absence is not likely to be of long duration. The alleged forgeries are popularly attributed to the notorious Tickery Banda, who was recently transported for forgery, and has since died. He is said to have owed Captain Watson a grudge.—*Madras Spectator April* 5.

DEATH OF MR. HASLAM.—With great and sincere regret we perform the duty of recording the death of the Rev. J. F. Haslam, of the Church Mission. The deceased was a truly excellent, evangelical missionary, a most amiable man, with a very competent mastery of Singhalese. He had laboured for about twelve years in Ceylon, chiefly in connection with the education department of the Church Mission, and his loss will be severely felt, and not easily repaired. Mr. Haslam's widow is a daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Bailey, so long at the head of the Cotta Mission. A family of orphan children are by this event "cast upon the fatherhood of God."—*Observer, March* 20.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BELL, wife of John Ross, d. at Kandy, April 3.
ESTROP, wife of Charles, d. at Colombo, April 2.
GRAY, the lady of French, twin ds. at Colpetty, April 13.
MACK, Mrs. J. W. s. at Trincomalee, April 6.
MARTENEZ, wife of C. E. d. at Slave Island, March 20.
KOCH, wife of John G. s. at Jaffna, March 16.
RODE, Mrs. G. A. s. at Ceylon, April 8.
WALLBEOFF, wife of J. E. s. at Small Pass, March 21.
WONTERSZ, wife of P. A. d. at Colombo, March 28.

MARRIAGES.

ELLIOT, Wm. s. of John, to Rebecca, d. of the Rev. G. Douglas, at Fort Colombo, April 2.
SEWELL, Lieut. A. R. H.M.'s 15th, to H. Caroline, d. of J. J. Staples, at Kandy, March 14.

DEATHS.

BRADLEY, James M., at Jaffna, aged 28, April 3.
BROOK, A. Maria, widow of the late Geo. S., at Jaffna, March 27.
GRACE, Mary Ann Elizabeth, inf. d. of Ebenezer, at Galle, March 29.

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LOOS, Maria G., widow of the late J. J., at Combo, aged 35, March 31.
WOOD, Sarah Ann, wife of Edmund James, at Galle, aged 35, April 10.

CHINA.

OUR Hong-Kong papers, which are to March 29, contain a correspondence between Governor Bonham and the Imperial High Commissioner Su, on the subject of the destruction of the pirates by H. M.'s steamer *Medea*, recorded in our last *Mail*. Mr. Bonham, in acquainting his Excellency with the success of the *Medea*, mentioned that he had declined an offer by the Chinese Commandant Wan, to refund the value of the coal expended by the steamer; but he adds, with some dexterity:—

"But I may here remark, that coal is an article of which we are in constant need, and is brought to this with much trouble and expense, from a great distance; while at Kilung (Quilon) on Formosa, not very far hence, good coal is procurable. If your Excellency's government would recommend the people of Formosa to bring some to Hong-Kong, our merchants would take some cargoes off their hands; or if they chose to dig it out themselves, some of our ships might be sent for it. It is evident that this would be a source of advantage to both parties, and would ensure to us the means of giving our assistance to the Chinese Government at any time that its officers might call upon us, as they have now done, to co-operate with them in the suppression of piracy in these seas."

The High Commissioner, with equal dexterity, evades this request:—

"(As regards Formosa) when your Excellency has shown your friendship by lending your aid in time of need, could I be without the impulse natural to friends, to supply each other's want out of their own abundance? But the island pertains to an adjoining province, and as it is not within my jurisdiction, I could not well write officially concerning it. Coal is an article of daily consumption, and as such, procurable at every one of the five ports, where there is of course nothing to prevent your Excellency's Government buying it whenever it is wanted.

"The terms in which the commandant proposed to reimburse the expense of the coal to be consumed were certainly not such as he ought to have employed. Your Excellency is doubtless far too liberal to condescend to accept (his offer): still the crew of the steamer should by all means be recompensed for their trouble, and I have accordingly addressed a letter to the admiral to make ready some trifling presents, of which I subjoin a list.

"I trust that your Excellency, on receiving the articles therein specified, will distribute them on my behalf. I mean nothing more than to show by due politeness that I am sensible of the obligation conferred upon me.

"To this end I reply, availing myself of the opportunity to wish your Excellency luxuriant increase of the blessings of spring.

"A necessary communication, to which is annexed a list of the trifles to be presented:—

8 oxen.
8 sheep.
8 boxes of the best tea, of 10 catties each.
8 barrels of sugar candy, 30 „ „
8 „ of white flour, 30 „ „
8 „ of dried lung-ngán from Kwei-lin (in Kwang-si), of 20 catties each.
8 barrels of dried lai-chi, ditto ditto.
8 baskets of dried oranges, containing 100 each."

By the *Lady Mary Wood*, which left Shanghai on the 21st inst., we have news of a very important nature. The death of the Emperor is reported, and, though not officially, there seems to be little doubt as to the correctness of the report. It is said that his fourth son has been nominated Emperor. The late Emperor Taou-kwang, "The Glory of Reason," was the second son of his father, Keaking: he was nominated in his father's will as successor, in consequence of having shot two of the assassins who entered the palace in 1813. He ascended the throne in 1820,—so that his reign has comprised the most important part of Chinese history, in as far as it is connected with that of Western Europe. During his reign the East-India Company's monopoly was abolished, and an immense increase of trade followed upon this. The first war with an European nation was commenced and ended in his reign; and yet it is much to be doubted if either of these important events was explained to the Emperor with half the minuteness of some paltry court squabble. Since the termination of the war, the bad faith of Chinese officials has nearly led the nation into another war, and this war has only not taken place from the many considerations of importance forced upon the attention of Enland at the same time,—such as wars in Europe, wars in India, financial considerations, and famines in Ireland. All these combined have stopped for a time war with China, but we fear it is not far distant unless the policy of the new Emperor be very much altered from that of his predecessor.—*Friend of China, Mar.* 29.

THE LONDON MAIL of Jan. 24 reached Hong-Kong March 19.

DOMESTIC.

MARRIAGE.

FISHER, Capt. Edward, to Adelaide Owen, d. of A. C. Maclean, at Victoria, March 5.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 12. *Poppy*, Thomson, Calcutta. — 14. *San Benito*, Dominguez, Manila.—19. *Malta*, Potts, Bombay.—24. *Hazard*, Barstow, New York; *Denia*, Barcham, East Coast.—25. *Lady Mary Wood*, Tronson, Shanghae.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 13. *Menam*, Maxton, London.—14. *Zephyr*, Brown, East Coast; *Charlotte*, Thomas, Singapore and Bombay.—15. *Emma*, Bibby, Singapore and Bombay. — 16. *Ospray*, Griggs, Manila and Hobart Town; *Arratoon Apcar*, Durham, Singapore and Calcutta.—19. *Poppy*, Thompson, Singapore and Calcutta.—21. *Royal Sovereign*, Howher, Sydney. — 23. *Rob Roy*, Francis, Singapore and Calcutta.—24. *Antonio*, Beard, London.—30. Steamer *Malta*, Potts, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Malta*, for ENGLAND.—Mr. and Mrs. Braine, child, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and 2 children; Mrs. Pavia, 2 children, and servant; Com. Hancock, Dr. Slartin; Messrs. J. L. Roberts, P. Dudgeon, and G. Findley.
For SUEZ.—Mr. W. H. King.
For BOMBAY.—Miss Elwes.
For SINGAPORE.—Messrs. J. Jarvie and P. Rankin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Malta*.—Mrs. and Miss Hulme and servant; Messrs. Hulme and M'Duff. From Singapore, Mr. Willett.
Per *Reynard*.—Mr. Jackson.
Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—Dr. Fergusson, Messrs. K. R. M'Kenzie, D. W. M'Kenzie, A. Shortrede, R. Elwes, P. Rankin, C. A. Fearon, A. M'Culloch, J. Scearth, J. A. Olding.

COMMERCIAL.

Canton, March 30, 1850.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

On London, 4s. 5d.; on India Company's Accepted, Rs. 220 to 221; Gold Leaf, 22 dol. to 65 per tael; Californian Gold, 15 dol. to 90, per oz. troy; Seyce, 6.7 to 6.10 per cent.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to England, 3*l*.

LABUAN.

The following is an extract from a letter from Labuan, by which it will be seen that this colony bids fair to be as prosperous as any of our settlements in the East:—

"*Labuan, Feb.* 11.—I am happy to say the colony is most healthy, as healthy as Singapore, far more so than Hong-Kong; and more, promises to pay next year a fair share of its expenses,—one-third, which is not bad for the second year of its existence. Town lots are selling very fast, upwards of 150 already disposed of. The whole of the Chinese traders at Bruni are coming over immediately, and as they are a wealthy body, they will encourage their countrymen in Singapore, and dissipate the panic of last year."

Dwarkanath Tagore, a well-known visitor in England from India, some time since, when admitted to an interview with the Pope, was asked by the Pope, "Why don't you come over and join us—you are too enlightened and sensible a Brahmin to remain an idolator?" To which Dwarkanath replied, "Why, your Holiness, I have often [illegible] the folly of the system and worship of the Hindoos, and [illegible] I ought to leave it; but when I do make a change, it must be for the better; and as to Romanism, you have here more images about your streets, and people bowing down to them, than we have in Calcutta!"—*Col. Jacob.*

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LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The *Chinese Repository* for May, 1849, contains a translation of the Preface to the Chi-shing Pien Nien-shi Ki, or 'Annals and Genealogy of the Most Holy Sage,' Confucius. The work, which consists of twelve volumes, was edited in the reign of the emperor Kien-lung, by Kung Chau-hwan, a descendant of the sage in the seventy-first generation, and who bore the hereditary title of Grand Duke. The authors were Li Sung-ting and Hwang Hian-fung, both men of talents and erudition. The preface of the editor is as follows:—

"To adore heaven and reverence his ancestors is man's chief end: hence every one, from the son of heaven to the common people, must be careful always to observe this, and unceasingly offer the appropriate sacrifices; especially must this be done by us, whose ancestor and heaven are one.

"Endowed by heaven with virtue and holiness, from his birth he received the doctrines of the ancient sages, and transmitted them to the ten thousand generations of those who were to follow him; so that emperors, kings, ministers, magistrates, scholars, and people, by employing these doctrines in the government of the empire, can govern it perfectly; by employing them in the regulation of families, can regulate them completely; and by employing them in the cultivation of personal virtue, can carry it to perfection.

"Accordingly, from the glorious Hán dynasty downwards, the emperors and kings have never ceased to increase their reverence and homage: some have offered to him the highest sacrifices, and granted hereditary titles to his descendants; some have established schools, and appointed officers for the instruction of his family; some have gathered its members, and entertained them with feasts; others of the emperors have condescended to come in person to our villa; and others have prepared ceremonial utensils to adorn the tomb and the temples of our ancestor. As to posthumous titles, royal robes and diadems, armorial ensigns, music and dances, sceptres and embroidered vestments, &c., the more remote the period, the more abundant these; so that now, in the present dynasty, the imperial ordinances, decreed for the purpose of paying reverence and homage to our ancestor, far exceed those of all former dynasties, and are such as never existed in all antiquity. The high ministers of state, and the men of distinguished learning, who have done him reverence and homage, have likewise become more and more numerous in each succeeding generation.

"One of the sage's own pupils, Tsái Yü, used to say, The excellent qualities (the talents and virtues) of his master far exceeded those of the ancient sovereigns Yáu and Shun. Another of his disciples, Tsz' Kung, used to remark, Of human beings born, there never was his like. Yújoh also used to say, His master surpassed all of his kind, and was the chiefest of his race. After the death of our ancestor, this disciple Yújoh collected the 'Conversations' of his master regarding the kingdoms of Lú and Tsí, and also his 'Family Sayings.' Another disciple, the philosopher Tsang, compiled (or wrote from what his master had taught him) the 'Treatise on Filial Duty,' and the 'Superior Lessons.'

"By recording his sayings in this way, his disciples manifested their profound reverence for their master. After this, Tsz'sz', of the third generation of our ancestors, compiled (in like manner) the 'Due Medium.' Tsz' Yü, of the ninth generation, compiled the 'Confucian Assemblies.' Tsz' Kwoh, of the eleventh generation, wrote a commentary on the 'Dialogues' of the sage, and also 'Memoirs on the Book of Records,' and on the 'Treatise about Filial Duty.' Wankü, of the twentieth generation, wrote five-and-twenty books [on various subjects]. Chungtáh, of the thirty-second generation, compiled and edited the work called 'The True Meaning of the Five Classics.'

"Besides these, our ancestor Tingkwáng wrote the 'Genealogy of the Civic King,' 'Miscellaneous Records of our Eastern House,' 'Important Selections from the Confucian Hall,' 'Confucian Annals,' 'True Record of the Sage,' &c. These works have all been prepared by us, his descendants, in order to pay reverence and homage to our holy ancestor, and to reveal and make manifest the great doctrines which he taught.

"Since the time when Ngái, the duke of Lú, wrote his 'Eulogy,' in praise of the sage, and Lungmun edited his 'History,' a part of the Rec[illegible] illustrious Families, all the philosophers and authors, who have risen in successive generations, have done him reverence, and very many have written commentaries on and edited his works. Among this great number of editors and authors, there must have been a diversity in the traditions and reports which they obtained in their researches, and consequently a diversity in their records. Each, entertaining his own views and opinions, it were to be expected that there would be some who, by yielding too easily to false reports, would misrepresent or malign his character. From all such our holy ancestor could receive no harm. Even while the sage was alive, an instance of this malignity occurred in the person of one Shuh-siuen Wú-shuh; but Twán-muh, a disciple of our ancestor, deemed him unworthy of notice, confident that his hatred would recoil upon himself and prove his utter ruin. How much more hopeless is the case of those maligners who have risen up in later times. The more modern commentators and authors who have made our ancestor the subject of their discourse, are very numerous; but having exhibited a great diversity of sentiment and method in this writing, they need not here be brought into notice, nor their works enumerated in detail.

"Suffice it to say, the genealogy of our family, written by Sz'má Tsien, that by Wángsuh, and that by Hung Hingtaú, all closed with the sage, and contained no notices of the generations that came after him. The memoir written by Hwáng Kungchí brought down the history to the forty-second generation. A supplementary work, giving the genealogies of K'iuehli, continued them on to the forty-ninth generation. The memoirs of his disciples, contained in the Historical Records, and the list of pupils given by Ching Yuen, are limited to those who attended on the instructions of the sage, and do not embrace notices of any others.

"In the work called 'The Annals and Genealogy of the Most Holy Sage,' extending from his birth to his death, and from one generation to another, even till the present time, everything is duly recorded. There is no other work like it. In this are contained also notices of all his disciples. Its authors were Messrs. Lí and Hwáng. The first was also called Chioh, and styled Sungting, a native of Wú-liú in Kiáng-tsú. Having been an assistant editor in preparing a large collection of books, maps, and drawings, both ancient and modern, and having extensively read works on history, he was well fitted for this task. The second was otherwise called Ching, and styled Hiáufung. He was a fellow-student of Lí's, from his youth devoted to books, and was early distinguished for his learning. Both occupied many tens of years in diligent research, examined tens of thousands of volumes, and accomplished their task with indefatigable and long-continued zeal and efforts, sparing neither time nor strength.

"It was in a certain year, denoted *yin-suh* in the cycle of sixty, while my father was yet alive, that these gentlemen, Messrs. Lí and Hwáng, sent him several volumes of their new work, to prepare for it a preface. On the perusal thereof he was exceedingly delighted with the work, and wished to have it published, but in consequence of its being unfinished, this was not done. Six years afterwards, one of the gentlemen, Mr. Lí, brought me a complete copy at K'iuehli. On looking it over I was exceedingly taken with it; and though but a youth, and fearful lest I might not be able to perform my task, yet I dared not leave unessayed the work which my father wished to accomplish. And not I alone was pleased; but of the descendants of the sage there was not one in our whole family, who, after having seen the work, did not leap for joy, and desire that it might be completed and published. Nor do our own family, the descendants of the sage, alone desire the completion of this work; I know that all the men in the empire, who have read the writings of the most holy sage, will, on beholding this new work, inexpressibly rejoice. And why? Because in all the empire there is not one who does not reverence the most holy sage; for, from remote antiquity to the present time, although the emperors and kings, in offering their praises and homage, and the scholars and common people, in expressing their profound adoration, have paid homage to the most holy sage in a diversity of ways, yet they have all done it with one heart. How then can it be said that the homage and adoration paid by authors proceeds from a heart differing from that of all other people in the empire?

"Tsz'kung of old said, It were as impossible to equal my master, as it is to scale the heavens with a ladder. In the 'Due Medium' it is said, The doctrines of the sage, in sublimity tower aloft to the heavens. Among the expressions of praise and reverence, uttered by men of more modern times, are these, 'He is equal to heaven' (on parity with heaven); 'He is triune with heaven' (*i. e.* heaven, earth, and Confucius form a trinity); 'He is the same as heaven;' thus, according to these expressions, our holy ancestor was Heaven. Hence I said, 'He and heaven are one;' and 'To reverence our ancestor is to adore heaven.' If, then, in all the empire, there be none who do not reverence their own ancestors and adore heaven; how much more should this be done by us who are the descendants of the sage!"

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The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"I have just received a letter from a friend who is residing in Tripoli. The letter is dated the 28th of March, and gives some interesting details respecting Mr. Richardson, the enterprising African traveller. Mr. Richardson, it appears, left Tripoli on the morning of Good Friday for the interior of Africa. The transport of the boat for navigating the lakes has been a source of great anxiety and immense difficulty. It has to be conveyed a four months' journey over the burning sands of Africa before it reaches Lake Tshad. The Admiral at Malta has constructed a beautiful craft, broad in the beam, and as light as cork on the water. Mr. Richardson and his German travelling companions proceed first to Mourzouk by the route of Migdal, not yet travelled by Europeans; afterwards from Mourzouk to Ghat, and thence through the country of the Souanieks to Aheer and Ughachy, where, on the frontiers of Soudan, they will await the termination of the rainy season in the tropics, which lasts fully three months, and during which all human labour is suspended. This season of fever terminated, Mr. Richardson and Drs. Barker and Overweg will proceed to Kanon and Tukkaton, the principal cities of Soudan and of the Fellentals' empire. They will then turn eastward to Bornou, when they will explore the waters of Lake Tshad; and if anything happen to the boat *en route*, they will construct a new one, being well provided with tools and other boat-building apparatus. The shores of the Tshad being explored, Drs. Barker and Overweg will separate from Mr. Richardson, the two former proceeding further east towards the Mountains of the Moon and the eastern coast of Africa, and the last returning north to the Mediterranean on the old Bornou route. Mr. Richardson is expected to return to Tripoli in the course of a year and a half, but of course the period of the return of his companions cannot be brought within the same compass, nor even conjectured."

The Bombay papers publish a letter from Nimroud, of which the following is an extract:—"At Mosul, I renewed acquaintance with Layard, the Assyrian traveller and explorer,—one of the cleverest and most enterprising men I have ever known: he is at present carrying on excavations for the British Museum, or rather attempting to do it, as the paltry sum they allow him is quite inadequate for the purpose. He has discovered in the buried palace at Nimroud, within the last few days, several tombs, a well, a large sewer with a drain beneath it, and in one chamber more than two hundred cups, vases, bowls, cauldrons, bells, shields, dagger and sword handles of beautiful design, elaborately engraved and embossed, and of mixed metal, like our bell metal. He some time since dug out a large collection of jars, vases,—bronze, brass, and copper vessels—resembling in form those usually known as Etruscan; they were covered with rust, but this was easily removed, and the metal below was bright and lustrous. He is altogether prevented from exploring the excavated mound on an adequate scale from the want of funds; and, having no one to assist him, has to do all the work of superintending, directing, copying inscriptions, exploring the country, keeping up his influence with the Arabs, who are in semi-rebellion against the Turks, and at war with one another, and complete masters of the country where we are. Two days after our arrival the Tai tribe of Arabs came down on the village by surprise, attacked and plundered the Jebour tribe, who are friendly with us, and encamped around. It was early in the morning, and we heard shouts and screams, and shots fired. Layard and I rode out at once unarmed, and saw them leisurely driving away the sheep and oxen; they were in number about a hundred spearmen. While the Jebours were getting their rifles and matchlocks, and firing on them, Layard rode amongst them, and kept back the Jebours as well as he could, and finally, by the esteem and respect his character commands amongst the Arab tribes, prevailed on the Sheikh of the Tais to restore the whole of the booty. Few men, I should think, have ever done as much, the rather as the Jebours, two days before, had carried off two hundred camels from the Tais. Next day he and I went to the Tai district, a country never before visited by Europeans, to pay a conciliatory visit."

The following expeditions are now engaged, or about to be engaged, in search of Sir John Franklin:—1. Her Majesty's ship *Plover*, Behring's Straits; 2, Her Majesty's transport ship *North Star*, Davis' Straits; 3, the two ships despatched *viâ* the Straits of Magellan, in order to explore with the *Plover*; 4, the expedition under Capt. Penny, from Aberdeen; 5, the four vessels under Capt. Austin; 6, Sir John Ross's expedition from Ayr; and, lastly, Lady Franklin's yacht *Prince Albert*. From the United States a further expedition also shortly starts, consisting of two vessels; being a total of no less than fifteen ships.—*Liverpool Albion.*

**** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, May 21, 1850.

THE law of marriage in British India, as appears by a very important document—the Report of the Commissioners, which will be found in a succeeding page—is in a state which calls loudly for immediate legislative remedy. As it now stands, the validity of a vast number of marriages contracted in India, as to some purposes at least, is liable to doubts; and, whether these doubts be well or ill-founded, the uneasiness they must excite in families, and the litigation they may tempt, are serious evils. The mischief is of long date, and it is astonishing that no effectual means should have been adopted to arrest it. Nearly forty years ago, Mr. David Hill says, Lord Minto, when Governor-General, being an old lawyer, entertained serious apprehensions upon the subject of Indian marriages; but the course he took seems a very strange one: "I remember," adds Mr. Hill, "his writing a secret despatch to the Madras Government, desiring them not to excite public attention on the subject, as he looked upon it as one of a very alarming nature." Legal opinions of the most eminent counsel of the day were taken about that time, who, although they differed in their conclusions as to the validity of certain marriages in India, all concurred in declaring it highly expedient to pass an Act of Parliament to legalize past irregular marriages, and to settle the law for the future. With the exception, however, of the statute of George III., relating to Presbyterian marriages in India, nothing has been done to place the marriage law in that country upon a proper footing. A case recently occurred at Bombay, alluded to by the Commissioners, in which the validity of a marriage solemnized at Surat by a missionary not in holy orders, was questioned in a court of law, and although the Court held that the marriage was valid, on the ground that that part of the common law of England, which required the presence at a marriage of a priest in holy orders, had not been introduced into India, the judgment of an inferior tribunal, even if it were not, as this is, under appeal, is no sure basis upon which to rest.

It appears from the evidence of Mr. Boaz, and the fact is notorious, that marriages have been celebrated in India by persons who are not clergymen of the Church of England, or Scotch chaplains; by ministers of different religious persuasions, and even by civilians and military men; and that doubts have been cast upon the validity of these marriages since the year 1838, when some clergymen of the Church of England treated them as no marriages at all, and threatened to remarry the parties. Mr. L. Clarke has declared his opinion to be, that marriages in India by dissenting ministers are invalid.

The report of the Commissioners (one of whom is Dr. Lushington, an unexceptionable authority upon matrimonial law) has pronounced that all marriages in India between British subjects not solemnized by a priest episcopally ordained, or by a minister of the Church of Scotland being

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one of the chaplains of the Company, stand on the same footing as the marriage in the case of the *Queen* v. *Millis;* the result of which case seems to be, they say, that marriages in the British dominions beyond sea, where there is no local Act, or where foreign law to the contrary is not in force, if contracted without a priest, would be good for some purposes only, but not for all, especially as relates to real estate. There is an exception, however, in respect to marriages *ex necessitate* without a priest; but here difficulties arise.

What are the circumstances which would be held to constitute the necessity of marrying without a priest? Are such marriages good and valid to all intents and purposes, or only partially valid? These and other questions are suggested by the Commissioners, and we regret to find they are not decided, but are left for declaratory legislation. The marriages of Europeans who are not British subjects, and of the legitimate offspring of British subjects by native women; the marriages of Mahomedans, Hindus, Sikhs, Chinese, &c.; and, above all, the marriages of converts, are beset with difficulties essential to their particular cases, which are no opprobrium to our marriage law.

With a view to remove the existing evils, and to provide a remedy for the future, the Commissioners have laid down certain principles, which they have embodied in the form of a Bill, appended to their Report.

By this Bill, it is required that notice of an intended marriage is to be given in India to the registrar of the district, who is to file the notices, and enter them into a book, and cause copies of them to be published. After ten days, a certificate of such notice is to be demandable, and to be given, unless forbidden by a person authorized in that behalf. Before the certificate is issued by the registrar, one of the parties intending marriage is required to appear personally before him, and to make oath that there is no lawful impediment to the marriage. After issue of the certificate, the marriage may be solemnized in the presence of a registrar and two witnesses, "according to such form and ceremony as the parties may see fit to adopt." The marriages so celebrated are to be registered, and copies of the entries in the marriage register are to be transmitted by each registrar periodically to the proper officers appointed to receive them. The Act is not to affect the marriages of Hindus, Mahomedans, &c., and, in order to relieve the minds of all her Majesty's subjects from any doubt concerning the validity of marriages heretofore solemnized in India by persons not in holy orders, it is proposed to be declared and enacted, "that all such marriages, if not otherwise invalid, shall be deemed and held to be valid in law to all intents and purposes."

Such an Act would afford a simple and, as appears to us, an effectual remedy for past and future evils. There will then be, as the Commissioners observe, three kinds of marriages as relates to Christians: 1. Marriage according to the rites of the Church of England; 2. Marriage by Roman Catholic priests, and dissenting ministers of all kinds; 3. By a civil officer.

On the coast of China piracy is carried on upon a scale unknown in Europe for many centuries, and for its suppression the navy of the country is powerless. Atrocities of the deepest dye are of almost daily occurrence; the miscreants in the great majority of cases go unpunished.—*Friend of China.*

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE LAW OF MARRIAGE.

EAST-INDIA MARRIAGES.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

We, Commissioners appointed by your Majesty "to inquire into the state and operation of the law of marriage, as relating to the prohibited degrees of affinity, and to marriages solemnized abroad, or in the British colonies," present to your Majesty the following Report in respect of marriages in the East-Indies.

1. The attention of your Majesty's Commissioners has been directed to the consideration of the law of marriage prevailing in the territories under the government of the East-India Company; and in prosecuting our inquiries, we have derived great assistance from the evidence of the witnesses examined, and the documents transmitted to us by order of the Board of Control, and of the Directors of the East-India Company. The subject is one of very great importance; for questions of a very serious character arise with respect to the validity of marriages heretofore solemnized; and, consequently, doubts may exist both as to the *status* of individuals, and rights to property. We think that a legislative measure should be passed for the purpose of removing all these doubts, and of ratifying the marriages to which we allude. We also think that the subject should be brought before Parliament as soon as it can conveniently be done; for recently a case, calling in question the validity of very many marriages, has arisen at Bombay; and the publicity so given, and the discussion of the question here, may probably also give rise to more litigation, and increase the uneasiness already excited in families where the slightest doubt can be cast on the validity of their marriage.*

2. With respect to the future, we conceive that it will be admitted, on all hands, that it is essential to the comfort and welfare of the inhabitants of Hindostan, that the law of marriage should be established on safe principles, adapted to the condition of the population of that country.

3. In perusing the following observations, it will be desirable to bear in mind that the population of India consists of various classes of inhabitants, Christians—British or foreign—Mahomedans, Hindoos, Parsees, and other tribes holding various religious tenets. The law of marriage, under such circumstances, may be local and general, or personal—confined to individuals of particular nations or religions.

4. It appears to us, that the general law of marriage, as to British subjects, prevailing in the provinces under the government of the East-India Company, is the marriage law of England as it stood prior to the passing of the Act 26 Geo. II. c. 33, called Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act. The only modification of this law is the 58 Geo. III. c. 84, as to Presbyterian marriages.

5. It should, however, in the first place, be observed, that the term "British subjects" is generally used in the charters and statutes relating to India in contradistinction to "native inhabitants," though, in strictness of law, all the native inhabitants within the Company's territories are subjects of her Majesty, and therefore, in the proper sense of the word, might be considered to be "British subjects." In the cities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the law of England is the *lex loci*, having been introduced by the charters granted to the mayors and Supreme Courts; consequently, all the inhabitants are subject to the same laws which govern "British subjects," with the exceptions contained in the statute of the 21 Geo. III. c. 70, ss. 17, 18, as to the Mahomedans and Gentoo inhabitants, whose civil rights in certain cases are to be determined by their own laws and usages.† In the provinces it has been uniformly held that the English law is only introduced as to that portion of the inhabitants who are "British subjects" in the restricted and technical meaning of the words, and that consequently the English law is not the *lex loci*.

6. It must also be observed, that British subjects residing in the provinces, and the inhabitants of the towns of the respective

* The case referred to is *Maclean* v. *Cristall* (October, 1849), where, in an action in the Supreme Court at Bombay, for criminal conversation, a marriage, in 1834, between two British subjects, and members of the Church of England, celebrated at Surat by a missionary not in holy orders, was sustained. [This case is reported in 7 *Notes of Cases in the Ecclesiastical and Maritime Courts*, suppt., xvii.]

† Sec. 7 provides, that inheritance and succession to lands, rents, and goods, and all matters of contract and dealing between party and party, shall be determined, in the case of Mahomedans, by the laws and usages of Mahomedans, and in case of Gentoos, by the laws and usages of Gentoos; and where only one of the parties shall be a Mahomedan or Gentoo, by the laws and usages of the defendant. And sec. 18, "in order that regard should be had to the civil and religious usages of the said natives," enacts, 'that the rights and authorities of fathers of families, and masters of families, according as the same might have been exercised by the Gentoo or Mahomedan law, shall be preserved to them respectively within their said families," &c.

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presidencies, have the benefit of the statute law of England only as it stood when the British law was first introduced in these towns, unless expressly named in statutes passed subsequently.

7. It would follow from these premises that marriages between British subjects, if solemnized by a priest episcopally ordained, whether Protestant or Catholic, whether in or out of church, would be valid to all intents and purposes;* equally valid would be all marriages solemnized, according to the provisions of the statute 58 Geo. III. c. 84, by a minister of the Church of Scotland, being one of the chaplains of the Company, assuming for the present that such marriages are between Europeans being British subjects.

8. The 58 Geo. III. c. 84, requires, that previous to the solemnization of marriage there shall be a declaration by both or one of the parties, that both or one belong to the Church of Scotland; but we apprehend that this is directory only, and that such marriages should be valid if this provision were not complied with. We think that no license, or publication of banns, or particular form of marriage, is essential to the validity of any of the marriages already mentioned.

9. All other marriages between British subjects, not solemnized by a Protestant or a Catholic priest, are marriages standing on the same footing as the marriage in the case of the *Queen* v. *Millis*. The House of Lords were on that occasion equally divided. Without attempting to state particulars, the result of that case seems to be, that marriages in the British dominions beyond sea, where there is no local Act, or where foreign law to the contrary is not in force, if contracted without a priest, would be good for some purposes only, but not for all, especially as relates to real estate. This was the opinion of the counsel who were consulted, on behalf of the East-India Company, at periods antecedent to the decision in the *Queen* v. *Millis*.†

10. There is, however, a marriage *ex necessitate* without a priest to be considered.

11. This case presents questions not without difficulty, both as regards the constitution of such a marriage, and its legal consequences. In the first place, what are the circumstances which would be held to constitute the necessity of marrying without a priest? It is manifestly impossible to define them satisfactorily. It is impossible to say, how long parties ought to wait for a priest, or how far to go to him or to send for him; still more difficult would it be in many cases to prove, especially after the lapse of years, the existence of any such necessity. Then are such marriages had in former times, when it is clear a priest could not be found, or, lately, in remote parts of India, good and valid to all intents and purposes, or only partially valid? Could it possibly be contended that the parties, having cohabited together for years, ought to be married again by a priest? What are the consequences as to the issue where one of the parties has died? These are questions which we believe it would be hopeless to attempt to solve; for we think that the law of England, and all the cases which have occurred in British Courts of Justice, had not reference to marriages under the circumstances stated. It seems that the Courts assumed the possibility of having recourse to a priest, and only considered what would be the legal consequences attendant upon a marriage, had by contract without a priest, when the presence of one might have been had. Whenever, then, the validity of the marriage was not triable at common law, reference was made to the bishop for his certificate upon the issue, *ne unques accouple en loyale matrimonie*,‡ which would savour of absurdity if done when the presence of a priest had been impossible. It appears, therefore, necessary, in any legislative enactment, to provide for these past marriages as well as for such marriages in future.

12. We will next consider the case of Europeans resident within the provinces under the East-India Company, not being British subjects.

13. The marriage law of a country is, generally speaking, a local, and not a personal law, and thus it seems, that Europeans, being foreigners resident in India, would, if that principle prevailed, be subject to the same marriage law as British subjects. But here again a difficulty occurs; for it has been stated that, in the provinces of the East-India Company, British law is confined to British subjects; and therefore, if this view be correct, the law matrimonial in the provinces is not, as is usually the case, local, but personal; and there is no law matrimonial for Europeans not being British subjects. Even if this difficulty did not exist, the application of the principle of British law as to marriages without a priest would be attended by very anomalous consequences; for how could the distinctions between the effects of a marriage before a priest, and one not before a priest, be carried out in a foreign country?

14. With respect to the Christian inhabitants of the respective cities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, they are precisely, as to the law of marriage, in the same condition as British subjects; but the difficulty is, as to what law is to prevail as to the marriage of Christians not being British subjects, and residing in the provinces. The Portuguese and Armenians, and other Christians,—the Danes, born at Serampore, the Dutch, born at Chinsurah, together with the illegitimate children of British subjects by native women, form a very considerable and important class, who, as inhabitants of the provinces, appear to be out of the pale of British laws.

15. The legitimate offspring of British subjects, by native women, have been held by the Courts in India to be included in the term British subjects.*

16. With respect to marriages between natives of the Mahomedan and Hindoo religions, they are to be regulated by their respective laws, and no difficulty can arise in Calcutta or in the provinces; but there are inhabitants of the Company's territories in India who are neither Hindoo, nor Mahomedan, nor Christians; such as the Sikhs, the Birmese, and Assamese, who are Bhuddists, and the Parsees and Chinese, whose marriages are at present solemnized according to their own several national forms, and to whom the existing laws would hardly apply.

17. It is necessary also to observe, that many important questions are suggested by the missionaries in India as to the marriages of converts; and amongst those questions are the following:—How far conversion will operate as an entire severance of the marriage-tie before contracted, and enable the convert to marry again? And what effect a conversion has by law, or ought to have on the property of a married convert? These are questions which we think it our duty to notice, though the suggestion of a remedy does not properly fall within our province.

18. Another question is—What is the law as to mixed marriages?

19. On general principles, parties, of whatever creed or nation, resorting to the marriage forms of the country in which they reside and intend to reside, would be bound by the marriage law consequent on such forms, viz., that if two parties of any nation or religion (there being no special law excepting them) chose to be married according to the English form by a priest, the marriage should be good to all intents and purposes; and if by a Presbyterian minister, it should stand on the same footing as others; so as to marriages by mere laymen. But it is not necessary to speculate upon these points, for there must be retrospective legislation.

20. With a view to remove the existing evils, and provide a fitting remedy for the future, we propose:—

I. That all marriages, heretofore had within the territories under the Government of the East-India Company between any persons whatever, whether by a minister of the Scotch Church not being a chaplain, or by any minister of any other persuasion, or by any layman, when the only objection is that they have not been solemnized by a priest, shall be good and valid.

II. That the marriage law of India shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be made conformable to the law now existing in England.

There will be then three kinds of marriages as relates to Christians—

1. Marriage according to the rites of the Church of England;
2. Marriage by Roman Catholic priests, and dissenting ministers of all kinds;
3. By a civil officer

All these marriages will require regulation.

* "Roman Catholic marriages are valid, as their priests' orders are episcopal and good."

† 10 Clark and Finnelly, 534. In that case, a member of the Established Church of Ireland entered into a contract of marriage with a Presbyterian, in the presence of a Presbyterian minister, according to the rites of the Presbyterian Church; the man afterwards, in the lifetime of the woman, was married to another person. Upon a reference, in argument in the Consistory Court of London, to the decision in the *Queen* v. *Millis*, Dr. Lushington remarked (in substance), that the House of Lords in that case established, that a marriage, not solemnized by a person in holy orders, would not sustain an indictment for bigamy. [See *Catterall* v. *Catterall*, 4 Notes of Cases in the Eccl. & Mar. Courts, 222.]

‡ In respect of this mode of trying and determining the validity of marriages, see Roper's Husband and Wife (by Jacob), vol. ii. p. 461, ed. 1826, and reprinted in the Appendix, No. 1, to the "Treatise on the Law of Husband and Wife," by J. E. Bright, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. ii. p. 385 (1849).

* As to the difficulties attending this subject, and as to the precise meaning that is to be given to the words "British subjects," see the evidence of Sir Edward East before the Select Committee of the House of Lords in 1830, in the Appendix to that evidence; and also the Minutes by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, contained in the Fifth Appendix to the Third Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1831, and the Minutes of the Indian Law Commission on the *lex loci* addressed to the Governor-General of India, dated 31st of October, 1840. Also *suprà*, 5.

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21. The principles which ought to govern their regulation are clear, viz., the avoidance of clandestine marriages, and the rendering marriage, subject to this caution, cheap and easy, and the proof of it certain; but the application of such principles to the state and condition of the inhabitants of India will require local knowledge and experience. It seems desirable that there should be some form either of giving public notice, or for sufficient reasons dispensing with it, substituting a formal permission; and these principles apply to marriage howsoever solemnized. Registration is very important; a certified copy of the register should be declared admissible evidence.

22. With a view of attaining these desirable objects, a Bill has been prepared, a copy of which is annexed to this Report. Copies have been sent to the Board of Control, and to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company; and we are informed that the Bill has been transmitted to India for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, and that no communication has hitherto been received from thence. This is a circumstance much to be regretted; but we do not deem it right to delay, any further, making our Report.

(Signed) James Stuart Wortley.
Stephen Lushington.
Andrew Rutherfurd.
Arundel and Surrey.
Edward Ryan.

18th April, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Robert Bruce has resigned the appointment of Company's Agent at the port of Bristol.

The Ship *Southampton* has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to Calcutta.

Missions to Scinde.—At the late anniversary meeting of the Church Missionary Society, Lieut.-Colonel Jacob, late of the Bombay Artillery, in proposing a resolution, said:—"The state of Scinde a few years ago was such as to debar all hope of access to it. Even a European officer going on an embassy to its government was sometimes refused admission. One friend of my own, a very few years ago, as traveller there, had been fired at, and obliged to fly in the disguise of a camel-driver. The Ameers, who then governed that country jointly, were under the influence of sayuds, or Mahommedan priests; they never went to war, never made a purchase; they did not go to their hunting grounds without first consulting those priests. The priests had thus established an influence and a power which were paramount, and they acquired by it grants of the best land of Scinde either for their life or in perpetuity. The aboriginal Scinde population were kept in the greatest degradation, not being allowed to wear a turban, nor to ride on a horse. Under such a state of things, anything like missionary operations in Scinde was utterly hopeless. It was as much closed against us at the time I allude to as China itself had been. What was the state now? British rule is paramount justice, equal justice between man and man now prevails, without reference to country, religion, or caste! The population of Scinde may be estimated at about one million, and the way has been wonderfully prepared for us by many already in Scinde, whose voice has found its way into the public papers, loudly calling on the friends of missions to be up and doing, to go in and to possess the land."

The Overland Route.—Mr. Stocqueler, whose name is now associated with the overland route to India, has published a pleasant little volume, entitled the "Overland Companion," being a guide to travellers to India *viâ* Egypt, supplying them with all the information they need as to equipment, &c., and giving them short graphic descriptions of the places they pass until they reach the "city of palaces."

Grant *v.* the Chief Justice of Bengal.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have affirmed the judgment of the Court of Calcutta against Mr. Grant.

Soorjoo Coomar Chuckerbutty, of University College, a Hindoo gentleman, of Calcutta, was, on the 1st instant, admitted to the degree of M. D. in the University of London.

Gigantic Hailstones.—A letter from Sattara, dated 9th April, says:—"As I believe you are interested in regard to storms, &c., I just write to inform you that, on Sunday last, between four and five o'clock, a tremendous fall of hail occurred at a village called Condwal, about six miles from Sattara. The hailstones are described as being as large as coco-nuts: several houses fell, cattle were slain, and several people were killed by the houses falling in. Many large fish were killed in the river also. The natives declare they have never seen such hail in their lives. I am within the mark when I say they were as large as coco-nuts: they have been described as much larger."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 4. *John Bull*, Crawford, Bombay.—6. *Hope*, Carter, Ceylon.—8. *Free Trader*, Wade, Bengal.—9. *Alchymist*, Pearson, Bengal.—10. *Benjamin Elkin*, M'Grath, South Australia; *Elgin*, Burns, South Australia; *John Bunyan*, Thomson, Shanghai; *Stratford*, Squire, Mauritius: *Despatch*, David, Tutucoreen; *Monarch*, Weller, Bengal; *Amicitia*, Ruyl, Batavia.—11. *Bucephalus*, Bell, Bengal; *Kate*, Broderick, New South Wales; *Australasia*, Cornell, Van Diemen's Land; *Eleanor Dixon*, Bell, Bengal; *Lydia*, Greaves, Ceylon; *Argaum*, Salt, Bengal; *William Penn*, Oliver, Bombay; *Spectator*, Oakley, Ceylon; *Thomas Blyth*, Davidson, Mauritius; *Union*, Reed, Mauritius; *Panama*, Watt, Shanghai; *Emily*, Wilson, Bombay; *Vanadis*, Hillistroom, Cape.—13. *Calcutta*, Wrankmore, Hobart Town; *Stirlingshire*, Gwatkin, Launceston; *Oriental Queen*, Thomas, Mauritius; *Kestrel*, Bremner, Ceylon; *Confucius*, Scott, Shanghai; *William Darley*, Cammell, Bombay; *Berhampore*, Smith, Bombay; *Annette Gilbert*, Chapman; *Arab*, Hossack, *Eclipse*, Sedgwick, and *Brunette*, Consens, Mauritius; *Chance*, Stephenson, Maulmain; *Harold*, Mann, Bengal; *Jolly Robin*, Joynson, Bombay.—20. *Agincourt*, Hyne, Bengal.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

April 25.—Per steamer *Ripon*.—Mrs. Hannah and 2 children and servant; Mr. Wingfield, Capt. Gorges, Capt. Wallace, Mr. Simpson, Sung Poabadar and suite; Mr. and Mrs. M'Leod, 4 children, and servant; Capt. Lockwood, Mr. Cook, Capt. Goddard, Mr. Williams, Mr. Williamson, Capt. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Cavenagh, infant, and 2 servants; Mr. Raikes, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Myers, Lieut. Green, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Hanchen, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and servant; Mr. Gahagan, Mrs. Blunt, Mrs. Worcester, Sir E. Gambier, Lady Gambier, child, and 2 servants; Maj. Clerk, Mr. Ellis, Col. Hutchenson, Maj. Stafford, Col. and Mrs. Underwood, child, and servant; Mrs. Fruse and child; Mrs. Thompson, 2 children, and servant; Lieut. Hughes, Mr. Ogilvie, Capt. Keown, 15th Hussars; Col. Braybrook, Lieut. Lock, Lieut. Cliffe, Lieut. Bovill, Lieut. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Spry, Capt. Farquhar, Capt. Wainwright, R.N.; Mr. Selby, Mr. Jolly, Maj. M'Cumming, Dr. Forteith, Sir A. Oliphant and servant; Com. Hancock, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Braine, child, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and 2 children; Mrs. Paira, 2 children, and servant; Don. Guzman, Mr. Pereira, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Dudgeon, Mr. Findlay, Dr. Startin, Mr. Habbil, Mr. Webster, Mrs. Packle, Col. Lloyd, Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Hon. C. Murray and servant; Hon. Capt. Murray, R.N., and servant; Rev. J. Anderson, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Farquhar.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—May 2. *Unity*, Salter, Algoa Bay.—6. *Argyra*, Rees, Suez; *Equator*, Carter, Shanghai; *Charlotte*, Lyster, Calutta.—9. *Fanny*, Mather, Ceylon, Pondicherry, and Madras; *Medora*, Lowry, St. Helena.—13. *Lady McDonald*, Gold, Madras; *Vigilant*, Stewart, Hobart Town; *Victoria*, Lennington, Hobart Town; *Lord Petre*, Middleton, Mauritius.—15. *Maid of Auckland*, Shepherd, Adelaide.—16. *Cornet*, Lambton, Calcutta; *Doris*, Reid, Cape.—18. *Royal Alice*, Boyce, Hong-Kong; *Barbara Gordon*, Lilley, New Zealand; *Cleopatra*. Stewart, Ascension; *Ballangeich*, Liddell, Port Natal; *Talavera*, Scott, Madras and Bengal.

From Falmouth.—May 15. *Amana*, Wake (from Sunderland), Calcutta.

From Cardiff.—May 9. *Josepha*, Falconer, Cape and Mauritius.

From Hartlepool.—May 11. *Singapore*, Jager, Singapore.

From Portsmouth.—May 9. *Maria Somes*, Naylor, Hobart Town.—5. *City of Poonah*, Triscott, Bengal.

From Liverpool.—May 2. *Zuleitia*, Williamson, Hong Kong; *Highlander*, Martin, and *Robert Radford*, Gloag, Calcutta.—4. *Winifred*, Christie, Calcutta.—7. *Inglewood*, Smith, Batavia and Singapore; *Negociator*, Young, Bombay.—11. *Countess of London*, Conolly, Bombay.—13. *Hudson*, M'Neile, New South Wales; *Albert Edward*, Stoddart, Kong Kong; *John Spencer*, Ledbitter, and *Electric*, Douglas, Calcutta; *Junior*, Carter, Bombay.—15. *James Scott*, Sutter, Shanghai; *Pedlar*, Whittem, Hong Kong; *Magdeline*, Robertson, Maulmain; *Araminta*, Hogg, Bombay.—17. *Serafina*, Galdiz, Manila.

From Plymouth.—May 4. *Lord Stanley*, James, New South Wales.—12. *Gipsey Queen*, Hutton, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—14. *Emily*, Harvey, New South Wales.

From Newport.—May 2. *Fanny*, F. Jebbes, Singapore.

From the Clyde.—May 15. *Urgent Hannaford*, Batavia and Singapore; *Benares*, Brown, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Pottinger*, from Southampton, April 29.—For Malta.—Mrs. Gen. Ellice, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and infant, Mr. Johnston.

Per steamer *Indus*, from Southampton, May 20, to proceed per steamer *Hindostan*, from Suez.—For Malta.—Lieut. Marshall, 31st foot; Lieut. Poole, 76th foot; Lieut. Mickleshwente, Lieut. Blood.

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For ADEN.—Capt. and Mrs. Morrison, Mr. R. Williams.
For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Mathewson, Mrs. Harwood, Mr. Heatley, Mr. J. Colvin, Mr. B. Colvin, Mr. J. Vallings, Mr. Reeves, Mr. Waddy, Miss Boddam, Mr. Singer, Mr. A. F. Smith.
For MADRAS.—Mr. Kerakoose, Lieut. C. Nicholls, Dr. and Mrs. Hagarth, infant, and servant; Mrs. Menzies, Lieut. and Mrs. Harford.
For CEYLON.—Mr. Thorpe, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Vanderspar, Lieut. Schaw, Mr. and Mrs. Rawson and servant, Lieut. col. Evans, R.A.; Mrs. Col. Evans.
For HONG-KONG.—Mr. E. Beadon, Mr. H. A. Ince.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARKER, the wife of Capt. W. C. Indian Navy, d. at Tottenham, May 17.
CUNLIFFE, the lady of D. Bengal civil service, s. at Prestbury, near Cheltenham, May 5.
EDEN, Lady, d. at Windlestone-hall, Durham, May 13.
FRERE, the wife of Charles, s. at Shirley, Croydon, May 13.
LAWRANCE, the wife of Dr. d. at 21, Connaught-square, May 18.
LESLIE, the wife of Lt. col. d. at Warley Barracks, Essex, May 6.

MARRIAGES.

ARROW, Capt. F. of the *Wellesley*, East Indiaman, to Harriot, d. of the late Richard Stileman, at Winchelsea church, May 15.
DANIELL, Charles L. F. to Emily J. relict of the late John Dent, Madras civil service, at St. George's, Hanover-square, May 15.
DRURY, Rev. C. R. s. of G. D. Madras civil service, to Martha Mary, d. of the Rev. R. Salkeld, at Fontwell Magna, Dorset, May 2.
MONEY, Rev. James D. of Sternfield Rectory, Suffolk, to Clara M. d. of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. at Chelsea, April 27.
POTTER, Daniel, of Shanghae, to Mary, d. of the late Arthur Ryder, at Dalston, May 16.
WELSH, Charles J. to Henrietta, widow of the late Captain Carnac, and d. of the late Major J. Maling, Bengal estab. at Pimlico, May 16.

DEATHS.

CLARKE, Sarah, wife of Thomas, of the med. staff of the army, d. of Lieut. gen. Sir George Napier, K.C.B. at Cheltenham, April 29.
COOKE, Mrs. R. C. G., May 5.
ELPHINSTONE, James E. s. of Sir James D. H. Bart. at West-hall, Aberdeenshire, May 5.
GARNER, Prichard F. late of the ship *Owen Glendower*, aged 21, in St. James's-street, May 9.
HAMILTON, Frances M. wife of the Rev. T. N. late chaplain Bengal estab. May 4.
HORNBY, Sarah A. widow of the late Major R. Bengal estab. at the Vicarage, Hornchurch, Essex, aged 55.
LUDLOW, Mary E. M. only d. of Capt. E. E. at Hastings, aged 2, May 8.
MCMAHON, Eliza M. A. widow of the late Major Bernard, of the Bombay army, at 28, Imperial-square, Cheltenham, aged 38.
STIKEMAN, John, many years secretary to the East-India and China Association of London, at Berkeley-villas, Loughborough-park, aged 71, May 17.
SUTHERLAND, Major general Sir James, Bombay establishment, at 8, Camberland-street, May 15.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.—Since the year 1842, eight colonial sees have been established without costing the country one farthing for their endowment. Omitting the see of Gibraltar, which was founded for the spiritual supervision of British congregations in the Mediterranean, and that of Victoria, on the coast of China, as having missionary operations in view, the following dioceses have been recently formed in British colonies:—The diocese of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land) contains, by the last census, a population of 74,775, with 50 clergymen. That of Fredericton, comprising the whole of the province of New Brunswick, contains a population bordering upon 200,000, and the number of clergy, since the Bishop went out, has been increased from 30 to 50. In the year 1847, three new dioceses were founded in Australia. Of these, the diocese of Adelaide (South and West Australia) contained at the last census 44,717 persons, and there were 15 clergymen. The population within the dioceses of Melbourne (Port Phillip) and Newcastle (which comprises the northern counties of New South Wales) can hardly be put at less than 100,000, and the number of clergy is about 40. The European population of the Cape Colony is reckoned at 170,000, and the Bishop, who found on his arrival 12 or 13 clergymen, has already increased their number to upwards of 40. The total population of these five dioceses, therefore, exceeds half a million, and is rapidly increasing. The united incomes of the five Bishops amount to 4,266*l.* 13s. 4d.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

May 8th and 15th, 1850.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. George D. Wilkins.
Mr. Arthur Galloway.
Mr. Colin Mackenzie.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. E. Fraser Tytler.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. R. Baird Smith, engineers.
Col. John Tullock, C.B., 10th N.I.
Lieut. col. David Hepburn, 29th N.I.
Lieut. H. Le Poor Trench, 35th N.I.
Lieut. Edward Tyrwhitt, 51st N.I.
Maj. Richard R. Hughes, invalids.
Surg. James M. Brander, M.D.
Surg. Charles B. Francis.
Assist. surg. James Grant.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Charles A. Purvis, artillery.
Capt. Henry M. Dobbie, 30th N.I.
Ens. Theodore C. Georges, 30th N.I.
Assist. surg. William G. Prichard, M.D.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. William Davidson, artillery.
Second-lieut. John S. Sheppard, 4th rifles.
Capt. Henry Morse, 8th N.I.
Surg. John Fraser.
Assist. surg. William French Clay.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Richard B. Maltby.
Bombay Estab.—The Rev. John J. W. Jervis.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Robert B. Thornhill, per *Queen*.
Madras Estab.—Mr. Henry D. Cook.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Henry Mills, 2nd N.I.
Capt. James L. Walker.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. Æneas Shirreff, artillery.
Capt. George Selby, artillery.
Capt. Richard Shubrick, 5th N.I.
Lieut. Edward S. Begbie, 10th N.I.
Lieut. William C. Rich, 46th N.I.
Lieut. Travers Crofton, 52nd N.I.
Surg. Hugh Cheape, M.D.
Assist. surg. Duncan Mackenzie.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. James Mungavin, invalids.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Joseph S. Draper, Indian Navy.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. W. M. Smyth, engineers, 6 months.
Capt. Henry Lyell, 43rd N.I., 6 do.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Hampden Acton, 2nd N.I., 2 do.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. James Hunter, 4th N.I., 6 do.
Lieut. Adolphus E. N. Procter, 13th N.I., 6 do.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Charles J. D. Cole, Indian Navy, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. James H. A. Lillicrap, 5th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. Clifton Benbow, 4th N.I.

RESIGNED THE SERVICE.

Madras Estab.—Second-lieut. Thomas P. Garrett, artillery.

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APPOINTMENTS.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Charles Melbourne West, appointed a volunteer for the Pilot Service.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Robert Williams, appointed a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 3RD MAY, 1850.

Bengal, 87th Foot.—Lieut. Charles James Perry, from the 53rd Foot, to be paymaster, v. William Devaynes Bedford, who has retired upon half-pay. Dated 3rd May, 1850.

Madras, 25th Foot.—Ens. William Robert Goodall, from the 62nd Foot, to be ens., v. Lane, deceased. Dated 3rd May, 1850.

WAR OFFICE, 17TH MAY, 1850.

Bengal, 14th Light Dragoons.—Henry Topham Clements, gent., to be cor. by purch., v. Smith, prom. Dated 17th May, 1850.

10th Foot.—George Churchill Bartholemew, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Whaite, prom. Dated 17th May, 1850.

29th Foot.—Lieut. William Francis Stehalin, to be capt. without purch., v. Handfield, dec. Dated 3rd March, 1850.

Ens. Edward Hazelfoot Paske to be lieut., v. Stehelin. Dated 3rd March, 1850.

53rd Foot.—Lieut. John Keys Humfrey, from 56th Foot, to be lieut., v. Perry, appointed paymaster 87th Foot. Dated 17th May, 1850.

Madras, 15th Light Dragoons.—Cornet James Edward Vivian to be lieut., by purch., v. Clancy, who retires. Dated 17th May, 1850.

George Barrington Price, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Vivian. Dated 17th May, 1850.

84th Foot.—Pierce Chute, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Pope, appointed to 3rd Foot. Dated 17th May.

Bombay, 78th Foot.—Seymour Vassall Hale Monro, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Rocke, promoted. Dated 17th May, 1850.

THE *Singapore Free Press* states, that Prince T. Y. Chanfu Mongkut, the illustrious Siamese, has made a variety of presents to the museum of that settlement. The following is the list of articles, in the peculiar English of the prince himself:—"a glass arranged box, manufactured in Siam, comprising gems and ores, as follows:—1. Gem—mineral substance of Chantuboon mountain. 2. Pearls of Nand, country in Laos, dependent of Siam. 3. Gem of Leeswat mountain. 4. Gem of Phetehboory. 5. Best copper ore of Sarupoory. 6. Excellent copper ore of Lompoory. 7. Middle copper ore of Sarupoory. 8. Ore of Kanchupoory. 9. Copper ore or antimonium of Chiungmui. 10. Iron ore of Khorat. 11. Copper ore of Khorat. 12. Fossil stones, found at the foot of the mountain of Nagosswaneg, and which were said to be medicines manufactured by the ancient Resee or professors:—not natural. The second box contains:—Image of Resee Narod, or sacred professor of medical sciences—worshipped object of physicians. Picture of the Red Elephant which is in the royal palace, brought from Khorat in June last. Pictures of various kinds of weapons needable for riding of elephants in war. Pictures of finest Yaks or Demons, usual in painting. Transcribed ancient characters, taken from inscriptions on stone pillar, at Sukhodai (one of the Siamese ancient capitals). The third box contains:—Image of Resee Gralaikat, the subject of ancient story that he was the son of the doe with professor—is worshipped object of physicians, &c. Image of Phrabhum,—worshipped object in every village, field, &c.; it is said that he is an angel, in office of protection of the ground. The image of Nang kamnund, the worshipped subject for gaming halls in Siam. Three ancient fossil pots from Wat Sdet, in province of Sangalike, one of the ancient capitals in Northern Siam."

A new phrenological work in the Bengalee language has just issued from the Calcutta native press, compiled from the standard phrenological works in English, and translated into Bengalee by Baboo Radhabhullus Doss for the edification of his orthodox countrymen.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 1st May, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 19th June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 1st May, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Tuesday, the 4th June, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 11th July; and

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on the 6th July, 1850, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 8th May, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 22nd of May, 1850, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 5,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Bombay:—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,
RAVENSWORTH WEST HARTLEY COAL,
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,
RISCA BLACK VEIN COAL (handpicked).
} Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 22nd day of May aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 15th May, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 29th instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

STATIONERY;

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 29th day of May, 1850, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 15th May, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to the City of Calcutta, on board ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is 1,900. They must embark between the 14th June and 31st July, and not more than 400 persons will be allowed to embark in one vessel.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 2s. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 15th May, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Madras, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the rate of exchange of 2s. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 41 tons of Dead Weight.
9 ,, Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 15th May, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 0½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of a pair of Marine Steam Engines, of the collective power of 160 horses, and two Boilers, &c.

26 tons of Dead Weight,—articles which weigh more than they measure.
131½ „ Measurable Goods,—do. which measure more than they weigh.

N.B.—All parties making Tenders are desired to inspect the engines, &c., which may be seen at Messrs. Maudslay and Co.'s wharf, near Westminster Bridge; and they are also required to state a specific sum for which they will engage to convey the whole of the machinery to Bombay, including every expense whatsoever contemplated in the Conditions of Tender.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

INDUCED by the kindly-expressed suggestions of friends of my late lamented father, Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., I venture to offer myself as a Candidate for a seat in the East-India Direction.

In adopting this course, I am influenced also by the strong feeling of interest and attachment imbibed from early youth towards India and its people.

Having retired from mercantile pursuits, it would now be most gratifying to me to have an opportunity of devoting my time to duties which would be so much in unison with my best and warmest feelings.

Should you do me the honour to approve of these motives, and enable me to accomplish my object, by ultimately electing me a member of your Executive, I can at least promise you an earnest and faithful discharge of the important duties which would devolve upon me.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
GEORGE FORBES.

7, Hyde Park Gardens, May 4, 1850.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

THE election of Major Moore having released many Proprietors from their engagements, I venture again to solicit your favourable consideration of my public services in India; and, encouraged by the flattering support I have already received in my canvass, to express a hope that I may be enabled, at no distant period, to proceed to the ballot with every prospect of success.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
L. R. REID.

20, Hyde Park Square, 1st May, 1850.

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Civil.			Military and Naval.		
Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	Rs. 33	Rs. 31	20	Rs. 38	Rs. 35
30	38	35	30	44	41
40	49	45	40	53	49
50	63	59	50	66	61
60	82	77	60	84	79

All holders of Policies in India on the Profit scale, who may have paid five annual premiums, will be entitled, at the expiration of the fifth year, to a year's profit, calculated on the average of the preceding five years; such profit to be paid in cash, or to go in diminution of the future premiums payable, or to be added to the sum assured by the policy, at the option of the holder, after the calculation of the profits shall have been made in London.

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Notices of Assignments of Policies will be duly registered at the Office of the Secretaries.

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Extract Table of Deferred Annuities:—

Age.	Premium to be paid Monthly.	Annuity of Rs. 1,000, with Three-fourths of Profits, payable Half-yearly: to commence 6 months in India and 12 months in Europe.
18	Rs. 10 3	After 25 years.
19	10 0	,, 25 ,,
20	12 4	,, 23 ,,
30	21 7	,, 13 ,,
40	94 0	,, 6 ,,

Ten per cent. additional is required for the Civil Service.

Example:—

Any Officer, aged 19, paying ten rupees per month during his prescribed service of twenty-five years, will be then entitled, as above, for life, to an annuity of one thousand rupees, payable half-yearly, with the addition of three-fourths of the intermediate profits; or, at his option, after ten or twenty years of service and continued payment of premium, to benefits proportioned to the then value of the Policy.

ENDOWMENTS FOR INDIA.

Extract Table of Endowments:—

Age.	Premium in One Sum.	Premium in Monthly Payments.	Rs. 1,000 payable by Society.
18	Rs. 139 8	Rs. 1 1	After 25 years.
19	137 8	1 1	,, 25 ,,
20	162 0	1 3	,, 23 ,,
30	347 8	3 8	,, 13 ,,
40	598 8	9 15	,, 6 ,,

Ten per cent. additional is required for the Civil Service.

Example:—

Any Officer, aged 19, paying Rs. 137. 8. in one sum, on entrance into the service, or monthly Rs. 1. 1. for twenty-five years, will be entitled to receive after completion of his service Rs. 1,000.

N.B.—On and after the 1st January, 1850, an additional year's premium will be required in advance from all applicants who shall then have served more than five years in India.

Tables and full information to be had at the Office of the Family Endowment Society, No. 12, Chatham Place; or at the Offices of the Secretaries in Calcutta, Messrs. GORDON, STUART, and Co.

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The following Table will shew the result of the last division of profits, as declared on the 9th of May, 1849, to all persons who had on that day paid six annual premiums. This will be found a liberal reduction if the original premiums be compared with those of other offices adopting a similar plan of division of profits:—

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured.	Original Premiums.	Reduced Ann. Premiums for current Year.
20	On or before 9th of May, 1844.	£1,000	£19 6 8	£11 2 4
30		1,000	24 8 4	14 0 0
40		1,000	31 10 0	18 2 8
50		1,000	42 15 0	24 11 7
60		1,000	66 11 8	38 5 8

DAVID JONES, Actuary.

EAST-INDIA UNITED SERVICE CLUB.—

The Committees in India having extended the period of admission on the original terms to the 30th June next, the home list is, under certain conditions, re-opened till that date to gentlemen eligible to become members.

By order of the Committee,
BUNBURY TAYLOR, Secretary.

14, St. James's Square, 7th May, 1850.

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Tuesday, May 21, 1850.

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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Atalanta*, with the mails, left Bombay May 1, and arrived at Suez May 20. The mails were sent on to Alexandria, and from thence (per *Oberon*) reached Malta on May 27. Thus brought, they arrived at Marseilles on the 30th ult.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, *vid* Marseilles, will be despatched from London on the evening of Friday, June 7th.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Mauritius, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *vid* Southampton, will be made up on the morning of Thursday, June 20. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening, or if marked, *vid* Marseilles, on the evening of Monday June 24.

ALTERATION IN DEPARTURE ON MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, March 25, 1850.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the mail steamers to Suez will be despatched on the 1st of May, 25th of May, 25th of June, 25th of July, and 31st of August next, for the conveyance of the monthly mails of May, June, July, August, and September, and that the intermediate mail steamers will be despatched on the 11th of May and the 17th of September, but not in the intervening months of June, July, and August.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, June 4.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .. .. ..April 22 | Bombay .. .. ..May 1
Madras .. .. .. April 24

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE state of British India, according to our present advices, is as tranquil as its possessors could desire. Even from its remotest frontier, extending into the hilly country of the Afreedies and Kohatees, the accounts are of a satisfactory character.

The chiefs of the Afreedie tribes have, of their own accord, sent a deputation to Colonel Lawrence, at Peshawur, begging to be allowed to make peace with the British Government. When taxed with the recent murder of Mr. Healey, they at first affected entire ignorance, and at length acknowledged that they had *heard* of a sahib being killed when shooting. Little doubt, however, is entertained of their complicity, and they were told they must wait until the determination of the Governor-General was signified. The military authorities at Peshawur, it is said, are anxious to agree to any terms; but Colonel Lawrence, who is better acquainted with the native character, advises, "Punish first and pardon after." The *Lahore Chronicle* says:—

"Besides being stirred up by Dereea Khan (salt has very little, if anything, to do with their rebellion, notwithstanding the assertions of a contemporary), it has been ascertained (at least a correspondent, who is close enough behind the curtain to know what is going on, says so) that the Afreedies have been recently induced to rise by the machinations of Peshawur refugees from Cabul and Jellalabad. Letters to this purport have been intercepted in the Khyber Pass from Sirdar Haider Khan, the son of Dost Mahomed Khan, who was taken prisoner at Ghuznee. They were aided in their endeavours by a smooth-faced moolah from Sultanpoor, near Jellalabad, who had, with some of his disciples, taken up his abode in Peshawur, to aid in furthering the proceedings of the 'faithful.' He has been seized on ample evidence to criminate him, and lodged in gaol. It would seem almost as if Dost Mahomed had selected the motto '*Quem Deus*,' &c., for his own, for he seems bent on forcing us to take Cabul,—and this, too, while his hands are full toward Khorasan; for, notwithstanding his recent threats of advancing westward, we are told that his son, Sirdar Mahomed Akram Khan, is in continual fear of being attacked by the ruler of Bokhara. Haider Khan, who was recently at Jellalabad, has proceeded towards Cabul. His last act, before quitting the low country, was to stop the wood about to be floated down to Peshawur for building purposes. Much has been written elsewhere about salt being at the bottom of it all. We should like to see the supply stopped altogether, and we guess the Affghans would soon be brought to their senses. While the Afreedies are giving so much trouble to the south of the Cabul river, it is satisfactory to know that the Yoozoofzaees on the north or left bank are quite quiet."

It is surmised, that their desire for peace is with the view of gaining time to secure their crops. It appears that the people who were apprehended on suspicion in the neighbourhood of the place where the murder was committed, by Captain Daley, have been released, there being no evidence against them.

Sir C. Napier is said to have recommended the sending the new 66th (or Goorkah) regiment to Peshawur, to do

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service on that frontier, where they would be eminently useful.

At Lahore, all appeared to be going on well. Sir Henry Lawrence proposes to spend the hot weather in a trip to Kashmir and the countries beyond.

We have now some further accounts of the affair at Beitah, in the Oude territory; but they are not very consistent. It appears that, on the night of the 27th March, the left wing of the 10th Native Infantry was detached from Lucknow, under Captain Wilson, with Lieutenant Elderton, Ensigns Trenchard and Whish, and two nine-pounder guns, being joined by a wing of the 2nd Oude Locals, and some of the King of Oude's Invincibles. The fort of Beitah was invested on the 29th, and fire opened on its thick mud walls with little or no effect. At last the enemy made a *sortie*, were driven back, and followed by our troops, but instead of being in possession of the place, the latter found themselves entrapped in an inner square, commanded by the citadel, and loop-holed all round, without a foe to be seen. Whilst vainly endeavouring to find an entrance into the inner fort, the unseen enemy kept up a most deadly fire on the devoted party, who could not retaliate. Here Lieutenant Elderton fell, and many men, seventy-three rank and file, being killed and wounded; the gun ammunition failed, and the remainder retired in some disorder, leaving behind one of the guns, which impeded the retreat, some of the bullocks attached to it having been shot. During the night, the enemy evacuated the fort, passing with their families through the midst of the King of Oude's troops without molestation. The *Delhi Gazette* says:—

"We are informed that the enemy did not make their appearance outside the fort, but that, on an officer with a small party going to reconnoitre, a few armed men put their muskets over the wall and warned them to 'take care and not approach too near,' at the same time presenting their muskets. The wicket leading into 'the trap' was merely a matted doorway, the fastenings of which were cut through by an officer of the 10th N.I. with his regulation sword, and the whole of the detachment of Company's troops then marched in and found themselves surrounded on all sides by hidden enemies, who kept up a continued fire from the loop-holes in the walls. Lieut. Elderton fell almost immediately; a number of men also fell; upon which a scene of confusion ensued, during which a hasty retreat was effected. The bullocks attached to one of the guns having been shot, it was left in the enemies' hands, and the carriage burnt by them, after which they left the fort during the night, as we stated in a former issue, and escaped with impunity."

Captain Wilson is accused of rashness in thus attacking a fort with the nature of which he was unacquainted; but ill success invariably invites unfavourable criticism. He had no scientific officers to advise him—not even a European artillery officer to handle the two guns. After the affair was over, an engineer officer was sent out to Beitah, and he reported that it was impossible for infantry alone to have taken the place.

An attempt made by a body of Sikh prisoners to escape from Agra gaol, was attended by a slaughter which is represented in some of the journals to have been unnecessarily great. The details are given in another column. The official report of the superintendent of prisons traces the origin of the rising, which seems to have been quite unpremeditated, to the carelessness of the guard, in leaving their arms piled as much within reach of the prisoners as their own; but another account ascribes the *émeute* to a quarrel betwixt the prisoners and the sepoys.

The assent of the Governor-General to all the arrangements proposed by the local authorities in reference to Sattara, had arrived at Bombay, so that all doubt on these points was at an end. "Meanwhile," adds the *Bombay Times*, "improvements have been progressing at Sattara under the directions of Mr. Frere, worthy of the palmiest days of native rule, and in the brightest contrast to the states around. A beautiful tunnel has lately been run through a solid rock, taking one of the principal thoroughfares through a hill, instead of round it, and the greatest attention is being bestowed on the improvement of the country, the extension of the arts, and the advancement of the people."

Moolraj, "the victim of circumstances," together with the rebel Bhaee Maharaj Singh, had arrived at Calcutta. The ex-chief of Mooltan will, it is believed, be allowed to remain there, confined to the fort, where comfortable quarters have been assigned to him; but the Bhaee and his faithful disciple Kurruk Singh are to be transported to the Straits of Malacca.

The local intelligence from the Presidencies is scanty. The Indian Government has authorized the formation of an experimental line of electric telegraph, from Calcutta to Hooghly, a distance of about twenty-five miles. To test the relative merits of competing plans, half the line is to be subterraneous, as proposed by Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, and the other half above ground, as recommended by Colonel W. N. Forbes.

The Legislative Council, acting under the impulse of the Governor-General's presence, has continued its contributions to the statute-book of India. One, and as yet only one, of the so-called "Black Acts" has been passed,—that "for the protection of judicial officers." The Act for the promotion of religious liberty, by securing converts from the forfeiture of their ancestral property, has also become law. The Hindoos have petitioned against it, and there is some talk of their appealing to Parliament on the subject. Another recent enactment legalizes and regulates the binding of apprentices. Another enables judges to provide for the restitution of the value of property stolen. Several other Acts and drafts of Acts have appeared, but those described are the only ones of general interest.

The local press at Bombay was chiefly occupied by the discussion of the question of the most eligible line for a railway. Public opinion seems to be coming round to the views of Col. Grant, that the Poonah line is the best. "So far from the Court of Directors having, as is averred, neglected their duty in the matter," observes the *Bombay Times*, "as far back as 1842, before the public thought of railways here at all, they desired the services of Mr. Vignolles, as commissioner, to inquire into the railway capabilities and prospects of India."

The Madras local intelligence, which has been diligently gleaned from the papers, and placed under the appropriate head, comprises nothing which invites comment.

We have no news from China later than our last advices.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut.-Col. C. E. T. Oldfield, C.B., 5th L. C., at Nakodah. April 16.

MADRAS.—Lieut. H. W. Urquhart, 6th N. I., at Dharwar, April 13.

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BENGAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST OF MARCH, 1850.

Report on the Examination of the Students of the College of Fort William, in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Bengallee, held on the 2nd January, 1850.

PERSIAN.

Morris, date of admission into college, 8th December, 1849, not passed in any language.

Hogg, date of admission into college, 8th December, 1849, ditto, ditto.

Boileau, date of admission into college, 12th March, 1849, passed in Hindee, 3rd July, 1849.

Hay, date of admission into college, 12th January, 1849, passed in Hindee 1st December, 1849.

Morris, date of admission into college, 8th December, 1849, initiatory examination in Sanscrit, Persian, and Oordoo, also included in general classification in Persian.

Hammond, date of admission into college, 8th December, 1849, initiatory examination in Sanskrit, Persian, and Oordoo, also included in general classification in Hindee.

Bird, date of admission into college, 8th December, 1849, ditto, ditto.

Hogg, date of admission into college, 8th December, 1849, initiatory examination in Sanskrit, Persian, and Oordoo, also included in general classification in Persian.

Jackson, date of admission into college, 8th December, 1849, initiatory examination in Sanskrit, Persian, and Oordoo.

Elliott, date of admission into college, 8th December, 1849, ditto, ditto.

OORDOO.

Birch, date of admission into college, 20th October, 1849, not passed in any language.

Ravenshaw, date of admission into college, 14th June, 1849, ditto, ditto.

Power, date of admission into college, 14th March, 1849, ditto, ditto.

Henderson, date of admission into college, 27th June, 1849, ditto, ditto.

Campbell, date of admission into college, 15th October, 1849, ditto, ditto.

Dampier, date of admission into college, 19th September, 1849, passed in Oordoo 5th October, 1849, and in Bengallee, 4th December, 1849, studying for honours.

HINDEE.

Hammond, date of admission into college, 8th December, 1849, passed—recommended for a medal of merit—has to pass in a second language.

Bird, date of admission into college, 8th December, 1849, passed—has to pass in a second language.

Shaw, date of admission into college, 20th August, 1846, absent from Calcutta. Passed in Persian, 5th April, 1847.

BENGALLEE.

Ward, date of admission into college, 9th December, 1848, passed to Oordoo, 4th October, 1849.

Larkins, date of admission into college, 24th August, 1848, passed in Persian, 1st May, 1849.

Richardson, date of admission into college, 10th May, 1848, passed in Persian, 1st May, 1849.

Lance, date of admission into college, 29th November, 1848, arrived too late—passed in Oordoo, 1st November, 1849.

Floyd, date of admission into college, 5th October, 1847, absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo 1st February, 1848.

Richardes, date of admission into college, 10th January, 1848, absent from Calcutta. Passed in Persian 1st November, 1848.

Report on the Examination of the Students of the College of Fort William, in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Bengallee, held on the 1st February, 1850.

PERSIAN.

Morris, date of admission into college, 8th December, 1849, passed; has to pass in a second language.

Hogg, date of admission into college, 8th December, 1849, passed; ditto, ditto.

Hammond, date of admission into college, 8th December, 1849, passed—qualified for the public service, having passed in Hindee 2nd January, 1850. Recommended for a medal of merit for general diligence and proficiency.

Bird, date of admission into college, 8th December, 1849, passed; ditto, ditto.

Boileau, date of admission into college, 12th March, 1849, passed in Hindee 3rd July, 1849.

Hay, date of admission into college, 12th January, 1849, passed in Hindee 1st December, 1849.

Egerton, date of admission into college, 11th January, 1850, initiatory examination in Sanskrit, Oordoo, and Persian.

McDonell, date of admission into college, 11th January, 1850, ditto, ditto.

Molony, date of admission into college, 12th January, 1850, ditto, ditto.

OORDOO.

Birch, date of admission into college, 20th October, 1849, passed—has to pass in a second language.

Ravenshaw, date of admission into college, 14th June, 1849, not passed in any language.

Power, date of admission into college, 14th March, 1849, ditto ditto.

Henderson, date of admission into college, 27th June, 1849, ditto, ditto.

Jackson, date of admission into college, 8th December, 1849, ditto, ditto.

Campbell, date of admission into college, 15th October, 1849, ditto, ditto.

Elliott, date of admission into college, 8th December, 1849, ditto, ditto.

Dampier, date of admission into college, 19th September, 1849, passed in Oordoo 5th October, 1849, and in Bengallee, 4th December, 1849. Examined for certificate of high proficiency.

HINDEE.

Shaw, date of admission into college, 20th August, 1846, absent from Calcutta. Passed in Persian, 5th April, 1847.

BENGALLEE.

Ward, date of admission into college, 9th December, 1848, passed—qualified for the public service, having passed in Oordoo, 4th October, 1849.

Richardson, date of admission into college, 10th May, 1848, passed in Persian, 1st May, 1849.

Larkins, date of admission into college, 24th August, 1848, passed in Persian 1st May, 1849.

Lance, date of admission into college, 29th November, 1848, passed in Oordoo 1st November, 1849.

Floyd, date of admission into college, 5th October, 1847, absent from Calcutta, passed in Oordoo 1st February, 1848.

Richardes, date of admission into college, 10th January, 1848, absent from Calcutta, passed in Persian 1st November, 1848.

Report on the Examination of the Students of the College of Fort William, in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Bengallee, held on the 1st March, 1850.

PERSIAN.

Boileau, date of admission into college, 12th March, 1849, passed—qualified for the public service, having passed in Hindee 3rd July, 1849.

Hay, date of admission into college, 12th January, 1849, absent, arrived too late. Passed in Hindee 1st December, 1849.

Robertson, date of admission into college, 5th February, 1850, initiatory examination in Sanskrit, Persian, and Oordoo.

Palmer, date of admission into college, 5th February, 1850, ditto, ditto.

OORDOO.

Ravenshaw, date of admission into college, 14th June, 1849, passed—has to pass in a second language.

Egerton, date of admission into college, 11th January, 1850, not passed in any language.

Henderson, date of admission into college, 27th June, 1849, ditto, ditto.

Power, date of admission into college, 14th March, 1849, ditto, ditto.

Jackson, date of admission into college, 8th December, 1849, ditto, ditto.

McDonell, date of admission into college, 11th January, 1850, ditto, ditto.

Molony, date of admission into college, 12th January, 1850, ditto, ditto.

Dampier, date of admission into college, 19th September, 1849, passed in Oordoo, 5th October, 1849, and in Bengallee,

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4th December, 1849; examined for certificate of high proficiency.

Elliott, date of admission into college, 8th December, 1849, absent from examination on medical certificate. Not passed in any language.

Campbell, date of admission into college, 15th October, 1849, absent from Calcutta. Not passed in any language.

HINDEE.

Hogg, date of admission into college, 8th December, 1849, passed in Persian, 1st February, 1850.

Morris, date of admission into college, 8th December, 1849, passed in Persian 1st February, 1850.

Shaw, date of admission into college, 20th August, 1846, absent from Calcutta. Passed in Persian 5th April, 1847.

BENGALLEE.

Richardson, date of admission into college, 10th May, 1848, passed in Persian 1st May, 1849.

Birch, date of admission into college, 20th October, 1849, passed in Oordoo 1st February, 1850.

Larkins, date of admission into college, 24th August, 1848, passed in Persian 1st May, 1849.

Lance, date of admission into college, 29th November, 1848, absent from examination of medical certificate. Passed in Oordoo 1st November, 1849.

Floyd, date of admission into college, 5th October, 1847, absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo 1st February, 1848.

Richardes, date of admission into college, 10th January, 1848, absent from Calcutta. Passed in Persian 1st November, 1848.

G. T. MARSHALL,
Secy. to the College of Fort William.

College of Fort William, 5th April, 1850.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Deputy Governor of Bengal.

J. P. GRANT, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CAPT. RICHARDSON AND THE HON. MR. BETHUNE.

At Capt. Richardson's request, we last week published the correspondence between him and Mr. Bethune, relative to the address delivered by Mr. Bethune at the Town Hall. We now find that the correspondence thus sent us was incomplete, and we proceed to supply the omissions. They throw considerable light upon this mystified subject, and will assist the public in making some approximation to a correct judgment in the case. It appears that as soon as Mr. Bethune was menaced with a prosecution in the Supreme Court, for those portions of his address which Capt. Richardson through his attorney interdicted us and our contemporaries from publishing, he did not determine, as some of the papers had been given to understand, to shelter himself under his privileged character as a member of the Supreme Council, but stated that he was quite prepared to justify all that he had said on the occasion in the Supreme Court. We also learn from the postscript to Capt. Richardson's letter, which did not appear in the papers he sent us, that he expressed his willingness to accept of a private apology. It appears also that Capt. Richardson was desirous of informing the public, through the medium of the *Hurkaru*, that the dispute had been brought to a satisfactory termination, and that Mr. Bethune refused his consent to the publication of anything but the correspondence. The whole of that correspondence, extending from the 4th of August to the 19th of February, is now before us, but we have not deemed it advisable to publish that portion of it which preceded the lawyer's letter. The publication of the remainder rests with Capt. Richardson.

The affair, as far as Mr. Bethune is concerned, is now brought to a close. The threat of the prosecution has subsided into an offer to accept a private apology, but Mr. Bethune has treated with silent contempt the proposal that he should make any apology whatever, public or private, and Capt. Richardson has dropped the matter. The truth will never be clearly known until the whole of the correspondence is published; and while it continues to be withheld from the public, the most sinister conclusions will naturally and necessarily be drawn, neither will the objection that it involves the reputation of a fair lady be considered an adequate excuse for its suppression. In reply to Mr. Bethune's first letter, which was written in the most friendly spirit, Capt. Richardson informed him that he had prepared "a long and full answer to it." Let us then have Mr. Bethune's letter, and this long and full answer, and the community at large will then, doubtless, be as much satisfied as Capt. Richardson informed us in his letter last week his "private friends" were.—*Friend of India, April* 11.

THE ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST CAPTAIN CHIENE.

We yesterday published the report of a case in the Supreme Court, which has excited no little interest both in the profession and the public, from the peculiar circumstances attending it. Our readers will recollect that on the 30th ultimo, when mentioning what had passed at Wuzeerabad, with regard to the 34th N.I., we mentioned that an officer had stepped out of the ranks on being appealed to by the Commander-in-Chief, having been named by a retired officer as able to corroborate the statement made in a letter addressed to Sir Charles Napier. That letter was subsequently handed to Lieut. colonel Marshall, who sent it here with instructions to his attorney to take proceedings against the writer, Captain Chiene, for a libel. That gentleman, having retired from the service, was about to embark for England in the steamer on Monday, but was suddenly arrested on Saturday afternoon, the judge sitting in chambers, after consultation with his colleague, having taken the very unusual, and, we believe, unprecedented course, of holding Capt. Chiene to bail for the alleged libel. The report in our yesterday's paper is what occurred on a motion for the discharge of the defendant, which was refused by the Court, but we are informed that the chief justice remarked that though the arrest was upheld, the case must not be understood to furnish a precedent. We understand that the writ was granted with considerable hesitation by Sir J. Colville, and not until after consultation with Sir A. Buller, and probably the impression on the minds of those judges was that a refusal of the writ would be equivalent to a denial of justice to the plaintiff, because of the defendant's intention to quit the country immediately. This alone could excuse so unusual a proceeding, for be it remembered that an action for libel is not like one for a positive pecuniary demand, the damages alleged are whatever the plaintiff imagines, and a defendant might be subjected to intolerable hardship, by being imprisoned for a sum for which he could not possibly obtain bail, though when the trial came on, the Court might hold the plaintiff entitled to no more than a single rupee. For this reason it has never been the practice, we believe, to grant writs of capias in such cases, and though this was a peculiar one, it is evident that the hardship inflicted upon the defendant by the detention and loss of his passage, is greater than what the plaintiff would have suffered by taking proceedings in England instead of Calcutta. Captain Chiene, as a pensioned officer, could be found in England, and must not be looked upon as a fugitive from justice. He was not aware that his letter would be divulged, and he probably considered it his duty to make the statement which he did to the Commander-in-Chief before he left India.

Had Captain Chiene been still in the army, he would have been amenable to a Court Martial, in case he made charges against his superior officer which he could not support, and Sir Charles Napier is stated to have given the letter to Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, because his power over the writer had ceased.

No blame attaches to Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall for instantly taking proceedings. He must have felt it incumbent upon him to do so, to set himself right with the Commander-in-Chief, but the very unusual course taken by the judges deserves notice, and though Sir Lawrence Peel has declared that the case is not to constitute a precedent, it is one which could not properly be passed over without remark.—*Englishman, April* 10.

THE PUNJAB REVENUES AND ADMINISTRATION.

The last number of the *Calcutta Review* contains a long article entitled Annals of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1849, in which we find the fullest and clearest notice of the revenues and expenditure of the Punjab, and of the system of administration established by our Government, which has yet been laid before the public. A wide diversity of opinion has prevailed regarding the pecuniary value of this our last acquisition; by some it has been asserted that it will inevitably entail a permanent loss of half a million sterling; by others, that the revenues are likely to exceed the expenditure to the full extent of this sum. The former estimate was based chiefly upon a rough calculation, made by Sir Henry Elliot, of the probable expenses of our establishments, civil and military. The expenditure was thus estimated:—

Civil expenses	85,50,000
Military expenses	1,26,70,000
	Rs. 2,12,20,000
The income was taken at	1,50,00,000
Leaving a deficiency of	62,00,000

But this calculation was made on the assumption that the civil

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administration of the country would be placed on the same footing as in the older provinces, and that an increase of the regular army would be necessary, commensurate with the magnitude of the territories thus acquired. But the civil establishments have been fixed on a more simple and economical basis, and the increase of the military establishments limited to ten irregular regiments, comprising in the aggregate about 8,000 men, and the renowned corps of guides under Lieut. Lumsden. The estimates given in the *Review* seem to corroborate the more favourable view which has been taken of the Punjab finances, and to hold out a confident hope that the country will, at no distant period, afford permanent relief to the treasury of India.

The reviewer gives us, in the first instance, a rough estimate of the probable receipts and disbursements of 1849—and then of the permanent revenue and expenditure after the first year or two. They stand thus:—

Probable estimate of receipts and disbursements in 1849-50:

1. Salaries of covenanted officers ...	Rs. 8,50,000
2. Uncovenanted establishments ...	13,00,000
3. Contingencies	3,00,000
4. Police corps	5 00,000
5. Pensions	12,00,000
6. Public improvements	1,00,000
7. Old establishments paid off ...	15,00,000
Total civil expenditure	57,50,000
MILITARY.	
Irregular levies enlisted or maintained during the war, and portions of which are still kept up	20,00,000
Ten new corps	15,00,000
Guide corps	2,00,000
	37,00,000
Total expenses, civil and military, exclusive of the regular army ...	94,50,000
INCOME—LAND REVENUE.	
Lahore division	34,00,000
Mooltan	15,00,000
Leia	20,00,000
Jhelum	24,00,000
Peshawur	11,00,000
Hazara	2,25,000
Total land revenue	106,00,000
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Excise and Stamps	4,00,000
Customs	4,00,000
Salt	8,00,000
Ferries and Canals	1,50,000
Total Miscellaneous	17,50,000
Grand Total Receipts ...	1,23,75,000

The permanent expenses, arising out of the occupation of the Punjab, after the first year or two, may thus be roughly estimated:—

Civil Establishments...	Rs. 29,50,000
Police Horse	5,00 000
Pensions	12,00,000
Public Improvements	5,00,000
Irregular Corps and Guides...	17,00,000
New European Regiments	24,00,000
Batta at Peshawur	6,00,000
Total	98,50,000
Against a revenue of	Rs. 140,00,000

We have every reason to believe that this estimate, which has been drawn up from the most accurate data available, will prove eventually to be correct. But it has been suggested that the statement of expenditure does not include the pay and allowances of about 18,000 men who were added to the regular army, with a distinct view to the exigencies of Government in the Punjab, and that the various staff appointments and establishments which have been created by the annexation of the country have also been omitted. It is evident that, if we would obtain an accurate account of the financial value of this acquisition, we must simply place against the revenue which it is calculated to yield, the extraordinary expenditure which the occupation of it has entailed, and not the charge of the regular army, Queen's and Company's, cantoned throughout it, and formerly employed in guarding the frontier. Even if it be admitted that the cost of 18,000 men in the native regiments of the line should be charged against the revenues of the Punjab, and if we add to this the various staff appointments alluded to above, we need not estimate both at a higher sum than twenty lacs of rupees, which would still leave a permanent surplus of more than twenty lacs. This estimate will not, we are confident, be found fallacious. The acquisition of the Punjab will, therefore, not only add indefinitely to the security of the empire,—which could have enjoyed no permanent repose while an army of 60,000 or 70,000 of the boldest warriors in India lay on our frontier, ever ready to pour a tide of invasion on our own provinces,—but will contribute materially to replenish our exhausted treasury. Indeed, when all the improvements which have been projected by the Board of Administration, for the encouragement of agriculture, have been fully carried out, it would be no matter of surprise if the surplus revenue eventually rose to half a million sterling. If peace should continue, we shall find that, in the Punjab, as in all the other territories we have annexed, the tendency will be to a diminution of expenditure, in proportion as the military habits of the people die out, and they become reconciled to our institutions.

The administration of the Punjab, unlike that of Scinde, has been entrusted, from the commencement of our rule, to a staff of civil officers, under the control of a board of administration. The newly-annexed kingdom has been divided into four commissionerships, and eighteen districts; and the whole territory under the jurisdiction of the Board, comprising the territories first acquired, embraces six divisions, and twenty-six districts. At this time, there are fifty-three district officers of the grade of deputy and assistant commissioners, and when the number is complete, it will amount to fifty-eight. To aid this civil staff, fourteen uncovenanted or extra assistants were appointed, who exercise the powers confided in the Lower Provinces to native judges, deputy collectors, and assistant magistrates. Of these, all but three were men who had performed good service during the late disturbances, and all but four had been servants of the late Durbar. For the administration of justice, civil and criminal, a very simple code of procedure has been drawn up, which embodies the leading principles of the laws in force in the presidency of Bengal. It was published in the Agra Directory, which we had occasion to notice some time back, and it will probably be found quite as effectual for the establishment and protection of rights, and the repression of crime, as the code of the more settled provinces, which has now swelled to more than twenty-one volumes. How complete and organic is the change which has come over the fortunes of this country in the short space of four years! In November 1845, the Government established by the genius of Runjeet Sing was in full operation; the whole administration of the Punjab was in the hands of the native chiefs whom he had trained up, and the throne was surrounded by an army of 80,000 men. In November, 1849, not a vestige of this economy was visible; the successor of Runjeet was a pensioner of the British Government; his mother a fugitive in Nepal; the great men of his court, partly pensioned and partly prisoners; a Board of British officers, issued their orders to the most remote districts in the kingdom; the whole country had been parcelled out into commissionerships and districts, and civil actions were instituted at Peshawur on paper stamped in Calcutta.—*Friend of India, April* 18.

THE DIVISIONAL COMMAND AT BARRACKPORE.

On or about the 20th April, the command of the troops at Barrackpore will be at the disposal of Government, as Brigadier Costley will on that date have completed his tour of five years on the staff. Colonel Pattle, C. B., and A. D. C. to the Queen, an officer who has performed upwards of fifty-two years of good and gallant service, having, we believe, received in January last demi-official intimation that the command in question would be bestowed on him as the next senior officer without one, proceeded to Barrackpore in anticipation of the appointment, but we now learn that on its becoming vacant it will be bestowed on Maj.-Gen. Battine, an officer who formerly enjoyed two years and a half of brigade command at Ferozepore, which he quitted to proceed to Europe, and who now is permitted to fulfil his tour, or hold a brigadiership until he shall succeed to a divisional command, to which he stands first entitled, being senior to Major-General Young, commanding that of Dinapore. We have nothing to urge against Major-General Battine, who is a gallant officer, of high character and standing in the service, but we do think that Colonel Pattle has in this instance met with injustice, which it ought to be the primary duty of the Government or the Commander-in-Chief to atone for, by giving him the first vacant command.—*Englishman.*

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EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER FROM MR. TAYLOR, FORMERLY CIVIL SURGEON, OF DACCA.

Published in the *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary*, Mar. 1st, 1850.

Speaking of the Dacca spindle and loom, Mr. Taylor observes:—The apparatus, indeed, is rude; but it is, perhaps, not the less interesting on that account. The simplicity of its construction contrasts with the delicate gossamer texture of the fabrics made by means of it, and shows that the skill displayed in this manufacture is less the result of artistic ingenuity or complicated mechanical appliances than of that dexterous use of the hand and foot and delicacy of touch which are possessed in so remarkable a degree by the Hindoo artisans of Bengal. With their implements, rude as they are, the Hindoos of Dacca succeed in manufacturing muslins "to which," as Dr. Ure observes, "European ingenuity can afford no parallel, such, indeed, as has led a competent judge to say, it is beyond his conception how this yarn, greatly finer than the highest number made in England, can be spun by the distaff and spindle, or woven by any machinery" (Ure's Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain, vol. 1., p. 54). Commencing with the raw cotton (*kupas*) in the state of seeds and wool, unseparated, there might be exhibited along with it the primitive instrument used for carding the fibres of the cotton; likewise, the instruments employed for separating the wool from the seeds, and for bowing or teasing the former. The first is simply the jaw-bone of the boalee fish (*silurus boalis*), the teeth of which being fine, recurved, and closely set, act as a fine comb in removing minute particles of earthy and vegetable matter from the cotton. The Hindoo spinner, with that inexhaustible patience that characterizes her race, sits down to the laborious task of cleaning with this instrument the fibres of each seed of cotton. Having accomplished this, she then separates the wool from the seeds, by means of a small iron roller (*dullun kathee*), which is worked with the hands, backwards and forwards, on a small quantity of the cotton seeds placed upon a flat board. The cotton is next bowed with a small bow of bamboo, strung with a double cord of catgut, or muga silk, or of the fibres of the plantain tree twisted together; and having been reduced by this instrument to a state of light downy fleece, it is made up into a small cylindrical roll (*puni*) which is held in the hand during the process of spinning. The spinning apparatus is contained in a small tray, or work-basket, not unlike the *calathus* of the ancient Greeks. It consists of a delicate iron spindle (*tuhooa*), having a small ball of clay attached to it, in order to give it a sufficient weight in turning; and of a piece of hard shell imbedded in a little clay, on which the point of the spindle revolves during the process of spinning. With this instrument the Hindoo women almost rival Arachne's fabled skill in spinning. The thread, which they make it with, is exquisitely fine; and, doubtless, it is to their delicate organization and the sensibility with which they are endowed by nature, that their inimitable skill in this art is to be ascribed. The finest thread is spun early in the morning before the rising sun dissipates the dew on the grass, for such is the tenuity of its fibre that it would break, if an attempt were made to manufacture it during a drier and warmer portion of the day. The cohesive property of the filaments of cotton is impaired by a high temperature, accompanied with dryness of the air, and hence, when there is no dew on the ground in the morning to indicate the presence of moisture in the atmosphere, the spinners impart the requisite degree of humidity to the cotton, by making the thread over a shallow vessel of water. Skeins of fine thread of different qualities, with a memorandum of the length, weight, and time occupied in spinning, attached to each skein, should be submitted for exhibition. A specimen, which I examined at Dacca, in 1846, measured 1,848 yards,* and weighed only 22 grains, which is in the proportion, if I mistake not, of upwards of 250 miles to a pound weight of staple.

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The principal varieties of plain muslin now manufactured at Dacca are—Mulmul Khas, Abrawan, Shub-num, Khasu, Jhuna, Circar Ali, Tun-zeb, Alabullee, Nyansook, Buddun Khas, Turundam, Surbutees, and Surbund—names which either denote fineness, beauty, or transparency of texture, or which refer to the origin of the manufacture of the fabrics, or the uses to which they are applied as articles of dress. The finest of all is *Mulmul Khas* (literally, muslin made for the special use of a prince or great personage). It is woven in half-pieces, measuring ten yards in length, and one yard in breadth; having 1,080 threads in the warp, and weighing ten siccas (about 3¾ ounces avoirdupois). The finest half-piece that I have seen weighed nine siccas. The price is Rs. 100. Some of the other muslins are also beautiful productions of the loom, as *Abrawan*, compared by the natives, from its clear pellucid texture, to "running water;" *Shub-num*, so named from its resemblance, when it is wetted and spread upon the bleaching field, to the "evening dew" on the grass; and *Jhuna*, a light, transparent, net-like fabric, usually made to order, and chiefly for natives of rank and wealth. The latter is worn by the inmates of zenanas and dancers, and is apparently the cloth that is referred to in the classics, under the figurative names of *tela aranearum* and *ventus textilis*. All these muslins are made in full pieces of twenty yards in length, by one in breadth, but they vary considerably in the number of threads in the warp, and consequently in their weight.

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There are several plants in Bengal that are adapted for the manufacture of textile fabrics. A species of Urtica, of whose fibres the much admired grass-cloth of China is made, is cultivated in Rungpore; and either it, or an allied species, the Rhea, is grown in Assam and Cachar. The pine-apple plant, too, from which a beautiful fabric is manufactured in Manilla, is indigenous in Sylhet and Assam, and extensively cultivated about Dacca. The fibres of both plants are used by the natives for making fishing lines and nets; but no attempt, as far as I am aware, has yet been made in Bengal, to weave them into fine cloths. The same remark, perhaps applies to munga (*Sanseviera Zeylanica*), the fibres of which are used to make bow-strings. The Calotropis gigantea possesses a fine silky fibre; and some varieties of the plantain tree, as the Musa textilis, yield fibres which, like the abaca hemp of Manilla, are capable of being converted into strong thread or cord, such as the Dacca spinners sometimes use for the bows with which they tease cotton. The experiment of preparing the fibres of these plants, and of weaving them into cloths, might now be made, with the view of presenting specimens of them at the proposed industrial exhibition. The people of Rungpore make cloths of the fibres of pât; and there can be little doubt, that if encouragement were given to them and other spinners and weavers in Bengal, they would, with the skill which they possess in these arts, also succeed in converting these materials into fabrics. A manufacture of a similar nature, indeed, was formerly carried on in Bengal. Mention is made, in several old works relating to India, of cloths having been made of a plant called *Herba Bengalæ*, which appears to be now unknown as a material of manufacture. Linschoten, who visited Bengal in 1599, is one of the earliest travellers who notice it. After enumerating, under the general head of *gossipina*, the various cotton goods manufactured in Bengal, he states:—"Etiam quædam eximia ex herba instar fili preparant filum apud Paludanum videas colore flavo. Herba Bengalæ nominatur. Pingunt hoc filo lectum, stragula, pulvinaria, mantilia quibus pueros Baptisandos induunt, circumtextis floribus imaginibusque, ad miraculum usque artis ut nec in Europâ tale quid inveneris. Subinde item sericum miscent: sed ea quæ ex purâ herbâ suunt, preciosiora sunt, ipsumque sericum exsuperant. Telas hujusmodi Sarryn vocant, multi usus in India ad braccas et thoraces virorum. Abluuntur ut apud nos linteamina, nitoremque suum velut nuper factæ recipiunt." (*Vide* Navigatio ac Itinerarium Johan. H. Linscotani, A.D. 1599.) Mandelso speaks of it as "a certain herb having on the top of its stalk (which is about the compass of a man's thumb) a great button like a tassel; this tassel is spun out, and there are excellent stuffs made of it. The Portuguese call it *Herba Bengalæ*, and make of it hangings and coverlets, in which they represent all sorts of figures." (*Vide* Mandelso's Travels, A.D. 1689, translated by J. Davies, Book II., page 94.) A similar description is given of it by the Abbé Guyon, in his "History of the East Indies"—"On trouve encore à Bengale une espèce singulière de toiles, qui n' est ni fil ni coton, dont on fait des tapis et des couvertes. On les nomme simplement Herbes. La tige de l'herbe dont elles sont faites, a un pouce d' épaisseur, et au haut une espèce de houppe, qui contient une sorte de *boure*, que les femmes de Paris filent; on prendroit ces etoffes pour de la soie, mais elles sont sujettes a se couper dans les plis." (*Vide* Histoire des Indes Orientales, par M. L'Abbé Guyon, A.D. 1744, vol. 3, p. 19.) Fitch, about the year 1586, and Hamilton, in 1744, both refer to it in their accounts of Orissa. The latter calls it *herba*, a sort of tough grass, of which they make "ginghams, pinascos, and several other goods for exportation." (New Account of the East Indies, by Capt. A. Hamilton, A.D. 1744, vol. i. p. 396.) I do not know what plant is here referred to under the name of "Herba Bengalæ;" but the extracts descriptive of it, which I have given above, may, perhaps, enable botanists to identify it, and lead to the revival of a manufacture, which appears to have been held in high estimation in former times.

* The Dacca yard (*gaz*) measuring 38 inches.

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INDIA GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The affairs of this Joint Stock Company have become the subject of a very sharp and unpleasant controversy in the papers since the last meeting. The company is distracted between the conflict of two parties; those who now manage its affairs, and those who have no confidence in them, and consider that there is no hope of salvation except in changing the directory. In the variety and prolixity of the letters which have appeared on the subject, the mind becomes bewildered, and the points of real importance are smothered under the mass of extraneous matter which has been heaped upon them. The vital question, however, on which the attention of the shareholders should be exclusively fixed is, the actual position and the future prospect of their affairs. It is vain to waste time in ripping open past controversies; it is equally idle to test the accuracy of the assertion that the company has lost Rs.80,000 under the present management, which does not appear in the accounts. The statements published by the directors at the last meeting, which were duly authenticated and audited, are of themselves sufficient to enforce the most serious, and even anxious consideration of the proprietors, and should at once be assumed as the basis of discussion. The loss on the undertaking down to the 1st of January, 1850, is estimated by the auditors, in round figures, at three lakhs and a half of rupees. There is not the shadow of hope that this sum will ever be retrieved. It requires no great mathematical skill to work the problem "in what time a company is likely to make good a loss of three lakhs and a half of rupees, by operations which in two years have created a fresh loss of Rs.25,000." The paid-up capital of between twelve and thirteen lakhs of rupees is, therefore, permanently deteriorated to that extent, and the shares, on which Rs. 1,000 have been paid are not worth much more than two-thirds of that amount. It would, therefore, be more advisable to simplify the accounts by writing off this sum, and considering the balance as representing the real capital of the company.

The next question for consideration is, whether the past working of the company since the reform in the direction is such as to hold out any hope of a return for this reduced capital. The opposition charge the ministry with doing nothing. The ministry, on the other hand, affirm that they have done everything that was necessary, and done it with zeal and vigour. Assuming, therefore, the assertions of the management to be correct, we have to inquire in what position the company now stands at the end of two years of such zealous exertions. The accounts passed by the auditors state that in the years 1848 and 1849, after deducting the earnings of the vessels, there has been a "loss by the present management, not including the amount paid to Mr. Mackenzie, of Rs.25,000." On turning to the accounts published under the signature of the secretary, we find that the loss on the first six months of the last year was Rs. 20,000, the gain on the last six, 10,000 Rs.; the transactions of the year, therefore, exhibit a loss of 10,000 Rs. It must be self evident that this state of things cannot last; and that unless there be any hope of improvement, the sooner the affairs of the company are wound up the better. The main question therefore is, whether the expenditure is capable of reduction or not. The annual outlay is about 300,000 Rs. We have not the accounts of the first six months at hand, and have therefore doubled the expenditure of the last six months. From that table we learn that the monthly cost of fuel is on an average .. .. Rs. 12,160

Officers' and Crews' wages and provisions ..	5,616
Stores, repairs and renewals	2,680
Office establishment, depot establishment, charges General, Agency charge, &c.	4,000
Pilots	668

If this expenditure cannot be reduced, there is of course a final end of the Company; it would be better to find a purchaser for the boats at once, before they are still further deteriorated in value, than to go on sinking money year after year, while the boats are gradually wearing out. We find the dissentient shareholders affirming that the expenditure exceeds the necessities of the case—and it does appear singularly disproportionate to the small establishment requisite for three steamers of moderate size. They affirm that there is waste, and that if a principle of strict responsibility was introduced into the expenditure, a sufficient saving might be effected to admit of a dividend, for which, under existing circumstances, it is as vain to hope as for last year's snow. That is a question, however, on which we are not called to pronounce an opinion; indeed, we have not the data for forming one. All that we, as public journalists, can say with confidence, after a careful examination of the accounts, and a perusal of the voluminous correspondence, is, that unless it is possible to make very material retrenchments, and to introduce a more economical system of working, the company is now on its last legs, and will soon have no leg to stand upon.—*Friend of India, April* 18.

THE CHANGE IN THE CALCUTTA MAGISTRACY.

Wednesday evening's *Gazette*, an extract of which we published yesterday, proved that our anticipations were correct, Mr. Mills being placed at the head of the Calcutta police, and Mr. Hume being formally appointed senior magistrate from the date of Major Birch's dismissal. Mr. Patton's appointment to Burdwan is also gazetted, and thus a new farce will begin with a new cast of characters.

It is about seven months since the report of Messrs. Colvin and Dampier was submitted to Government, and had that document related solely to the conduct of military or uncovenanted civil servants, it is not doubtful that a decision would have been given and published in a week. But as the inquiry included a member of the Company's own corps, it required deliberation. The Governor-General was at a convenient distance for putting off any consideration of the report, though had he been on the spot, there is no fear that he would have displayed the alacrity which marked his proceedings in Dr. Maxton's case. The civil service is strong, and political capital is not to be made by offending its Scotch cousins. But the method adopted is not very creditable to the Government. If Mr. Patton was considered unfit to retain his appointment, consideration for the public interests required his immediate removal. If all, or even a fraction of the irregularities and frauds proved against the subordinate officers of the police are justly chargeable upon the chief magistrate, his being permitted to retain his office one day after the Government was duly informed of the fact, was an offence against the public on its part, quite as great as any that could be alleged against him. On the other hand, if the chief magistrate, as we have reason to believe, was acquitted of every thing except temporary pecuniary embarrassment and its consequences, it is an injustice to him to conceal the report, and to remove him from his office at least half a year after the whole inquiry was completed. The uninitiated might allege that Mr. Patton's appointment to a judgeship at Burdwan is a sufficient proof that he has done nothing to forfeit the confidence of Government, which would be a rational conclusion with regard to a member of any other service. But it is far more in his favour as a civilian, that he has not gained by the exchange, for had he done something very objectionable, he would, as a matter of course, have been promoted to a more lucrative appointment.

If it be alleged that the delay in settling this affair is solely ascribable to the Governor-General's absence, all we can say is, that an additional proof is thereby afforded of the necessity that a Governor-General should have a constitution capable of standing for five years a climate which other men in office are forced to bear for the greater part of their lives.—*Englishman, April* 19.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

A special general meeting of the subscribers to the Civil Service Annuity Fund was held at the Town Hall on the 1st of April last, when a proposal was brought forward by Mr. Harvey, based on the following circumstances. By the rules of the fund, as established by the Court of Directors, every subscriber is required to pay up the half value of the annuity before he is permitted to receive his pension. The pension is 1000*l.* a-year, of which 500*l.* forms the retiring allowance granted by Government; the other moiety is the result of a contribution of Rs. 50,000 on the part of the annuitant. If, at the period at which a civilian is permitted to retire from the service,—twenty-five years after having entered it,—the reservation of 4 per cent. made monthly from his allowances for this fund, is found not to have amounted, with interest, to Rs. 50,000, he is required to make it up before he can enjoy the annuity. But, by another rule of the fund, a civilian is required to continue his subscription as long as he remains in the service, even after he has completed the requisite contribution. At Bombay, the Court of Directors allow to the retiring annuitants of that service a refund of all excess subscriptions which they may have paid above the full half value of the annuity taken by each. This rule accelerates retirement, and stimulates promotion. But no such rule prevails at the Bengal Presidency. The civilian who may have made up the full half value of the annuity is still constrained to subscribe 4 per cent. of his allowances to the Annuity Fund, and no portion of the excess is ever restored to him. Mr. Harvey therefore proposed that a memorial should be presented to the Court of Directors praying for a revision of the existing practice of the fund and the abolition of this rule. The proposal is just and reasonable. After the sum of Rs. 50,000 has been fixed as the full half value of the annuity, and no man is allowed to enter upon the enjoyment of it till that amount has been paid up in full, it is impossible to discover any consideration of reason or equity for obliging a man to pay more than that value, without receiving any equivalent for it. The Court of Directors are likely, we think, to accede to the

prayer of the memorial; in the first place, on the broad ground of justice; and, in the second, from the necessity of maintaining the principles of consistency and uniformity in the different divisions of the service.

Mr. Harvey's proposal was met by an amendment, proposed by Mr. Bayley, and seconded by Mr. W. Elliott, that a committee be appointed to consider the general affairs and rules of the Bengal Civil Service Fund, as fully as has been done by the Civil Fund committee, including the question of excess of payments beyond the half value, and the quarterly, and to date of decease payments. The amendment, which was carried, embraces a large and comprehensive scheme of revision, which will necessarily include the individual question brought forward by Mr. Harvey. It may also be within the scope of the committee to consider the proposal which has been mooted and warmly supported at Bombay, but scouted, as we learn, at this Presidency—that the Court of Directors be moved to allow such a modification of the rules of the fund as shall enable a civilian the option of retiring at the end of twenty-five years, upon the pension of 500*l.* a-year granted by Government, and whatever annuity the aggregate of his 4 per cent. contributions may at the time entitle him to. That is, that while every civilian is obliged to remain twenty-five years in the service to obtain one-half the pension, no one be constrained to continue longer than that period merely to mature his claim to the other half or the annuity. Such a rule would leave every man to his own free will and choice; it would be equitable towards all, and advantageous to a large portion of the service. It would enable those who were willing to retire upon less than a thousand a-year to gratify their wishes, while, at the same time, it would be beneficial to all those who were interested in the more rapid creation of vacancies. Among other questions which the committee of revision may advantageously examine, is the proportion which the amount of the pension bears to the amount of the contribution. The rate was fixed at a time when the mathematical risk of life in India was not so clearly understood as it is at present, and may probably be found to be too high. The tendency of late years has been to a diminution of the scale of all subscriptions to insurance institutions. We are not certain that it would not be found that the chief value of the present system consists chiefly, if not entirely, in its compelling every civilian to provide for an annuity—will he, nill he—and never allowing him any exemption from subscription. We had occasion recently to bring forward the scheme of the Family Endowment Society, one of the objects of which is to secure an annuity to every Indian officer, on his retirement, after twenty-five years' service, upon the payment of a certain monthly sum without interruption. It may be an object of curiosity, if not importance, to examine the calculations of this society, based as they are upon the most accurate data of the value of life which have yet been obtained, and to ascertain what is the amount of annuity which they would give in return for the payment of a monthly contribution, till it reaches the sum of Rs. 50,000. Would that society give more or less than the Hon. Company in Leadenhall-street does?—*Friend of India.*

ATTEMPT TO BREAK OUT OF THE AGRA GAOL.

We have been kindly favoured with the following copy of a report, which we understand has been made by the inspector of prisons, to the Government, on the subject of the late desperate attempt to break out of the Agra gaol.

"It is my painful duty to report, for the information of Government, that a very serious emeute and desperate attempt to break gaol, attended with a large loss of life, occurred yesterday afternoon within the walls of the gaol of this zillah under my control.

"2nd, I must preface by stating that on Sunday last, the 31st March, a party of two hundred and sixty-four Seikh prisoners, said to be desperate characters, arrived under a strong military guard transferred from the gaols of Lahore, Jullunder, and Umbala.

"3rd. On the next and following days, they had been sent to work at the tank close to the gaol, under a very strong guard. Yesterday, at about half-past four o'clock P.M., after they had returned from their work, and were eating their food at the most eastern end of the gaol compound, it appears on evidence that they sent one of their party, by name Heera Sing, since killed, towards the old entrance gate as a spy, to report whether the guard there stationed was on the alert; and, after a few minutes, nearly the whole of the above party approached this gate, pelting the sepoys with bricks, and arming themselves with some six muskets and pouches piled in a tent, which was 50 feet in advance of the guard-room, and unguarded by any sentry. One party of prisoners rushed up the steps of the second story calling for the Darogah, who happily was not there; another knocked down with a lathee and disarmed the sentry at the main gate, which they opened to let out the other prisoners. The main party then armed themselves with hatchets and billets of wood, and made for the postern gate in the southern wall, in attempting to break through which, however, they were defeated, and fired upon by a party from the main guard under the Soobadar. In their retreat towards the old entrance gate of the gaol, a party were driven into one of the centre wards of the gaol, whence they kept up a firing from two muskets, and the remainder into that formerly occupied by the women; and here I found them, many dead, and others dying, half an hour after the emeute commenced. From the number found by me in this ward, I am very much concerned to state my conviction that a number were killed and wounded after they had ceased to offer any resistance.

"4th. When the first shot was fired, I was sitting in my bungalow, and called out to know 'who was firing,' and was told it was inside the goal, and first, that the prisoners were breaking out through the khirkee on the southern wall, and again also from the other gate on the northern side.

5th. In order to make the best arrangement to prevent so sad a fatality as the escape of some two or three hundred convicts, I rode first to the khirkee on the northern, and then to that on the southern side, placing in position armed parties at each. On reaching the latter gate, I sent a scout to a house overlooking the gaol, who informed me that the prisoners were all within the walls of the old gaol, and the guard at the gate,—the first and only assurance I had that none of the prisoners had escaped.

6th. On returning to the main gate through my own compound, I found Dr. Murray and Mr. Leidlie, and gave the latter a note to the brigade major to send up a party of sepoys.

7th. This note I, however, recalled, on Mr. Denison, the acting magistrate—who had come to my aid—informing me that he had already sent to the brigade for a party, which must be on its way from cantonments.

"8th. The wounded now required our first and immediate attention, which Dr. Murray, single-handed, and far from well, could scarcely afford; so, at my suggestion, and with his concurrence, I immediately sent Mr. Leidlie in my buggy to cantonments for three medical men, Drs. Richardson, M'Cosh, and Assistant surgeon Bow, who reached the gaol by nightfall.

"9th. While the medical men were employed, I lost no time in taking down the deposition of the guard, Burkundazes, and several prisoners, from whose evidence it appears that these Seikh prisoners alone were implicated in this futile attempt to break gaol, undertaken solely with a view to escape, and in no way apparently a preconcerted measure, but suggested at the moment to their minds by the arms being piled ready to their hand, a few feet in advance of the guard itself, where the guard should have been standing to their ams till every prisoner was locked up, according to an order read to them once a month, and to their gross neglect of this order, thereby supplying the prisoners with arms, I would attribute this disturbance, and the frightful loss of life to the wanton use of arms by the guard after the prisoners were repulsed.

"10th. I may here add, as a proof, that this *emeute* was entirely confined to the party of Seikhs referred to, *by stating* that in the same compound of the jail, were four hundred term prisoners cooking and eating their dinner, not one of whom, I have great satisfaction in stating, was injured by the firing, or in any way aided or abetted this outbreak, though several of them assisted in apprehending the insurgents, against whom they have since given evidence.

"11th. I must beg, thankfully, to acknowledge the presence and ready offer of aid given me by Mr. Denison, the acting magistrate, and Major Seaton, C. B. the brigade major, but of which I had no need to avail myself; also to report that the earliest arrival was Mr. Robinson, the second member of the Sadder board, with several writers of his late office.

"12th. To Drs. Murray, Richardson, McCosh, and to Assistant surgeon Bow, I must request that the thanks of the Government be given for their zealous and able professional assistance, and their unwearied attention to the wants of the wounded for several hours, so as to have performed many skilful surgical operations, and dressed and bandaged up forty-two patients by nine o'clock P.M.

"13th. At 10 o'clock P. M. when I last visited the hospital for the night, the number of dead was thirty-two, and wounded forty-one, some of whom may not survive.

"14th. The remaining ringleaders and worst characters of the party, sixteen in number, have been put into double irons, and confined to the punishment ward. Several of them are prisoners under sentence of imprisonment for life, relative to whose transfer to Allypore I have had no orders.

"15th. After a full inquiry into the circumstances attending this much-to-be-lamented occurrence, a further report shall be

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made for the information of Government for such orders as may be deemed necessary.

"Agra, 6th April, 1850.

"I may state that this is the third attempt made by these Sikh prisoners, once at Lahore, a second time en route, and from the spirit now shown, have no doubt that a fourth attempt will shortly be made."—*Delhi Gazette*, April 13.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mail with letters from London to March 27 reached Calcutta, by express from Bombay, on the morning of April 17.

Sir James Brooke.—On the visit of the Governor-General to Singapore, his lordship took occasion to inform the Chamber of Commerce, that Sir James Brooke had been deputed by her Majesty on a special mission to Siam and Cochin China, with a view to place British trade there on a more satisfactory footing.

Estate of Lyall, Matheson, and Co.—The first dividend at Company's Rupees 4 and 12 annas per cent. is now payable at the official assignee's office, Calcutta.

Lieut. J. Sim, of the engineers, has proceeded to Betteah, in Oude, for the purpose of destroying the fort.

Toleration Act.—The following Act was passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 11th April:—"Act No. XXI. of 1850. An Act for extending the Principle of Section ix., Regulation VII., 1832, of the Bengal Code, throughout the Territories subject to the Government of the East-India Company. Whereas, it is enacted by Section ix., Regulation VII., 1832, of the Bengal code, that 'whenever in any civil suit the parties to such suit may be of different persuasion, when one party shall be of the Hindoo and the other of the Mahommedan persuasion, or where one or more of the parties to the suit shall not be either of the Mahommedan or Hindoo persuasions, the laws of those religions shall not be permitted to operate to deprive such party or parties, or of any property to which, but for the operation of such laws, they would have been entitled;' and whereas, it will be beneficial to extend the principle of that enactment throughout the territories subject to the Government of the East-India Company, it is enacted as follows: So much of any law or usage now in force, within the territories subject to the Government of the East-India Company, as inflicts on any person forfeiture of rights or property, or may be held in any way to impair or affect any right of inheritance, by reason of his or her renouncing, or having been excluded from the communion of any religion, or being deprived of caste, shall cease to be enforced as law in the courts of the East-India Company, and in the courts established by royal charter within the said territories."

The Donation Batta.—We learn from the *Delhi Gazette*, that the President in Council has so interpreted the order of the Court of Directors for the grant of donation batta to the troops who served in the Punjab during the last campaign, as to exclude from the distribution the force employed under Brigadier Wheeler in the Jullunder Doab. His honour's decision is founded on the assumption that the Jullunder Doab, being a British province at the time, was not a part of what the Court of Directors meant by the Punjab. We think the Court itself should be asked to settle this point. Geographically considered, the Jullunder Doab is, as our contemporary of Delhi observes, undoubtedly a part of the Punjab; politically it ceased to be so when it was annexed to the British territories in 1846. Justice demands that in regard to this question of batta the geographical view should be taken. However we may colour the map, the Jullunder was and is essentially a part of the Punjab, and its people a part of the people of the Punjab. The spirit of independence or disloyalty, or call it what you will, is not one of those evil spirits which cannot cross a running stream. The Beas could not shut out from the fifth doab the passions that were raging in the other four. The Sikh on the left bank was as truly a Sikh as his brother on the right, and when one was in arms the other was not likely to be at the plough. So it was during the last campaign. When the Punjab, according to his honour's limitation, became the scene of war, a force in the Jullunder Doab was a necessary feature in the plan of operations. Nor was this force, as is well known, allowed to waste its courage in idle show; the regiments under Wheeler were provided with work enough, although they may have neither Chillianwallah nor Goojerat on their colours. Even those who continued in cantonments were as truly on war service as the garrison of Lahore, and are quite as deserving of reward. We trust, then, that his honour's decision may be reconsidered and recalled, and that the invidious, vexatious, and unjust distinction which it has established may not be carried out in the distribution of the donation batta.—*Hurkaru, April* 19.

Sir Charles Napier would probably reach Simla on the 23rd April.

The 41st N.I.—Reports very unfavourable to the character of this regiment have appeared of late in the columns of some of our contemporaries. They have, we think, received some explanation, but not to the extent which was desirable. We are now prepared to state that there never has been the least foundation for any of the slanderous rumours which have been disseminated regarding it. The regiment has now been three months in the Punjab, during which period pay and batta have been disbursed to the men for December, January, and February, and on each of these occasions they have received it most cheerfully, without a whisper of discontent. The men are contented and happy. It affords us the most sincere pleasure to make this statement.—*Friend of India.*

The *Agra Messenger* of March 30 contains a list of the Amlahs attached to the Sudder Court of Agra, who have been convicted of bribery and corruption, and severely punished. Three of their number have been sentenced to four years' imprisonment, two to two years, and one to three. Among those sentenced to the shorter period is Ali Hussein, Moonsiff of Futtehpore, well known as a controversial writer in defence of Mahomedanism.

Oxygen Gas a Cure for Cholera.—Dr. Macrae, civil surgeon at Howrah, has, according to the *Indian Times*, discovered a new and most successful mode of treating cholera patients. He causes them to inhale a certain portion of oxygen gas, which communicates a strong stimulus to the frame, and finally throws the patient into a refreshing sleep. On awakening, he finds himself restored to health, with the exception of the general weakness which always succeeds any physical prostration. Dr. Macrae has tested his mode of practice upon fifteen European seamen, who have been carried to the Howrah Hospital in the last stage of the disease, and the patient has, in every instance, recovered.

The Maharajah of Cashmere has (the *Lahore Chronicle* states) agreed to relinquish the duty on wood brought from his dominions down the Ravee. The amount of the duty is not great, about 16,000 rupees a-year, but it considerably enhanced the price of the article, which, by the time it reached the stations on the Ravee, became exorbitantly expensive. As almost all the officers now in the Punjab are engaged in building, the price of wood is a question of no inconsiderable importance, and the Government could scarcely have devised a more gratifying measure than that of obtaining such a remission from Raja Golab Singh.

Electric Telegraph between Calcutta and Hooghly.—A trial line of electric telegraph, between Calcutta and Hooghly, has been sanctioned by the Government. It will cross the river at Barrackpore. Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Captain Thuillier, Captain Broome, and Colonel Forbes, have been entrusted with the management of the undertaking, and it could not have been placed in better hands. We believe this experiment is preliminary to the establishment of a general system of telegraph communication throughout a great part of India, and one which will connect together almost every great town in the Gangetic Valley.

Cantonments in the Punjab.—The *Delhi Gazette* mentions that cantonments for three regiments are to be formed at Attock, and that a hill named Murree, near Rawul Pindee, has been selected as a sanatarium for the Punjab. We have never yet seen any accurate account of the climate of this country. Officers and others writing from the various stations complain bitterly of the excessive heat, but this may arise from the personal discomforts to which they are at present exposed. The thermometer at Sydney sometimes rises to 107°, yet Europeans can work in the open air in that settlement without danger to their health. Perhaps some of our correspondents will favour us with a statement of the comparative temperature of the Punjab and the Upper Provinces.

Census of Futtyghur.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Times* asserts, that the late census of the district of Futtyghur shows a population of 443 souls to the square mile. This census appears to have been taken with extraordinary care, yet the number announced is totally at variance with all our preconceived ideas. The average population of England in 1841, was 297½ to the square mile, and if we omit Middlesex, it will be considerably under this estimate. Yet here is a single district of the north-west with a population to the square mile more than two-thirds greater than that of England. It must be observed also, that the tendency of native returns in India, is invariably to understate the number really resident in their houses, partly from a reluctance to mention the females of the family, and partly from a vague idea that the census is to be subservient to purposes of taxation.—*Friend of India.*

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THE LATE 66TH N.I.—The total number of sepoys and commission officers of the late 66th N.I. was 169, of whom only thirteen were acquitted, eighty-five were sentenced to dismissal, twenty-six to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, thirteen to three years' ditto, twenty-eight to seven years' ditto, and four to fourteen years' ditto. It is hoped that this example of severity will have a wholesome effect.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.—We regret that we have not room to republish an excellent article from the *Singapore Free Press*, on the preponderating influence which the Dutch are steadily acquiring in the Eastern Archipelago. The ill-advised surrender of Java in 1815 has given them a fulcrum for these operations, of which they have not failed to avail themselves, and wherever their influence extends, their monopolizing spirit extends also. They have nearly mastered Bali, they are gradually extending their possessions in Borneo, and they have begun the conquest of Lombok, in the same direction. The influence of Sir James Brooke, and the increased popularity among the natives which he has obtained by the slaughter of the pirates, may possibly save the North-west Coast of Borneo from the grasping ambition of the Dutch, but even he must give way unless he is supported by the British Government. Labuan has of late been greatly increased in importance by the discovery of new veins of coal, and it is said that 100,000 tons of that mineral may now be obtained within 500 yards of the shore, while there exists a supply sufficient for the consumption of many years, within the circumference of a mile.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN HUNTER LITTLER, G.C.B., first ordinary member of the Council of India and deputy-governor of Bengal, took his seat as president of the Council of India, and also assumed the offices of deputy-governor of Fort William and of the town of Calcutta, on the 15th April. It is too bad to crowd all these honours on a man without one piee of additional pay. The deputy-governor of Bengal does not draw a larger salary than other members of the Supreme Council, and yet he is expected to keep up royal state and entertain all Calcutta.—*Hurkaru.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL is a popular ruler at present, but if he passes many more such Acts as that which endows Company's judges and magistrates with irresponsible power, he will lose the respect and good will of his countrymen. He has given his sanction and approval to an Act that places Englishmen at the mercy of "the good conscience" of men and boys who do not even pretend to be acquainted with British law, and who in small societies at Mofussil stations can hardly escape being mixed up with disputes in such a manner as to make themselves more or less parties concerned in many of the cases on which they will have to sit in judgment. Every magistrate in the interior may be said to be for or against, on good or bad terms, with every Englishman in his district; a pretty state of things, now that there is to be no appeal from injustice to an independent British court of law. We cannot too often repeat Lord John Russell's sentiment, "Wherever Englishmen go they should enjoy English freedom and have English institutions." These words should be engraved on marble and placed in a conspicuous part of our Town Hall. If the natives wish to be raised to an equality with us—let it be so by all means, but let them not desire to lower us to an equality with themselves; that would be rather too good a joke.—*Hurkaru, April* 8.

CAPT. C. G. FAGAN.—The court martial at Benares on Capt. C. G. Fagan has closed its proceedings and forwarded them to head-quarters. The prisoner's defence was delivered on the 4th instant, and it appears to have told in his favour. Our contemporary of Delhi understands that, according to general opinion, it was "a most masterly and satisfactory defence." The *Friend of India* has learned "from more than one of those who listened to it in court, that it was simple and straightforward, and left on their minds a strong conviction of his entire innocence of the charge of falsehood or malversation, though he freely acknowledged that serious errors of judgment had been committed. One correspondent," continues the *Friend*, "informs us that' it bore an air of truthfulness in every way worthy of a soldier.' We shall be glad to find these favourable views confirmed by the result of the trial. It is very difficult to believe that Capt. Fagan was himself in ignorance of the real position of the bank when he so positively assured Dr. Edlin of its well-doing; but we shall, on seeing good cause, readily give him credit for honesty of purpose, though we must do it at the expense of his sagacity. In any case, however, it may be satisfactory to him to know that he had the forgiveness of one whom he had very greatly injured, and who is now beyond the reach and the need of all earthly reparation. "I abundantly forgive him, and hope my death may save his commission"—so wrote Dr. Edlin of Capt. Fagan, in the full and avowed knowledge that his end was approaching.—*Hurkaru, April* 10.

THE MARCHIONESS OF DALHOUSIE arrived in the Dhoon on the morning of the 5th instant, that is in fourteen days from Calcutta. On the same day her ladyship proceeded towards Mussoorie.

DR. W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY has resigned the secretaryship of the Asiatic Society, very much to the regret of those who take an interest in the success of the society. Capt. Fletcher Hayes is to succeed him.

MR. THOMAS WARDEN, master pilot, has been brought to trial on a charge of wilfully, ignorantly, or negligently grounding the steam frigate *Forces* on the *James* and *Mary*.

SIR HENRY ELLIOT, K.C.B., reached Meerut this morning, as *avant courier* of the governor-general, who is expected here on the morning of the 26th instant. We regret to learn that his lordship had been unwell before he left Calcutta.—*Mofussilite, April* 23.

THE CHURRUCK POOJAH this year has been celebrated less conspicuously than on former occasions. It would appear that the native inhabitants of Calcutta are upon the whole less wedded to their superstitions than the people in the villages a few miles from the city. The native papers attribute the falling off in the celebration of Poojahs here to the insolvent state of families, once extremely wealthy, and this is perhaps true; but we can hardly doubt that the contrast with a high state of civilisation has had its effect in abating the superstitions only suited to a semi-barbarous state. It is indeed wonderful to see such antiquated barbarism subsisting so long as it has done in the very heart of civilisation; the same miserable rude tools and dwellings; the same deplorable delusions that were exhibited amongst the Hindoos four thousand years ago, are apparent to the European visitors in this nineteenth century. But yet we are glad to see amongst some of those natives who are in immediate association with Europeans, a general intelligence and freedom from the more barbarous superstitions that degrade their countrymen and exhibit them as a nation which has made no advance of any kind for many centuries, at a time when all Europe is in a state of such startling progress, scientific, literary, and intellectual.—*Hurkaru.*

THE STATE PRISONERS.—The *Huringotta* steamer, having the *Matabangha* accommodation boat in tow, arrived yesterday. On board the latter were the state prisoners, Moolraj and the Gooroo Maharaj, and his disciple, Kuruk Singh, in charge of Major Biddulph and a guard. We have not yet heard what is to be done with Moolraj; but there is a rumour that the other two are to be sent off soon to Singapore. In the meantime, they, as well as Moolraj, are to be placed in the fort, where we learn they were yesterday lodged.—*Bengal Hurkaru, April* 10.

OPIUM.—The following is the result of the last opium sale, on the 15th of April:—Behar, chests, 2065; average, 1011; proceeds, Rs. 20,89,550. Benares, chests, 965; average, 1015; proceeds, Rs. 8,78,650. The price of opium, therefore, is still falling, the present average being about Rs. 24 and Rs. 37 less than that of last month.

A BAND OF SIKH PRISONERS, to the number of 264, characterized by the Board of Administration as desperate characters, were marched down from Lahore to Agra for more secure confinement. They had made two desperate attempts to break from the restraint placed over them before they arrived at Agra, once in Lahore, and once when on the way to their ultimate destination. On the afternoon of the 2nd April they had returned from labour to the compound of the gaol, when the idea of breaking prison appears to have suggested itself to them, by observing that there was a stand of arms unguarded in a tent about forty yards in advance of the guard-room. They sent forward one of their number as a spy, and gradually drew towards the main gate, and opened it to let out the rest of the prisoners. The sentry at this gate was knocked down with a club, and as some of them had already seized the six muskets which were piled in the tent, the rest armed themselves with billets of wood, and rushed towards the postern-gate. Here they were attacked by the main guard, who opened a sharp fire upon them, and drove them, after a desperate resistance, and sundry shots from two of the muskets, in their possession, into the inner ward. Meanwhile, Mr. Woodcock, the inspector of prisons, who happened to be in the Bungalow, in the compound, when the firing began, received intelligence that the prisoners were making an attempt to escape by the southern gate; he therefore planted an armed party in that direction, and another at the northern gate, and then returned to the main gate, about half an hour after the commencement of the firing. The dead and dying were now to be attended to, and Drs. Murray, Richardson, and McCosh, with Assistant Surgeon Bow, paid every attention in their power to the wounded. The number of the killed was found to be thirty-three, and that of the wounded forty-one, but many of the latter are not expected to survive.—*Bombay Telegraph.*

The Governor-General left the Presidency on the 15th of April, on his return to Simlah.

The Draw Act for securing Hindoo and Musulman converts to Christianity in their rights of inheritance, has received the sanction of the Legislative Council, and has become law.

A Letter from Rawul Pindee says:—"Fancy! we are still enjoying fires and the weather is like an English spring. There is too much rain here for my taste, but it is pleasant to enjoy cool weather on any terms in April. The sanitarium which was contemplated has been postponed till the governor-general knows more about it; but as Sir Charles has strongly advocated its establishment, no doubt it will soon be set a-going.

Dissenters' Marriages.—In reply to a communication from Dr. Boaz to the Governor-General, respectfully soliciting his lordship's attention to the Marriage Act, referred by the royal commission to the Governor-General in Council, the following has been received from his lordship's private secretary.—"Sir,—I am directed by the Governor-General to inform you, that the subject on which you addressed him engaged his lordship's attention as soon as he arrived in Calcutta." We hope the attention which has been bestowed will issue in a speedy and satisfactory settlement of this long agitated and vexed question.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Head Quarters, Camp, Bhopara'hee, March 27, 1850.—In continuation of the rules regarding leave of absence, laid down in general orders of the 20th instant, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that, except under urgent circumstances, which are to be fully explained (confidentially if the applicant chooses), applications for leave on private affairs shall not be forwarded to Head Quarters by the intermediate authorities, unless the proportion of officers "present" is equal to one per troop or company, exclusive of field officers and staff.

MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. SIR JOHN LITTLER, G.C.B.

Fort William, Home Department, April 13, 1850.—The Most Noble the Gov.-Gen. of India in Council has appointed Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir John Hunter Littler, G.C.B., first ordinary member of the Council of India and dep. gov. of Bengal, to be president of the Council of India and dep. gov. of the fort and garrison of Fort William and of the town of Calcutta, during the absence of the Gov.-Gen. from the presidency.

By order of the Gov.-Gen. in Council,

(Signed) F. J. Halliday, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Home Department, April 15, 1850.—*Notification.*—The Most Noble James Andrew, Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T., Gov.-Gen. of India, having quitted Calcutta for the purpose of proceeding to the North-Western Provinces and other parts of India, the same is hereby notified conformably with sec. ii. of Act XXII. of 1850.

It is hereby further notified, that Major-General the Hon. Sir John Hunter Littler, G.C.B., first ordinary member of the Council of India, and deputy-governor of Bengal, has this day taken his seat as President of the Council of India, under the appointment made by the Governor-General of India in Council on the 13th instant; and it is hereby further notified that Major-General the Hon. Sir John Hunter Littler, G.C.B., has also this day assumed the offices of deputy-governor of the fort and garrison of Fort William and of the town of Calcutta, under the appointment made by the Governor-General of India in Council on the same date.

The usual salute has been fired from the ramparts of Fort William on the above occasion.

By order of the Hon. the President in Council.

F. J. Halliday,
Secretary to the Government of India.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. THOMAS LATTER, 67TH N.I.

At a general court-martial assembled at Dinapore on Tuesday, Mar. 12, 1850, Lieut. T. Latter, 67th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

For highly unbecoming conduct in having, at Dinapore, on Dec. 19, 1849, when regimental officer of the day, and visiting the hospital guard of the reg., struck with a cane, and grossly abused Usdully Khan, sepoy, of the same reg., who was sentry of the hospital guard.

Finding.—*Guilty*, with the exception of the words "struck with a cane" and "grossly."

Sentence.—To be reprimanded in such manner as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) C. J. Napier, Gen. Com.-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, Camp, 27th March, 1850.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—When an officer so forgets the sacred character of a sentry as to abuse the soldier on his post, that officer must be prepared to receive such punishment as the protection of sentries may demand.

Lieut. Latter, without any just cause for such improper conduct, rode up to and abused Usdully Khan, sepoy, when that soldier was on sentry, and pushed the soldier's cap straight with a cane, which he, Lieut. Latter, had in his hand; such treatment would have warranted the sentry to have kept Lieut. Latter off with his bayonet! Lieut. Latter must learn that sentries are not to be insulted. If a sentry deserves a reprimand, it is to be given in a proper manner, and not with a cane, nor with such language as Lieut. Latter used, for which he is hereby reprimanded, according to the sentence of the Court.

(Signed) C. J. Napier, General C.-in-C.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Abercrombie, A. to be an asst. to mag. and col. of Mymensingh, &c. April 4.

Alexander, W. T. civ. and sess. judge of Bhaugulpore, made over ch. of duties to prin. sudder ameen, April 6.

Allen, W. J. coll. of Chittagong, del. over ch. of off. to F. C. Fowle, March 29.

Bamber, H. J. to be supt. of western salt chokies from Feb. 1.

Bayley, E. C. under sec. in foreign dept. to accomp. gov. gen. to upper provinces as under sec. in all civ. depts. April 13.

Beaufort, F. mag. of Jessore, made over ch. of Khoolna, sub. div. in Jessore, to W. J. Longmore, April 4.

Birch, E. G. qual. for public serv. attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, April 11; to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Jessore, April 15.

Bowring, S. rec. ch. of office of add. civ. and sess. judge of Chittagong, fr. A. Sconce, April 5.

Bruce, J. civ. and sess. judge of Tipperah, made over ch. of office to prin. sudder ameen, April 6.

Buckle, W. B. offic. mag. of Sylhet, rec. ch. of off. fr. A. L. Melville, March 29.

Campbell, R. H. S. to be mag. and coll. of Furrwekabon, but to offic. till further orders, as mag. and coll. of Budaon, April 11.

Cheap, G. C. judge of Rajshahye, res. ch. of office fr. princ. sud. ameen, April 5.

Collins, J. R. to be post. mr. of Cawnpoor, April 4.

Craddock, W. to be memb. of Ferry fund com. at Beerbhoom, April 4.

Dalrymple, F. A. E. mag. of Beerbhoom, res. ch. of office, April 6.

Dorin, J. A. sec. to govt. in financial dept. to remain at pres. April 13.

Elliot, Sir H. M. K.C.B. sec. in foreign dept. to accomp. gov. gen. to upper provinces in ch. of all civil depts. April 13.

Fowle, F. C. made over ch. of the Chittagong collectorate to J. S. Spankie, April 9.

Garrett, R. B. coll. &c., at Cuttack, resu. ch. fr. H. C. Halkett, April 1.

Grant, J. judge of Dinagepore, made over ch. of duties to prin. sudder ameen, to proc. to Malda on sess. duty, April 21.

Gray, W. under sec. in home and financial depts. to continue to offic. as under sec. also in foreign dept. at pres. April 13; be private sec. to president of council of India, April 15.

Halliday, F. J. sec. in the home dept. to offic. as sec. also in foreign dept. at pres. April 13.

Hampton, R. offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, del. over ch. of office to F. Carnac, April 5.

Hathom, H. V. civ. and ses. jud. of Sarun, made over ch. of current duties of his off. April 16; to proceed on session duty to Mooteeharree.

Hogg, F. F. qual. for public service, attached to N.W. provinces.

Hume, J. to be sen. police mag. of Calcutta fr. July 7.

Jackson, E. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Baraset, res. ch. of his off. fr. H. Pratt, April 9.

Johnstone, A. R. to be post mr. of Loodheeana, April 4.

Jones, C. W. B. to be sokarry supt. of Midnapore, fr. Dec. 31, and to exercise powers in that district.

Macdonald, A. G. to offic. as coll. of Purneah, dur. abs. of Steer.

Martin, S. N. assist. to mag. and dep. coll. of Goruckpore, vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that dist.

Mills, A. J. M. to be ch. mag. of Calcutta, and a commr. for the improvement of the town; recd. ch. of off. April 18.

Monckton, H. asst. to mag. and coll. of Jaunpoor, vested with special powers, April 2.

Morgan, R. B. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Delhi, but to rem. at Budaon till relieved, April 11.

Pearson, F. B. to offic. as reg. of Sudder Dewanny, &c. N. W. provs. April 2.

Patton, J. H. to be civ. and ses. jud. of E. Burdwan, April 16.

Peacock, W. A. to be supt. of the Barripore salt chokies, &c.

Pughe, J. C. sokarry supt. of Chittagong, to exercise powers of adjudication in that district, April 9.

Richardson, H. C. qual. for pub. service attached to Bengal div.

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of pres. of Fort William, April 11; to be assist. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Malda, April 15.
STEER, C. to be coll. of Purnea, cont. to offic. as jud. of Jessore dur. abs. of James.
WARD, J. R. asst. to mag. &c. of Moorshedabad, joined station.
WARD, J. J. offic. coll. of Purneah, made over ch. of that collectorate to A. E. Russell, April 5, to proceed on public duty to the Sikim territory.
WOOD, O. to be an extra asst. in the Punjab, April 12.
WYLIE, M. to be jun. police mag. of Calcutta fr. April 11.
YULE, G. U. to be coll. of Dinagepore, April 6.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

COCKERELL, F. R. April 5. FORBES, F. C. April 5.
MUSPRATT, H. April 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ABERCROMBIE, A. leave can. at his request.
BARWELL, A. C. 1 mo.
BRUCE, T. 3 mos. m. c. to Cherra Poonjee.
DA COSTA, E. 3 mo.
KARR, W. S. leave canc.
PRINGLE, D. 1 mo.
RICHARDSON, R. I. 6 mo. m. c. to Darjeeling.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MALTBY, Rev. R. B. ret. to duty, April 3.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGNEW, Lieut. P. A. art. 3rd comp. 8th, to 1st comp. 1st batt. March 26.
ALEXANDER, Brev. capt. W. C. 2nd in com. 13th irr. cav. to act also as adj.
ALEXANDER, Lt. col. W. C. B. posted to 11th L.C. March 27.
ANGELO, Ens. I. to rank fr. Feb. 7, 1850.
ANGUS, Lt. J. A. 9th N.I. to temp. ch. of 3rd comp. sap. v. Lt. C. T. Stewart, eng. March 28.
ASHBURNER, Ens. C. A. to rank fr. Jan. 24, 1850.
ATKINSON, Capt. F. D. to rejoin the govr. gen. as asst. sec. to govt. of India, in the mil. dept. April 13.
BATTINE, Ens. C. to do duty with 44th N.I. at Barrackpore, March 27.
BATTYE, Ens. H. to rank fr. Jan. 7, 1850.
BATTYE, 1st Lt. G. M. 1st Eur. fus. to do duty under orders of supt. eng. Punjaub circ.
BOSWORTH, Lieut. T. H. art. fr. 1st comp. 1st to 4th comp. 4th bat. March 26.
BOULNOIS, 2nd Lieut. A. engs. to rank fr. June 9, 1848.
BRIGGS, Lieut. J. P. 40th N.I. asst. com. Tenasserim provinces, to offic. as senior asst. com. in ch. of province Amherst, fr. Feb. 11. rec. ch. of Maulmein treas. and fr. Capt. Imply, April 4.
BRIGHTMAN, Ens J. E. to do du. with 33rd N.I. Benares, Mar. 27.
BRODIE, Lieut. F. W. to act as adj. to a detach. consisting of 5 cos. of 21 N.I. and 1 tr. of 4th L.C. proceeding under com. of Lieut. Iremonger on tremore escort towards Jhung.
BROWN, Lieut. W. posted to 4th comp. 2nd bat. art. March 26.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. C. posted to 38th N.I. *en route* to Barrackpore, March 27.
CAVENAGH, Lieut. O. made ov. ch. of off. of superint. of the exameers of Scinde, at Dum Dum, to Hayes, April 8.
CLEPHANE, Lieut. W. posted to 3rd comp. 8th bat. art. March 26.
COLEBROOKE, Capt. T. E. 13th N.I. to be mil. sec. to President of Council of India, April 15.
DONALDSON, Lieut. A. S. O. 45th N.I. to be adj. v. Hamilton, proc. on furl.
DRUMMOND, first Lieut. H. eng. to be exec. eng. Tenasserim div. April 19.
ENGLISH, Lieut. A. F. 23rd N.I. passed colloq. exam.
FITZGERALD, Ens. M. F. 53rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 8, 1850, in suc. to Hamilton, retired.
FITZMAURICE, Lieut. J. C. 17th N.I. to offic. as asst. exec. eng. at Umballah, April 19.
FOWLE, Lieut. C. S. 22nd N.I. to be postmr. of Ferozepoor.
FRASER, Ens. C. to rank fr. Jan. 21, 1850.
FREDERICK, Lieut. col. H. O. posted to 67th N.I.
FULTON, Lieut. J. art. fr. 4th comp. 6th to 3rd comp. 5th bat.
GASKOIN, Lieut. C. A. posted to 2nd comp. 9th bat. art. March 26.
GEILS, Capt. J. T. 60th N.I. to do duty at Landour convalescent depot, dur. present season, fr. Feb. 15.
GENNYS, Lieut. R. H. rec. ch. of off. of asst. gen. superint. for sup. of Thuggee, in Moorshedabad circ. fr. S. Wauchope, April 4.
GLASFURD, Maj. J. engs. trans. fr. 8th or Bareilly to the Lahore div. April 19—to join appt. by dakh, at public expense.
GODBY, Brev. col. C. C.B. fr. 38th to 15th N.I. March 27.
GOODRIDGE, Lieut. E. J. fr. 3rd comp. 1st to 1st comp. 2nd bat. art. March 26.
GRANT, Lieut. J. H. fr. 4th comp. 2nd to 4th comp. 6th bat. art.
HAIG, Lieut. W. R. Y. 52nd N.I. to do duty at Landour dep.
HAMILTON, Capt. G. 53rd N.I. perm. to retire fr. the service on pens. of his rank, from April 8.
HARRIOTT, Brev. F. J. 9th L.C. to be a dep. judge advocate gen. v. Godard, proc. on furl. April 10.
HARRIS, Lieut. W. O. 32nd N.I. to be Capt. fr. April 3, in succ. to Mitchell, retired.
HAYES, Capt. F. F. C. 62nd N.I. to offic. as superint. of ex-ameers of Scinde, v. Cavenagh, March 26.
HAYES, Capt. F. rec. ch. of the off. of supt. of the Mysore provs.
HEBERT, 1st Lieut. F. H. art. passed colloq. exam.
HENESSY, Capt. com. Scindiah's cont. to rec. ch. of adjt.'s off. fr. Sherreff, April 13.
HIGGINS, Ens. E. G. 3rd N.I. to be post mr. at Jhelum, v. Lieut. W. E. Brown, March 26.
HOUSTON, Ens. A. C. to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1850, to do duty with 33rd N.I. Benares, March 27.
HUGHES, Lieut. T. E. art. posted to 4th comp. 3rd batt. March 26.
HUGHES, Lieut. H. G. Khelat-i-Ghilzee regt. to be a.-d.-c. to president of council of India, April 15.
INGILBY, Lieut. W. art. fr. 2nd comp. 9th to 3rd comp. 2nd batt.
INGLIS, Ens. H. to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1850, to do duty with 26th N.I. at Dinapore, March 27.
JENKINS, Lieut. R. 5th L.C. to act as adj. v. Ryley, pro.
JENKINS, Cornet, R. U. 11th L.C. to be Lieut. fr. April 1 v. Mac Callum, resigned.
KING, Lieut. H. 39th N.I. to act as adj. temp. v. Lieut. W. Campbell prom. March 26.
KNYVETT, Capt. J. Inv. Est. perm. to reside at Mussoorie and draw his pay fr. Meerut circle.
KNYVETT, Maj. A. 64th N.I. to offic. as exec. off. Mooltan div. April 19, to join appt. by Dakh at public expense.
LUMSDEN, Ens. W. H. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Benares.
MACADAM, Maj. J. dep. commr. Saugor and Nerbudda territories, made over ch. of duties to Capt. A. Skene.
MAC CALLUM, Lieut. J. R. 11th L.C. perm. to resign fr. April 1.
MAC LEOD, Brev. capt. N.C. Eng. trans. fr. Midnapore to Agra div. April 19.
MAINWARING, Capt. H. G. invalids, retd. to duty April 6.
MAITLAND, Capt. H. D. maj. of brigade, under orders to proceed to Wuzeerabad, to cont. to act in that capacity to the force until January 1, unless previously relieved by a brig. maj. of the Bombay estab.
MANSON, Lieut. col. J. fr. 42nd to 48th, March 27.
MANSON, Ens. G. W. to do du. with 33rd N.I. Benares, March 27.
MARTIN, Lieut. J. R. posted to 1st comp. 2nd bat. March 26.
MATTHIE, Brev. maj. J. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. to be major fr. April 1, and to stand in the regt. next below Maj. J. P. Ripley, of the left wing; retd. to Gowahaty March 29, fr. special political and circuit duties in Upper and Lower Assam.
MATHISON, Brev. capt. R. 54th N.I. to offic. as exec. off. Burrisaul div. April 19.
MAXWELL, Capt. W. art. offic. exec. off. Burrisaul, div. trans. to Bareilly div. April 19.
MAXWELL, Lieut. H. H. art. pl. at disp. of the govt. of Bengal for surv. hill terr. of Darjeeling, April 13.
MAYOW, Capt. J. H. W. 2nd Eur. regt. to be A. D. C. to president of council of India, April 15.
MEAD, Lieut. I. A. R. art. fr. 1st comp. 1st to 2nd comp. 5th bat.
MERCER, Lieut. C. M'W. art. fr. 6th comp. 8th to 3rd Comp. 4th bat. March 26.
MITCHELL, Ens. W. C. to rank fr. Jan. 21, 1850.
MURRAY, Lieut. H. posted to 3rd com. 3rd. bat. art. March 26.
NARES, Lieut. J. S. art. 4th com. 3rd to 3rd comp. 1st bat.
NICHOLL, Lieut. T. posted to 3rd comp. 6th bat. art. March 26.
NOWELL, Ens. R. A. to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1850, to do du. with 33rd N. I. Benares, March 26.
O'BRYEN, Lieut. J. J. 16th N. I. to do du. tem. with hill rangers at Darjeeling, March 25.
OLDFIELD, Lieut. J. art. fr. 3rd tr. 1st brig. to 4th comp. 9th batt. March 26.
OLDFIELD, Capt. J. R. engs. trans. fr. 18th Agra to the Peshawur div. April 19; to join appt. by dakh at public expense.
OLPHERTS, Lieut. H. A. art. fr. 3rd tr. 3rd brig. to 3rd comp. 9th batt. March 26.
ORCHARD, Ens. M. A. D. to rank fr. Jan. 21, 1850.
PARSONS, Ens. Q. D. to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1850; to do duty with 27th N.I. at Benares, March 27.
PLAYFAIR, Ens. W. to do duty with 33rd N.I. Benares, March 27.
POGSON, Ens. E. R. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Benares.
POLWHELE, Lieut. col. J. posted to 42nd N.I. at Barrachpore.
POWELL, Capt. J. 28th N.I. posted to Mooltan as maj. of brig.
RAMSAY, Lieut. col. M. fr. 67th to 57th N.I. March 27.
REYNOLDS, Lieut. J. H. 53rd N.I. to be capt. fr. April 8, 1850, in sec. to Hamilton, ret.
RICE, Capt. J. G. A. to continue to offic. as asst. sec. to govt. mil. dep. at pres. April 13.
RILEY, Col. S. D. 47th N.I. perm. to res. near pres. and draw pay and allowances fr. pres. pay mr. fr. Jan. 14.
ROSS, Lieut. W. A. art. fr. 3rd comp. 1st to 4th comp. 3rd batt.
RYAN, Lieut. E. M. 20th N.I. to offic. as asst. comm. Tenasserim provinces, fr. Feb. 11; to offic. as asst. commr. and jt. mag. in town of Moulmein, fr. March 20.
SALKELD, 2nd Lieut. P. engs. to rank fr. June 9, 1848.
SHERAR, Ens. J. F. 49th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

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SHERREFF, Capt. 2nd in com. Scindiah's cont. to make ov. ch. of adjt.'s off. to Henessy, April 13.
SIBBALD, Lieut. col. H. rem. fr. 15th to 56th N.I. at Umballah, March 23.
SMITH, Lieut. B. C. 57th N.I. to do duty with Sylhet L.I. batt.
SOMERVILLE, Lieut. M. R. 61st N.I. ret. to duty, April 6.
SPENS, Brev. capt. J. eng. to be exec. eng. Midnapore and Culmejole div. which he will join on completing the survey on which he is at present employed, April 19.
STAFFORD, Ens. B. T. 11th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
STAFFORD, Lieut. W. J. F. Hurreanah L.I. batt. to offic. as adj. v. Ens. W. C. Macdougall; to rec. ch. of station staff also.
ST. GEORGE, Brev. capt. T. G. 17th N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. in Rohilcund dur. abs. of Fraser on leave.
ST. GEORGE, 1st Lieut. E. 1st Eur. fus. qual. as interp.
STONE, Ens. E. E. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Benares, Mar. 27; to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1850.
STUART, Col. J. C.B. to rejoin the gov. gen. in his capacity of sec. in the mil. dept. April 13.
TALBOT, Maj. J. R. inv. est. perm. to reside in Cawnpore div. and draw pay and allowances fr. paymr. at Cawnpore.
THOMPSON, Lieut. G. H. 7th N.I. pl. at disp. of superint. eng. Punjab circ. for employ. as asst. to exec. off. at Sealcote, v. Ens. P. S. Lumsden, March 28.
TOMKINSON, Ens. F. H. to do duty with 33rd N.I. Benares.
TRAVERS, Ens. E. J. 32nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 3, in suc. to Mitchell, retired.
TURNBULL, Lieut. A. 8th N.I. to do duty with Sylhet L.I. bat.
TYLER, Ens. W. G. B. 42nd L.I. passed colloq. exam.
WADDY, Lieut. W. P. art. fr. 4th comp. 3rd to 6th comp. 8th bat.
WATSON, Ens. H. A. 49th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
WESTMACOTT, Ens. G. R. to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1850, to do duty with 33rd N.I. Benares, March 27.
WILLIAMS, 2nd Lieut. E. C. S. engs. to rank fr. June 9, 1848.
WILLOWS, Ens. J. E. L. 10th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 29, v. Elderton, dec.
WILSON, Lieut. W. art. fr. 3rd comp. 3rd to 3rd comp. 1st bat.
WINTLE, Lieut. A. art. fr. 1st comp. 1st to 1st comp. 4th bat.
WYLLIE, Maj. R. dep. sec. to continue to offic. as sec. to govt. of India, in mil. dept. at pres. April 13.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

BUTT, F. R. April 6.
JAMES, M. April 6.
LINDSAY, A. H. April 6.
TIERNEY, E. April 6.

INFANTRY.

ANGELO, John.
CHAMIER, F. E. A. April 6.
COOPER, L. H. April 6.
CHESTER, C. W. R. April 6.
FLETCHER, C. W. April 6.
FOOTE, F. R. April 6.
FRASER, W. M. April 6.
GARDEN, W. A. April 6.
URQUHART, B. C. April 6.
WALL, R. H. April 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELLI, Ens. A. C. S. 29th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
BENSON, Col. R. C.B. 11th N.I. 6 mo. to sea.
BOYS, Capt. W. J. E. 6th L.C. leave canc.
BRACKEN, Ens. R. D'O. C. 52nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills.
BRADFORD, Ens. H. R. 36th N.I. to Sept. 10, Cawnpore.
BRIGGS, Lieut. D. 17th N.I. 9 mo. fr. March 1, to Mussoorie and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.
CAPEL, Capt. E. S. 53rd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to remain at Julloqh.
CARTER, Lieut. H. J. W. 66th N.I. fr. March 12 to Nov. 15, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.
CRIPPS, Lieut. J. M. asst. comm. at Mooltan, leave of abs. to commence from March 9.
DRUMMOND, Capt. P. 22nd N.I. to Nov. 1, to Almorah.
ERPHINSTONE, Ens. N. W. 4th N.I. 1 year to Madras, Ceylon, and Bombay, on m. c.
FRASER, Brev. maj. J. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
GEILS, Capt. J. T. 60th N.I. leave canc.
GLASGOW, Lieut. W. 53rd N.I. fr. April to Oct. to Deyrah and Mussoorie.
GORDON, Ens. J. C. 39th N.I. fr. Jan. 12 to March 11, to rem. at Lahore and await arrival of his regt.
GRAYDON, Lieut. W. 16th grens. 3 mo. fr. April 1, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
HAMILTON, Ens. J. C. 8th N.I. 6 mo. to Agra and Delhi.
HILL, Brev. maj. R. 4th irr. cav. to Oct. 15, Simla.
JACK, Brev. lieut. col. A. C. B. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Lucknow.
JAMES, Lieut. H. dep. com. of Khangurh, 9 mo. fr. March 20, to Mussoorie and Nynee Tal.
MANSON, Ens. G. W. 34th N.I. 3 mo. to Bittoor.
MILLER, Lieut. W. art. from April 1 to Nov. 1 to Simlah and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.
MITCHELL, Maj. W. H. L. 13th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15 to Nynee Tal.
PEARSON, Capt. W. E. 18th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15 to hills n. of Deyrah.
PLAYFAIR, Ens. W. to Madras and Eastern Straits, on m. c. for 6 mo.
RICHARDSON, Capt. R. E. T. 62nd N.I. fr. March 10 to Nov. 15 to hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.
SALT, 2nd Lieut. T. H. art. 3 mo. fr. April 15 to Calcutta.
SEWELL, Lieut. A. H. C. 47th N.I. to Oct. 15, Simla.
SHERER, Ens. J. F. 49th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Buxar.
THOMAS, Capt. G. P. 64th N.I. 6 mo. fr. March 20, to Mussoorie.
THOMSON, Lieut. J. E. 62nd N.I. fr. March 10 to Nov. 15, to hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.
TULLOH, 1st Lieut. J. S. art. 6 mo. fr. April 15 to Rawul Pindee and Simla.
TURNBULL, 2nd Lieut. F. H. art. 8 mo. fr. March 12, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
WILSON, Capt. T. F. 13th N.I. fr. March 23 to May 23, in ext. to rem. at Meerut, on m. c.
WROUGHTON, Capt. F. T. 8th N.I. 9 mo. fr. April 1, to Simla and Kangra, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLAN, Jos. civ. asst. surg. of Bhaugulpore, to be register of deeds for that district, April 13.
ATKINSON, Asst.-surg. M.D. 1st Punjab cav. to aff. med. aid to 1st Punjab inf. until arrival of Dr. Healy.
BROWN, Surg. J. C. new prom. posted to 66th or Goorka reg.
BUCKLE, Asst. surg. H. B. art. to aff. med. aid to left wing 3rd batt. dur. abs. of Webb.
COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. to med. ch. of detach. of Shekhawattee batt. on duty at Juanpore.
DOUGLAS, Asst. surg. F. M.D. 13th irr. cav. app. to Nusseree batt. at Juttogh.
FARQUHAR, Asst. surg. T. att. to 3rd brig. h. art. to proc. to Delhi and ass. med. ch. 13th N.I. v. Ebden; also med. ch. of a comp. of art. March 26.
FLETCHER, Asst. surg. J. W. to remain at Cawnpore, and aff. med. aid to 60th N.I. making over med. ch. of detach. of H.M. troops to Asst. surg. Lowdell, April 1.
INGLIS, Surg. J. rem. fr. 66th or Ghoorka regt. to 13th N.I. at Delhi, March 23.
MACDONALD, Asst. surg. J. rec. ch. of civ. med. duty at Moulmein, from Dr. D. T. Morton, Feb. 22, and deliv. over do. to do. March 19.
MINTO, Surg. A. M. McK. app. to 74th, to continue in med. ch. 40th N.I. till its arr. at Allahabad, March 23.
PARKER, Asst. surg. R. to proc. in med. ch. of detach. consisting of 5 comps. 41st N.I. and 1 troop 5th irr. cav. in progress towards Wuzeerabad, on treasure escort duty, April 1.
PESKETT, Asst. surg. W. 65th N.I. posted to 10th L.C. at Kurtarpore, March 23.
ROSS, Asst. surg. J. J. C. 71st N.I. to rel. Asst. surg. Atkinson fr. ch. of 1st Punjab cav. and to aff. med. aid to 1st Punjab inf.
SAUNDERS, asst. surg. G. to med. ch. of brigade staff at Peshawur.
SILL, Surg. H. 3rd L.C. to aff. med. aid to right wing of of 55th N.I. making over med. ch. of left wing, proc. to Jhansi to Asst. surg. West, to rec. med. ch. of left wing 55th N.I. &c. fr. Surg. C. Griffiths, on leave, March 28.
STOKES, Surg. J. M.D. 50th to aff. med. aid to 13th N.I. the 6th co. 8th batt. art. and No. 15 light field batt. March 21.
THRING, Dr. R. S. O. M.D. 4th L. C. to be post mr. of Hansi, to med. ch. of Hurrianah L.I. batt. fr. Asst. surg. Jones, proc. on leave.
TRESIDDER, Asst. surg. J. N. to proc. to Mirzapore, and rec. med. ch. of that station, fr. Dr. M. O'Sullivan, March 28.
WALLICH, Asst. surg. N. D. S. posted [illegible] Peshawur.
WEBB, Asst. surg. C. K. art. to aff. med. aid to 63rd N.I. proc. to Wuzeerabad.
WHITE, Asst. surg. W. 8th L.C. to make over ch. of 2nd comp. 1st batt. art. to Surg. J. Barber, March 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

SHILLITO, Asst. surg. W. 10th N.I. to Nov. 15 in ext.
WHITE, Asst. surg. W. 8th L.C. fr. March 14 to April 14, to Ferozepore, on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—13th lt. drag. Brev. maj. Unett, 1 mo. to Calcutta and 2 yrs. to England; Lieuts. Penton and St. George, 6 mo. to Mussoorie.—9th lancers. Lieut. W. W. W. Humbley to be brev. capt. fr. March 27; Lieut. Hamilton, 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Simla, on m.c.; Lieut. Hawtrey, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah; Lieut. Trower to May 1 to Deyrah Dhoon.—14th lt. drags. Major Clarke, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to hills n. of Deyrah; Lieut. Barrett, April 1 to Nov. 10, to hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.; Lieut. Boyd, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to hills; Lieut. Spilling, to May 1, to Calcutta and 2 yrs. to England.

INFANTRY.—10th. Lieut. Calcott, March 28 to Nov. 1, to Simla, on m. c.—18th. Lieut. Stephenson, fr. 87th, to be lieut. v. Graham, ex.; Lieut. Ward, April 15 to Oct. 1, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah.—24th. Lieut. Stewart, 7 mo. fr. March 25, to Landour, on m. c.; Lieut. Mackechnie, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Landour; Brev. lieut. col. Blackford, 6 mo. fr. March 20, to Landour, on m. c.—25th. Ens. Dick, to be lieut. fr. March 22, v. Veitch, dec.—

29th. Ens. Browne, 2 mo. fr. March 18, to Cawnpore, on m. c.—32nd. Lieut. col. Markham, C.B. fr. April 25 to July 31, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah; Capt. C. T. King, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Mussoorie; Lieut. W. Patterson, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Mussoorie.—32nd. Lieut. Wemyss, to Umballa, on m. c.—51st. Ens. Pilmer, to be lieut. fr. Mar. 22. v. Kemp, ret.; Ens. O'Callaghan to be lieut. v. Kemp.—53rd. Lieut. Perry, to May 31, to Meerut, on m. c.—61st. Ens. M'Donough to be lieut. v. Fenwick.—70th. Lieut. Cooper, to do duty at Darjeeling depot dur. present season.—75th. Capt. Mollan, to do duty at Landour depot dur. ensuing season.—86th. Lieut. Freeman, 2 mo. to Calcutta; Lieut. W. D. Freeman, 2 years, to Eng. on m. c.—83rd. Lieut. Sheils, 2 years, to England.—86th. Capt. Keane and Lieut. Creagh, ret. to duty to join at Deesa; Capt. Keane, May 1 to 31.—87th. Lieut. Graham, fr. 18th, to be lieut. v. Stephenson ex.; Capt. J. Baillie, 6 mo. from April 20, to Moradabad and hills.—98th. Maj. W. Edie, fr. April 1 to Sept. 30, to England; Lieut. Cleveland, to act as interp. to 60th rifles.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

Baptiste, Mrs. L. d. at Mymensing, April 16.
Biddle, wife of E. T. s. at Calcutta, April 7.
Bird, the lady of Capt. H. L. 48th N.I. d. at Bandah, April 12.
Brown, the wife of Mr. s. at Delhi, April 17.
Caldeira, wife of Henry, s. at Delhi, April 9.
Campagnac, wife of Charles, d. at Delhi.
Currie, wife of Surg. S. M.D. H.M.'s 22nd, d. at Meobariehpore, April 16.
Dawes, the lady of Major H. art. d. at Loodianah, April 20.
Fendall, wife of Lieut. John, 17th N.I. s. at Hoosheyarpore, April 18.
Hills, Mrs. H. H. d. (still-born), at Calcutta, April 19.
Hodge, wife of G. A. d. at Calcutta, April 14.
Howard, wife of Wm. s. at Calcutta, April 18.
Jacob, wife of John, d. at Cawnpore.
Jones, wife of T. s. at Ballygunge, April 19.
Lewis, Mrs. G. A. d. at Calcutta, April 14.
Macleod, Mrs. A. C. s. at Umballa, April 14.
Muir, the lady of Wm. C. S. s. at Agra, April 12.
Fenton, the lady of Lieut. T. 3rd lt. drag. s. at Umballah, April 5.
Raikes, the lady of H. T. d. at Calcutta, April 17.
Ross, Mrs. C. s. at Calcutta, April 14.
Savi, Mrs. James, s. at Calcutta, April 11.
Simmons, Mrs. s. at Calcutta, April 16.
Trower, the lady of Lieut. F. C. H.M.'s 9th lt. drag. d. at Deyrah Dhoon, April 15.
Vincent, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, April 17.
Wiggens, the lady of Major, d. at Meerut, April 18.

MARRIAGES.

Carshore, Wm. S. to Mary, d. of T. W. Seyers, at Futtehpore, April 8.
Colley, Rev. James, to Charlotte Mary, d. of John Dougal, at Calcutta, April 12.
Dickens, Lieut. A. D. to Catherine Sophia, d. of Henry Cleete, at Lucknow, April 10.
Gantzer, D. A. to Ellen Silvia, d. of James Joyce, at Agra, April 10.
Griffin, Thomas, to Anna D. W. d. of Albert Mathews, at Dinapore, April 12.
Jackson, Elphinstone, to Charlotte Biden, d. of the late Major Ralph Henry Smyth, at Calcutta, April 15.
Leeson, John, to W. Rose, d. of T. W. Collins, at Delhi, April 9.
Williamson, G. H. to Ellen Sophia, d. of E. R. Cosen, at Calcutta, April 5.

DEATHS.

Bell, C. R. at Calcutta, aged 33, April 7.
Bich, James L. B. s. of Dr. James, at Dacca, April 6.
Bird, William, s. of W. W. at Calcutta, aged 2, April 12.
Brown, David J. at Allygunge, April 1.
Buller, E. G. s. of E. P. c.s. at Shahjehanpore, aged 9 mo. March 31.
Campbell, Emily, wife of Patrick, at Mirzapore, aged 22, April 11.
Cawley, Frederick, s. of P. M. at Calcutta, aged 2, April 7.
Clunes, Alexander G. at Calcutta, aged 50, April 30.
Crawley, F. s. of P. M. at Calcutta, aged 2, April 7.
De Fountain, Eliza, wife of Capt. A. 40th N.I. at Shergotty, April 7.
Duff, W. H. at Calcutta, April 14.
Foggo, Charles, s. of J. W. at Calcutta, aged 2 mo. April 16.
Fraser, Margaret, d. of C.F. at Mymensing, aged 2.
Gaumisse, Cecelia, d. of J. M. at Calcutta, aged 4, April 10.
Gaumisse, Evelina, d. of J. M. at Calcutta, aged 6 mo. April 10.
Healy, D. M. at Kohat, March 19.
Ibbetson, John, at Calcutta, aged 26, April 8.
Maher, John, at Calcutta, aged 24, March 23.
Muir, Archibold, s. of Rev. Dr. at Jessore, April 10.
Musgrave, W. inf. s. of Mr. at Meerut, April 2.
Nightingale, Civil asst. surg. Manby, at Mussoorie, April 10.
Oldfield, Lieut. col. C. E. T. C.B. 5th L.C. at Nakodah, April 16.
Richards, Edward S. s. of S. H. at Calcutta, aged 7 mo. April 11.
Skinner, Rose, d. of Capt. H. at Delhi, aged 10 mo. April 11.
Veal, Wm. at Umballa, April 9.
West, Maria, d. of the late Capt. C. H. at Calcutta, aged 20, April 16.
Williams, Esther, wife of Serj. maj. at Wazeerabad, aged 26, April 11.
Williams, T. at Landour, April 7.
Woodward, Samuel, at Calcutta, aged 49, April 6.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 9. *Eliza Penelope*, Shelstone, Penang.—10. *Red Rover*, Oliver, China; *Princess Royal*, Adamson, Liverpool; *Prince Albert*, Thompson, Bombay.—11. *Mahomed Shaw*, M'Mahan, Hobart Town; *Jaeger*, Bartlett, Liverpool; *Ariel*, Collie, London.—13. *Pharsalia*, Allan, California and Singapore; *Wazeer*, Sutherland, Liverpool.—13. *Hindoo*, Hollman, Cadiz; *Sir Robert Peel*, Gakzenick, Lisbon.—16. *Hero*, Henderson, Newcastle; *Arratoon Apcar*, Durham, China; *Broosa*, Soule, Boston; *Walpole*, Cutter, Singapore.—17. *Moultan*, Collins, New Zealand; *Emily*, Lubeck, Hamburgh.—18. *Dugway Trouin*, Jouanset, Bourbon.—19. *Poppy*, Thomson, China; *Majestic*, Dick, Glasgow.—20. *Alibi*, Walker, Bombay; *Dido*, Saunders, Singapore; *Pekin*, Whitty, New Zealand.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Eliza Penelope*.—Dr. E. Mitchell, and Masters John Hogg, A. De Souze, and G. De Souze.
Per *Red Rover*.—R. Jardine, Esq.
Per *Prince Albert*.—Mrs. Thompson and 2 children.
Per *Walpole*.—Mrs. Cutter.
Per *Arratoon Apcar*.—Mr. W. M'Naughten, and Mr. Odd.
Per *Broosa*.—Mr. J. B. Seymour and Mr. J. Ovenstone.
Per *Moultan*.—Mr. Burrell, Mr. W. Wilkes, and Mr. Gatto.
Per *Majestic*.—Mr. Wm. Richardson.
Per *Alibi*.—Mr. and Mrs. Chatham, and Master Ashton.
Per *Dido*.—Capt. Tiernay, Mr. Bruce, to Miss Bruces, and Mr. M. Cott.

DEPARTURES.

April 8. *Erin*, Plum, Penang; *Harvest Home*, Chappe, Liverpool; *Monarch*, Sheppard, Singapore; *Tyrian*, Robinson, London; *Deogaum*, Evans, Clyde.—9. *Tamerlane*, M'Kenzie, Liverpool; *Areatus*, Knowles, Boston; *Corsair*, Dobie, Hong-Kong; *Agnes*, Scowcroft, Bombay; *Newton*, Sears, Boston; *Ariel*, Burt, Hong-Kong.—11. *Duncan*, Thorpe, Liverpool.—12. *Teak*, Rundle, Singapore; *Pearl*, Gardner, Colombo and Cochin; Steamer *Feroze*, Frushard, Madras.—13. *Cresswell*, Brown, London; *Emperor*, Day, London.—14. *Joseph Manook*, Hicks, Akyab.—15. *Arab*, Thurstin, Boston.—16. *Attel Rohoman*, Burn, for ———; *Endymion*, Wittycombe, Liverpool; *Lismoyne*, Roals, London; *Duke of Wellington*, Duncan, London; *Anne et Lucie*, Orange, Cette and Marseilles.—17. *Epaminondas*, White, Boston; *Amiral Duperie*, Debie, Bordeaux; *Isa*, Shepherd, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo.—18. *Eneas*, Thompson, Mauritius.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, April 22, 1850.

Government Securities.			Sell.			Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	..	prem.	13	0	to	13 8
Bombay 5 per cent.	..	disc.	0	8	..	0 10
Old Siccas 5 do. according to Nos.	..	do.	0	8	..	0 10
New Co.'s 5 do.	..	do.	0	2	..	0 4
Third Siccas 4 do.	..	do.	15	4	..	18 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	..	do.	14	12	..	16 0

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	prem.	1875	to	1900
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	dis.	20	..	40
N.W Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	..	do.	50	..	65

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	.. 8 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. ..	.. 6 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts ..	.. ..	.. 6½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver ..... Co.'s Rs.	104	8	to	104	14	per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16	0	..	16	8	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	13	0	..	13	8	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220	8	..	221	14	per 100.
Mexican ditto	220	0	..	220	6	per 100.
Sovereigns	10	6	..	10	7½	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3	..	16	9	each.
Old Gold Mohurs.....	21	0	..	21	4	each.

EXCHANGES.

Bills at six months' sight are 2s. 0⅞d. Do., with documents, 2s. 0⅞d. to 2s. 0½d. Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d.

Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills, at sight, 1s. 11d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations to London, 3*l.* 15s. to 4*l.* 2s. 6d.; to Liverpool, 3*l.* 10s. to 4*l.*

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHISM AMONGST THE MOSLEMS.—We have received a long letter from "One concerned in the pure Mahomedan Religion," the literary eccentricities of which forbid its insertion. It discloses a schism in the Islamite community of this presidency, which the writer fears may ultimately tend to bring about a breach of the peace, which, to quote his own language, will "involve such heavy burden on much-esteemed and laborious chief magistrate, who has just returned from the serious indisposition under which he laboured, by giving an insertion in your widely circulated journal." The *casus belli* has reference to the worship of images, idols, portraits, the praying to departed souls, and the adoration of "the heel of a shoe of a prophet which a certain prophet wore." These and other equally grievous heterodoxies have, it would appear, been advocated in a book lately published by the Mufti of the Nabob's Cazy, and brother to his Highness's Prime Minister, and zealous missionaries have been despatched to different stations, at the Nabob's suggestion and expense, to promulgate the new doctrines to the Mofussilite Faithful. The cause of quarrel appears to our superior European enlightenment essentially ridiculous; but in what better light would our famous surplice controversy stand in to them?—*Athenæum, March* 30.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF REGIMENTAL MESSES.—A correspondent of the *Athenæum* complains that in India regimental messes are furnished as if war could not again break out, nor the hardships of field service be the lot of our regiments, but as though the entertainment of guests as sumptuously as possible were become one of the chief points of an officer's duty. "It is hard to reconcile the speeches of the chairman at the Addiscombe examination, or the reproof of a judge in the Insolvent Court, with the fact that these extravagancies are known to and allowed by high military authorities."

LAUNCH OF THE DIANA.—The launch of a Coringa-built vessel, called the *Diana*, took place before a large party on the 12th of April. The vessel was built under the superintendence of Capt. H. Grant, who laid down her keel in July, 1840, and after having had to contend with many obstacles and difficulties, had the satisfaction of setting afloat as fine and substantial a vessel as has been built in Coringa, nay, or in India. At 9 30 P. M. the *Great Diana* of Coringa was named by Miss Lenaxes, and launched 'midst the cheers and well-wishes of all present. She is built entirely of teak, shows a magnificent between-deck, and no doubt will soon be taken up for the cooly trade. As regards stability and ventilation, she is inferior to none of her size and class.

BANK OF MADRAS.—The *Madras Athenæum* has published an able article, condemning very severely the mode in which the Madras Bank has lately been conducted. The editor, following the example of the "Ghost of a Gorinda," puts the following searching questions to the directors:—"1st. Whether in the course of a week or two before the bank's rates were raised, sums amounting in the aggregate to several lakhs of rupees were lent to any or all the firms connected with the direction? 2ndly. If so, did any Government Director form one of the obliging quorum. 3rdly. Under any circumstances, how came the convenience of the rest of the community, for whose advantage equally has this institution been brought into being, to be so completely lost sight of? We will not at present enlarge the catechism, but—'wait for a reply.'" The meaning of this is, in plain terms, that the Directors of the Madras Bank have borrowed large sums from it at a low rate of interest, and refused the same accommodation to their fellow merchants, by raising the rate of discount exorbitantly high. It is very possible that the latter step may have been necessary, but at the same time the "leakage" of silver would not be checked by lending it to the directors. We know nothing of the matter but from the local papers, but it looks ugly, and seems to require explanation.—*Friend of India.*

THE LATE DISTURBANCES IN CEYLON.—The *Feroze* steamer left on the 18th April, carrying with her Mr. Morehead and Mr. Rhode, the commissioners appointed by Government to inquire into the alleged forgery of the name of Capt. Watson to certain proclamations issued during the late disturbances in Ceylon. The *Feroze* proceeds from Ceylon to Bombay. She carries treasure from Calcutta and Madras to Bombay.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SOLDIERS of Her Majesty's 51st (the King's Own) Light Infantry have presented an address, together with a gift of a silver chalice to their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Edwards, on the occasion of his departure from Madras for Ireland. The reverend gentleman, in a reply of a few feeling words, has acknowledged his sense of the kindness shown to him.

DETACHMENTS of the 52nd reg. N.I. and 1st Native Veteran Battalion, commanded by Ensign Eager, had arrived at Madras in charge of treasure from Vellore.

LITERARY ASSOCIATION AT SAUGOR.—We are glad to observe that a new Literary Association has been brought into existence at Saugor, under the designation of the Geographical Society of Central India, the objects of which are much more diversified than the mere name Geographical, which formerly referred exclusively to the distribution of land and water according to their physical or political arrangements, but which is now occasionally made to include whatever is written about the world—might at first sight lead us to expect. The term physical would, in fact, seem a more applicable name than geographical, when the whole sweep of physics seems proposed to be included. We must not, however, quarrel with the name, when the thing which is promised us is in itself so excellent, and the field which has already exercised the talents of a Spilsbury and a Ford is ample for the exertions of a new society. As there can be no means on the spot for publishing the papers that may be contributed by the members, and as the expense of printing separately would fall heavily on the funds of a limited establishment, we have no doubt the societies at a distance will only be too thankful to make room, under a separate head, and with a special designation, for the contributions of that of Central India.

THE INDIAN JOURNAL OF ARTS, &c.—We are glad to observe the prospectus of a new publication, *The Indian Journal of Arts, Sciences, and Manufactures*, about to be published by Mr. Hunter. The qualifications of the editor for the conducting of a periodical of the character indicated by this title are well known to our readers. The prospectus contains a list of the papers which it is intended will appear in the first part. Little attention has hitherto been paid to the subjects which are to be embraced by this journal; and in this respect, as well as from its affording the means of developing the hitherto almost unexplored resources of India in mineral wealth, and its adaptation to manufactures, as well as from its supplying a want long felt in Indian literature, we cannot doubt that the new periodical will be heartily welcomed by the public.—*Athenæum.*

THE TARIFF.—A rumour was in circulation a few days ago that the trades community of Madras were to hold a meeting for the purpose of addressing a remonstrance to the Governor against the new Customs Tariff. Beyond this rumour, however, nothing has transpired. So much for Madras unanimity—even in the trade.—*Advertiser, April* 17.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, F. jud. of Mangalore, del. over ch. of the court to F. Copleston, April 11.
BAYNES, C. R. civ. and sess. jud. of Madura, res. ch. of the court fr. G. Ellis, April 11.
COPLESTON, F. sub. jud. of Mangalore, res. ch. of the court, Apr. 9.
LOVELL, E. C. civ. and sess. jud. of Chittoor, del. over ch. of the court to H. A. Brett, April 6.
MACLEAN, A. perm. to resign his service fr. May 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CADELL, W. M. 1 mo. prep. to Eur. on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARDAGH, Lieut. R. D. 11th M.N.I. to offic. as extra jun. asst. commr. and jt. mag. in town of Moulmein, March 20.
BARROW, Ens. F. O. 5th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. Apr. 19.
BATES, Ens. C. E. 16th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 15, v. Hughes, invalided.
BUTTLER, Ens. W. H. A. 23rd L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CAZENOVE, Corn. C. rem. fr. 5th to 6th L.C. April 18.
COLBECK, Capt. H. pol. mag. assu. ch. of du. April 15.
DUN, Col. C. D. inf. res. appt. of 2nd class brig. fr. March 20.
HUGHES, Lieut. R. inv. estab. posted to 1st N. V. B. April 16.
PHILIPPS, Ens. J. G. H. 41st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
POWER, Major H. offic. pol. mag. assu. ch. of duties, April 15.
ROBSER, Lieut. C. 42nd N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. April 15.
THOMAS, Lieut. L. F. C. art. rem. fr. 4th to 3rd batt. April 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOILEAU, Lieut. A. J. M. eng. 1 mo.
HARRISON, Maj. A. dep. judge adv. gen. 2 mo.
HILL, Capt. C. T. 29th N.I. 2 yrs. to N. S. Wales, on m. c.

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HUNTER, Lieut. A. 30th N.I. 4 mos. to Madras.
JOHNSTON, Capt. W. M. 18th N.I. to Aug. 18, to Gopaulpore.
KENNEDY, Ens. R. B. 23rd L.I. pres. prep. to Europe, on m. c.
M'LEOD, Major W. C. 30th N.I. 1 mo. to Calcutta.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

LINTON, Asst. surg. R. P. to be zillah surg. of Combaconum.
M'GREGOR, Asst. surg. J. 7th L.C. app. to do duty with 38th N.I. canc. April 15.
WARING, Asst.-surg. E. I. doing du. with 2nd bat. art. app. to med. ch. of Eur. art. vet. comp. L. W. 21st N.I. and details at Palaveram, perm. to enter the genl. duties of the army, April 16.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HOWE, Assist. surg. A. H. M.D. to Europe, on m. c.
KENNEDY, Assist. surg. J. M. D. to Europe, on m. c.
SUPPLE, Assist. surg. J. until Aug. 25, to Sea, on m. c.
WILKINSON, Surg. I. 7th L. C. to Aug. 15, Bunlipatam.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ABDY, the lady of Lieut. C. H. 5th L.C. d. at Jaulnah, April 15.
COTTON, the lady of R. R. C. S. s. at Madras, April 11.
DAVIDSON, wife of Lieut. col. 31st L.I. d. at Bangalore, April 14.
GARDNER, the lady of Capt. R. O. 50th N.I. s. at Ootacamund, April 12.
LANE, the lady of Lieut. T. G. M. 40th N.I. s. at Jaulnah, April 12.
LORIMER, Mrs. Alex. d. at Madras, April 17.
MEIN, wife of Capt. J. D. art. d. at Bangalore, April 9.
STERLING, Mrs. Mark, s. at Fort St. George, April 15.
TALBOT, wife of G. s. at Madras, April 18.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH, Wm. to Miss Mary Ann McLeod, at Vepery, April 17.

DEATHS.

FERNANDEZ, Antonio, inf. s. of S. at Poodoopettah, April 14.
GIBSON, John, s. of J. M. at Bangalore, aged 3 mo. April 13.
KEELY, O. Thos. at Kaytoor, April 12.
STOKES, Mrs. widow of the late Surg. John, at Aurungabad, April 5.
URQUHART, Lieut. H. W. 6th N.I. at Dharwa, April 13.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 14. *Harriet*, Brady, Coringo.—16. *London*, Scales, Cuddalore.—17. Steamer *Feroze*, Frushand, Calcutta.—18. *Royal Saxon*, Charlesworth, Sydney; steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Cannanore.—20. *Geneva*, Tucker, Boston.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Royal Saxon*.—Mr. J. Mathew, M.D. Mr. T. Battenshaw, and Miss J.

DEPARTURES.

April 14. *Lord Elphinstone*, Porter, Mauritius; *Alibi*, Walker, Calcutta.—15. *Tartar*, Rudge, London.—16. *Harriet*, Brady, Yanan.—17. *Augusta*, Duncan, London.—18. *Jovin Corina*, Meppen, Northern Ports; steamer *Feroze*, Frushand, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Steamer *Feroze*.—Mr. and Mrs. Morehead, 4 servants, and Mr. Ewing; Mr. and Mrs. Rhode, 1 child, and 3 servants; W. A. Forsyth, Esq. C.B.; Lieut. Crewe; Benjamin Webber, 7th L.C.; Serj. John Lynam, wife, and 5 children.

COMMERCIAL.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Madras, April 20, 1850.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825	⅜ to ½ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106¼ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
5 per cent. Loan of 1830	½ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832	15 dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1836	14 dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841	½ dis.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843	14 dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan	no trans.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt	14½ dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	10 prem.

BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN HARRIS *v.* MR. HAMILTON.

WE have been urged over and over again to re-open the case of Captain Harris, and our impartiality as one of the exponents of public opinion has been so strongly, we may say so significantly appealed to, as to leave us no alternative save that of endeavouring to make our reasons apparent for declining again to be given the most remote means of putting a man to the torture of a fresh inquiry when he has already undergone triumphantly a searching investigation. Our correspondents state that the commissioners held the inquiry into the charges preferred by Captain Harris with closed doors; that Mr. Hamilton was permitted to exercise all his functions during the progress of the investigation into his accounts; that consequently the natives feared to come forward to substantiate those allegations which depended upon their testimony, being naturally apprehensive of ulterior consequences to themselves in the event of the Resident being left undisturbed in his office. That Captain Harris was only required to answer three questions put to him by the commissioners, and on his demand to be allowed to summon witnesses upon whose information he had been induced to bring forward charges against the resident, he was refused permission to do so. Moreover it is surmised that when the charges first reached Lord Dalhousie, Sir H. M. Elliott was instructed to convey to Captain Harris the Governor-General's approval of his conduct in having brought the circumstances under his notice, though whether this was ever conveyed to Captain Harris must remain a secret between himself and the secretary to Government. We are likewise assured by another correspondent, that the publication, by Mr. Hamilton, of the letter addressed by Sir H. M. Elliott to Captain Harris, remanding that officer back to his regimental duties, was an act totally unauthorized, as the letter was not of a public character. However strongly these circumstances may weigh in the minds of the personal friends of Captain Harris, we do not deem them sufficiently conclusive to induce us to comply with the urgent instances that have been made to us to insist upon the injustice of conducting such an inquiry as that of the commissioners in a closed court. On the contrary, knowing as we do, the character of the men who are the very staple of courts like that of Indore, we do not hesitate to express our opinion that, under the circumstances, it was not only a prudent, but an unavoidable course. Moreover, when we have set before us in plain strong terms, the sentiments of a man like Lord Dalhousie, we are apt to attach some credit to his decision, and to believe that he has not lightly sanctioned Sir H. M. Elliott's letter, but, on the contrary, after having, in the first instance, signified his approval of the manly and honest manner in which Captain Harris had discharged a painful and invidious duty—and, sure enough, painful and invidious it must have been for an officer to denounce the man under whose roof he (if we are not misinformed) was living—the Governor-General, we repeat, could not lightly, or without grave deliberation upon the Commissioner's report, have directed his secretary to write the letter in question. The case, therefore, rests entirely between the Commissioners and Captain Harris. If he can show—and under his circumstances he is bound to show—that suppression, intimidation, or partiality of any description characterised the conduct of Colonel Low and his colleague, he is bound to do so. We would in that case bring our humble artillery into play, and he may be quite sure his anxious friends, to whose intreaties these remarks are addressed, would find us as impartial as we hope we hitherto have been, since this matter came within our comprehension. But, we repeat it, we will be no party to the revival of a charge already pronounced unfounded against a public servant whose value is recognised, and whose only fault, if fault it be, is that of having shown great liberality towards the promotion of the public welfare. We were about to publish some correspondence relative to the Holkar succession when this matter came again before us; perhaps it will serve to point attention to the share Mr. Hamilton took in settling the question, and in placing matters at the Court of Indore on their present footing. At all events, the documents are interesting as showing how these things are managed.—*Telegraph and Courier, April* 30.

THE RAILWAY.

The following is a copy of the letter formerly alluded to, in reference to a change in the direction of the line of railway, so as to make it lead towards the Thull or Bore, instead of the Malsej Ghaut. In August, 1848, a recommendation kindred to this was placed before the Directors, and forwarded by them to Mr. Chapman for his reply: what the nature of the rejoinder was, we have never learnt—no copy of it ever

reached the party requiring to be replied to. All the engineers are, we believe, agreed that the last is by far the least eligible of the three: it was selected by the London Company under the delusive impression that it led directly into the cotton-growing country, and by it alone could the whole cotton of western India be brought down:—

"H. E. Goldsmid, Esq., Secretary to Government.

"Sir,—In addressing ourselves to the local Government of this presidency, we, the undersigned shareholders of the Great India Peninsular Railway Company, are influenced by the conviction that, interested equally with ourselves in the success of the projected railway, and invested, by the terms of the contract entered into by this company, with the control and supervision of its construction, his Lordship in Council will readily accord due consideration to any suggestions which we may offer with the view of promoting the success of this important undertaking.

"We have reason to be well assured that in expressing our opinion that the comparative advantages of the different lines by which the proposed railway may be carried to the Table-land of the Deccan, have not been so fully and deliberately considered as the high importance of the subject demands, and as the means at the disposal of Government admit, we give voice to the general feeling of the body of shareholders in this country, many of whom must be admitted to be gentlemen possessing much experience of this part of India, and knowledge of its commercial and social requirements.

"We are fully aware that any movement, whether on the part of Government or of shareholders, which might have the effect of interrupting the measures already undertaken with the view of an immediate commencement of the railway, is, for many reasons, to be deprecated, as likely to inflict irremediable injury on the character of the project in which we are embarked, more especially by lowering it in the estimation of European capitalists. Not only on this account are we unwilling to suspend the operations already commenced, but we are ready to acknowledge that there are strong arguments in favour of a line of railway which shall connect this island with the continent without the intervention of a ferry, and we are persuaded that such connection can only be effected by the line selected through Salsette to Tanna.

"But we would respectfully suggest that it remains open to many doubts, whether the line of railway, after completing the connection of Bombay with the continent, by crossing the Tanna creek, should proceed to Callian, and thence by the Malsej Ghaut to Allah Belah, as the point at which the railway is to bifurcate into its north-eastern and south-eastern branches. We urgently wish that before this line be finally determined on, the merits of every other practicable line may be carefully and minutely ascertained, and more especially we are desirous that the advantages of the line advocated by Lieut-Colonel Grant of the Bombay engineers, in his recent pamphlet, to which we would respectfully refer his Lordship in Council, should be maturely weighed.

"We think it unnecessary in this place to specify the objections to the line by the Malsej Ghaut, or the advantages promised by any other line: these we would earnestly desire the Government to investigate by means of its own scientific and experienced officers, and it is with this hope that his Lordship in Council may deem it advisable to take the matter into his early and serious consideration, that we subscribe ourselves, &c.

"(Signed)

"H. Young, J. Holland, N. Campbell, J. Outram, A. Spens, H. J. Parkinson, H. Malet, A. W. Ravenscroft, W. W. Cargill, J. C. Ibbs, Framjee Cowasjee, Manockjee Nusserwanjee, N. Spencer, &c. &c. &c."

PROMOTION OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The *Bombay Gazette*, in alluding to the 4½ per cent. loan about to be opened for the purpose of promoting public improvements, asks if previous loans have not been raised for the improvement of the country? The matter is one of opinion: to our thinking, loans raised for the purpose of enabling us to break our word, to make war, and rob and murder, are the most mischievous and injurious things imaginable. The *Gazette* says that public improvements are far better carried on by private enterprise than by Governments, and we cordially concur with our contemporary: but then, where there is a field for improvement so noble as that which India provides, and private enterprise refuses to come forward for its cultivation, the next thing is for Government to step in and reap the harvest which otherwise will rot upon the ground. By far the best thing Government could do would be to stimulate private enterprise by offers of vast advantage, until once it is induced to undertake the task in view. When there is so wide a margin, let large privileges be offered at the outset: when capitalists are once tempted to come forward, and are seen to realize profits altogether exorbitant, the usual law will come into operation, competition will bring down rates to a reasonable average, and Government will without trouble have all it desires accomplished by other hands than its own. What is wanted in India is a beginning—especially encouragement for Englishmen to settle in the districts and commence work on their own account, secure of the fruits of their own skill and exertions. The Governor-General, it is said, contemplates raising a crore of rupees, at 4½ per cent., to be invested in irrigation, for which some 15 or 20 per cent. will be received: but let the field be thrown open to speculation, and private enterprise will raise the cash, allowing Government as fair a share of the returns as can be desired by them; or, if the share of the first returns be somewhat less than it ought to be, time will bring all right in a very short period indeed. It is to this, we have no doubt, the present measure is meant to lead,—to show how much Government can make as improvers with the expensive and limited means they possess at their command; and leave it to be inferred how much more skill and exertion might realize, when urged on by the direct and immediate stimulant of gain. We were for three years told unceasingly that private enterprise could give us railways whenever they were desired: had the assurance been correct, there would have been no occasion for the guarantee. The mischief is, that in India an honest joint-stock company is an impossibility; the moment a dozen people club purses for any profitable end, a thirteenth comes in and casts about him how he may best plunder them. As in India all really able and industrious men have their hands as full of work as they can hold; and as no idler will look after a joint-stock company or anything else with the requisite care, roguery is nearly as sure as possible—jobbery perfectly certain—to follow. We have no half-retired men of business amongst us, who have both the leisure and the inclination for becoming official directors or committee-men, and to whom a moderate compensation is a consideration. Men able to afford to be at leisure go home directly; those really occupied, find occupation in the management of their own concerns more profitable than the supervision of the concerns of other people. Joint-stock companies, then, being out of the question, and there being no individuals amongst us with capital enough to carry out such measures as those Government have in view, they must themselves make the beginning, hoping that better times may yet arrive, when individual enterprise will step in and help them.—*Bombay Times.*

LORD BROUGHAM ON INDIAN APPEALS.

Under the head England will be found an extract from a speech delivered by Lord Brougham in the House of Lords, before the court of appellate jurisdiction, on the subject of the fate of appeals from colonial courts. The legal statistics given by the noble lord are in the highest degree singular—many of them most unexpected. Who, for example, would have believed that the number of judgments reversed was greater in cases of appeal from the Queen's courts than from the sudder adawluts?—asserted by a local chief-justice ten years since to decide by the dice-box. The survey extends over twenty years: out of eight cases of appeal in the course of that time made from Bombay, every one has been reversed: Madras shared the fate of Bombay in the whole of their five cases of appeal. Were we to adopt the rule *ex pede*, we should infer that all the judgments given in the Queen's courts at the minor Presidencies were wrong. Calcutta has been somewhat less unfortunate than Madras and Bombay: out of twelve appeals sent home from the commercial metropolis of Bengal, three of the decisions have been affirmed. On the whole, seven-eighths of the supreme courts' decisions have been reversed, and only one-half of those of the Company's courts. What will the anti-black-act-agitators say to this? Lord Brougham complains bitterly of the shabby remuneration received by our colonial judges,—a good judicial article, he assures us, is not to be had in Westminster for the price allowed. However the case may stand in the Queen's colonies, we should say that, in India, 5,000*l.* a-year, with an outfit of 1,000*l.*, and 1,000*l.* a-year at the end of ten years to retire upon, ought to secure a very fair supply of judicial ability. Putting work and wages together, we have always looked on a chief-justiceship in India as about the best berth going, and if any temptation whatever would induce us to quit our present appointment, it would be an offer from her most gracious majesty of a seat on the bench,—unless, indeed, she preferred placing us at the head of affairs altogether, and letting us try how we could play the governor after the ten years' experience we have had in so ably counselling and advising all the governors under her.—*Bombay Times.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of March 25 arrived at Bombay on the evening of April 23.

THE KOH-I-NOOR.—The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* publishes the following extract from the letter of a correspondent, without a word of explanation:—"You no doubt are aware that Captain Ramsay, one of the A.D.C.'s on the Governor-General's staff, went home from Bombay,—but are you aware that he took the Koh-i-Noor with him? He did; therefore it is all stuff about Major Edwardes having presented it to the Queen, who refused it. Are you aware that Ali Moorad, on Lord D. passing through Scinde, presented the countess with a magnificent chair? It is every bit covered with a sheet of solid gold, about a line in thickness, thickly studded with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies, with festoons of large and costly pearls suspended from the arms and front; its value is estimated at Rs. 50,000. Her ladyship, it is stated, refused it; be that as it may, it was on board the *Feroze* when she reached Calcutta." The chair was presented to Government, and was brought up in the *Feroze* to Calcutta, where it now constitutes one of the ornaments of Government House.

Captain and Brevet-major C. Hunter, of the 16th Bombay N.I., retires from the service on the pension of a lieutenant-colonel at an early date,—promoting Lieut. A. Raitt to captain, and Ensign G. W. Macanlay to lieutenant. Major Hunter vacates the paymastership of the southern division, in which he will, we understand, be succeeded by Capt. W. Loch, 1st lancers, at present paymaster of the northern division; Captain T. Eyre, of the 3rd cavalry, succeeding Capt. Loch, at Ahmedabad.

THE APPRENTICING ACT.—We are glad to observe that the Apprenticing Act (No. XIX. of 1850), as now passed, contains powers sufficient to enable the chief magistrate to send juvenile delinquents to the Schools of Industry for reformation and instruction. The matter was one in which our late Governor (Sir George Clark) took the deepest interest; by his recommendation a clause was proposed so as to adapt the Act for the objects the Schools of Industry had in view, and it now makes its appearance most opportunely, as information has been received that a superintendent for the schools has been conceded by the Court of Directors—the sanction of the Board of Control being all that is now required. The despatch intimating that this also had been conceded, may, we trust, be looked for by the mail just arrived. We have of late seen some letters from Sir George Clark, Sir C. M. Wade, Mr. Reid, our late Governor, the Hon. A. W. Leslie Melvill, one of the directors, Colonel Sykes, and Colonel Dickinson—all speaking in the warmest terms of the objects of the charity, and offering to do anything in their power for its promotion.—*Bombay Times.*

THE NEW CANTONMENT OF MEAN MEER.—A writer in the Punjab says—"I may mention that the walls of Lahore will not be taken down; and that the whole of the military officers of experience here object to the site of the new cantonment of Mean Meer, because it is five miles distant from the city, and too far removed to enable troops to render speedy and efficient aid in case of an emeute within the walls."

MILITARY RETIREMENTS.—We understand that Lieut.-Colonel M. C. Decluzeau, of the Artillery, contemplates an early retirement from the service, promoting the under-mentioned officers to the next superior grades:—Major J. Sinclair to lieut.-colonel, Captain and Brevet-Major C. Lucas to major, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain G. K. Bell to captain, and 2nd Lieutenant W. H. Saulez to 1st lieutenant.

IT is said that Lieut.-Col. S. Poole, of the 1st Bombay lancers, intends shortly to retire from the service. His retirement will give promotion to Major C. H. Delamain, C.B., Brevet-major E. Walter, Lieut. W. Ashburner, and Cornet S. M. Arthur, of the 3rd light cavalry.—*Bombay Times.*

A LETTER from Gogo, of the 25th April, states that very strange weather had been experienced there of late. On the 20th and 21st rain had fallen inland, and at the Kookra Hills, twelve miles distant, a heavy fall of hail is said to have taken place, the natives representing the stones to have been as large as hen's eggs.

SIR ERSKINE PERRY, Chief Justice of Bombay, has, we are glad to observe, returned to the presidency, apparently in good health. He has taken up his residence in the Court-house.

THE REV. MR. WATSON.—The conduct of the Rev. Mr. Watson, the chaplain who refused admittance into the churchyard at Kurrachee of the sepoys carrying the corpse of the late Mr. Marriott for interment, on the ground that they were heathens, has been noticed by the authorities. The absence of the rev. gentleman's diocesan from Bombay occasioned a reference to the Bishop of Calcutta, and it is understood that, in addition to a strong expression of censure upon the bigotry displayed on the occasion, Mr. Watson is to be removed to another station. —*Telegraph and Courier.*

MEASUREMENT OF SUB-MARINE CURRENTS.—The H. C. steam-frigate *Queen* has sailed for Aden with stores, Capt. Campbell having had intrusted to his charge (and in better hands it could not have been placed) the instrument for measuring sub-marine currents, exhibited before the last meeting of the Geographical Society, and several times alluded to by Bombay journals. Capt. Campbell is, it is stated, already as familiar as any man can be who has never had the use of instruments to assist him in his researches, with the extraordinary and perplexing currents off the mouth of the Red Sea. He enters on this task *con amore*, and will, we have no doubt, do it justice.

CAPTURE OF NATIVE OUTLAWS.—A party of the Poona Police corps have at length succeeded in capturing the two sons of the notorious outlaw Oomajee Naik, who for a long time past had been pursuing a career of plunder and rapine, the scene of their crimes being the Deccan. Information having been received of their place of concealment, the house was surrounded by the police. The two brothers made a desperate attempt to force their way through, when both were bayoneted. One was so severely wounded that he shortly afterwards expired; the other now lies in the Poona gaol awaiting his trial. Several of the police were wounded. The captors are to receive the reward of 2,000 rupees, which had been offered for the apprehension of the two robbers. The one who was killed is described as having been a man of Herculean strength.—*Ibid.*

THE INDIAN NAVY.—Last mail brings rumours from high quarters, that it is intended by degrees to do away with the Indian Navy altogether, unless as a survey service. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have already offered to conduct the passenger and packet department at £50,000 a year less than the charge at which it is now conducted; and we have no doubt whatever the transport and store and treasure-carrying duties will be undertaken by the local steam companies at a fraction of the cost they now incur; while the guarding of the seas may be intrusted with perfect confidence to the Royal Navy. The private steamers of our port would soon become multiplied sufficiently to perform all the duties that could be required of them for the public service. The annual saving effected by all this would probably be equal to about five times the amount of the railway guarantee about which so much difficulty was made. The Indian Navy is at present excellently well managed, and everything goes on as smoothly as possible, but when we remember how lately the grievances prevailing in it were little short of a public nuisance, we cannot greatly lament the prospect of its days being numbered. To make it highly efficient as a first-rate survey service—and the task would be far from a difficult one—would at once be good economy and sound wisdom. We might in this way get rid of all our great war steamers, our gunnery practice, and other nonsense, at no very distant period regarded as the boasts of the service; but we must in this case greatly improve the attainments of the officers, and take care to have them instructed in something else than burning gunpowder—in practical geometry, natural history, and drawing, all of which they must at present pick up as they best can. The distinction the Indian Navy has, in spite of every difficulty, earned in this way, entitles them to the gratitude and respect of science; what might they not have done had they been trained in the accomplishments essential for the prosecution of physical geography?—*Bombay Times.*

DEATH OF MAHOMED ALLY ROGAY.—It is with extreme regret we announce the demise of Mahomed Ally Rogay, a partner in the eminent firm of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sons, and Co., and a justice of the peace for the island of Bombay. This melancholy event took place rather suddenly at the residence of the deceased at Chowpatty: the deceased gentleman was in his seventy-sixth year. He had been complaining at intervals for some time past of asthma, but so melancholy a result as this to his last attack was little expected. During a long course of years the late Mahomed Ally Rogay had been associated with Sir J. Jejeebhoy in trade, and his munificent charitable donations, both public and private, have frequently been announced through the press. His death will be greatly regretted by a large number of friends, and by none more so than by Sir Jamsetjee and his family, who are now absent from Bombay.

DR. FRANKLIN.—We are glad to observe that Dr. Franklin (late Inspector-General of Hospitals Queen's troops, in this presidency, and now in the enjoyment of the same office in Bengal) has been created a civil C.B., for service in the Peninsula. We should have been still more glad had the honour related to his good deeds in the East, rather than to the accident of his having been in Spain thirty years since. Dr. Franklin is so generous and kind-hearted a man, so full of benevolence, and devoted to the discharge of his duties, that scarcely any honour he can receive is beyond his merits.

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MILITARY NEWS.—*Belgaum, April* 15.—A salute of eleven guns announced the arrival of Mr. Reeves, the political agent and collector of the southern Maharatta Country, on Saturday evening, from his annual district duties. Mr. Lockett, the assistant collector, who was in charge of the Sudder station of Belgaum during Mr. Reeves's absence, starts immediately into his districts. It is said that General Manson will be transferred to this division when General Barr's time expires, which will be, it appears, in October next.—Capt. Phayre, the assistant quarter-master general, has arrived, and has taken up his residence in the cantonment, in one of the fine large bungalows built by the ex-nazir of Dharwar: hitherto all the division staff have resided in the fort. The fort is not much liked now as a place of habitation; it is considered an unhealthy locality to reside in.—Capt. Shaw, the assistant commissionary general, and Suptg. Surgeon Straker have also arrived here.—Capt. Milne, the commissariat officer, has been relieved, and will start for Aden about the 20th instant.

—*Kurrachee, April* 15.—The Commissioner arrived at Hydrabad on the 1st inst., where he made a stay of some days: he resumed his journey for Sukkur on the morning of the 6th, which station he has reached ere this. It is reported that his stay there will be of short duration.—The river steamer *Conqueror* took her departure from Ghimeo, for the mouth of the river, on the 5th inst., for the purpose of conveying hither the left wing 19th native infantry, the right having arrived here on the morning of the 2nd. —The 27th regiment native infantry were reviewed on the morning of the 4th, and received the highest praise from the Brigadier-General on the occasion.—Blood's troop of horse artillery arrived here on Sunday morning, the 7th inst.; they one and all appeared to be in excellent health.—Kurrachee can now muster a fine smart little brigade. The troops at present at this station are as follow, viz.:—A troop of horse artillery, a company of golundauze, wing H.M.'s 8th regiment, H.M.'s 64th regiment, a wing 19th native infantry and 22th native infantry. Both the *Berenice* and the *Auckland* are detained here for the purpose of conveying the 3rd native infantry to Bombay. The company of foot artillery now stationed here, as well as the sappers and miners, are likewise to proceed on board, but they do not quit this until the arrival of the 3rd native infantry.—The troops here are all pretty healthy; little or no sickness.

— We have letters of the 22nd inst., from Kurrachee, and the *Advertiser* of the 20th. Captain Preedy, collector and magistrate, had warned the editor of the *Advertiser* that he was about to prosecute him for libel,—the said libel having been contained in an article reflecting on the "extraordinary punishment inflicted on a Government peon by the collector and magistrate." A reference on the subject had been made by the editor to the commissioner, "as to whether the Kurrachee court, of which Captain Preedy is the representative, is empowered to entertain a libel case." Mr. Pringle and his establishment had reached Sukkur. An earthquake occurred at Hydrabad on the 16th March.

— *Kurrachee, 24th April.*—General Manson's ball took place on the evening of Wednesday last, at the mess house of the 27th N. I. It is described to us as the happiest affair which has yet taken place in Kurrachee: most of the ladies of the station were present.—The Scinde survey department has been abolished by the Bombay Government, and a number of intelligent young men in consequence thrown out of employment: it is to be hoped they will not be left unpeovided for any length of time. It is reported that the whole of the clerks, &c., lately removed from that branch of the service, are to receive six months' gratuity.

— *Malwa, April* 21.—We have letters from Malwa to the 21st instant. The Resident had proceeded to Bhopawur, where all the chiefs of the western districts had been ordered to meet him. It was rumoured that Mr. Hamilton would shortly proceed home, and remain in England till it came to his turnfor council. The Bheel Corps was to be reviewed, at Captain Stockley's request, by the Resident.

— *Aden, April* 14.—The Suez mail has just come in. The *Acber* arrived about noon on the 12th, and started again at midnight for Suez. The weather is becoming warmer, the thermometer averaging 86 degrees. H. M.'s 78th were inspected by the brigadier in heavy marching order on Tuesday morning, and ball practice followed on Wednesday. On Thursday they were out in review order, and went through the manual and platoon exercises and several field movements with much steadiness, and the firing was most excellent. After the general salute, Colonel Cunninghame expressed his high satisfaction at their appearance under arms, and steadiness in quarters, which gratifying encomiums he said he would prominently bring before his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The amateurs of the Highlanders opened their house on the night of the 12th, with the performances of the celebrated melo-drama of "Wenloch of Wenloch,' and "Naval Engagements," both pieces being well executed, and to a very full house. The chief of Muckulla had secured what the sea had thrown on the coast of a wreck there were some casks of arrack, and the guns, which the chief said they might take if they liked. Rumour says he flatly refused to render up the merchandise. The steamer only stopped one night at the scene of the wreck. The H. C.'s vessels of war, *Elphinstone* and *Constance*, returned yesterday morning, after a six weeks' cruize. The agent of the P. and O. Company left for Suez and England by the last steamer which left this place, belonging to that company, he being taken very ill, after he had received the melancholy tidings of his wife's demise at Suez, where she had gone for change of air. I believe Captain Haines is for the present acting as agent. Captain Birdwood and family leave this by the *Sesostris*: he has not been enjoying good health lately, and was recommended to leave the station ere the arrival of his successor, Captain Milne. It is expected the *Constance* will have to visit Muckulla, and use her endeavours to make the chief give up the property which fell into his hands.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

FORBES, A. K. to act as asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Surat, April 9.
JENKINS, E. L. 1st asst. to mag. of Poona, vested with full penal powers of a mag. in that collect. April 16.
LUMSDEN, J. G. to act as gov. director of the Bank of Bombay and mem. of mint com. dur. abs. of Mr. Malet from the presidency, April 17.
MORGAN, J. R. sen. asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Surat, for the detached station of Broach, assd. ch. of his duties, March 16.
PELLY, J. H. to be jud. and sess. jud. Ahmedabad, April 16.
PRICE, C. rec. ch. of offices of civ. auditor and mint mr., April 16.
REEVES, H. W. coll. of Belgaum, to rem. on deputation in his districts for a further period of 1 mo. April 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELLASIS, A. F. 1 mo.
DANVERS, E. F. 1 mo. fr. May 1, to Mahabuleshwur hills.
INVERARITY, J. D. 1 mo.
MUSPRATT, J. W. 1 mo.
ROBERTSON, A. D. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

LAING, Rev. C. to act as chaplain of Ahmedabad, April 15.
SCHWABE, Rev. W. H. to act as chaplain of Sholapore, April 15.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AITKEN, Lieut. W. D. art. fr. 4th to 1st batt. to com. 2nd co. 1st batt. with 4th light field batt. attached, to join at Ahmedanggur, April 23.
ANDERSON, Lieut. W. C. to act as supt. of revenue survey and assessment, Southern Mahratta country, on depart. of Capt. Wingate for England, and until further order.
ANDERSON, F. to rank as ens. in 2nd Eur. reg. L.I. and posted fr. April 16.
BELL, Lieut. H. R. 1st Eur. reg. H.C.'s serv. April 24.
BODDAM, Lieut. eng. to be supt. of the Guzerat survey, April 17.
BURROWS, Lieut. G. B. R. to act as adj. to 15th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Macdonald, m. c. April 24.
CHESSHYRE, Ens. A. P. 12th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 22, 1849, in suc. to Hughes, ret.
CORNWALL, F. T. to rank as ens. 12th N.I. fr. April 3, and posted.
CREWE, 2nd Lieut. to rec. vet. ch. of horses of No. 8 light field battery.
CURRIE, Ens. J. 15th N.I. to be lieut fr. April 24, in succ. to Whittard, retired.
DENNIS, Lieut. J. H. B. 1st L.C. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp. April 11.
DISBROW, Lieut. H. F. 1st Eur. reg. fus. to be qu. mr. and interp.
GILLESPIE, 2nd Lieut. eng. to do duty with sappers and miners and to join hd. qrs. at Poona, April 25.
GILLESPIE, Ens. R. R. to do duty with 9th N.I. at Belgaum, to join April 22.
GOODFELLOW, Lieut. J. F. 20th N.I. to be line adj. at Sholapoor, fr. April 3, v. Younghusband, prom.
GRAHAM, 2nd Lieut. art. to ch. of the ordnance stores at Bhooj.
GREEN, Lieut. W. H. R. to act as 2nd in com. of 2nd reg. Scinde irr. horse, dur. abs. of Maj. Malcolmson on m. c. April 18.
HAMILTON, Lieut. J. art. fr. 3rd to 4th batt. April 23.
HAMMOND, Ens. G. S. posted to 15th N.I. April 20.
HENDERSON, 2nd Lieut. W. R. J. art. to do duty at hd. qrs. of 2nd batt. at pres. April 16.
HOSSACK, Lieut. G. art. fr. 3rd to 4th batt. to com. 5th co. 4th batt. at Sattara, to join, April 23.
JAMES, Lieut. C. M. W. 6th N.I. to be a.-d.-c. to Brig. gen. C. B. James, April 17.
JAMES, Lieut. H. H. 10th N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Coley on leave, April 15.
KERR, Lieut. F. D. to act as adj. to 6th N.I. dur. abs. of Field.
LEESON, Lieut. col. J. S. art. posted to h. brig. April 23.

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MAUDE, Lieut. E. 4th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp. April 16.
MAUGHAN, Capt. T. 12th N.I. to be maj. fr. Dec. 22, 1849, in suc. to Hughes, ret.
PARR, Lieut. W. C. ass. ch. as 3rd assist. to commiss. at Sattara.
PITCAIRN, Ens. H. to do duty with 8th N.I. to join at Belgaum, April 16.
POPE, Ens. R. S. to do duty with 3rd N.I. to join on its arrival at Poonah, April 7.
ROSE, Capt. H. B. 1st Eur. reg. transf. to inv. estab. April 24, posted to N. V. batt. April 25.
ROSE, Lieut. J. 15th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 24, in succ. to Whittard, retired.
RUSSELL, Lieut. E. L. 12th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 22, 1849, in suc. to Hughes, ret.
SANDWITH, Capt. 2nd Eur. L.I. to perf. duty of paymr. S. div. of army. dur. abs. of Maj. C. Hunter.
SAULEZ, 2nd Lieut. W. H. art. fr. 4th to 3rd batt. April 23.
SCHULER, Brev. col. F. art. fr. h. brig. to 2nd batt. April 23.
SCOTT, Ens. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. v. Turnbull, inv.
SINCLAIR, Maj. J. art. fr. 3rd batt. to h. brig. April 23.
STANFORD, 2nd Lieut. H. E. engs. to do duty with corps of sappers and miners, to join its head qrs. at Poona, April 16.
STEWART, Capt. J. D. S. coll. of Kaikpoor, in Scinde, perm. to resign his appt. fr. April 3.
THACKER, Lieut. S. 9th N.I. ret. to duty April 9.
TURNBULL, W. invalids, posted to N.V. batt. to join.
TURNBULL, Lieut. W. 2nd L.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp. April 16.
WHITTARD, Capt. T. W. W. 15th N.I. ret. fr. H. C.'s serv. on m. c.
WILLIAMS, Ens. W. E. to do duty with 9th N.I. at Belgaum, to join, April 20.
WILLOUGHBY, Major M. F. C.B. art. fr. 2nd to 3rd batt. April 23.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

ENGINEERS.

STAINFORTH, H. E. April 9.

INFANTRY.

PARKER, M. W. April 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BATHER, Ens. H. J. 13th N.I. April 7 to May 14.
BONNER, Ens. R. M. 73rd N.I. fr. April 25 to May 31, to Bombay, on m. c.
BRASSEY, Lieut. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. 2 mo. fr. March 18, to Vingoria, on m. c.
BIRCH, Ens. H. 27th N.I. to May 15.
BURNS, Lieut. J. W. S. 10th N.I. to June, in ext. Secunderadad.
CHITTY, Lieut. W. T. 13th N.I from April 6 to May 5, to Bombay, on m. c.
COLEY, Lieut. J. C. 10th N.I. to Europe.
CURRIE, Ens. 15th N.I. leave cancelled at his request.
DAVIDSON, Ens. F. C. 7th N.I. fr. May 1 to June 1, to Bombay.
GILL, Capt. W. 14th N.I. to Australia, on m. c.
GOBLE, Ens. E. G. 14th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
GROUBE, Lieut. E. J. 13th N.I. fr. April 15 to May 31, to Bombay.
HOLT, Lieut. J. M. 20th N.I. from May 15 to June 30, to Bombay.
HUNTER, Brev. maj. C. to May 31, on m. c.
MACAN, Maj. W. 6th N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 25, to Bombay.
MACDONALD, Lieut. J. A. M. 15th N.I. fr. May 1 to 15, in ext.
MASON, Ens. W. H. 3rd N.I. fr. March 12 to May 31, to the Mahabuleshwur hills.
M'KENZIE, Ens. J. R. H. 27th N.I. 2 years to Australia on m. c.
MILLS, Ens. G. L. 1 mo. fr. April 15, to Bombay.
MITFORD, Ens. C. 19th N.I. 5 mo. fr. May 1, to Dapoolee and the S. Concan.
MOYLE, Lieut. H. R. C. 2nd gren. N.I. fr. April 30 to May 30, to Surat.
RAMSAY, Brev. maj. J. fr. April 20 to May 31, to Khandilla and Poona, on m. c.
RICHARDS, Lieut. R. M. 10th N.I. to Eur. on m. c.
ROSE, Capt. H. 1st Eur. fus. to Eur. on m. c.
SCHULER, Brev. col. F. com. of art. to Eur.
SMITH, Ens. J. D. 6th N.I. fr. April 20 to May 31, to the Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
SOPPITT, Brig. M. to Europe, on furl.
TAYLOR, Capt. F. F. 3rd L.C. 1 mo. in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
VALIANT, Lieut, L. M. 1st L.C. to Eur.
WINGATE, Capt. G. engs. to Eur. 6 mos. fr. May 11.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOWIE, Assist. surg. J. M. to rejoin his station, April 22.
HOCKIN, Surg. P. W. 23rd L.I. to med. ch. of 1st L.C. in suc. to Elliott.
IMLACH, Asst. surg. G. J. F. to med. ch. of 23rd N.I. in suc. to Hockin, trans. to 1st L.C.
PEARL, Surg. recd. ch. of duties of civil surg. at Poona, March 1, as a tempt. arrangement.
PELLY, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. l. w. 16th N.I. fr. Asst. surg. Davey.
SANDERSON, Asst. surg. J. T. to med. ch. of the Scinde camel baggage corps, v. Imlach, April 25.
WILMOT, Asst. surg. to med. ch. 6th comp. 4th batt. art. with No. 7 lt. field battery.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAHILL, Surg. T. S. M.D. 1 mo. fr. April 15, to remain at pres. on m. c.
COSTELLOE, Asst. surg. to May 22, to pres.
FREEMAN, Asst. surg. J. E. 6th N.I. to April 30, in ext. to Sattara, on m. c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BALFOUR, Lieut. fr. the *Atalanta*, to com. the *Acbar*, v. Gardiner, April 22.
BARRON, Mids. ret. to duty and app. to the *Moosuffer*, April 16.
CONSTABLE, Lieut. J. G. ret. to duty April 9, and attach. to the *Hastings*.
COOKE, Mate T. S. ret. to duty and app. to the *Hastings*, April 16.
FRENCH, Act. 1st class 2nd mast. perm. to reside on shore.
GARDINER, Mate F. to be prov. lieut. fr. April 1, to com. the *Auckland*, April 22.
KEMPTHORNE, Comman. G. B. 1 mo. fr. April 3, to Aden.
NESBITT, Lieut. fr. the *Hastings*, to com. the *Atalanta*, v. Balfour, April 22.
NORIE, Act. 1st class 2nd mast. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore, April 22.
SOMERVILLE, act. 1st class 2nd mast. perm. to reside on shore.
STEPHENS, Com. J. ret. to duty, April 9.
WHISH, Mate R. W. to be prov. lieut. fr. April 1.
WINDUS, Mids. ret. to duty, and app. to the *Hastings*, April 16.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BELLASIS, the lady of Capt. G. H. 24th N.I. d. at Sukkur, April 6.
HARRISON, wife of Charles M. esq. c. s., s. at Ahmedabad, April 17.
M'LAUGHLAN, wife of T. s. at Colaba, April 17.
ROBINSON, Mrs. T. E. s. at Bombay, April 24.
ROSSER, the lady of Lieut. C. P., H. M.'s 10th lt. dr. s. at Mahabuleshwar, April 19.
SPETTELL, wife of Lieut. C. C. 11th N.I. s. at Malligaum, March 22.
WATKINS, wife of Edward Charles, s. at Ahmedabad, April 21.
WHEATSTONE, the lady of Lieut. 7th N.I. d. at Bombay, April 2.
WILSON, wife of John Hume, d. at Upper Colaba, April 24.

MARRIAGE.

TRENN, Samuel, to Matilda Ann, d. of John Thompson.

DEATHS.

BARRETTO, Mrs. at Kavel, aged 74, April 27.
HEATH, Ann, widow of Col. at Colaba, aged 90, April 22.
MULLALY, wife of J. at Bandorah, aged 41, April 27.
PROCTOR, Samuel, at Parell, aged 57, April 11.
RICHARDSON, Elizabeth, d. of Serj. maj. at Baroda, April 5.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 18. Steamer *Bombay*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee; steamer *Phlox*, Duvenger, Surat; *Hope*, Grange, Aden.—20. *Golden Spring*, Spittal, London.—23. *Ganges*, Cornforth, Aden; steamer *Sesostris*, Ball, Aden.—24. Steamer *Malta*, Potts, China.—26. *Melissa*, Dow, Aden; *Ferozepore*, Grant, Liverpool; *Edmonstone*, Sayers, Liverpool.—27. *Eliza and Hester*, Threwger, Liverpool.—28. *Alex Ker*, Gray, Liverpool.—30. *Lady Rowena*, McDonald, Liverpool; *Adelaide*, Wharten, Sydney and Colombo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Bombay*.—Mrs. Gen. Manson, Capt. A. R. Manson, 4th rifles, a.-d.-c.; Lieut. D. G. Anderson, 3rd troop Bo. h. art.; Dr. Jephson, H.M.'s 75th foot; Ens. H. Birch, 27th Bo. N.I.; and Mr. Charles Monnet.

Per *Ganges*.—Thomas Story.

Per steamer *Surat*.—Lieut. Groube, 13th N.I.

Per steamer *Malta*.—Messrs. Elwes, Boyle, and Galway. From POINT DE GALLE.—Sir Erskine Perry.

Per *Berenice*.—Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Scott and child, Surg. J. Scott, Capt. F. Holland, H.M.'s 64th foot; W. Hawes and W. Fenner, Esqrs. I.N.; Capt. H. Richards, Lieuts. W. A. Neale and O. Probyn, Asst. surg. Bean, Ens. J. Clements and J. C. Hobson, 243 non-comd. rank and file, 227 women, and 256 children.

Per *Auckland*.—Capt. R. Richards, Lieuts. H. G. Raverty and W. Bannerman, Ens. A. Bell, 546 non-comd.

Per *Carnac*.—Mrs. Laing, Miss Laing, and Rev. C. Laing.

Per *Victoria*.—Dr. Thom, Messrs. M'Leod, Scott, Hunt, Sinclair, Cumming, and Grylet.

Per *Adelaide*.—Mr. Edward Watson.

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Per steamer *Sesostris*.—From SUEZ.—Mesdames Marsden, Lester, Langborne, Watts, and n. servant, Stewart, Creagh, Pogson, and child; Misses Hutson and Bewley; Col. F. P. Lester, Bo. art.; Capt. G. Keane and Lieut. C. O. Creagh, H.M.'s 86th foot; Lieut. G. Langborne, 21st Bo. N.I.; Capt. Tullock, 33rd M.N.I.; Mr. G. G. Stewart, 2nd Lieut. Gillespie, Bo. eng.; Messrs. Jones and Young, cadets, Bo. army. From Aden.—Mrs. Birdwood and three daughters, Capt. C. Birdwood, 3rd N.I.; D. A. Com. gen.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 17. *Martin Luther*, Hutton, China.—18. *Protomelia*, Harrison, London; *Mary Bannatyne*, M'Kirdy, London.—19. Steamer *Pekin*, Baker, Hong-Kong; *India*, Campbell, Liverpool.—20. *Pons Æ*, 111, Thwaites, Calcutta.—21. *Sir Herbert Compton*, Brown, China.—24. *Brothers*, Baxter, Calcutta.—25. Steamer *Queen*, Campbell, Aden; *Token*, Nourse, China.—26. *Jane*, Birnie, China.—28. *Buckinghamshire*, M'Gregor, Calcutta; *Faize Allum*, Eames, Singapore; *Brahmin*, M'Eachern, Calcutta.—30. *Mermaid*, Anderson, London; *Ringfield*, Leith, Liverpool.—May 1. Steamer *Atalanta*, ——, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Martin Luther*.—Mrs. Hutton and child.
Per *Mary Bonnatyne*.—Lieut. Walker.
Per steamer *Pekin*.—Lieut. Scott, and Mr. Adams.
Per steamer *Victoria*.—Surg. J. Don, and D. M'Iver.
Per *Surat*.—Mrs. Forbes, Brig. gen. C. B. James, Capt. Boye, and Staff, Mr. Forbes, and Mr. G. James.
Per *Sir H. Compton*.—Mrs. Browne and 2 children.
Per *Brothers*.—Mrs. Baxter and Mr. J. R. Cummins.
Per *Token*.—Ens. J. R. H. M'Kenzie, 27th Bom. N.I.
Per *Buckinghamshire*.—Mrs. M'Gregor and 2 children; Mrs. Monk, Mrs. Lawless, Mrs. and M. Kelly, and Mr. Higginbottom.
Per *Mermaid*.—Mrs. Impey and 2 children, Mrs. Anderson, Lieuts. Wilson and Shiels, and Dr. Lesson.
Per steamer *Atalanta*.—For SUEZ. Mrs. Gen. Manson and servant; Mrs. Soppitt, with ditto; Mrs. Elliott, four children, and 2 servants; a lady; Miss and Master Hampton, with servant; Brig. M. Soppitt, Bombay army; Col. F. Schuler, Bombay art. and servant; Major T. Foulerton, 1st Bombay gren. N.I.; Capt. B. S. Sullivan, 4th Madras cav.; Capt. Galway; Lieut. D. H. Jameson, 8th Bombay N.I.; Lieut. F. Newnham, 23rd Bomby N.L.I.; Lieut. J. C. Coley, 10th Bombay N.I.; Lieut. G. A. Mallock, 25th Madras N.I.; Lieut. A. M. Jones, H.M.'s 27th foot; Dr. Sturrock; H. Crake, W. Scott, E. D. Hunt, T. W. Stisted, O. W. Malet, Bengal C. S.; R. Elwes, and J. H. Boyle, Esqrs.; a gentleman, and Mr. G. Brown. To ADEN.—Sorabjee Cowasjee, Esq. and daughter, with three servants; Feroozshaw Bazonjee and wife; Hiptoolajee Abdool Ally, Hajee Mahomed Bakur, Hajee Esmaul and Hajee Cubbeer Ally.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, May 1, 1850.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	..	..	Rs. 116 a 117	per 100 Sa.
5 Do.	do.	1825-26	..	Rs. 105½	do.
5 Do.	do.	1829-30	..	Rs. 105	do.
5 Do.	do.	1841-42	..	Rs. 99½	Sales.
4 Do.	do.	1832-33	..	Rs. 88½	per 100 Sicca.
4 Do.	do.	1835-36	..	Rs. 85½	per 100 Co.'s.
4 Do.	do.	1842-43	..	Rs. 85½	do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs.	1,000 each	1,000 pd. up		10¾ p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	,,	1,000 each	500	do.	16 p.ct.dis.
Commercial Bank ..	,,	1,000 each	500	do.	13 p.ct.dis.
Agra Bank	,,	500 each	500	do.	6 p. ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	,,	1,000 each	1,000	do.	8½ per ct. prem.
Apollo Press Com...	,,	12,500 each	12,500	do.	13,000
Colaba Press Com...	,,	7,000 each	7,000	do.	11,700
Colaba Land Com...	,,	10,000 each	10,000	do.	7,200
Bombay S. N. Com.	,,	500 each	500	do.	66 p. ct. dis. nom.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	,,	50 each	5 deposit.		30 per ct. dis.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10 8 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	,,	10½
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,,	220½
German Crowns, ,, ...	,,	212
Spece Silver, per 100 tolas	,,	104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,,	16 5-16ths.
Gold Lagots, according to touch, per tola	,,	15¾ to 16

EXCHANGES.

On London, at		
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 0d.		For doc. bills.
,, ... 1s. 11½d. a 1s. 11d.		15-16ths for credit.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	Rs.	98¾
..... 30 days' sight.....	Rs.	99¼
..... at sight.....	Rs.	99¾ to par.
On Madras at 30 days' sight.....	Rs.	99
..... at sight	Rs.	99½
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dlrs.	Rs.	211.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London, 2*l.* 10s.; to Liverpool, 1*l.* 17s. 6d. to 2*l.* per ton; to China, Rs. 10½ per candy.

CEYLON.

We deeply regret to have to announce the death of J. Jumeaux, Esq., of an attack of dysentery of some days' duration. All that the medical skill of Drs. Stuart, Williams, and Misso could effect were unavailing, and Mr. Jumeaux breathed his last yesterday evening. As a member of society, as a civil servant of the colony, and in all the relations of life, Mr. Jumeaux was held in the highest estimation. His loss will be deeply deplored by a large circle of relations and acquaintances of the highest respectability in the colony.—*Times, April* 9.

A NAVAL NOVELTY.—Our roadstead boasts of a very pretty piece of naval architecture in the shape of a small yacht, the property of Captain Graham, of the Ceylon Rifles. This vessel is only 5 tons burthen, schooner rigged, and was actually built by Captain Graham, with his own hands, in the verandah of his house, at Jaffna. The labour and skill evinced by Captain Graham in the construction of his little vessel, will alone attract attention to the craft, independently of her pretty and natty appearance. The *Emma Graham* was navigated from Jaffna by Captain Graham and two or three friends. She lies close to the Custom-house-wharf.—*Ibid.*

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

PARSONS, Mrs. Levi, s. at Colombo, April 9.

DEATH.

BELL, inf. of J. R. at Kandy, April 7.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape papers are chiefly filled with accounts of festivities in connection with the late anti-convict movement.

The inhabitants of Graham's Town have presented an address to Sir Harry G. Smith, congratulating him on the result of the anti-convict movement in that colony. While thanking Sir Harry for his moderation and firmness, they also take occasion to "express their devoted attachment to her Majesty and her Majesty's Government, whose attentive consideration of their prayers in this instance, and full acquiescence in their requests, give them perfect assurance that well-founded grievances will never be pleaded in vain, or fail in meeting, when constitutionally urged, decided success."

His Excellency replied as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—The receipt of this address gratifies me. It contains the expression of gratitude to the Almighty, and justly attributes to Him the success of an important cause—a success which nobly demonstrates the fostering care with which our most gracious Queen desires to rule her Majesty's extensive dominions.

"As you allude to some peculiar, and I must say, untoward events, now so happily terminated, I assure you that I deeply lament their occurrence. I adhered stanchly to the cause which so agitated the colonists so long as their efforts were constitutional and reasonable, in the firm conviction that as soon as her Majesty's Ministers should be in possession of their settled opinions they would not be disregarded.

"Constitutional liberty is an obedience to those just laws which provide freedom in the full sense of the word to the just and a curb to the evil-disposed. The rights of freemen will never be invaded when constitutional principles are observed."

The annual meeting for distribution of presents to the Caffre chiefs was held at King William's Town on the 11th of March. There were about 4,000 Caffres present, including all the principal chiefs of the Slambie and Gaika districts. Colonel Mackinnon addressed the chiefs, and gave them some wholesome advice. He called upon the commissioners of the Slambie and Gaika Caffres for their reports, which they then made, and which were highly favourable. The chiefs were then called upon to make any statement they wished. They all expressed themselves well satisfied; Botman and Sandilla, of the Gaika Caffres, however, stating at the same time, that they wanted more land, and that, as they were British subjects, they did not know why they should be confined within certain boundaries. The articles distributed were of a very superior character, consisting of 30 chiefs' dresses, 50 female dresses and shawls, 100 dresses for counsellors of chiefs and commissioners' messengers, 1,000 blankets, 750 spades, 750 hoes, 200 cooking-pots, 200 basting-spoons, 100 sickles, and 200 axes.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Colonel Low, in an able paper on the contending claims to antiquity of Brahmans and Buddhists in India, read before the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, offers the following ingenious speculations upon the perplexing question respecting the ancient races and population of India:—

"There would be no difficulty in assigning an origin to the race or races which peopled India previous to the arrival of the Brahmans, could we implicitly rely on the conclusions or suppositions of Sir W. Jones, that it was the same with the original inhabitants of Persia. His proofs and reasoning would seem to lead us in many instances to the desired haven of truth, but the former are imperfect, as he himself admitted, and I suspect not strong enough to create a thorough conviction of their cogency.

"However, as I have already hinted, there is no cause why we should not suppose, with every degree of probability, that the Brahmans were not the first civilized people who came as emigrants from the west; and if Persia did not receive her civilization from India, as Sir W. Jones hints they did, the Indians may have obtained at various, and perhaps distantly separated periods, their civil organization, especially that of caste, and their religion or religions, from Persia. We have not certainly anything very positive to show that man-worship came from that country, but there were many, and apparently well-beaten tracks, leading from the various nations of central and northern Asia to Hindustan, by which that peculiar worship may have been imported.

"Besides, if we refer to the above author's writings,* we shall find that Mahabad, who was the first (at least reputed) king of Iran, and of the whole earth, received a sacred book in a heavenly language from the Creator, and 'that fourteen Mahabads had appeared, or would appear, in human shapes, for the government of this world.' 'These are the 14 Menus,' &c.

"The manner in which these Mahabads are recorded, indigates them to have been rather spiritual superiors than mere kings, metempsychological personages perhaps, or Buddhas or heroes. The Buddhists, therefore, may have easily derived their list of regenerators or Buddhas from Persian history, or tradition carried by them to India, whether we are to look upon them as forming a portion of the emigration to the Panjab, or as belonging to previous or subsequent migrations to India. Indeed, this author assumes it as a fact that the Brahmans came from Iran, and that the ancient Indians and Persians were Hindus, or, in other terms, Cusians, or Casdeans, or Scythians, who had established a powerful dynasty in Persia, and whose history had been engrafted on that of the Hindus of Uyodhya and Indraprestha. But this latter supposition only embraces one or more partial emigrations from the west. The whole of India and its shores south of the Gangetic provinces are not here accounted for, and the variety of tribes which now people that area exhibit a considerable difference in their physical developments; hence a wide field is opened I suspect for research. That the emigrations to upper or North-western India were by land, can hardly be doubted, and their progress may have been gradual, for architectural remains in the regions intermediate betwixt Central Asia and India are supposed, and with, I think, much probability, to exist, if found, to attest these last suppositions. But it appears, I think, equally probable that emigrations to the coasts, and their enclosed areas of India, took place by sea.

"If emigrations had taken place from Persia or any other focus in Central Asia to India, anterior to the arrival of the Brahmans, they too must have brought with them the religions prevalent at the respective periods in the parent state. But have we any architectural remains unconnected with Brahmanism or Buddhism, which can lead us to conclude what these religions, if any, were,—assuming here, for the sake of elucidation, that Buddhism was indeed posterior to Brahmanism? It is to be conjectured, not unless the Pali comes to our aid.

"It is difficult to resist the conclusion, after a perusal of Sir W. Jones's arguments, that 'the Brahmans came directly from Persia.' If this position could be distinctly proved, the period might, with tolerable precision, be fixed, when they did arrive; by a comparison of their religious dogmas, as they exist in the Vedas, and in the religion which prevailed in Persia when Zeratusht, as Sir W. Jones informs us, had added to the Sabeism and fire-worship of Kyumers, which were perfected by Hushang,—the new family of Genii or Angels, and also new ceremonies for the adoration of fire, while at the same time they might be supposed to have still retained a belief in the theism which originally prevailed in Persia.

* As. Res. vol. v.

"This would, perhaps, throw back the date of their emigration to a period preceding Zeratusht, for this reformer had gone to India to gain instruction from these very Brahmans in theology and ethics; thus perhaps evincing his knowledge or belief of their having carried these sciences from Persia. This date might be fixed somewhat betwixt B.C. 800 and the advent of Zeratusht.

"Sir W. Jones does not in the essay I have been alluding to notice the Pali character or language. But if the Sanscrit, as he states, can be traced, and, in a great measure, identified with the oldest languages in Persia, then both the character and idiom of the Pali may perhaps be followed up to the same source through a separate channel.

"Much philological acumen will be required to fix the precise relations in which the Deri or refined Parsi,—the Pahlavi and Chaldaic, Assyriac, Zend, and its *Awesta*,—the Pracrit, Sanscrit, and Pali stand towards each other. But until this shall be accomplished, no sound reasons or deductions can be made regarding their precise ages, nor that of the races who employed them.

"I am not aware that the foregoing writer's position, that the Parsi and the various other Indian dialects were derived from the language of the Brahmans, has as yet had the confirmation of the learned in Europe; although it be still one which has the support of some orientalists.* If etymology could be tolerated in a subject like the present, the words Pali and Bali might be supposed to have sprung from D. Herbelot's Pahlavi and Pahalevi—or from the words Pahali and Bahali, which he says the Persians used indifferently.

"If the character which has been so felicitously and ably traced back by Prinsep and Dr. Mill to a remote period through all of its Proteous forms, be the Pali, let us then be told how and when it branched off from the Sanscrit, and why it was kept distinct.

"As the transitions of the Pali went on, each successive one may have left that one which preceded it to be employed for recondite purposes. But if latterly the Maghadi was not the priestly or exoteric language, where shall we look for it, at least before Sanscrit became the language of the Buddhists? If the Pali and Sanscrit characters be originally the same, then the antiquity of the Brahmans in Hindustan would either be thrown back to a remoter period than orientalists might be disposed to admit, or the Brahmans would be considered as a colony which had imported with them to that country a form of the same character used by the earlier occupiers of it, and which, from having arrived at a more advanced stage of improvement than the Pali, gradually superseded it, while the Sanscrit language took the place of the Magadhi, for a similar reason.

"The primeval worship of Hindustan may have been that of demons, spirits, and genii, being that natural religion, which in every age and under every stage, from savage life up to the dawn of civilization, has been the result of fear, and of the instinctive impulse towards the preservation of life.

"It is very probable that the mental obscurity was first brightened by emigrations from the west, at periods long antecedent to the arrival of the Brahmans, and that the latter may have pursued the same track. It is hardly possible that any emigrants from the west, however differing in the periods of their arrival, should not have had something common in their civil organization, religious dogmas, and metaphysical subtleties.

"Thus it appears to me easy to account for the Buddhists having in their system of religion the earlier gods of the Brahmans, Brahma, Ishwara, Indra, with a similar train of Devatas, deities probably venerated under other names in Arabia and Central Asia. I allude to Sakya Buddhists, for of previous Indian Buddhism we may be said to be almost totally ignorant, unless we can prove that some of the volumes of Buddhist theology, which now exist, were extant before Buddha Sakya's advent. The corruptions of polytheism seem to have begun amongst the Indians long before Sakya's time, and to have modified Buddhism. This last took shortly after his death a more corrupted form; not that of simple hero-worship, which it probably was at first, but as that of a man converted into a demigod."

Amongst the Tamul MSS. in the Mackenzie Collection, is one on palm-leaves, entitled *Vedánta Rasáyana*, which is a history of Christ, translated from the Gospels, by one Ananda; with an introduction, in the form of a dialogue, in which the inferiority of Hindu gods to Parameswara, or Sarveswara, from whom they proceeded, is maintained; and in proof, the incarnation of Sarveswara, as Isu or Jesus, is described.

* As. Res. vol. ii. from p. 49 to 56.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, June 4, 1850.

The West-Indian policy of the Whig Ministry had a rather narrow escape last Friday night, when a resolution, moved by Sir Edward Buxton, in the Commons, "that it is unjust and impolitic to expose the free-grown sugar of the British colonies and possessions abroad to unrestricted competition with the sugar of foreign slave-trading countries," was negatived by a majority of only 41, out of 509 members present, 234 of whom, comprising men of various political creeds, free-traders as well as protectionists, therefore, condemned that policy. True it is, that the resolution embodied an abstract proposition, not committing those who affirmed it to any particular mode of remedying the evil, the existence of which it recognized; and the debate discovered sufficient indications that, had the motion been carried, the question of remedy would have let loose the most discordant elements of strife. Still the fact, that 234 members of the House of Commons have voted that the exposing our colonists to "unrestricted" competition with slave-holding countries, in the article of sugar, is "unjust and impolitic," goes far to justify the complaints of those colonists, and a doubt in sober minds whether the policy to which they have been subjected by Parliament be not, as Mr. Hume said, based upon a principle radically erroneous.

It is a fact too patent to be gainsayed, that the West-Indians, since the great measure of emancipation, have been treated with injustice, in respect to the essential article of labour; and this is, moreover, a vital point, affecting not merely the interests of our sugar-growers, but the great principle of humanity. The proposition, that free labour is cheaper than that of slaves, must be true, or the extinction of slavery will be for ever resisted by the sordid principle which lurks at the bottom of all commercial dealings; but its truth can never be demonstrated unless those who are limited to the use of free labour are otherwise entirely unrestricted, and can resort to an open market for that indispensable commodity. The policy pursued by Parliament since the Emancipation Act, by the abandonment of the apprenticeship system and all preparatory regulations, has encouraged the native black population of our colonies in their natural propensity to indolence, and an artificial scarcity of labour has been further created by the practical interdict imposed upon the introduction of natives of Africa,—the only labourers adapted to the peculiar cultivation of sugar. In this state of things, the colonists have been required by their taskmasters to prove to the Christian world the superior cheapness of labour obtained from free men,—who, by their virtual command of the labour-market, can fix their own wages, or refuse to work at all,—compared with that extorted by the lash from wretched beings who can be worked to death. It is manifest that this is not a condition under which the truth of the proposition can be established; and the failure of the attempt entails amongst its consequences a conclusion mortifying to the philanthropist.

The statistics of this question were managed, it must be confessed, with great effect by the ministerial speakers, who have great command over this very unsatisfactory species of evidence. They proved, or seemed to prove, from official documents, that the imports of sugar into the United Kingdom from the British colonies had increased in a greater ratio than those from Cuba and Brazil; that the consumption of British sugar had immensely increased since the Act of 1846; and that the average produce of the West-India islands now exceeded its amount in the halcyon years of slavery. These facts, if they are facts, would prove that there is no distress in the West-India colonies at all, whereas the very persons who proclaim these triumphant tokens of prosperity acknowledge the existence of that distress. It follows that some fallacy must lie concealed in these figures; that the trade must be wholly deranged; that West-India produce must have been driven into new and unprofitable channels; and above all, that prices (which we know to be the fact) must be unremunerative. These are results which can proceed, mediately or immediately, from no other cause than the policy which has given an indirect encouragement to the fruit of slave-labour, and thereby to slavery and the slave-trade.

It is this latter consideration which avowedly prompted the motion of Sir E. Buxton, and which, we have no doubt, enlisted in its favour many of its supporters. The two arguments are indissolubly connected. If the British colonists have been precluded by unnecessary restrictions or injurious regulations from entering upon a fair race of competition with slave-importing countries, those impediments operate directly as a premium upon slave-labour, and indirectly (if not directly) foster that detestable traffic in human flesh which this country has submitted to so many sacrifices to suppress.

What, then, is the remedy? Three courses are suggested: to restore permanent protection to our sugar-trade, on the ground of the peculiar circumstances in which it is placed; or to secure to it, for a reasonable period, that limited protection, which the existing differential duties afford, but which are soon to cease, removing, in the meanwhile, every obstacle to the intromission of labour into the colonies; or, lastly, to leave matters as they are, relying upon the assurances of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that things are not so bad as they are represented to be, and that the energies of the planters will surmount their difficulties; and upon the somewhat oracular announcement of Lord Palmerston, that certain measures are in operation which will extinguish, or mightily diminish, the slave-trade, the source of Brazilian and Cuban prosperity, "next year." Mr. Gladstone recommends the second expedient, which appears less objectionable than the first, and infinitely preferable to the indolent and hazardous course of "*laissez faire, laissez passer.*"

In the course of the debate, Mr. Mangles alluded to the violent outcry, raised by well-meaning, but ill-informed and narrow-minded men, against the emigration of Coolies from India into our sugar-colonies, and to the utter falsification of the extravagant prognostications to which the proposal at first gave birth. Of the two parties to Coolie emigration, the hirers and the hired, the latter, we believe, have been in every case the greatest gainers. Still, however,

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every proposal to facilitate the voluntary migration of coloured labourers to those colonies continues to stir up an amount of opposition which suggests no very exalted notion of the sense and intelligence of the age. Our institutions are now, in every part of the empire, so thoroughly inspired with a repugnance to any form of slavery, that it never can revive in any British possession where it has been extirpated; and even in those parts of India where it still exists as part of the *lex loci*, it is barely tolerated, like Paganism itself, as an irremediable evil.

THE Despatches of the Duke of Wellington, edited by the late Colonel Gurwood, are acknowledged to form as complete a Manual for the instruction of the young soldier in some of the most important branches of his profession, as those of his accomplished brother, the late Marquess of Wellesley, for the guidance of the Indian statesman. Both are, moreover, models of the style of composition adapted to each class of students: that of the former, concise, clear, rejecting all superfluity of ornament, founding its claim to "good writing" upon Dean Swift's definition of "proper words in proper places;" whilst the latter, having to develop philosophical principles of government, and to discuss measures of a political and an administrative character,—being, therefore, didactic, rather than descriptive or imperative,—are clothed in a more elaborate style, flowing, copious, and elegant, yet pregnant and forcible.

If the General Orders of Sir Charles Napier should ever attain the distinction of being embodied in a book,—and we see no reason why they should not be so,—they will offer a very striking contrast to the two works just mentioned. We have used the term "contrast," not in a disparaging sense, but as denoting difference of species. The "Napier Orders," whilst they would not be destitute of some of the higher qualities which distinguish the public writings of the two Wellesleys, would assuredly be wanting in those we have expressly named as the salient features of each; but, on the other hand, there would be found in them much fun,—much to laugh at; and if there is a Comic History of England and a Comic Blackstone, why should the military student be denied a collection of Comical General Orders, which he might profitably read, instead of wasting his intellectual energies upon *Punch*? In the ancient Grecian times, we learn from Plutarch that, amongst the Lacedemonians,—whose military discipline was the most severe of all the Grecian states,—the young men were generally employed in some exercise or manly study; the old in giving instructions, or receiving them from persons more skilful than themselves; but in their hours of relaxation, the former were allowed "to divert themselves with their usual drollery, and rally one another facetiously, after the Laconian fashion." In like manner, whilst the older officers in the Indian army occupy themselves in giving and (if it be possible to conceive its necessity) receiving instructions, the subalterns might solace themselves with the Book of Orders, and "rally one another facetiously after the Napierian fashion."

If any one can doubt how much recreation, as well as instruction, may be obtained in this manner, he need only cast his eye over the few Orders of Sir Charles, contained in our last issue. That on "Leave of Absence" is fraught with the facetious both in matter and style; in another, the indignant refusal of an audacious request, made by the commanding officer of a Queen's regiment, "to allow the said commanding officer 'to pay a native writer out of the Canteen Fund,' to go and take the daily orders to the quarters of the brigade major," is of a more solemn and dignified kind; and may, perhaps, at the first reading, dispose the mind to serious reflections, which will, however, soon be dispelled by the remark, on Capt. Hasell's court-martial, that "those who fancy that this army is a debating society will find themselves egregiously mistaken." The "Remarks" upon the proceedings at courts-martial, indeed, will prove, perhaps, the most piquant reading of the whole, abounding, as they do, in the most lively sallies of Napierian humour. It must have been for festivity's sake, we conclude, that Sir Charles, when called upon by a court-martial to reprimand Lieutenant Renny for having been found guilty of "repeating to several persons certain observations on the proceedings of a court-martial which had been recently held at Cawnpore, which he stated to have been made to him by the Commander-in-Chief in person, and having represented these observations as a good joke," refused to give him the slightest reprimand; "on the contrary," says his Excellency, "his trial has given me a very high opinion of him as an officer!" Whether Sir Charles meant that it was the lieutenant's repeating the Commander-in-Chief's observations upon the court-martial, or his characterizing them as "a good joke,"—as we have no doubt they were,—gave Sir Charles so high an opinion of this officer's military talents, must be matter of conjecture.

Let us not be misapprehended, when we speak in this strain of the "Orders" of Sir Charles Napier, as undervaluing the sterling matter contained in them. There is very much good sense, very many just and useful directions, and not a few salutary truths, which none but he would have ventured to proclaim. Our only doubt is, whether the vehicles by which these doses of wholesome instruction are administered may not counteract their intended effects. Sometimes, however, a departure from the strict rules of the Pharmacopœia has rather accelerated than retarded the due operation of the drugs; and if a cure be accomplished, it matters little (provided it be not brought about empirically) whether the physician be a homœopathist or an allopathist.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

At the meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, held on the 30th May, the dividend declared was 4 per cent., clear of income-tax, for the half-year ending the 31st of March last, and the report was unanimously approved and adopted.

The information tendered by the directors was received in the most satisfactory spirit by the proprietors, and the discussion that followed was purely of a complimentary character. It was stated that the reserve insurance fund continues intact, no casualty involving loss from sea risk having happened to the fleet of the company since the last report. The board having for some time been urged by merchants and others connected with the trade to Shanghae and Amoy to put a steam-vessel on the line between Hong Kong and those parts, they have placed the *Lady Mary Wood* on the station. It was almost intimated that, with the view of being in some degree prepared for an extension of the company's operations, and in order to maintain its floating establishment in complete efficiency, contracts have been made for the construction of two iron steam-ships of 1,200 tons and 500-horse power each, which are already in an advanced state, and will be ready for service about the latter end of the present year. With regard to the transit through Egypt, the Pasha, it is mentioned, continues his exertions for the improvement of the arrangements, while at the same time he manifests an entire confidence in the company, and a desire to promote

its interests. On the question of steam communication with Australia, the report contains the subjoined paragraph:—

"In their last annual report, the directors intimated that her Majesty's Government had issued an advertisement, inviting tenders for establishing a steam-packet communication with Australia. These tenders were required to be lodged with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on the 22nd of January last. As the failure of former proposals for effecting this object was understood to have arisen from the large sum which would be required to establish and maintain such a communication in the mode then prescribed by the Government, and the conditions under which these last-required tenders were proposed to be made being such as to leave parties tendering at liberty to submit their own plans, it became an object of much importance to consider whether the position of this company might not admit of such arrangements as would reduce the cost of the proposed communication, and thus remove the financial difficulty. With this view a plan was prepared, having for its basis the combination of the proposed Australian communication with other lines of communication in the east, already established, and proposed to be established, by this company, the effect of which would be as follows:—1st. The formation of an intercolonial system of steam communication in Australia, and the adaptation of the postal transit between the Australian colonies and the mother country, India, China, &c., to the shortest time and distance admissible by their respective geographical positions. 2nd. Communications connecting these colonies, for commercial and passenger as well as for postal intercourse with China, the Straits Settlements, Eastern and Western India, and Ceylon. 3rd. A continuous means of steam conveyance for merchandize and passengers, as well as for letters, between Australia and the mother country. The estimated advantages to the company of these combined arrangements, by bringing additional traffic into their other lines, would be such as to enable them greatly to reduce the cost to the Exchequer of the postal communications. A proposal based upon this plan was accordingly presented, on behalf of the company, to the Government, on the 22nd of January last. The directors have reason to believe that the important public advantages of the plan and proposal are duly appreciated by her Majesty's Government, but as the carrying of them into effect involves some arrangements between the Government and the Hon. East-India Company, the delay occasioned by the negotiations of these arrangements has, the directors understand, prevented the Government from communicating to them, as yet, any final decision on the tender made by them in January last. Looking, however, to the important and obvious advantages to the public interests which that tender presents, the directors feel themselves warranted in assuming that the practical adoption of its proposed arrangements cannot be much longer deferred."

A resolution was passed, empowering the directors to raise additional capital, to the extent of half a million.

Annexed is a list of the steam fleet of the company, presented to the meeting:—

		Tons.	Horse Power.
Hindostan	Suez and Calcutta	1,800	520
Bentinck		1,800	520
Precursor		1,000	500
Haddington	Service	1,500	500
Oriental		1,500	500
Pekin	Bombay and China Service	1,180	430
Achilles		1,600	420
Malta		1,225	450
Braganza		800	280
Lady Mary Wood	Hongkong and Shanghae	650	250
Canton	Canton Local Service	400	150
Indus	Southampton and Alexandria Service	1,400	450
Ripon		1,500	450
Pottinger		1,400	450
Sultan	Constantinople and Black Sea Service	1,100	400
Euxine		1,100	400
Tagus		900	280
Erin		850	280
Montrose	Peninsular and Italian Service	650	240
Maria		600	200
Pacha		600	210
Jupiter		600	260
Madrid		500	150
———	Building at Glasgow	1,200	500
———		1,200	500
		27,155	9,310

—*Times.*

PROFESSOR JEREMIE.

Upon the occasion of the resignation, by the Rev. J. Amiraux Jeremie, D.D., of the appointment of Dean and Professor at the East-India College, Haileybury, in consequence of his election to the Regius Professorship of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, the students marked their respect for his character and their regret at his loss, by presenting him with a testimonial and an address. The former is a handsome clock, three feet in height and two in width, surmounted by a magnificent bronze statuette of Michael Angelo in his studio, modelled by Feuchère, and cast by Vittoz; supported by a pedestal, enriched with mediæval mouldings and ornaments in *ormolu;* and, laterally, by caryatides in bronze. An appropriate inscription in Latin is engraved on a black marble plinth.

On presenting the testimonial, Mr. Currie, the Senior of the College, read the following address, to which was attached the names of every student in College:—

"Sir,—We, the students at present resident at Haileybury College, feel great pleasure in presenting to you this feeble testimonial of our regard and esteem. It would almost appear imperative upon an occasion like the present, when one, whose labours for the last twenty years have been almost exclusively confined to this College, is about to leave us, to present him with some public token of our just appreciation of the impartial and able manner in which those duties have been undertaken and discharged. But, Sir, it must be apparent to you that, from the shortness of our stay in College, it is not by this motive alone that we are actuated in this public expression of our feelings towards you—not but that to all of us it has been a source of no little pride and pleasure to have recognized in you one who, throughout a long series of years, has gained the approbation and esteem of each succeeding term, in the performance of those functions which you have been called upon to discharge. It was by higher feelings that we were actuated, by deeper sentiments that we were moved, when the proposal was made that some testimonial should be presented to you; and it will convey perhaps to you, Sir, a greater satisfaction—to us it is a source of heart-felt joy—that when such a proposal was offered to the notice of the students of this College, it was received with the sincerest approbation, and assented to by the deepest feeling of unanimity and good-will. In offering it then to you, Sir, we cannot but call to mind the high attainments in classical learning for which you have been so justly distinguished, and on which it would be presumptuous on this occasion to comment; neither can we pass over unnoticed the unabated diligence which characterized your efforts to impart some portion of that learning to those who were placed under your tuition; and we beg to congratulate you on the success which has attended your endeavours to make that subject popular, which was entrusted to your peculiar care. Heavy though some amongst us may at times in our ignorance have considered the hand of authority, there are none that will deny that such authority was ever wielded with impartiality, and ever exercised with leniency and moderation.

"Fortunate has this College been in possessing, for so long a period, the example of unaffected piety, gentleness of demeanour, and Christian zeal which you, Sir, have ever presented to it. Fortunate in a higher degree have we been in the forcible eloquence and truthful earnestness with which the words of Scripture and precepts of Christianity have been constantly impressed upon our hearts and minds. Deeply, then, must we feel the loss of one, the whole tenour of whose life amongst us has been distinguished by so many virtues and qualities, which have always commanded our esteem and regard. Deep, however, as is our regret at your departure from amongst us, it is with true sincerity that we congratulate you now on the high position which you at present occupy. Be assured, Sir, that our prayers and good wishes will always go forth with you, that you may discharge those duties with the same firmness, impartiality, and Christian humility which have characterized your efforts in your past career amongst us at Haileybury.

"That the Almighty may, in his goodness, pour on you his choicest gifts, is the earnest prayer of all who offer you now this token, feeble and inadequate though they feel it to be, of their sympathy with your past endeavours, and of their heartfelt desires for your future success."

Dr. Jeremie then addressed the students, with much earnestness and emotion, in a speech, of which we can spare room for only the following passages:—

"Gentlemen,—It is indeed with great emotion that I take leave of a place where every object teems with the recollections of twenty years. Twenty years—how large a space they fill in the short race of human life?—twenty years have been devoted with an earnestness, which has shrunk from no toil or sacrifice, to the studies and well-being of this College. That long period is chequered with light and shade—and the heaviest of domestic griefs has enlarged the darker portions of the retrospect; but I can truly say that nearly all which that retrospect suggests of gratifying recollection—all which breaks forth in cheerful brightness from the past—is connected with the younger members of this College—with their genial impulses—their kindly sympathies—with that warmth and sincerity of heart which delights in giving pleasure, and that nice sense of what is most likely to give it.

"You have alluded to the pressure of authority, and you have done me the justice to add that it has been exercised with impartiality and with humbleness of bearing. You will soon yourselves be invested with far greater authority than was committed to me; and I trust you will exert it on the same principles and with the same feelings. Nothing, I am sure, is more alien from your nature—nothing could be more remote from your thoughts — than the smallest approach to that peculiar abuse of office which our great dramatist has classed among the sorest vexations and calamities which can beset and burden existence. It is by forbearance—by mutual respect—by Christian courtesy—by consideration for the feelings—by tenderness even towards the faults and infirmities of others—it is by the union of 'high thoughts and gentle deeds' that the prosperity of any service can be long and effectually maintained.

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"Gentlemen,—my connection with Haileybury has closed, but there is a connection which cannot be so easily severed: it is that connection of heart and spirit which will ever link me to the civil service of India. And of all the members of that service, there are none to whom I am bound by more grateful recollections—by closer ties of esteem and unfeigned regard—than to those who have so kindly expressed to me their good wishes this day."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEPAULESE EMBASSY.—His Excellency General Jung Bahadoor Koonwur Ramajee, Prime Minister of the Nepaul State, accompanied by his two brothers and suite, paid a visit to the East-India House on the 30th May, and was introduced to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company. His Excellency, who was brilliantly attired in the costume of his country, was congratulated by the Chairman (Mr. Shepherd) on his arrival in England, and, after partaking of an excellent *déjeûner*, was conducted over the Company's library and museum. His Excellency, on taking his departure, expressed himself highly delighted with his visit, and with the reception he had met with in England. The members of this mission, which has just arrived in England from Nepaul in charge of a very valuable consignment of presents for Her Majesty the Queen from the Rajah of that state, have taken a mansion on Richmond-terrace, and purpose remaining in England about three months. The more distinguished personages attached to the mission drive out daily "lionizing." On Saturday afternoon much interest was excited by their appearance in full costume in Covent-garden market, where they passed nearly an hour, and in the evening they were present at Lady Palmerston's assembly. The following is an authentic list of the gentlemen composing the mission:—General Jung Bahadoor Koowur Ranajee, Prime Minister of the Rajah of Nepaul, and Commander-in-Chief of the Nepaul forces; Colonel Dhershumsher Jung Koowur Ramajee, Colonel Jushshumsher Jung Koowur Ranajee. These three gentlemen are brothers, and form the principal members of their mission. The suite consists of the following nine persons:—Kajee Karbeer Khattry, Kajee Himdulsing, Kajee Dhilleesing, Colonel Ranmahur Odhekary, Lieut. Carbeer Khattry, Lieut. Laulsing, Lieut. Rhemshen Rana, Soobha Leedmansing, Soobha Leebnursing. His Excellency General Jung-Bahadoor Koowur Ranajee and the other members of his mission have expressed themselves highly gratified with their reception, as well as with all they have seen in this country. His excellency will be introduced to the queen in the course of the present week by Lord Palmerston. The presents he has in charge are stated to be worth more than half a million sterling.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS. — *Ellenborough*, *Bucephalus*, *Kent*, *Minden*, *Constantine*, and *Calphurnia*, for conveyance of troops to Calcutta, and the *Wellesley* for the conveyance of stores to Madras.

Most persons are aware that air may be compressed in a gun-barrel or cylinder of any sort, by the thrust of a piston, till it sets fire to an inflammable substance called *amadou*. Strange to say, the Burmese are aware of this, and to obtain fire use a rounded piece of hard wood or bone, some four or five inches in length, in which a small longitudinal hole is bored to within a short distance of the bottom. A piston is made to fit this exactly, with a round nob at one end and a small hole at the other, capable of containing a small quantity of native tinder. The piston being placed in the cylinder, a sharp blow is struck on the knob, on the palm of the hand, and the piston instantaneously withdrawn, when the tinder will be found ignited.

The *Bangkok Calendar*, an annual published by the American missionaries in Siam, contains a contribution on the names of Siamese rivers, by His Royal Highness T. Y. Chaufa Mongkut, a prince of the blood royal, remarkable for his literary and scientific tastes and acquirements, in which he says:—"The word *Menam* in Siamese is a generic name for 'River,' and one of the names of the Bangkok river; but as the Siamese call all rivers *Menam*, and the word is used by them in the same manner as the word *River* in English, and *Nudi* in Hindustani and Pali, it is wrong for Americans and some other nations to call the Bangkok river simply *Menam*; for it has a specific name, same as the Amazon, Ganges, &c. It is the custom of the Siamese to call the stream nearest to them *Menam*, and add the name of one of the principal towns or villages on its banks to it, as 'Menam Bangkok,' 'Menam Krung,' 'Menam Tachin,' &c. The true name of the Bangkok river is 'Menam Chau Phya,' but it has become nearly obsolete."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 22. *Empress*, Goble, New South Wales.—23. *Alfred*, Wiltshire, Bengal.—24. *Investigator*, Dunlop, Hong Kong; *Tory*, Smith, Mauritius; *Princess Charlotte*, Newbolm, Manilla; *Owen Glendower*, Pare, Bombay.—25. *Ganges*, Blanchard, New South Wales; *Agostina*, Daniels, Launceston; *Colombo*, Ritchie, Mauritius; *Sharp*, Thomas, Bengal; *Brilliant*, Craig, Mauritius.—27. *Waterloo*, Neatby, New South Wales; *John Cooper*, Were, Hong-Kong; *Cressy*, Bell, Bombay; *Bellairs*, Rees, Bengal; *Conservative*, Crawley, Cape; *Hope*, Miller, Bombay; *Gitana*, Ligertwood, Port Philip; *Sir Edward Paget*, Barclay, New South Wales; *Bellona*, Ritchie, Mauritius; *Marion*, Parker, Mauritius; *Comerlonian*, Oliver, Manila; *Secret*, Hutchinson, New South Wales; *Borneo*, Ingleton, Bengal.—28. *Navarino*, Page, Port Philip; *Hector*, Brooks, and *Britannia*, Robson, Mauritius; *Victory*, Allen, Cape; *British Tar*, Downie, Ceylon; *Hudson*, Gretzin, Mauritius; *Thora*, Oldenburg, Bengal.—29. *Stains Castle*, Andrews, Hong-Kong; *Agricola*, Bell, New South Wales; *Nelson*, Lamona, and *Renown*, Murray, Port Philip; *Scotia*, Strickland, Bengal.—30. *Aden*, Baker, and *Medway*, Mackwood, Port Philip; *West Indian*, Mills, and *William Jardine*, Doutty, New South Wales; *Elizabeth*, Carlyle, Bengal; *Devonshire*, Browse, Mauritius.—31. *Trafalgar*, Wright, and *Constance*, Godfrey, Port Philip; *Anna Maria*, Smith, Portland Bay; *Joseph Somes*, Parker, Bengal; *William Wilson*, Gibb, Launceston; *Chatham*, Morrison, and *Hartley*, Playter, Bengal.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—MAY 20. *Orestes*, Foreman, Bombay; *Louisa*, Wycherly, Port Phillip; *Princess Victoria*, Howell, New South Wales.—21. *Lively*, Bamborough, Shanghai; *Viscount Sandon*, March, Shanghai.—22. *Parkland*, Smith, Cape and Calcutta. 27. *True Briton*, M'Beath, Madras and Bengal.—29. *Thomas Hughes*, M'Millan, Port Phillip; *Sir Henry Hardinge*, M'Donald, Kong-Kong; *Symmetry*, Richardson, Ceylon; *Standerings*, Woodcock, Adelaide; *Invincible*, Newman, Cape; *Honor*, Daniel, Mauritius; *Edgar*, Gibbons, Algoa Bay; *Blythewood*, Jamieson, Bombay; *Mary Ann*, Guy, Algoa Bay; *Edmundsbury*, Redpath, Calcutta; *Caledonian*, M'Farlane, Bombay; *Jane Morrison*, Muir, Adelaide and Port Phillip; *General Hewett*, Gateshy, New South Wales.—30. *Ruby*, Etterby, Sydney.—31. *B. B. Greene*, Miller, Mauritius.—JUNE 1. *Lord Hadde*, Smith, Cape and Mauritius; *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Hopper, Cape and Madras; *Glenelg*, Wilkinson, Bombay.

From SWANSEA.—MAY 25. *Emperor of China*, Locke, Hong Kong.

From SHIELDS.—MAY 23. *John Bright*, Campbell, Shanghai.—28. *Olinda*, Taylor, Ceylon.

From LIVERPOOL.—MAY 18. *Larpent*, Gibson, Shanghai.—21. *Pilot Fish*, Bruce, Shanghai; *Anna Henderson*, Coull, Calcutta; *Athelstan*, Hickman, Calcutta; *Mary Imrie*, Bissett, Calcutta.—22. *Albatross*, Geves, New South Wales.—23. *Euphrates*, Gifford, Hong Kong; *Australia*, Harrison, Bombay.—25. *Rajah*, Lawson, Calcutta; *Ferris*, Scott, Madras.—28. *Sena*, Plaine, Madras.—29. *Allerton*, Bulford, Bombay.—30. *Digby*, Buchanan, Port Phillip; *Cambria*, Foreman, Singapore; *Edward Boustead*, Kilgour, Singapore.

From SUNDERLAND.—MAY 27. *Suez*, Gray, Calcutta.

From the CLYDE.—May 23. *Royal Sovereign*, Robertson, Bombay.—27. *Sappho*, Hildeth, Penang and Hong Kong; *City of Glasgow*, Muir, Calcutta.

From HARTLEPOOL.—May 25. *Leeum*, Boch, Hong Kong.

From HAMBURGH.—May 21. *Roseberry*, Young, Calcutta.

From PLYMOUTH.—MAY 21. *Bernicia*, Arnold, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney.—28. *William Stevenson*, Williams, Adelaide, and Port Phillip.

From BORDEAUX.—MAY 24. *Harebell*, Snowden, Mauritius.

From NEWPORT.—MAY 26. *Cordelia*, Borunsperge, Singapore.

From STOCKTON.—MAY 14. *Ganges*, Langley, Cape.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

FARRAN, the wife of Major C. late of the Madras Army, s. at 10, Chester-place, Kennington, May 10.

FRASER, the lady of John, Bengal Civil Service, s. at Bourgea, near Smyrna, May 8.

HAWTAYNE, the wife of the Rev. W. G., d. at Blackheath, May 29.

JOHNSTON, the lady of Capt. C. C. Madras Engineers, s. at Southampton, May 29.

MAITLAND, the wife of J. G. s. May 28.

RUND, the wife of Dr. d. on board the *Bucephalus*, on her passage home, Feb. 6.

SMYTH, the wife of B. of Calcutta, s. at 10, Albert-square, Clapham-road, May 13.

YOUNG, the lady of Capt. C. B. Bengal Engineers, d. at Coventry, May 23.

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MARRIAGES.

JOHNSTONE, Harcourt, s. of Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P. to Charlotte, d. of Charles Mills, of Camelford House, at St. George's, Hanover-square, March 27.

LASCELLES, Francis H. s. of Francis, Madras civil service, to Mary, d. of Samuel N. Ward, at Hayes, Kent, May 30.

POTTINGER, Ambrose, to Louisa N. d. of the late General R. Bell, Madras artillery, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, May 28.

VERNER, Capt. W. J. to Mary Anne, d. of the late John Rogers, at St. Marylebone church, May 27.

DEATHS.

BAZETT, Charles, s. of Capt. Bengal army, at Weston-super-Mare, aged 5, May 25.

BEATY, Capt. H. 62nd Bengal Native Infantry, at sea on board the *Bucephalus*, East Indiaman, on her passage home from Calcutta, Feb. 2.

CRACRAFT, Henry, brother of the late Richard, formerly of Calcutta, at Thorpe, Surrey, May 27.

GOAD, Anne Maria, relict of the late Capt. John, Bengal establishment, at 7, Melcombe-place, May 15.

LEIGH, Ann, widow of Francis W. formerly a captain in the Hon. East India Company's service, at Clapton, aged 86, May 17.

RATTT, Janet, widow of the late Capt. C. Hon. East India Company's service, at Dundee, N.B. aged 85, May 26.

STURT, Harriet, M. L. d. of the late Capt. O. F. Madras Army, at Thanet-lodge, Broadstairs, aged 22, May 26.

TIBBERELL, Andrew, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, at Bruce terrace, Tottenham, aged 81, May 20.

TREVOR, Arthur, C. infant, s. of E. T. Bengal Civil Service, May 25.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

May 22nd and 30th, 1850.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Henry Armstrong.
William H. Brodhurst.
Charles J. Wingfield.
Madras Estab.—Mr. Frederick B. Elton.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Robert P. Brooke.
The Rev. Walter J. Whiting.
The Rev. John Vaughan.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Henry P. Bishop, artillery.
Lieut. W. C. Alexander, 10th cav.
Capt. G. Montgomery, 15th N.I.
Capt. N. S. Nesbitt, 22nd N.I.
Capt. Arthur Q. Hopper, 24th N.I.
Maj. Alexander Watt, 27th N.I.
Capt. O. Cavenagh, 32nd N.I.
Capt. Samuel J. Saunders, 41st N.I.
Capt. W. L. M. Bishop, 46th N.I.
Lieut. G. A. F. Houchen, 55th N.I.
Col. G. R. Pemberton. 62nd N.I.
Brev. maj. Robert McNair, 73rd N.I.
Surg. M. Nisbett, retired.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. G. A. Underwood, engineers.
Lieut. Richard Hughes, 16th N.I.
Lieut. col. George Hutchinson, 17th N.I.
Maj. Conway Stafford, retired.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Alexander Y. Shortt, 12th N.I.
Lieut. col. A. Woodburn, 21st N.I.
Ens. Allen W. Sibthorpe, 28th N.I.
Maj. Henry H. Hobson, retired.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. A. P. Sandeman, Pilot Service.
Mr. Octavius Brydges, do.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Edward C. Zouch, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Thomas C. Loch, *via* the Cape.
Madras Estab.—Mr. William Hodgson.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. Ashness Remington.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Meredith J. Vibart, artillery.
Lieut. William P. Waddy, artillery, per *Barham*.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Alexander G. Tod, 1st cav.
Lieut. Edward Clark, 4th cav.
Lieut. Edward N. Norton, 18th N.I.
Lieut. Charles L. Sugden, 39th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. James L. Evans, 16th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Hugh Albert Fraser, Indian Navy.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Arthur W. Jones, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. John Davidson, 4 months.
Madras Estab.—Capt. S. O. E. Ludlow, engineers, 3 do.
Lieut. J. Louis St. Clair, 17th N.I., 6 do.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Thomas W. Aylesbury, Indian Navy, 6 months.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Joseph Thomas, appointed a volunteer for the Pilot Service.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 21st MAY, 1850.

Bengal, 60th Foot.—Surg. Thomas Alexander, from half-pay rifle brigade, to be surg., v. Cowen, appointed to the 7th lt. drags. Dated 21st May, 1850.

Bombay, 64th Foot.—Lieut. Chamberlain Henry Hinchliff, from the 26th Foot, to be lieut., v. Shipley, appointed to the 7th Foot. Dated 21st May, 1850.

WAR OFFICE, 24TH MAY, 1850.

Bengal, 98th Foot.—Ens. Frederick Moller to be lieut. by purch., v. Steele, promoted in the St. Helena reg. Dated 24th May, 1850.

Ens. Frederick George Nuttall Clarke, from the 50th Foot, to be ens., v. Moller. Dated 24th May, 1850.

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia has decided on placing St. Petersburgh in telegraphic communication with Vienna and Berlin by means of the electric telegraph, which will also pass through Warsaw and Posen. The wires are now being laid down between Berlin and St. Petersburgh, and St. Petersburgh and the Black Sea. When the continuous line of wire, an important part of which is now being sunk submarinely between Dover and Calais, is completed in connexion with the continent, a person in London may hold almost instant communication with another in Russia. —*Standard.*

THERE is a story in Tamil which denotes the estimation in which the Hindoos hold the observance of a promise. It is entitled "*Kapilavachakam*," and is as follows:—A cow having given herself up to a tiger to redeem her owner, requested leave to go for a short time to suckle her calf, promising to return. She did so, and the tiger was so moved by her observance of her faith, that he released her. Whereupon Indra elevated both to his region, the sky.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 1st May, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 19th June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 1st May, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Tuesday, the 4th June, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 11th July; and

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on the 6th July, 1850, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 30th May, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 12th June next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

CANVAS for packing;

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 12th day of June, 1850, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

ENGRAVING BY ORDER OF THE HON. EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

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On a scale of four miles to an inch. From Trigonometrical Surveys made for the purpose, being intended to form a complete Map of the whole of India, on an uniform plan, the Sheets being issued separately as they are completed, at 4s. each.

Sheet 89,—REWAH, part of MIRZAPOOR,—is this day published.

The following Thirty-nine Sheets are also completed:—

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61. Coimbatore, Neilgherry Hills, Malabar.
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70. South Bundelcund.
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Tuesday, June 4, 1850.

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AND

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Hindostan*, with the mails, left Calcutta May 3rd, Madras 10th, Point de Galle, 14th, Aden 25th, and reached Suez May 31st.

The *Sesostris*, with a mail, left Bombay May 11, and reached Aden on the 23rd.

The *Braganza*, with a mail, left Hong Kong April 24th, Singapore May 3rd, Penang 5th, and reached Point de Galle on the 12th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, and arrived June 3rd. They reached Malta (per *Indus*) on the 8th, and Marseilles (per *Merlin*) on June the 12th.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Mauritius, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *viâ* Southampton, will be made up on the morning of Thursday, June 20. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening, or if marked *viâ* Marseilles, on the evening of Monday, June 24.

A mail for Bombay, *viâ* Marseilles, will be despatched from London on the evening of Monday, July 8th.

ALTERATION IN DEPARTURE ON MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, March 25, 1850.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the mail steamers to Suez will be despatched on the 1st of May, 25th of May, 25th of June, 25th of July, and 31st of August next, for the conveyance of the monthly mails of May, June, July, August, and September, and that the intermediate mail steamers will be despatched on the 11th of May and the 17th of September, but not in the intervening months of June, July, and August.

(*Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, June 17.*)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	May 3	Bombay	May 11
Madras	May 10	Ceylon	May 14
China	April 24.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE commencement of the hot season is the signal for a suspension of all acts and operations, or such as can be suspended, wherever its debilitating influence is felt. When military movements are necessarily interdicted; when languid editors can scarcely muster sufficient strength and spirits to perpetrate the requisite number and extent of "editorials;" when Nature herself seems to gasp for breath, it is too much to expect that a ten days' mail should come from such a torrid scene freighted with news of a very excitable character. We are prepared, therefore, for the intelligence, at such a season, that "the whole of India is perfectly tranquil."

The hill frontier beyond the Indus is no exception to the general remark. No further disturbances had taken place at Kohat, or elsewhere in the vicinity of the hills. According to the *Englishman*, it is still expected that some military operations on the north-western frontier will be necessary when the season for them returns; it adds: "Our latest advices from that quarter state that Colonel George Lawrence, Commissioner at Peshawur, having received intelligence of a large body of Afreedies being assembled in a hostile attitude towards the Kohat Valley, applied to the officer commanding the troops for a force to disperse them, when he was informed that Sir Charles Napier had left stringent orders that no requisition for troops should be attended to, without previous reference to himself." The country is said to be in a very unsettled state.

At Lahore everything was quiet at the date of the latest advices, the 4th May.

The *Mofussilite* of the 3rd May relates a somewhat strange incident. It appears from the correspondence of that journal, that a quantity of military stores, which certain "Wilayutees" were conveying on camels from Delhi towards the N.W. frontier, were detained by the magistrate of Hissar, in consequence of certain customs patrols having suspected that such stores were not carried on account of Government. The magistrate inquired on what account the stores were carried away. The reply was, that they were about to dispose of them at Mooltan, Peshawur, Bhawulpore, and Dera Ismail Khan; that they had purchased the stores in Delhi, and had been in the habit of so doing for a number of years past. They mentioned the names of three persons in Delhi from whom they had purchased these articles, one of whom was supposed to belong to the Delhi magazine. The stores comprised upwards of thirteen hundred iron ramrods, and twenty knapsacks, filled with gun-locks, screws, flints, and pistols, a great portion of the

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articles being new, and consequently they could not have been bought at a sale of condemned stores. The editor of the journal considers this discovery "sufficient to prove that a system of depredation, connived at by our magazine people, must have been carried on for years."

The *Friend of India* has published an announcement rather startling to the Indian community:—"A correspondent, whom we believe to be possessed of unusually good information on the subject, states that it is by no means improbable that the Ranee Chunda has after all eluded the vigilance of the Government, and is now on her way to England, in disguise, in the suite of Jung Bahadoor!" This would be an amusing discovery, if, as the American editors say, it were true.

The Governor-General passed through Meerut, on his way to Simla, on the 27th April. It is added that he was suffering severely from chronic dysentery.

The *Bombay Times* says: "Sir Charles Napier and staff reached Simla on the 21st and 26th. There is, we hear, good grounds for the assertion that the gallant veteran returns to England in October; had he had his own will, he would, it is affirmed, have retired from India in April last. The successor to Sir Charles has been named to us, but this we, for the present, forbear repeating."

Some little emotion, it appears, has been created in the Nizam's capital by an interview between the Resident and his Highness, when General Frazer delivered an "unpleasant message," with which he was charged, from the Governor-General. The subject was the large amount of arrears due from his Highness to the British Government, for the payment of which the Resident demanded a satisfactory arrangement. Being referred, as usual, to the minister, Rajah Ram Bux, General Frazer is reported to have declared that he could place no confidence whatever in the Rajah's promises. Upon which the Nizam, who might, perhaps, have heard of the affair of Signor Pacifico, and had the fate of King Otho before his eyes, "guaranteed" the payment of the debt from his own private resources,—a guarantee, probably, as sacred as the promise of his minister.

An investigation has been ordered into the affair of the slaughter of the Sikh prisoners in the Agra gaol, related in our last issue. From what has transpired since, it is believed to have been more wanton and unprovoked than was at first supposed.

The Presidencies furnish but few local topics for special notice. The principal event at Calcutta is the occurrence of a hurricane, which caused much disaster about the entrance of the river, and it is feared much damage among the shipping. A few miles below Calcutta, and down to the sea, the embankments had given way in many places, and the country had been generally inundated. The Small Cause Court, after so many delays, has been fairly set a-going. Mr. Reddie, formerly Judge at St. Lucia, has been appointed first Judge of the new tribunal, and the other two Commissioners of the old Court of Requests second and third Judge.

At Madras, the great event is the resuscitation of the railway company, respecting which we have published elsewhere very copious details, comprising the reports of the committees, and the resolutions and speeches at a public meeting held on the 4th May. "The refusal of the five per cent. guarantee granted to the presidencies of Bengal and Bombay," observes the *Madras Athenæum*, "of which the Board of Control gets all the odium, signally, though events have proved only temporarily, disappointed the expectations of all who saw in the introduction of railways into this presidency the certain commencement of an increasing prosperity, and the source of a long train of important benefits, political, moral, and commercial. The grounds on which the authorities of Cannon-row have rested their opposition, so far as they are known, are unsatisfactory and untenable. The proceedings will convince the home public that, on this subject, at least, Madras apathy has been fairly overcome, and that no more doubt is entertained of the ultimate achievement of our object than of the complete success of the railway itself."

Railway concerns at Bombay appear to be, in Exchange language, "looking down." The shares of the Peninsular line have fallen there about 20 per cent., "in consequence," says the *Bombay Times*, "of the proceedings of the London Board." The *Telegraph*, which takes an opposite side upon this question to the *Times*, admits that "nothing more has been done, in respect to operations on the line itself, than completing the survey and drawing up the report and plans by the engineers." Meanwhile the journals teem with angry controversy, which bids fair to balk all the prospects of the concern, except that of the five per cent. dividend. A country vessel, named the *Seitha*, had been burnt at her anchors in Bombay harbour; she was just ready to sail, and there seems to be no doubt her destruction was due to incendiaries. This is the tenth vessel belonging to that port which has, within these eight years, thus perished. The cholera was raging in the interior and towards Broach, Surat, and Baroda: Dhoolia had also suffered severely. In Bombay and the islands its ravages were confined to the natives. One of those barbarous sacrifices, now happily rare, termed Suttees, had taken place within the Bombay Presidency, and moreover within fifteen miles of one of the Company's native courts.

The Scinde correspondent of the *Bombay Times*, writing from Kurrachee, May 2, furnishes the following gossip respecting Ali Moorad, of Khyrpoor, whose case is under investigation:—

"Ali Moorad is described to be as submissive as a mouse. Petitions innumerable were presented against him to the Commissioner, claiming money, as well as redress for wrongs done, but they were all, I am informed, refused: one, however, was rather above the common, and it may amuse your readers to hear of it. You may have heard already, that when the Governor-General was at Khyrpoor the Meer presented a chair, very profusely covered with gold, inlaid with diamonds and other precious stones, valued at one and a half lacs of rupees, to the Marchioness of Dalhousie, who refused it for herself, but made it over to the Governor-General for the benefit of Honourable John. Well, it appears that Ali Moorad had not the wherewithal to make up what was required to complete the cost of the chair, and expedition was everything, as the Governor-General was making rapid progress towards the capital of his Highness. The Meer thereupon hit upon the expedient of 'borrowing from Peter to soap Paul,' or, as I may say, 'raising the wind,' and a wealthy soucar was his *dernier resort*. The condescension of the Meer ended in his obtaining a loan of 50,000 rupees, for which he passed papers under his royal hand and seal, granting the soucar in jagheer as enaum two villages in his territories, in lieu of all demands, with which the soucar appeared satisfied. The ceremonies of reception, embracing, and saluting, being over, the Governor-General left for Bombay, and was, as the Meer fancied, no sooner fairly out of all hearing, than the latter issued a mandate reclaiming and taking possession of, by force, the two villages granted to the soucar! The consolation that this poor fellow received for this ungracious act was, that as the money borrowed was required to complete the adornment of a chair which had been presented to the Governor-General, he might either go to the Bombay Government or to the Governor-General himself for the money borrowed! This man has petitioned

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the Commissioner—I have not heard whether with success or not; but it is certain that the *ruse* of the Ameer will not avail him if the complaint goes before the Governor-General."

The Ceylon papers publish the speech of Lord Torrington on opening the sessions of the Legislative Council; it refers to the inquiry directed by the Home Government into the matter of the forged proclamations.

The intelligence contained in the China and Cape papers is wholly destitute of interest.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Troops.—Lieut. Bolton, 84th, at Poonamallee, April 11; Ens. W. V. Lane, 25th, at sea, on board the *True Briton*, aged 18.

Madras.—Capt. T. G. Oakes, 7th N.I. at Baitool, April 24; James Wilcox, art. at St. Thomas's Mount, April 29.

BENGAL.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

To the Editor of the Friend of India.

Dear Sir,—With reference to the remarks in your paper of the 18th inst. on the Civil Service Annuity Fund, we have the pleasure to send you the following statement:—

We cannot draw an exact comparison between the Civil Fund Annuities and those of the Family Endowment Society, because the subscriptions to the Civil Service Fund vary at different periods, according to the salary of the subscriber. We have therefore assumed a probable amount of monthly subscription as nearly as possible approximating to the four per cent. deduction from a civilian's salary on an average at the different periods of his service. The Family Endowment Society's Tables being calculated for military and naval officers, it is necessary to add ten per cent. to the amounts for civilians.

We find that, to entitle a civilian to an annuity of 500*l.* after twenty-five years' service, his age being nineteen when he commences, he must subscribe to the Family Endowment Society—

For the first 5 years of service	Rs.	20	a month and	ten	per cent.
,, second 5 years	,,	,, 36	,,	,,	
,, third 5 years	,,	,, 62 13	,,	,,	
,, fourth 5 years / ,, fifth 5 years	,,	112 13	,,	,,	

The sum of these subscriptions at the end of twenty-five years, with compound interest at 6 per cent. per annum (the rate which we believe is allowed by Government) would be under Rs. 35,000, so that as the Fund, from accumulations of subscriptions at nearly the same dates of service as above, charges Rs. 50,000 to the subscribers, it charges Rs. 15,000 more than the actual value, or, in other words, takes the benefit of all losses, either by death or retirement from the service, as well as all that some members, by long service and handsome allowances, may have paid in excess of Rs. 35,000, as above. This is considering the fund as the means of paying £500 a year of the annuity, the Court of Directors making up the other £500. We believe, however, that the Court of Directors do not profess to do this, but merely engage to subscribe to the Fund as much as the aggregate amount of the whole subscriptions by the service. Members of the service, to whom the Family Endowment Society has become known, have found it convenient in two ways, some as a means of increasing their retiring pensions, and others as a means of paying the amount required by the Civil Service Annuity Fund to make up the Rs. 50,000 for their annuities, by the payment of a small monthly sum for endowments to fall due at the end of their service.

Gordon, Stuart, and Co.

Calcutta, 22nd April, 1850. Secretaries, F. E. S.

We publish a letter from Messrs. Gordon, Stewart, and Co. the Secretaries of the Indian Branch of the Family Endowment Society, in reference to our remarks last year on the Annuity Fund. It would appear from their communication, that the sum of Rs. 50,000 which every civilian is required to pay up to entitle him to the annuity of 500*l.* is considerably in excess of the accumulated sum, for which a similar annuity might be obtained in other Insurance Institutions. In other words, monthly payments, which at the end of twenty-five years may aggregate Rs. 50,000 would elsewhere purchase a more favourable annuity than that which is now obtained. On the other hand, we have been assured from those who have had the means of watching the operation of the fund, that the amount of the sums set aside for the annuities granted has been found to be positively deficient, and that the Court and the subscribers jointly have been obliged to make good the deficiency. This is an important branch of inquiry, and we doubt not the Committee now appointed will bring it within the circle of their investigations.

Our correspondents have justly remarked that the Court of Directors do not profess to grant an annuity of 500*l.* a year to each civilian who retires at the end of twenty-five years' service, but merely engage to subscribe to the fund as much as the aggregate subscriptions of the whole service. The fund, in fact, resembles a great Mutual Assurance Society, agreeing to give from its annual income nine annuities of 1,000*l.* yearly among its four hundred and ninety subscribers; and herein consists that peculiarity of this fund which, under the depreciated allowances of its members, is found to work so disadvantageously. To the military and medical services the Court of Directors grant an unconditional pension after a definite period of service. To the civil service the Court also grant an annuity from the public funds of 500*l.* a year, after twenty-five years' service. But this grant is unfortunately linked with the annuity fund, and no man, even after twenty-five years' service, is entitled to it, unless he has also paid up the sum of Rs. 50,000 to secure him another annuity of equal amount.

It is a very round-about mode of giving a pension; and it seems difficult to conceive any reason for its adoption, unless it was deemed by the Court of Directors part of the duty of the Government not to allow any civilian to retire with less than 1,000*l.* a year. The plain common-sense mode of proceeding certainly does appear to be to allow every member of the service to retire, at the expiration of his time, on his pension, and to leave him to regulate the matter of a retiring annuity according to his own will.

We have been assured that refunds were never contemplated to form, and cannot form, a permanent character of the fund. The capital of the society is formed upon the calculation of receiving a contribution of four per cent. upon the whole income of the service, to which the Court of Directors contributes an equal sum. Upon this ground it is stated that a refund of excess subscriptions, or a remission of all subscriptions paid up, beyond the sum of Rs. 50,000 would disturb the calculations of the Fund. In support of this view, it has been stated, that refunds were allowed only as a special and temporary measure in 1836, and the three following years, and it is therefore natural to conclude that they do not belong to the permanent principles of the Fund. We have also been informed, from sources of information on which we can rely, that the Court of Directors have recently ordered the discontinuance of the Bombay practice of refunding excess subscriptions.—*Friend of India.*

THE BENARES BANK.

It has been pointed out to us that in the article which appeared in this journal a fortnight ago on the "Act for the Regulation of Registered Joint Stock Companies," we have been unjust in coupling the Union and the Benares Banks, as if they were twin institutions, united in guilt as well as misfortune. The points of difference which have been suggested to us are so palpable as to make it a matter of regret that we should have incautiously adopted a mode of expression which is open to such an imputation. In the first place, the directors of the Benares Bank never speculated for their private advantage in any way in the shares of the institution. In the second place, the Benares Bank never failed, but when it was the pleasure of the majority of the shareholders to put it in liquidation, it paid immediately all its depositors and creditors in full, with interest. In the third place, the bank has already paid back 30 per cent. to its shareholders in a short time, and it was recently given in evidence before a court martial, that it would certainly repay them 13 per cent. more, if not a stil farther sum. This is without touching the Ganges company's loan of a lakh and a half of rupees, which all the European shareholders have agreed to repay, and the three lakhs of rupees worth of shares in that company which the bank holds as securities of Colonel Pew and others. That company has been in a most flourishing condition since it was placed under the control of its present judicious and energetic manager, and there is every reason to hope that its shares will soon rise to a marketable value. Should this be the case, the Benares Bank will be enabled to refund to the shareholders the whole of the capital they embarked in it. Placing confidence, as we think we ought, in the accuracy of these statements, we can have no hesitation in saying that it would betray a want of generosity, if not of equity, hereafter to unite these banks in the same sentence of condemnation.—*Friend of India.*

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THE HILL DISTRICTS, PESHAWUR.

Our Kohat communication is neither open nor shut. The fact is, that without a regular hill campaign, it is of no use attempting anything against these Affreedies. We cannot establish posts in any part of the valley that we are acquainted with, simply because we can find no water; and although we might, with a little difficulty, construct a few strong positions to command and render secure the whole line of communication, yet how could the garrisons of these places exist without any water, except what they might catch in artificial cisterns?—springs there are none; rivulets there are none; no means of bringing water by an aqueduct. Artesian wells might be tried, but they would have to be 700 or 800 feet deep, would take years to make, and very probably fail after all—so much for the Kohat business; we cannot occupy the pass; if we wish to do anything we must occupy the hills. There are great difficulties in Peshawur in the engineering line:—first, constant rain is of course a formidable foe to cutcha buildings; and second, they can get no wood—the whole of the Cabul supply—the only direction from which there is at present any carriage for timber has been stopped. They have expended all the wood in the place, and had made large advances for the purchase of more. The contractors bought up large quantities in the neighbourhood of Jellalabad, and started it, but on the road the whole was stopped by Ahmed Khan, jemadar of Dost Mahomed's stables. The men who were with the rafts have been seized, and are in *quod*. All that could be done to get them released has been of no avail—no money will release them.—*Mofussilite, April* 30.

Our advices from Peshawur report everything quiet in that quarter, but we hear from the *Lahore Chronicle*, that by the order of the Commander-in-Chief, three heavy guns were to proceed from Peshawur to Kohat, and one from Attock. Sir Charles has also urged on the Board of Administration the policy of sending artillery to Dhera Ismael Khan. From this we are led to infer that Sir Charles Napier is not wanting in that necessary attribute for a Commander-in-Chief—the foresight to provide for contingencies. A want of necessary precaution has already led our army into many a position of danger, and the prudence which dictates to its present head the necessity of being armed at all points, and ready for instant action, cannot be too highly lauded. Some time since we ventured to predict there would be more disturbances in the neighbourhood of Peshawur, and towards Kohat; and there is at this moment an opinion very generally circulated, to the effect, that we may expect some trouble from our old enemies, the Affghans. We have heard so many reports concerning the desire these people indirectly evince to try their strength once more with us, that we have no doubt there is some foundation for them. It is known that Sir Charles Napier has recommended the erection of hill-forts in the disturbed districts, but though the Government deem the advice unnecessary, we believe the next cold weather will not pass over without some disturbances of a serious nature in our newly-acquired possessions. The tribes that have lately given us so much trouble, and who now openly boast of having defeated the great Commander-in-Chief, are all branches of one family—the Páthans—and nothing is more possible than that they should unite, and form a dangerous combination. It is idle to endeavour to persuade ourselves, that having conquered the Punjab, we have secured peace in the minor and more remote parts; there will always be some in the present generation of our conquered enemies rash enough to wage war; and we are much mistaken if the remaining Seiks in the protected States will, under such circumstances, remain passive.

We must take this opportunity of questioning the policy of any increase to the Punjab local regiments. So long as there is no nucleus round which unquiet spirits can rally, peace may reign profound, but as long as the Seikh religion lasts, so long will their spirit of nationality endure, and a gathering of 20,000 men of the Punjab—Mussulmen or Jats,—will not be unlikely to give birth to intrigue and the hatching of new plots. It is all very well to "pooh pooh" the possibility of even Goolab Sing's territory being disturbed, and to sneer at the possibility of any disturbance at a time when all the Seikh leaders are in safe keeping—to say that there are no guns or arms of any kind to warrant even a suspicion of such an outbreak. We have only to look back to the campaign of 1848, and remark the confidential tone assumed by those who were in the secrets of the state after the previous campaign. We remember that the idea of another Seikh campaign after Subraon, was scouted as the veriest gossip, and yet we have Seikh leaders ready at hand, and heavy guns springing up in all quarters when their services are required, as if the Punjab were one vast foundry.

It is also a well-known fact, that within the protected Seikh states the emissaries of the Gooroo have been very busy; they were discovered there, and an amount of discontent almost incredible in what was considered a peaceable population, was discovered also. It is not from any particular district that we need expect any thing serious, but should there be any truth in the current rumour that the Affghans have said, that "if we do not go to them, they will come to us," there is no saying what may be the consequence of such a movement in other parts of India. Sir Charles Napier's order concerning the granting of leave, may also bear upon this subject, for it is almost absurd to suppose, that unless something more than parades was expected to occupy their attention during the hottest months of the year, a proportionate number of officers would be permitted to renovate their health and strength in the hills.—*Delhi Gazette, May* 1.

EAST-INDIA RAILWAY.

The *Bombay Times* talks of the "Court of Directors having declined guaranteeing a free dividend, or taking on them the risks of Calcutta jobbery, and responsibility of working the railway!" But on a reference to the terms of contract, it will be found that there is no room for Calcutta jobbery, and that the responsibility of constructing the line rests exclusively with the Honourable Company. Upon Government alone lies the duty of determining the line, or any portion of it, and any attempt to shift the line to one more convenient for the purposes of jobbery than that agreed on, as the *Bombay Times* suggests may be the case, is out of the question. Every inch of the line will be selected by Government, without the possibility of any deviation whatever. Moreover, "the Railway Company, and their officers, servants, and agents, as also their accounts and affairs, shall, in all things, be subject to the superintendence and control of the East-India Company, as well in England as elsewhere, and in particular no bye-laws, contracts, orders, directions, proceedings, works, or undertakings, acts, matters, or things whatsoever, shall be made, done, entered into, commenced, or prosecuted, by or on the part of the said railway company, unless previously sanctioned, in writing, by the East-India Company, or in some other manner to be prescribed by them." The ex-officio director, appointed by the East-India Company, is to exercise a "right of veto in all proceedings whatever." The entire responsibility of the construction of the rail rests therefore with the Government of India. The whole undertaking could not be more absolutely under its control if it were entrusted to its own engineer officers.

Our difficulties have arisen from the crotchets of the Home authorities, by which term we mean the greater body which dictates to the lesser, whether its head-quarters be in Leadenhall-street or Cannon-row. It was provided in the contract that the railway should consist "either of a single or a double line, as the East-India Company direct in writing." A single line will cost, it is said, 8,000*l.*, and as the sum to be expended on the experimental line was limited to one million sterling, it was calculated to complete about one hundred and twenty miles of rail, which would have carried it to the Coal-fields of Burdwan, and, at least, given us the benefit of good and cheap coal. The home authorities have now ordered that a double line shall be constructed, which will give us only about 66 miles of rail, and no line of such limited extent can be discovered in any direction from Calcutta which will give any return worth naming. The *Bombay Times* is therefore perfectly right in stating that under such circumstances it will be "the bounden duty of the Bengal Government immediately to put an end to the scheme, and save the Court of Directors the risk—in this case amounting, it seems, to a certainty—of having a line thrown on their hands costing them a million sterling, and which will then not only not clear its charges, but not afford one per cent. on the original outlay." But before all hopes of a rail are thus abandoned at this presidency, some vigorous effort ought certainly be made to bring the question under the notice of Parliament, and to obtain the removal of these obstructions.—*Friend of India, April* 25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Mail, of March 25, reached Calcutta on April 30, and Delhi April 29.

Acceleration of the Daks.—The *Lahore Chronicle* states that preparations are in progress for running horsed-mail carts all the way from Calcutta to Lahore.

Cashmere.—We hear that Sir Colin Campbell wished to proceed to Cashmere on a visit of curiosity, but that Sir Charles Napier thought it prudent to refuse his application, for reasons complimentary to Sir Colin. Other parties from Wuzeerabad, &c., are already on their way, we believe, to visit the valley. A code of regulations for visitors to Cashmere, has been drawn up by the Board of Administration; one of them prohibits officers from accepting any present from the Maharaja or his subordinate officers.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

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THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL was expected to reach Simla about May 4.

POST OFFICE.—Mr. Cecil Beadon has been appointed a commissioner to inquire into the state of the Post Office, with a view to a reform of the system. It is believed that commissioners will be appointed at the other presidencies also, and that having ascertained the condition and requirements each of his own division, they will assemble in Calcutta to compare notes and report on the subject generally. The only drawback on the satisfaction with which this arrangement is regarded, is the apprehension that reforms, obviously needed, will be long delayed by this inquiry as to their necessity and practicability. We may mention, here, that the Post-master General of Bengal is trying the experiment of running a mail-coach on the road towards the north-west. A vehicle capable of carrying four inside passengers and the baughy or parcel post, now runs betwixt Calcutta and Burdwan. The charge for passage is four annas (six pence) per mile, or Rs. 18 for the seventy-two miles betwixt the present termini.—*Harkaru, May* 2.

COIN OF THE PUNJAB.—The Government have, we are told, virtually undertaken the entire expense of converting the present Punjab coin into Company's currency. The whole of the Nanukshai rupees from 1871 sumbut, to 1904 (from 1814 to 1846, A.D.) will be received at par, rupee for rupee, unless where the abrasion exceeds 2 per cent. All older or other coins will be taken at their intrinsic value, estimated at a fixed standard for each description, with allowance up to 2 per cent. on that standard for abrasion. We do not know that any account of the various coins current amongst the Sikh principalities has ever appeared. Prinsep takes no notice of them in his valuable tables, and as they are about to pass out of circulation, it would be worth while to obtain a record of their existence. The number must be great; their historical value will some time or other be considerable.—*Ibid.*

MURDERERS.—The *Hindu Intelligencer* learns from a creditable source that an organized gang of murderers, all residents of Calcutta, who systematically carried on their profession in and about the City of Palaces, much after the fashion of Thugs, viz. drugging the women of the town and then twisting *gamchas* round their necks—has been captured by Mr. Elliott, the magistrate of the 24 pergunnahs, through the instrumentality of the present darogah of Thana Manicktolla, just after they murdered a prostitute at Kidderpore. They are now undergoing the preliminary investigations at the Allipore court, and will, we dare say, be committed to the sessions as Thugs and professional murderers.

THE *Eastern Star* observes, "report says that proceedings have been instituted against a reverend gentleman in the upper provinces for extremely indecorous conduct at the table of a great personage."

THE BEITAH AFFAIR.—With reference to the Beitah affair, the *Eastern Star* hears that a court of inquiry is sitting at Lucknow, and adds "complete investigation into it is essentially necessary."

SPORTING CASUALTIES.—A letter from Beerbhoom, dated the 23rd April, says:—"Mr. Dalrymple, C.S., while out shooting a few days ago, met with a sad accident. He was running to get a shot at a leopard some distance in advance, and stumbling over the roots of a tree fell to the ground, and whilst prostrate, his gun exploded, and bursting, lacerated both his hands very severely. While on the ground, a large bear rushed out of a bush and commenced shuffling towards him. The bear, however, was immediately disposed of by Mr. Hampton, C.S., who was one of the party."

MOOLRAJ.—A correspondent has sent us the following account of the landing of Moolraj.—"I was never so completely disappointed as in Moolraj, the much-talked-about hero of Mooltan. He landed at Prinsep's Ghaut, escorted by the town major (Major Biddulph) and another officer, having a file of one or two dozen soldiers, surrounded by whom, he, with Gooroo Bhai, Maharaj Sing, and Kurruck Sing, conveyed in palkees, entered the fort, the place of their present destination. My ideas of the man were very high. I had expected to see a well-built personage, of a commanding aspect, clean complexion, a princely appearance, and of course respectably garbed; but what was my surprise when I beheld a common-looking man, of an effeminate make, somewhat pulled down in flesh from fear and grief, as well as the penance he is said to be doing to himself by abstinence! His costume was a plain white cotton trouser, and a banian of the same; his complexion is dark, and his deportment so sluggish, that one would be led to suppose he was incapable of exerting any activity even on great emergencies. The only mark of intelligence visible in his physiognomy was the indication which his small twinkling eyes gave of their cunning; otherwise all was blank and unreadable."

THE 5TH REGIMENT OF PUNJAB INFANTRY has marched to Dera Ghazee Khan, for the purpose of relieving the "Sooruj Mookee" regiment, ordered to Lahore.

CHOLERA attacked the 44th N.I., *en route* to Allahabad, in a serious manner.

THE AFREEDIES.—The *Englishman* confirms the report that Sir Charles Napier has placed an absolute veto upon any further expedition against the Afreedies, without special orders from himself. A large body of Afreedies having assumed a decided hostile attitude in the valley of Kohat, Colonel G. Lawrence, commanding at Peshawur, applied for a force to disperse them, but the request was refused on the ground of these orders of the Commander-in-Chief. Is Sir Charles Napier desirous of a third Punjab war, that he thus refuses to crush rebellion in the bud?—*Friend of India.*

THE LATE 66TH N.I.—The *Lahore Chronicle* of the 13th April publishes the address of Sir Walter Gilbert to the ringleaders of the late 66th regiment. The address is spirited, and we can only regret that it was not uttered in the presence of other sepoy regiments, rather than before those who have already paid the penalty of their misdeeds:—"Sixty sixth!—You have now heard the sentence in the trial of sixty-six of your comrades for beginning, exciting, and joining in a mutiny to try and extort higher pay from Government, and I must say a more disgraceful proceeding has never come to my knowledge. I have been fifty years in this army, and frequently with considerable portions of it in the field, and have witnessed its privations and glory in campaigns that have extended the Honourable Company's dominions from Mainpoorie to the Khaiber, but I never heard a murmur either at those privations or for increase of pay. The men who entered the Punjab in pursuit of Holkar did so cheerfully, like gallant soldiers as they were, yet those men were liable to deductions from their pay while sick in hospital, and had to pay their sweepers, gunta pandies, and other servants, nor did they receive assistance from Government to hut themselves when their marches were over. Your regiment was raised in 1823, had never even joined an army in camp, nor seen a shot fired on service, the deductions made from the sepoy's pay in former times are not made from yours, yet you have soiled your colours with mutiny, and your comrades now reap the punishment they merit,—which will always follow such misconduct,—and which I trust will be a warning to you all for a long future."

THE LATE LIEUT. BROCKMAN.—Some months ago we announced the discovery of the remains of a human body near the village of Busseean, and the circumstances which led to the supposition that they were the remains of the late Lieut. Brockman, of H.M.'s 50th regiment. Recent inquiries have confirmed the supposition, and there now remains but little doubt, that the body found is that of the unfortunate young officer. It appears that a Thug had been seized by the authorities at Loodianah, with a view to undergoing the punishment of his crimes, and after much cross-questioning, the man was threatened with transportation, but subsequently admitted as an approver, upon which he determined at once to make "a clean breast of it," and promised to tell a true story, which was to the following effect—that the day before the battle of Moodkee, when our troops were on the march upwards, this man, and some other Thugs, were sitting behind a well, when a European walking alone, left the road and came towards the well. They immediately rose and set upon the man and strangled him; they found some money in his possession, which they took, and then buried the body in a field. At first but little credit was attached to this story, but from the fact of Lieut. Brockman being missing, and the Thug offering to point out the spot where the body was buried, further inquiries and a search were ordered, the result of which was the discovery of the human remains alluded to. From inquiries that have been made, it seems that Lieut. Brockman was going up with H.M.'s 29th to join his own regiment, the 50th, which corps was a little in advance; and that on the very day mentioned by the Thug, he started from the camp at Busseean in the hope of overtaking it by a double march; but from the time he left camp, the unfortunate man was never heard of. The only discrepancy between the story of the Thug, and the other reports of poor Brockman's disappearance, is, that the former stated the murder to have taken place rather later in the day, than the time Brockman was known to have been at Busseean, and his stoutly maintaining that the deceased was not going in the direction of Ferozepore, but on the contrary, returning; curiously enough, however, that which seemed at first to throw a doubt on the Thug's story proved its strongest confirmation, for on further inquiry, it has been elicited that the ill-fated young man had started with a party from Busseean, had gone some short distance beyond that village, had then missed a camel and gone back alone towards Busseean to look for it, and from that time was never heard of again."—*Delhi Gazette, May* 2.

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BANKING IN INDIA. — The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* relates a story of a cheque for Rs. 18, drawn by Colonel Gough, and sent to the Bank of Bengal for payment. The postage of the letter, prepaid, cost 14 annas, and the cheque was returned to the drawer, accompanied by the information, that the bank did not cash cheques for less than Rs. 50. Colonel Gough ought to have been aware that this is one of the fundamental rules of a bank, which has always been distinguished for its unvarying adherence to its bye-laws. Lord William Bentinck is said to have once on a time sent a cheque to the Bank of Bengal, which proved to be four annas beyond the sum at his credit. The cheque was immediately rejected. Lord William Bentinck, on being informed of the circumstances, applauded the proceedings, and remarked "this was the bank to do business with, which would not violate its rules in the smallest particular for the Governor-General himself."

SCHOOL AT MUSSOORIE.—A correspondent in the Hills informs us that a gentleman from England, the Rev. N. Maddock, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, has recently arrived for the express purpose of establishing permanently at Mussoorie a school, where the rising generation may be educated for any profession in this country, or prepared for either of our universities in England, under a preceptor on whom a parent can safely rely for the moral and religious instruction of his children. We are informed that Mr. Maddock has been long accustomed to tuition, and has in his possession testimonials of the highest and most satisfactory order. If supported, as he ought to be, it is his intention to engage a graduate of the University of Cambridge, who has taken mathematical honours, as his assistant, in order that the school may be in no way inferior to those in England.

MALDA, April 26.—There have been lots of tiger-shooting in this quarter lately. Mr. Cheap, the judge of Rampore Bauleah, had a very narrow escape of his life: his elephant was charged by another of his line, and Mr. C. and all his guns were sent flying out of the howdah into the bottom of a nullah, where he lay senseless, within a short distance of a tiger they were after. The party with Mr. C. were obliged to rush between him and the fighting elephants, for fear one or other should be rolled down the nullah on the top of him. With some trouble the elephants were separated, and Mr. C. taken into the station. I have not yet heard whether he has been much hurt or not. Mr. Bracken's party have had capital sport, bagging ten tigers, a leopard, a lynx, and ninety-five deer.

BATTA TO TROOPS IN PUNJAB CAMPAIGN.—We regret to observe, in the *Delhi Gazette*, the following announcement, on the donation of six months' batta, promised by the Court of Directors to the officers and soldiers engaged in the conquest of the Punjab:—"The donation batta is granted to all the troops who served during the campaign in the Punjab, that is to say, in the territories which at the date of the campaign were under the sovereignty of Maharajah Dhuleep Sing and the Jullundur Dooab, having been a British province since 1846. The Honourable the President in Council cannot consider the troops who were employed within that province, but who were not detached beyond it during the campaign, entitled to the donation batta granted for services in the Punjab." The Government of India is, of course, acting under the instruction of the Court of Directors, and we cannot think that body either just or liberal in this interpretation of their promised gratuity. Brigadier Wheeler, and the force under his command, performed important services at a critical period, and we hope the Court will re-consider the order which deprives them of the reward they have so nobly earned, and to which they have an undoubted right to look forward with confidence.—*Friend of India.*

CAPTAIN R. S. ROSS.—"It is with regret," says the *Indian Times*, that "we hear of the death of Capt. R. S. Ross, the naval store-keeper of Calcutta. This melancholy event took place at sea, on the 17th April, on board the *Tenasserim*, on the passage from Moulmain to the Bimlipatam. For some time previous to leaving Calcutta, Captain Ross had been ailing, and was recommended a trip to sea. For the first six or seven days, after leaving Calcutta, he improved greatly, and recovered his usual spirits, but fever intervened at Moulmain, and he sank under its effects on the 17th. Capt. R. S. Ross, it is well known, was the eldest son of the late Capt. Daniel Ross, of the Bombay navy, and brother to Capt. Hercules Ross, of the Bengal army, who was killed at Chillianwallah. The services which Capt. Ross performed when in China, elicited the thanks of successive naval commanders-in-chiefs, and are on record with Government. He had received a good education, was possessed of considerable talent, and in his profession, was acknowledged to be a smart officer. His warm heart and kindness of manner endeared him to many by whom he will be lamented. He has left two children, a boy and a girl."

CAPTAIN PATON, deputy assistant quarter-master general, has gone to Attock for the purpose of surveying cantonments for three regiments. The 2nd Grenadiers are mentioned as one of the corps likely to march for that place.

BENGALEE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—The schoolmaster is abroad, and the latest evidence of the truism, is the publication of a periodical work in Bengalee, devoted to the exposition of phrenological science. We have not had time to peruse any part of it, but the illustrations are good, and the appearance of such a work is highly creditable to the Bengal Phrenological Society.

MR. H. V. BAYLEY is, we understand, to be appointed Superintendent of Stamps, rendered vacant by the removal of Mr. Palmer, with a salary reduced from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,500 a month. The Rs. 500 thus saved will be added to the allowances of the Superintendent of Legal Affairs, whose salary, hitherto, has not been equal to that of others of the same standing in the service. The Stationery Office will also be united with that of the Stamps, and separated from the control of the overworked Military Board.

RAWUL PINDEE.—A letter from Rawul Pindee says, "Fancy! we are still enjoying fires, and the weather is like an English spring. There is too much rain here for my taste, but it is pleasant to enjoy cool weather on an any terms in April. The Sanitarium which was contemplated, has been postponed till the Governor-General knows more about it; but as Sir Charles has strongly advocated its establishment, no doubt it will soon be set a-going."

PHILLOUR.—A letter from Phillour informs us that a violent thunderstorm, with torrents of rain, occurred very early on the morning of the 16th of April; we hear that the wind was so strong, and the current of the Sutlej so powerful, that the bridge of boats was much damaged—the requisite repairs, however, were made in the morning. Head quarters camp marched in on the 16th, and was to go to Loodianah next day.

ADVICES from camp Moobarickpore, dated the 24th, inform us that H. M's 22nd foot has been encamped there since the 1st, in consequence of the new barracks at Dugshai not being ready to receive the regiment. After a six months' journey from Bombay, this is not an agreeable finish. The 22nd left Bombay on the 1st of last November; we learn, however, that the regiment is about moving up the hill from Kalka to Dugshai, and that the last detachment was expected to arrive at their destination on or about the 25th.—*Delhi Gazette, April 27.*

GOORKA AND GHILZIE CORPS.—There is a report, and one not unlikely to prove correct, that the three Goorka Corps and the Ghilzie Corps, are to be officered at once from the line, since the former have been admitted to the same pay and allowances.

LIEUT. HYDE.—We are sorry to learn that Lieut. H. Hyde, of the engineers, while on the road from Umballa to Kurnal, was attacked a few evenings since by a gang of desperadoes, and robbed of almost everything he possessed. Lieut. H. attempted to fire at one of the robbers, but his pistol unfortunately missed fire; the man immediately made a cut at him with his sword, and in warding the blow Lieut. H. lost his middle finger.

LAHORE, APRIL 15.—(From the *Koh-i-Noor.*)—It is ascertained that Dewan Joala Sahae, Mokhteesar of Maharaja Goolab Sing, in his last visit to Lahore, has taken with him a full receipt from the Board for Rs. 75,00,000, being the amount settled for Cashmere, which the Maharaja liquidated by instalments from the 16th March, 1846, to 14th March, 1850. Fazul Russool Khan, Raja of Rohtas, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and will be sent to Hindoostan. It is given out that a letter has been addressed from the Board to Maharaja Goolab Sing to the effect, that the Maharaja is to send a specimen of all the manufactures of his country, for the purpose of forwarding them to England. On the 6th April, twenty-eight men who were concerned in the late dacoity, which was committed in the district of Manjh, in the vicinity of Umritsir, were sentenced by the Board, eighteen to be hung, and the remainder some to imprisonment for life, and some for fourteen years' imprisonment.

MR. A. E. CAMPBELL, the deputy superintendent of police, once a lieutenant in the Bengal army, and subsequently a deputy collector, died on April 29, after a few hours' illness. He is said to have exhibited symptoms of cholera, but as there were rumours of his having been poisoned, the police surgeon was directed to hold a *post mortem* examination. The result of the examination went to show that he died of cholera—there were no appearances of poison.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.— A contemporary states that Mr. Reddie is to be the first commissioner of the new Small Cause Court, on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem, and Mr. Brietzcke the second, on a salary of Rs. 1,000. Baboo Russomoy Dutt is to be the third, on the same salary as the second.—*Hurkaru.*

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DUM-DUM is to be no longer the head-quarters of the Artillery. It will in future be a mere depôt for recruits.

THE GOOROO MAHARAJ and Kurruck Sing have had crowds of natives staring at them in their prison as if they were wild beasts exposed for show.

THE PILOTS OF CALCUTTA have memorialized the Government for permission to charge shipowners for their extra work, or for work out of turn. Government has replied that they may take a present, but they must make no demand. We suspect that shipowners are already sufficiently at the mercy of pilots, and if they were entitled to enforce their own charges, the commercial interests of Calcutta would suffer greatly. It does not appear that a fair gratuity is ever withheld.

MAIL COACH BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND BURDWAN.—We rejoice to observe the announcement of a mail coach, which the postmaster general proposes to start from Calcutta to Burdwan, intended to convey four inside passengers and the dak banghy. The coach will leave the Calcutta post-office every day at 6 P.M., and Burdwan at 5 P.M. The charge for passengers will be 4 annas per mile, or 18 rupees from Calcutta to Burdwan; and the plan, if encouraged by the public, will probably be extended to Benares. One great obstacle, we believe, to the success of these experiments, is the want of good stabling for the horses on the line. Along the whole road there is scarcely a stable fit to shelter a good horse, and the most daring speculators will hardly venture to expend their capital on such undertakings, without first securing this indispensable requisite. Otherwise, there is no reason why mail coaches should not be established on the grand trunk road, as well as on any of the public roads in England.

A MISSION FOR THE PUNJAB.—It is proposed to establish a Church of England Mission in the Punjab, both as to what it is the duty of Christians to do for any people under their influence, and also specially as a testimonial of gratitude for the providential deliverances of the late campaign in that country, and its annexation to our empire. The title of "The Punjab or Thank-offering Mission" has been suggested. The Church Missionary Society in England has been applied to, and is disposed to undertake the mission; and many Christian friends in this country have taken up the subject with lively zeal, and are collecting funds with a view to induce the Society to take up the mission, and to accelerate its establishment. The Rev. G. A. F. Saulez, chaplain of Nainee Tal, has taken an especially lively interest and zealous part in forwarding the object, and has collected, with the help of friends in Delhi, Peshawur, and elsewhere, upwards of Rs 4,000, as a very promising indication of the warm interest felt by many in this truly Christian design. The above sum is, however, but a commencement, and must be greatly increased before it can be applied to the object contemplated.

PARDON OF MILITARY OFFENCES.—The following Act has been passed by the Governor-General in Council for enabling the Commander-in-Chief to pardon military offences:—"Whereas the power of pardoning persons under sentence of a court-martial, for offences which are not punishable by any other authority, may be intrusted to the Commander-in-Chief of the military forces in the service of the East-India Company in each presidency, but in all other cases ought to belong only to the Supreme Government, It is enacted as follows:—I. The Commander-in-Chief of the military force in the service of the East-India Company, in each presidency, shall have power to pardon any person belonging to the said forces, convicted by sentence of a court-martial of any offence against the Articles of War framed for the government of the native officers and soldiers in the military service of the East-India Company, which, wherever committed, is not punishable otherwise than by sentence of a court-martial; or, instead of granting a full pardon to any such person, may remit any part of the punishment awarded for such offence. II. In such cases, the Commander-in-Chief shall issue a warrant under his hand, setting forth the offence, and a copy of a warrant or other instrument by which the offender is kept in custody in execution of the sentence, and pardoning or remitting such part of the punishment awarded for the offence as to him shall seem fit. III. The said warrant shall be countersigned by the magistrate of the zillah or city in which the offender is undergoing his sentence; or, if he is confined in any prison belonging to one of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by royal charter, shall be countersigned by a judge of such court, if it shall appear to such magistrate or judge that the offence, wherever committed, is not punishable by any authority other than that of a court-martial, but not otherwise."

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

HONOURABLE CONDUCT OF A NATIVE DOCTOR.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Deenanuggur, April 2, 1850.—The spirit of all armies is formed and raised by publishing the gallant deeds of its members. The following extract from Capt. J. Coke's despatch, reporting the murder of Dr. Healy, near Kohat, exhibits the conduct of a young native doctor in so honourable a light, that it gives the Commander-in-Chief pleasure in making it known:—

"Dr. Healy had arrived within six miles of this place, when, on passing through some low jungle within a mile of the village of Togue, a party of Affredies, who were lying concealed in the jungle, rushed on him and cut him down, and made off to the hills immediately, not waiting to plunder his baggage. Mr. Healy was walking at the time with a native doctor, Shaik Ghoolam Gouse, lately appointed to the regiment; two sowars were also with Mr. Healy at the time. The native doctor escaped, having shot the Affredie who attacked him with his pistol, and then returned and carried off Mr. Healy to the village of Togue. This boy's conduct,—a lad of 18 or 19,—is deserving of much praise; he is the son of a native doctor, who, with his brother, was for many years a native doctor in the 10th N.I., and died with the corps at Barrackpore."

PASSAGE-MONEY TO OFFICERS OF H.M.'S SERVICE.

Fort William, April 10, 1850.—The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor of the presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, No. 17, of the 13th Feb. 1850, para. 35, regarding passage-money to officers of her Majesty's service whilst proceeding from port to port in India.

35. "An officer transferred or removed on public grounds from a regiment at any of the presidencies to another, or proceeding on duty, is, by the existing regulations, entitled to draw table-allowance whilst proceeding from port to port in India; an allowance which, as suggested by the military auditor-general, is more appropriate than any proportion of the established rate of passage-money from Europe to India."

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, W. S. jud. of Bhagulpore, resu. ch. of off. April 12.
BRIETZCKE, C. W. to be 2nd jud. of Calcutta Court of Small Causes to be est. fr. May 1.
BROWN, S. S. civ. and sess. jud. of Goruckpore, to offic. as a judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut N.W. province, making over ch. of office to the prin. sudder ameen, April 16.
COOPER, F. H. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Shahabad; to exer. spec. pow. April 30.
DAMPIER, H. L. asst. to coll. mag. and salt agent of Cuttack, joined his station, April 14.
GRANT, J. civ. and sess. judge of Dinagepore, res. ch. of office.
HAMILTON, R. offic. coll. Chittagong, res. ch. of that collectorate fr. J. S. Spankie, April 22.
HARVEY, G. F. to offic. as jud. of Cawnpore dur. leave of A. Spiers.
HATHORN, H. V. civ. and sess. jud. of Sarun, resu. ch. of off.
INGLIS, H. asst. to pol. agent in Cossiah hills, res. ch. of off.
KING, J. to be clerk of Calcutta Court of Small Causes, April 29.
LUSHINGTON, C. H. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah.
MASSON, W. P. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Goruckpore.
MONCKTON, E. H. C. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Booluadshahur dur. abs. of Plowden.
MYTTON, R. H. to be a member ferry com. at Dacca, April 20.
NELSON, H. superint. prov. Wellesley, res. ch. of duty, March 13.
OUSELEY, G. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Paneeput.
POLLOCK, A. R. arrived at pres. April 22.
REDDIE, J. to be 1st judge of Calcutta Court of Small Causes, to be est. fr. May 1.
REID, J. F. M. permitted to resign, April 26.
RUSSELL, A. E. asst. to coll. of Purneah, del. over ch. of coll. of dist. to J. J. Ward, April 22.
SAVIGNY, J. H. to offic. as supt. of Bhaugundie salt chokies dur. abs. of Greak, April 24.
TOOGOOD, O. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad, and to exerc. full pow. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in dist. April 16.
TORRENS, R. comm. of Chittagong, to hold sessions at Tipperah, and hear criminal appeals from that zillah dur. abs. on leave of T. Bruce, judge of Tipperah, April 23.
WYATT, T. judge of Rungpore; res. ch. of office fr. prin. sudder ameen, April 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BUCKLE, W. B. leave canc.
COCKBURN, F. J. 1 mo.
CRANK, F. 1 year, on m. c.
GALLOWAY, W. 1 mo. in ext.
GUBBINS, C. leave canc.
HAMMOND, A. 1 mo. on m. c.

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HUME, J. 1 mo.
PLOWDEN, A. U. C. 7 mo. on m. c. to hills N. of Deyrah.
REID, P. B. 4 mos.
THOMAS, E. 7 mos. m. c. to hills N. of Deyrah.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

MOORE, Rev. A. H. placed at disp. of Govt. of India for emp. in the Punjab.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BACON, Lieut. C. B. G. 3rd N.I. to act as adj. to detach. of recruits for 1st Eur. fus. under com. of Maj. Showers.
BAILLIE, Lieut. G. art. to rank fr. May 5, 1839, v. Brev. capt. J. H. Smyth, prom.
COXE, Ens. R. W. H. 70th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 8, v. Brev. capt. C. L. Edwards, ret.
CURRIE, Lieut. M. E. art. to rank fr. Feb. 10, 1849, v. Brev. capt. J. Abercrombie, prom.
DARLING, Lieut. A. art. to rank fr. March 25, 1849, v. G. H. Clifford, dec.
DE BUDE, Lieut. F. R. art. to rank fr. Sept. 3, 1848, v. Lieut. W. C. Hutchinson, dec.
DURRANT, Corn. 5th L.C. to be lieut. fr. April 16, in suc. to Brev. lieut. col. C. E. T. Oldfield, C.B. dec.
EDWARDS, Brev. capt. C. L. 70th N.I. ret. fr. serv. of E. I. C. on pens. of capt. fr. April 8.
ELDERTON, Lieut. E. D. 10th N.I. to act as adj. to left wing.
FRITH, Lieut. J. S. art. to rank fr. April 17, 1849, v. H. D. Macsween, dec.
FULLER, Lieut. A. R. art. to rank fr. Jan. 15, 1849, v. Brev. capt. T. J. W. Hungerford, prom.
FULTON, Lieut. J. art. to rank fr. June 20, 1849, v. Brev. capt. E. K. Money, prom.
GOODRIDGE, Lieut. E. I. art. to rank fr. Oct. 1, 1849, v. Brev. capt. W. Maxwell, prom.
HATHORN, Lieut. J. G. art. to rank fr. Sept. 1848, v. Brev. capt. G. Kirby, prom.
HILDEBRAND, Lieut. E. W. art. to rank fr. Oct. 26, 1848, v. Brev. capt. D. Reid, prom.
HUNTER, Lieut. J. art. to rank fr. Feb. 21, 1849, v. Brev. capt. R. Warburton, prom.
HYDE, Lieut. H. engs. to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 26, in succ. to Brev. maj. H. Siddons, dec.
KENNION, 1st Lieut. T. E. art. to act as adj. and qr. mr. to 6th batt. and adj. to Jullundur div. of art. dur. abs. of Paton.
LEMARCHAND, Lieut. C. S. art. to rank from Jan. 13, 1849, v. Lieut. J. A. Manson, killed in action, April 26.
MACHELL, Lieut. L. art. to rank fr. Jan. 21, 1849, v. Lieut. J. Thompson, killed in action.
NATION, Capt. H. M. rec. ch. of corps Behar stat. gds. fr. Lieut. G. F. D'Oyley, also of off. of asst. gen. superint. for supp. thuggee in Patna circ. fr. E. H. Lushington, April 23.
PARISH, Lieut. W. H. art. to rank fr. May 5, 1849, v. Brev. capt. J. S. Phillips, prom.
SALE, Brev. capt. T. H. engrs. to be capt. fr. Feb. 26, in succ. to Brev. maj. H. Siddons, dec.
SALT, Lieut. T. H. art. to be 1st lieut. with rank fr. Dec. 4, 1849, v. F. G. Bloomfield, res. April 26.
STANNUS, Lieut. H. J. 5th L. C. to be capt. of a tr. fr. April 16, in succ. to Brev. lieut. col. C. E. T. Oldfield, C.B. dec.
THOMPSON, Ens. W. H. to do duty with 26th L.I.
URQUHART, Lieut. F. D. art. to rank fr. July 19, 1848, v. F. G. Bloomfield, res. April 26.
WADDINGTON, Lieut. H. F. 52nd N.I. to offic. as adj.
WHEATLEY, Brev. maj. A. 5th L.C. to be maj. fr. April 16, in suc. to Brev. lieut. col. C. E. T. Oldfield, C.B. dec.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. C. F. 38th L.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. dur. abs. of Dickens on leave.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLEAYMIRE, Capt. J. 2nd Eur. fus. fr. April 1 to Nov. 15, to hills north of Deyrah and Kemaoon, on m.c.
GRAVES, Brev. lieut. col. H. M. 16th N.I. fr. April 2 to June 10, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
GRAYDON, Lieut. W. 16th N.I. to Eur.
SMALPAGE, Lieut. T. H. 31st N.I. to Eur.
STUDDY, Capt. T. B. inv. est. to Eur.
THOMPSON, Capt. J. 19th N.I. 7 mo. fr. April 1, to Mussoorie, on m. c.
WILLIAMS, 2nd Lieut. R. R. art. 1 year, on furl. to Europe, without pay.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

HOMAN, Asst. surg. S. A. 8th N.I. to med. ch. of remount depôt at Kurnaul dur. abs. of Cole.
LAMB, J. civ. asst. surg. Malda, resu. ch. of med. du. April 10.
WISE, Surg. T. A. M.D. to med. ch. of left wing of 34th Mad.L.I.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MCRAE, Asst. surg. D. to Eur.
O'SULLIVAN, Dr. M. fr. March 22 to June 1, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Eur. on m.c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

INFANTRY.—8th. Ens. Grierson, May 8 to Aug. 1, to Bombay.—22nd. Ens. Young, to June 1.—24th. Lieut. col. Brown, April 20 to June 5, to Lahore.—29th. Ens. G. A. Ferris, May 1 to Aug. 31, to Kangra.—60th. 2nd Lieut. Semple, May 7 to Aug. 6.—75th. Lieut. J. G. Flox, 3 mo. to Calcutta or Bombay, and to England until further orders.—78th. Ens. H. B. H. Rocke, 8 mo. to England; Maj. Stisted, to com. h. q. at Aden; Maj. Taylor, to com. r. w. at Colaba; Lieut. Fellows, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. col. Hamilton, 2 yrs. to England.—96th. Lieut. Moffatt, April 12 to Oct. 11, to Nainee Tal, on m. c.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

EDWARD HAINES, late a lieut. of engineers in the military service of the Company on their Bengal establishment, to the registrar, supreme court.

HUGH MACFARQUHAR, late of Tavoy, in the Tenasserim provinces, formerly a major in the 90th regt. of Bengal N.I. in the service of the Company. Ditto.

ROBERT FERGUSSON, late a lieut. in the 4th regt. of Bengal N.I. in the service of the Company. Ditto.

ROBERT CORNISH ROGERS, late of the town of Calcutta, medical practitioner. Ditto.

JOHN RALPH OUSELEY, late a lieut. col. in the 57th regt. of Bengal N.I. in the service of the Company. Ditto.

EDWARD EVANS, late an ensign in the 45th regt. of Bengal N.I. in the service of the Company. Ditto.

C. F. GROME, late of Saugor, heretofore a cattle sergeant, in the service of the Company, on their Bengal establishment. Ditto.

STEWART GIBSON, late of Noorpoor factory, in the zillah of Maldah, in the province of Bengal, indigo planter. Ditto.

JAMES PHILIP BENNET, late a lieut. in the 41st regt. of Bengal N.I. in the service of the Company. Ditto.

PETER CAREY, late a commissary of ordnance, in the military service of the Company, on their Bengal establishment. Ditto.

WILLIAM WATSON, late of Benares, heretofore the superintending surgeon of Benares, in the service of the Company, on their Bengal establishment, to the registrar, Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

CHARLES PRICE HARVEY, who was in his lifetime a British subject and an inhabitant of the town of Calcutta, to Francis Edwin Harvey, of Calcutta, the eldest brother. Judge and Burkinyoung, proctors.

WILLIAM THOMAS, late an assistant of Messrs. F. W. Browne and Co. of Old Court-house-street, in the town of Calcutta, to Frederick William Browne, of Old Court-house-street, in Calcutta. G. J. Wight, proctor.

ARCHIBALD IRVINE, a lieut. col of the Bengal engineers, late of Highgate, in the county of Middlesex, in Great Britain, to William Ritchie, esq. of Calcutta. Molloy, Mackintosh and Poe, proctors.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD CRAWLEY, a British subject, to the registrar, Supreme Court. A. M. Gasper, proctor.

WILLIAM PONSONBY JONES, late a capt. in the 22nd regt. of Bengal N.I. to the registrar, Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

ALEXANDER CAMERON, late of Calcutta, heretofore an assistant in the office of the superintendent of marine, to the registrar, Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

ELIZABETH COLLINS, late of Allipore, widow, to Mrs. Maria Mortimer, of Kidderpore, in the suburbs of Calcutta, one of the daughters. F. T. Biddle, proctor.

JAMES STEWART BLAIKIE SCOTT, late of Calcutta, merchant, to George Ure Adam, of Calcutta, a member of the firm of Messrs. Tulloh, Adam, and Co. of the same place. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS, wife of Asst. surg. C. G. d. at Sylhet, April 13.
BEAUFORT, the lady of F. c.s. d. at Jessore, April 7.
BECHER, the lady of Capt. S. 61st N.I. s. at Lucknow, March 25.
BOYLE, the lady of the Rev. W. s. at Delhi, April 7.
BRANDON, Mrs. s. at Lucknow, April 19.
CONNEW, wife of C. J. s. at Calcutta, April 28.
DENNYS, the lady of Lieut. J. B. 38th N.I. s. at Nynee Tal, April 21.
INGLIS, wife of Dr. H.M.'s 10th, d. at Wuzeerabad, April 22.
KERR, wife of R. A. d. at Calcutta, April 29.
LAWRENCE, wife of Sir Henry, d. at Lahore, April 26.
LEWIS, Mrs. G. A. d. at Calcutta, April 14.
M'DONALD, Mrs. Donald, d. at Calcutta, April 7.
MOORE, the lady of Capt. George, H.M.'s 10th, d. at Landour, April 21.
MORTON, Mrs. G. L. s. at Calcutta, April 30.
MYERS, Eleanor Sophia, wife of Robert, s. on board the *Pinnace*, April 16.
OUTHWAITE, Mrs. J. s. at Cooley Bazar, April 27.
PHILLIPS, wife of C. s. at Akyab, April 20.
SCULTHORPE, wife of Wm. twin sons, at Agra, April 23.
SHARPE, wife of Lieut. E. art. d. at Mymoodpoor, April 21.
SULLIVAN, wife of Lieut. 3rd lt. drags. d. at Umballa, April 24.
SWINHOE, wife of Lieut. F. W. h. art. d. at Rawul Pindee, April 6.

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TURNER, wife of Capt. Frank, art. s. at Jullunder, March 26.
WAUCHOPE, the wife of S. d. at Hoogly, April 16.

MARRIAGES.

ARATOON, Seth C. to Margaret Cordelia, d. of N. Joachim, at Comillah, April 26.
CHARDE, Edmund, to Edith M. D. d. of Thos. Niven, at Jullunder, April 30.
GASPERRE, J. A. L. to Miss Matilda Brown, at Calcutta, April 20.
RADCLYFFE, A. D. W. to Miss C. C. S. Latour, at Calcutta, April 25.
RYALL, Ens. B. W. 63rd N.I. to Eleanor Mary, d. of P. O. Brien, at Gwalior, April 23.
SMITH, George Thomas, to Sarah Blinbworth, at Moradabad.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. A. E. late 37th N.I. at Calcutta, aged 44, April 22.
CHRISTIE, Wm. N. H. s. of Capt. S. T. at Dinapore, April 24.
COOKE, Capt. B. W. D. at Dehra, aged 43, April 19.
HALGUET, the wife of J. at Chandernagore, April 25.
HURFORD, James Thos. inf. s. of James Geo. at Calcutta, April 25.
JOSEPH, Arratoon Jacob, at Calcutta, April 24, aged 57.
LEE, James Chas. T. inf. s. of T. H. H. at Calcutta, April 23.
LOWE, inf. s. of W. E. at Calcutta, May 1.
MAHER, John, at Calcutta, aged 24, March 23.
ROSS, Capt. R. S. on board the *Tenasserim*, April 17.
SHIRCORE, Ovidia, wife of John, at Calcutta, aged 32, April 22.
TERRANEAU, Wm. at Rungpore, aged 87, April 19.
TRESHAM, Ellen Alexina, d. of the late apoth. D. at Allipore, aged 4, April 22.
WHITEHEAD, Frances, relict of the late Edward, at Juanpore, April 18.
WRIGHT, Geo. C. R. inf. s. of A. at Allahabad, April 24.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 21. *Dido*, Saunders, Singapore; *Alibi*, Walker, Bombay.—22. *Pekin*, Whitty, New Zealand.—24. Steamer *Hindoostan*, Lewis, Southampton.—25. Steamer *Tennasserim*, Dicey, Moulmein.—29. Steamer *Oriental*, Bouchier, Suez.—*Cressida*, M'Fee, Liverpool; *Chrestabel*, Harding, Greenock; *Rob Roy*, Frances, Hong-Kong.—30. *Kushla*, Fell, Preparis; *Limehouse*, Chester, London; *Alliance*, Campbell, Liverpool; *Cecilia*, Smith, Runcoon; *Home*, Hopner, Boston; *Calcutta*, Marshall, Bombon; *Ardaseer*, Lovell, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Dido*.—Capt. Tepey, Mr. Bruce, two Misses Bruce, and Mr. Meddly.

Per *Alibi*.—Mr. and Mrs. Chatham, and Master Ashton.

Per steamer *Oriental*.—Capt. Parker, Mrs. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Miss Brooking, Miss Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Wray, Mr. J. Turnbull, Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. Bourne, Mr. Slator, Mr. Aston Key, Mr. Fox, Mr. Joly, Mr. D. Young, Mr. Sieber, Lieut. Waters, Mr. Shearen, Mr. Jas. Shappe, Mr. Latty, Mr. Pendergast, Mr. Harrison, Mr. E. H. Harrison, Mr. R. D. Campbell, Mr. J. G. Chuckerbutty, Mrs Ross, Mr. M'Donald Stephenson, Mr. Phiesboins, and Mr. Scott. From GALLE.—Mr. J. R. Scott and Mr. J. H. Adams.

Per steamer *Enterprize*.—Mr. Howell, Mr. Denham, and Capt. Brooking. From KYOUK PHYOO.—Dr. Thorburn. From AKYAB.—Mrs. Montgomery and child, Mr. J. Halliday.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 20. *Duncan*, Thorne, Liverpool; *Socrates*, Supple, Liverpool; *Arden Croig*, Cook, Liverpool; *Joseph and Clare*, Jacques, Marseilles; *Hamburgh*, Clark, London.—22. *Red Rover*, Oliver, Hong-Kong.—23. *Clarissa*, Andree, Madras; *Elizabeth Ainslie*, Gibbon, Rangoon.—24. *Newlands Indie*, Delclesin, Amsterdam; *John M'Vicar*, M'Leod, Liverpool.—25. *Futtay Mobarruck*, Nacoda, Mauritius.—26. *Alexander*, Inglis, London; *Stirlingshire*, Stalker, Bombay.—30. *Lady Raffles*, Martin, Liverpool; *Flora M'Donald*, Proud, Clyde.—MAY 3. Steamer *Hindostan*, Lewis, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Havering*.—Mr. and Mrs. Woodington and servant, Dr. Sullivan, Mr Duncan, and two Masters O'Brien.

Per steamer *Hindostan*, to MADRAS.—Mr. W. A. B. Russell, Rev. W. Keane. To GALLE.—Mr. Brechman, Mr. Margemont, Count Ernest de Diesback and 2 servants, Major Biddulph and servant. To SUEZ.—Mrs. Ashburner, Mr. Ashburner, Majors Mitchell and Unett, Mr. K. L. Brodie, Mr. J. Patten, and Capt. P. J. Chiene. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieuts. W. Craydon and Smalpage; Mr. R. M. Reddie, Mr. J. Vrignon, Mr. L. Vrignon, Lieuts. B. R. Williams and Spilling, Mr. J. Halliday, and Mr. A. Martin.

Per *John M'Vicar*.—Capt. G. Hamilton, 53rd N.I. and child; Capt. Studdy, B. C. and 3 Masters Studdy; Murdock M'Kenzie, esq.; William Wilkinson, esq.; Miss M'Donald; Mrs. M'Leod, child, and servant, and Miss M'Leod.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, May 3, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.		Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	13 0	to	13 8
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	0 8	..	0 10
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	0 8	..	0 10
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0 2	..	0 4
Third Sicca 4 do.	do.	15 4	..	15 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	14 12	..	15 0

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1875	to	1900
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	20	..	40
N.W Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	..	65

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do.	.. .. 8 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. .. 6 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. .. 6½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver ..... Co.'s Rs.	104	8	to	104	14	per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16	0	..	16	8	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	13	0	..	13	8	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220	8	..	221	14	per 100.
Mexican ditto	220	0	..	220	6	per 100.
Sovereigns	10	6	..	10	7½	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3	..	16	0	each.
Old Gold Mohurs.....	21	0	..	21	4	each.

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0⅝d. Do., with documents, 2s. 0⅝d. to 2s. 0¾d. Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight, 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills, 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11d.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 3*l*. 15s. to 4*l*. 2s. 6d.; to Liverpool, 3*l*. 7s. 6d. to 3*l*. 10s.

MADRAS.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

PURSUANT to advertisement, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Madras was convened on the 4th May, at the Banqueting room of Government-house, to receive the report of the Committee, and to consider further proceedings.

There were present the Right Hon. the Governor, attended by his military secretary, Major Young, the Lord Bishop of Madras, the chief secretary to Government, the first judge of the Sudr Udalut, the advocate general, some members of the military board, and a large number of the civil, military, and mercantile classes, with a few native gentlemen. Sir Henry Pottinger in the chair.

The proceedings opened by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Ouchterlony, reading the report of the Committee, as follows:—

"*Report of the Railway Committee, Madras.*

"Your Committee were appointed at a general meeting of the inhabitants of Madras, on the 29th May, 1849, to enter into communication with the Hon. Court of Directors, relative to the construction of a railway from Madras into the interior, in a westerly direction, and to press upon the Court the title of Madras to the same consideration shown for Bengal and Bombay lines, in the guaranteed return of 5 per cent. premium on capital; and further, to take measures for putting forward a scheme of a Joint Stock Railway Company.

"The immediate duties thus thrown upon your Committee, were speedily rendered supererogatory by the revival in London, at a period simultaneous with the nomination of your Committee, of the old Madras Railway Company, which contemplated a line extending as far westward as Wallajahnuggur. It appeared to your Committee that such a Company was calculated to meet exactly all that was sought for and desired by the public of Madras; and they therefore determined at once to lend all the aid in their power to the provisional board at home, which was engaged in measures for promoting its establishment. Accordingly, they gave notice of such resolution to the temporary Chairman, Colonel Sim, on the 16th June last, and proceeded to engage in such works on this side, as seemed the best calculated to afford practical aid in completing speedily the scheme of the London company. Of this nature were,—a regular survey of a line to Poonamallee; the collection of the best available information as to cost of construction in all those points connected with a railway where the same would fall to be executed in this country; the procuring a series

of levels along the whole line to Wallajahnuggur; and an invitation to the public to register their names as shareholders in the contemplated undertaking.

"The last of these proceedings has not been attended with any beneficial result, owing obviously to the unwillingness of parties to bind themselves to any amount of subscription until the scheme of the Railway Company shall become a definite and determined one. But the former objects have been successfully realized; and a valuable mass of information, with plans and sections, has been furnished to your Committee by Captain Collyer, of the Engineers, which will prove of eminent service to the Home Board, in satisfying them as to the nature of the country that has to be traversed by their line, and enabling them to verify all their calculations of the probable cost of the work. Captain Collyer's very able report on the various topics will be found in the Appendix, and your Committee desire to take this opportunity of expressing their high sense of Captain Collyer's persevering zeal and unwearied exertions in furthering the important cause which they have in hand, and of the great obligation under which they and the public of Madras rest towards him, for the extensive and valuable fruits of his labours.

"In communicating with the Home Committee, your Committee deemed it necessary to express their opinion that a *single* line of rails was all that was required to be laid down in the first instance; further, that it was desirable in the interests of the Company, that the services of professional engineers of the Madras service should be taken advantage of in the construction of the work, and also that, when completed, the supervision of the working of the railway should be placed with a local Board. They cannot doubt that all these points will be conceded when the scheme comes to be carried out.

"Since the period of their first communication in May last, the gentlemen of the Home Provisional Committee have been engaged in strenuous and unflagging efforts to obtain the extension, by the East-India Company, of the guarantee of 5 per cent., which had already been accorded to the railways of Bengal and Bombay; but your Committee regret to say that these efforts have hitherto failed of success. The letters in the Appendix will explain this untoward result. There remains, however, great cause for hope, and for renewed exertion, in the consideration that the Court of Directors is understood to be favourably inclined to the concession of the guarantee, and that the opposition of the Board of Control is what has alone to be overcome. To break down this last-named barrier is now the endeavour of the Home Committee, and the following very able and powerful appeal, setting forth all the peculiar claims and merits of a Madras railway, is being addressed to the authorities, in the hope of its causing a reconsideration of the former resolve, and an ultimate grant of the guarantee of a 5 per cent. dividend.

"2, Winchester-buildings, London, 20th February.

"To the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and Court of Directors of the Honourable East-India Company.

"Honourable Sirs,—We received with deep disappointment the unfavourable answer to our application for the admission of the Madras Railway to the same advantages of guaranteed interest on its capital as have been granted to those of Bengal and Bombay, your Hon. Court informing us that no further pecuniary support to undertakings of this nature can be granted, till the result of the experiments already sanctioned is ascertained.

"Relying too entirely, we fear, on your Hon. Court's recognition of the merits and claims of the Madras line, backed as they were by the unprecedented support of the whole Madras community, we did not enter, in our former letters, into the details, which a full exposition of those claims requires. But if we may now be allowed to do so, we are confident of establishing so clearly the inexpediency of delaying the execution of this line for the object assigned, the manifold advantages of its early construction, and the merely nominal nature of the support in a pecuniary point of view, which the guarantee of 5 per cent. on its capital would entail, that your Honourable Court, we trust, will see strong grounds for reviewing the former decision, and for not postponing the extension to the Madras Railway of the same measure of support as has been given to the others.

"We beg leave in the first place to submit, that the two sections of lines already sanctioned in Bengal and Bombay can only be taken as experiments so far as regards the cost of construction in their respective localities. No expectation is entertained, we believe, that in their isolated and fragmentary state they will either pay, or can afford any criterion of the value of railways in India generally as a commercial speculation, or of their public utility. It does not appear therefore in what way the result of those experiments, whatever it be, can bear on a line of entirely opposite character in the Madras Presidency, or why the introduction of railways there should be postponed on their account.

"The great object, as it seems to us, to be held in view in selecting a line for determining experimentally the advantages of the introduction of railway communication into India, is to find one of moderate length, having well established termini between which there already exists considerable traffic running over a country that presents no considerable engineering difficulties, to be constructed therefore at a moderate cost, and with a fair prospect of doing well. To this important result the absence of competing water-carriage must greatly conduce. If to the foregoing conditions the line adds that of being fitted for eventual prolongation, so as to form one of the great arterial trunk lines of the country, it must be admitted to combine all the elements necessary for determining the question most satisfactorily and advantageously.

"Now, without inquiring how many of those requisites, besides the last, the lines already sanctioned possess, we are prepared to prove that the line from Madras to Wallajahnuggur, for which we solicit the support of your Hon. Court, possesses every one of them.

"This line is 72 miles in length. It starts from Madras, the seat of Government, and the chief, or rather sole port of southern India, containing with its suburbs a population of 600,000 souls; and it ends at Wallajahnuggur or Arcot, the latter a considerable military station, and the former a populous town which is already the great "entrepôt of the traffic between the Presidency and the western provinces. For its accommodation, and for its transport, more especially of salt, from the coast to the interior, the Madras Government proposed more than ten years ago to construct a railway, in supersession of the common road which at present connects the two places, and is maintained at a very heavy cost to Government, in a very imperfect condition, owing to the want of good materials. The surveys then made by the Government engineers established the fact that the line presented no engineering difficulties whatever, but, on the contrary, offered every facility for cheap and easy construction, from the dry and level character of the country; while it did not cross a single river or stream of any magnitude. And these results have been fully confirmed by two subsequent surveys made by other scientific officers. These and still more recent investigations have proved beyond all reasonable doubt, that while the cost of constructing the line would be very moderate indeed, the amount of traffic, both in goods and passengers, would be such as to pay a very handsome profit on the outlay.

"It can hardly be necessary to remark that there is no competing water carriage whatever, nor ever can be. Until a railway is made, the whole intercourse between the coast and the interior of the south of India must continue to be carried on by the very imperfect, tedious, and costly modes of land conveyance at present in use.

"With respect to the last point named, as desirable in the line selected for experimental construction, viz., its fitness to serve as a main trunk line, and to be ultimately prolonged into one of the great arterial lines of the empire, we proceed to prove that our proposed railway possesses this requisite also in an eminent degree. A glance at the map will show that, however future lines may radiate from Wallajahnuggur, the traffic between Madras and nearly the whole of its inland territory would always flow along the line up to that point.

"But this section, though complete in itself, is only in fact the first of a line to be carried eventually across the peninsula; which, opening up the rich and fertile districts of the Cauvery, of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore, would unite the two coasts of Malabar and Coromandel. For this great undertaking nature has made a remarkable provision by the opening left at Paulghaut in the otherwise continuous line of the great range of Western Ghauts. It would be superfluous to enlarge on the political and commercial importance of a line like this, abutting at one end on the western, and at the other on the eastern coast of the peninsula. While it would shorten the communication materially between London and Calcutta, as well as between the two sides of the peninsula, it would afford, with its branches, the means of cheap and rapid transit to either coast for the valuable produce of the great cotton districts of the south of India, and thus secure for it uninterrupted means of shipment throughout the year, which it does not at present enjoy, the north-east and south-west monsoons shutting alternately the Coromandel and Malabar ports.

"Having thus demonstrated the singular recommendations which this line possesses for adoption beyond any other that has yet been projected in India, we desire next to draw attention to the peculiar claims which Madras has, as a presidency, for her share at least of any encouragement that is to be given to the introduction of railway communication within our Indian dominions. She is in the first place devoid, it may be said, of inland water-carriage, which Bengal enjoys to so great extent, and of those facilities of communication by sea possessed by the Bombay territories, while her population appears to be more highly taxed than

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that of either. The population of the Bengal provinces is at least 30 millions, the revenue raised from them, exclusive of opium (which they do not pay), is 6½ millions sterling, or 4s. 4d. per head. The population of the Madras provinces is 13 millions, and the revenue 4½ millions sterling, or 6s. 4d. per head. This enormous disproportion in taxation is a strong reason in itself for affording to the people of Madras every aid to support it, and nothing could do this so effectually as cheapening the cost of transit of their produce by the introduction of railways.

"Connected with this important point of revenue, is another reason peculiarly applying to Madras; while in Bengal the Government, having no rights of revenue in the waste lands, can gain nothing directly by the extension of cultivation in the Madras Presidency, every additional acre that may be brought into cultivation by the stimulus which railway transit affords will bring with it a corresponding increase to the public treasury, because there the Government have rights of revenue in all waste land brought under cultivation.

"Again, in the important article of salt, which in the other Presidencies is cheaply, though slowly, conveyed by water carriage, the price to the consumers at some of the stations of the Madras Presidency is actually sextupled by the enormous expense of the land carriage the Government, as the monopolist of the supply of salt, has as deep an interest in diminishing the cost of transport as the people; and it was for its own financial advantage, as well as for the benefit of the people, that the Madras line, as we have stated, was originally projected. It was then calculated that, from the increased consumption of salt alone, under a reduced tariff, it would be worth the while of Government to construct the line.

"We may here advert to another very important object to be attained by the execution of the Madras Railway, the development of the mineral resources of southern India, by the employment of native iron in its construction. We have reason to believe that parties engaged in the manufacture would contract to deliver this iron at prices not higher than those of English iron, on the spot; while its quality is so superior, that it has been proposed to use it in this country for veneering the common iron rails, to increase their durability.

"The political importance of the line may perhaps have been, to some extent, underrated, from an idea that as the Madras army is, by its position, removed from the probable scene of important warfare, it is of less consequence to facilitate the transport of the troops, stores, &c., of that Presidency. But it must be evident that no movement of the other armies to the north-west frontiers can ever take place, that is not attended with a corresponding move of the Madras army to supply the stations vacated by the others. So that supposing, for instance, the line to be finished from Calcutta to Delhi, it would still be, as a military work, incomplete, without the corresponding facilities for moving up the troops from Madras.

"But in addition to this, and the vast advantages in a political, economical, and strategical point of view to be derived from any railway in India, there are others attaching particularly to the Madras line, which deserve attention.

"It is to the army of this Presidency that we must henceforth chiefly look for service beyond sea; and the geographical position of its provinces permits happily of the safe withdrawal, on an emergency, of a very large disposable force for this purpose.

"By means of this railway it could be any moment concentrated and embarked, as we have before pointed out, either from the Coromandel or the Malabar coast, as the prevailing monsoon might dictate, and brought to bear on any given point where its services were required.

"But no object of greater political importance to India can be found than the attraction of British capital to the construction of her railways; and the obvious course to attain it is to bring out by adequate encouragement not such fragments of great lines, as from their inherent disadvantages cannot be hoped to prove remunerative, but such a one as we have shown the Madras line to be. Although, in deference to the recommendation of Mr. Simms, we have taken 600,000*l.* as the capital for its construction, the several estimates which have been made by other engineers of greater local experience leave us no room to doubt that a capital of 400,000*l.* would suffice for the completing of a single line, such as in the first instance we propose to lay down, with stations and rolling stock complete; and the estimates of traffic show very satisfactorily that on this capital a remunerative dividend may safely be calculated, after providing liberally for depreciation. The details of these calculations we are ready to lay before the Hon. Court, if required.

"By guaranteeing the interest of 5 per cent. on the moderate capital required for this line then, it is evident that the most important ends may be attained at no real pecuniary risk to the Government. We venture to assert most confidently, that no one who investigates the question can avoid the conclusion, that the line, whatever more it may do, will at least pay 5 per cent. on its construction; and to do this is to hold the guaranteeing party harmless, and at the same time to gain for it all the advantages, local and general, present and future, that we have pointed out; and that the formation of a real paying line in India must secure.

"From the absence of all engineering difficulties, the Madras line may be completed and in operation in much shorter time than those of the other Presidencies, owing to the formidable obstacles in their way. Here we have no ghauts to tunnel and surmount, no great rivers with shifting beds to bridge, no extensive alluvial plains subject to inundation to traverse. If all this were familiarly known to the British public, as it is to us, we should have no occasion to come to the East India Company for any guarantee, but as this unfortunately is by no means the case, and the English capitalist, from want of local knowledge, is unable to discriminate sufficiently between one Indian line and another, it is not to be expected that he will subscribe to one, which appears to be viewed with disfavour by the Government, and has been refused the guarantee accorded to the others. It must be obvious to your Hon. Court, indeed, that after what has taken place, no capital can be raised in this country for making railways in India without the guarantee, until such time as the successful and remunerative working of one at least has demonstrated the substantive advantages of the investment. If the East India Company, therefore, desire to be relieved of the burden of future and heavier guarantees on this account, and to attract at the same time to Indian railways the capital by which alone they can be carried out to an adequate extent, they will no longer hesitate to concede to the Madras Railway that very moderate, or rather nominal, pecuniary support to which policy as well as justice appear to entitle it, and which the whole community of Madras, as well as those interested here in its welfare, now anxiously expect at their hands.

"In conclusion, we shall only add that, having no personal interests to serve in the direction of the undertaking, we shall be quite satisfied if your Hon. Court will undertake the execution of the line by your own officers, should it be considered that the public interests will be better advanced by the adoption of that course."

"But while taking this step, the Home Committee are at the same time very urgent that the public of this Presidency should give them some aid in the efforts they are making, by a demonstration of their own unabated zeal in the cause by a resolute setting forth of their fair claims as a Presidency in the matter, and by a renewed representation of the benefit to the interests of the country which they confidently expect to see flow from the accomplishment of the undertaking. And your Committee have only to observe, in concluding this report, that the present meeting has been more especially called together with a view to afford to the inhabitants of Madras an opportunity of adopting such measures as they may deem the best suited for strengthening the hands of those, who, in the object they are assiduously seeking, are addressing themselves to what must in an eminent degree promote the welfare and improvement of their own Presidency."

The Hon. *D. Elliot* moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—

"That this meeting, concurring in the views of the report now read, approve and adopt the same."

The hon. gentleman said that he felt at first inclined to be disappointed at the silence which had been maintained on the subject the meeting had met to consider, which he was happy he had not properly construed. He had thought that they were stunned at the blow administered by the home authorities, with regard to the railway scheme in this Presidency. He should be glad to see the meeting concur in the views of the report which had just been read, as it was necessary to make some demonstration respecting the exclusion of Madas from the same advantages regarding the construction of a railway, as were enjoyed by the other Presidencies. Considering how feasible the project had been shown to be (Bombay being far less so), he (Mr. Elliot) considered it to be the duty of every member of the community to give their zealous and strenuous support in the hope of ultimate success.

The resolotion was seconded by Major *Macdonald*, and carried unanimously.

Mr. G. Norton rose to move the second resolution. He, in common with others, took the warmest interest in the project, and to him nothing could be more desirable than to see it carried out. The Home Committee had been in communication with the Committee in this place, and all he could gather led him to the conclusion that the temporary obstacle which was opposed to the wishes of all supporters of railway communication in this country, must give way if the public showed unabated zeal and interest in the accomplishment of their design. The question was an important one—whether they were to made Madras the emporium, the metropolis of Southern India (and all knew that if the civil and military inhabitants were out of it that it would sink directly) whether it

should be made the emporium of the east, instead of a languishing place of trade fast falling to decay, and which must decay if strenuous exertions were not made to attain their object. From first to last there had appeared an evident inclination to assist in forwarding the views of the projectors, amongst all connected with the scheme. It had been thought that there was no hope of its being successful; but much was due to the energy and perseverance of some gentlemen at home, who, by inquiry, were brought to believe that all the difficulties supposed to be in the way might be surmounted, and who had kept up a correspondence publicly and privately with the most active parties here; and their inquiries had resulted in convincing them of the truth of all prior statements, of all that Captain Collyer had been thanked for, and they found that this object was incontestibly the most feasible of any of the like nature ever planned in this country. It was further found that the expenses attendant upon the construction of this line of road would be one-third less than those to be incurred on the railways of the other Presidencies, on account of there being no streams to cross and no mountains to cut through. If such, then, were the case, why were not the same advantages accorded to Madras as had been accorded to the other Presidencies? It had been surmised that the 5 per cent. loan had gone far enough, and that if we taxed Government with any additional outlay it might be refused—but this was unfounded. Their object, we were told from home, was to try an experiment with four or five other railways, attended with many more obstacles, and, after testing the various difficulties, and having ascertained what projects could be carried through and what abandoned, to come to a conclusion respecting the Madras Railway. Here there was no other means of transit except by railway. The great resources of the country were, therefore, lost to commercial purposes, and the great harvests in the interior were only advantageous to those who fattened on them on the spot. In Madras, even water conveyance was not available; indeed there was now none but an expensive and tedious means of transit, which crippled their resources and impeded their trade, open to them. Another reason why the guarantee should be given was, that without Government were a party concerned, the accomplishment of the object would be surrounded by difficulties which were, in fact, insurmountable. There would be the tracing of difficult roads, surveys through native property, and various other obstacles, so that unless Government gave its support, it could not be carried out without immense difficulties, which, if attempted by any private parties, would soon be discovered when engaged in arranging the occupation of private property. In that case they would find that the difficulties which he (Mr. Norton) had alluded to were not exaggerated. Such a course would involve correspondence with the authorities and references to the Supreme Government, always a bar to trade when a necessity exists for such interference, and which confined and crippled all operations of such a nature as the one in view. He read the resolution which he had been deputed to move, which was as follows:—

"That this meeting desire to testify their unabated interest in the establishment of the Madras Railway; and that all further inquiries and proceedings as developed in the report, have only served to confirm them in the confidence formerly expressed as to its feasibility, its importance, and the extreme probability of its affording a remunerative return.

Mr. A. F. Bruce, in seconding the resolution, said that if the report itself had not contained enough to convince them of the practicability of the scheme, it might become him to offer a few words in remark, but he thought that report contained argument sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical. A railway, as considered the easiest and most inexpensive mode of conveying salt, would be of incalculable advantage to the Presidency. He remembered well that when the project was before them on a former occasion, it was considered feasible; the subject had been again resumed, and he felt assured that those he addressed would think with him, that when the report went before the Home Committee, they would be convinced also, and that if they persevered when such strong grounds for anticipating success were evident, he was persuaded they could not refuse to accede to their just demands, on the adoption of which the welfare and prosperity of the country so peculiarly depended. For a railway so moderately estimated, so easy to be made, with everything in its favour and nothing to its drawback, having wisdom, prudence, and everything beside to recommend it, he was warranted in urging that they should go forward, and that no obstacle should prevent them from still asking for that assistance which he was convinced could not long be withheld.

Mr. Ouchterlony then rose. He said that the next resolution referred to another point urged upon them by the Home Board, and seemed to arise out of the motion made by the Advocate-General. Twelve months ago they had met in that same hall, full of hope and high anticipation of the speedy accomplishment of their design, and now, in proportion as their expectations then were sanguinely entertained and bore every prospect of fulfilment, what must be their regret and disappointment at finding those hopes frutrated, and how unexpectedly and, he regretted to say, unworthily their efforts had been arrested in their course. (Hear.) Mr. Ouchterlony then adverted to the course of the Madras Railway from its first projection as a Government measure by Lieut.-Colonel Cotton, of the Engineers, to its late resuscitation at home as a private company, and observed, that he believed it to be the earliest plan put forward in India of a railway between towns; on this last occasion all expected that this railway scheme resuscitation would terminate favourably; the Court of Directors entirely coincided in their views, it knew indeed the advantages to be derived therefrom, and no one anticipated but that they would enjoy the same privileges as the other Presidencies;—everything appeared to be *couleur de rose*, when the Board of Control unexpectedly offered the opposition it had done, and took them all aback. This was, indeed, "a heavy blow and great discouragement," and considering that this was a scheme which promised so well, and seemed to be so feasible and so certain of success, he looked upon it as peculiarly so. Under the circumstances, therefore, he thought the meeting was called upon and could not avoid exprssing a stronger feeling than mere lamentation upon the subject. Former speakers had expressed a strong confidence of the scheme being now carried out; but they all knew that twelve months ago they had better reason to be confident on that score than now, and it were better (that is if the meeting concurred in the resolution which he was about to put) that it should be seen that they had not suffered the refusal of the Board to grant its sanction to pass in silence, but that they should give a frank and open expression of their sentiments with regard to it. It was only at public meetings like the present that the community could make their wants known in a free and open manner. That consideration threw much responsibility upon that meeting, which would be looked upon as the organ of the public voice, and he thought there could be no objection to give a free expression to their opinions when they considered what was due in the assertion of their own rights. It was their duty to take their firm stand against such an objectionable act on the part of the Board of Control, and such a course would be their future safeguard—it would show that they were not insensible to their rights and their maintenance. But in thus expressing themselves they should carefully avoid all vehemence of language. In the present case let there be a union of temperance and firmness. It would, however, excuse some such display if they considered that by this (he would say) unwarrantable arrest of their project, the position they here occupied was that of seeing the project they had contemplated carrying out for ten years, and had devoted their energies to effect its accomplishment, fall to the ground, whilst the railways at other Presidencies were in process of construction. He would use a strong expression, and say that this Presidency had been treated with injustice, and that being the case, the object of the resolution was to give temperate expression to the sentiment of the meeting on the subject. Let the meeting consider the course pursued with regard to the railway. They could not have forgotten that some capitalists of England (many of them connected with railways) did entertain those desires which they (the meeting) had been so anxious to have accomplished. The home authorities then acknowledged that railways would be likely to conduce to the welfare of the country. Just about that time, however, the question underwent much discussion as to whether railways should be carried on as private property; and it was a question much agitated in the reign of Louis Philippe, by his able minister, Guizot, as to the applicability of such a system in France. Some indecision on the part of the authorities was but natural. Subsequently Mr. Sims was sent out to India to make surveys and forward reports; this was done. He likened the suspended railways to stranded vessels, and the guaranteed dividends to reward for getting them off and refitting them for their voyages. The East-India Railway had thus been resuscitated, the vessel rescued, those who had been instrumental in the good work had got their reward, and the last steamer which touched at this unfortunate port had conveyed the engineers to Bengal. Next came the Great Western line, the engineers of which had been sent some time ago to Bombay, and they had had their reward accorded them. There remained another band of determined adventurers, who did their part equally well with the Madras vessel, but no reward followed. The Board of Control interposed its veto to prevent it. It would be difficult to understand upon what grounds the Board of Control acted in refusing to give the Madras Presidency the same privileges as enjoyed by the other two Presidencies. Let them see if they could throw any light upon the subject. Look at the act itself!—It was difficult to discover why such a preference should have been given to the other Presidencies—which had not

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nearly so much to recommend the construction of a railway as Madras. The railway in Bengal, for instance, stopped in the high road and did not lead even to a town. Here, where the cost would be light and where the means were extensively at command, the privilege was refused. He could not see the cause of it. In the letter, indeed, there was something like reason given—"pending the result of the railway experiments in India." "These then must be ascertained before the Madras folks could hope for the desired sanction—how many years might it not take before the result of those experiments might be known? or when might the meeting reasonably expect the Board would consider the experiment fairly tried; so, looking at that passage, the consideration of the question must be considered to be postponed to an indefinite period. Then, again as regards the Bengal and Bombay lines being selected, he would ask what determination of the prosperity of a railway in Madras could be arrived at from the failure or otherwise of the Bengal and Bombay Railways? That in Bengal had to traverse a country through which a mighty and immense river ran which at certain seasons scattered its waters over the neighbouring country—the Bombay Railway was destined to pass through a country where the south-west monsoon caused heavy showers to deluge the land for a quarter of a year. Here we saw dryness alone; and therefore, looking at the disadvantageous circumstances attending the carrying out of the same object at the other two places, and the facilities afforded here by nature—it did seem unreasonable and unjust to say that the Madras Presidency shall not have the same privileges as the two others, until the issue there has been ascertained. He contended that they had not received that fair consideration due to them as a Presidency. The scheme was rendered impracticable so long as the prohibition existed (for the withholding the guarantee must be regarded as a prohibition), and he thought it was a duty the meeting owed to themselves, to the Presidency they lived in, and to the millions whom they represented to express in a temperate and firm manner their sense of the injustice they were made to suffer. Mr. Ouchterlony then read the following resolution:—

"That this meeting record their deep disappointment and regret at the Board of Control having interposed its veto on the extension to the Madras Railway of the guarantee of 5 per cent. previously accorded to those of Bengal and Bombay; that they cannot but feel that such a denial of the title of Madras to share in a common privilege, is an injustice to her as a Presidency, and that it becomes doubly so in a case, where no reason that can be urged for its extension to the other Presidencies fails to exist in a paramount degree at Madras, where this particular railway is one that has been so ardently desired and sedulously supported by the community at large, where moreover the Hon. Court of Directors itself has acknowledged the claim, and warmly approved of the privilege being conferred, and where the local Government also has given to the project a cordial encouragement."

Mr. J. Thompson seconded the motion. When one year ago when they were assembled in that very room, the last idea which could possibly have occurred would have been a surmise of what had happened; it was, indeed, a source of regret to reflect that a great undertaking, involving the social as well as moral improvement of the people of this Presidency, as well as other considerations of great magnitude, should have made no progress, and that its cessation should have emanated from the very quarter from which they most expected support. This was the more extraordinary, as the Supreme Government had sanctioned a loan at 5 per cent. for purposes, as professed, of internal improvements for, he would ask, what internal improvement that could be suggested, could compete with the wonderful facilities of communication and commerce afforded by means of steam and the construction of railways? And he thought that if the Goverment formed the design of making a railway in this Presidency, at their own expense, they could not expend their money in a better way. They had come there willingly to stake capital in the undertaking, to incur the hazard of losing that capital—for what? For the furtherance of a great patriotic undertaking, which would materially improve the condition, moral and social, of their adopted country. And all they had asked for was, a guarantee not for more than the amount Government had been coming forward with, for a purpose calculated to benefit the people far less than this. The Committee formed to forward this project had exhibited the greatest anxiety to carry out its views, but their efforts had been frustrated by the Board of Control, for the proceedings of which they were at a loss to attribute a motive. The other Presidencies got permission, and a guarantee of 5 per cent. on their capital, and this, under equally auspicious circumstances, was refused for Madras. Last month he had returned from Ceylon. There a railway had been projected some years ago, and Government regarded the scheme with favour, when the disasters of 1847 overwhelmed the project, and it was for the time abandoned. It was, however, now under reconsideration; it was proposed to carry the railway from Colombo to Kandy (a distance of 84 miles), on a way in which the slope in some places was very great. In the Madras line the slope was only about 1 in 245. The English Government were prepared to support the Ceylon scheme, by granting the guarantee to the railway in question; and, that being the case, why should Madras be refused an equal right. In conclusion, he was glad to see that the resolution gave due credit to the local Government and the Court of Directors, for the support to the scheme given by them, and he hoped that the Board of Control might be led to concur with the wishes of the community with regard to a project which was likely to prove so beneficial to the country at large.

The next resolution proposed was by Mr. C. Streenavassa Pillay, "That a petition be prepared for presentation to the House of Commons, embodying the views expressed in the resolution of this meeting."

Mr. J. B. Norton rose to second the resolution. If the meeting were of opinion that they had been hardly treated, if they thought that any further appeal to the Board of Control would not be productive of good, but would only prove the source of further delay, then the only way and the safest would be, that accepting and acting upon the terms embodied in this resolution, and laying before the Legislature in such a manner as must have considerable weight of the way in which the privileges accorded elsewhere had been withheld from the community of so important a portion of the British dominions as Madras. The days were passing away when indifference to the wants of India prevailed, even amongst the highest at home; and the public voice would make itself heard, now that time and distance had been in a great measure annihilated. He had no doubt but that their claims would be respected by the Parliament of Great Britain, if their grievances were represented to them properly; and it was probable that the Board of Control, seeing that they were determined, would yield to the unanimous wishes of the community, and no longer persist in thwarting the claims of the people.

The Right Hon. *Chairman* thought that the time for such a step as that proposed by the resolution just moved had not yet arrived, and as to the House of Commons taking any steps in the matter in the present case, he confessed he was not prepared for any such proposal. He was as anxious for the establishment of a railway at Madras as any one; it was an important public question; but he was of opinion that the time for any appeal to the Parliament of England had not arrived. It would appear that the success of the railway schemes in India was at least doubtful, although he thought that of all railways one in this Presidency would be the most likely to succeed, and if both the others were to fail, such failure would never satisfy him of the impracticability of the present proposed undertaking. As a private individual, he (the Chairman) had written much on the subject, and he would also state that he had hoped and felt sure that his being there on the spot, and taking an anxious part in all the proceedings having reference to the project, might have had some beneficial effect. His best exertions should always be at the service of the Committee, but he felt that they would lose their object by prematurely applying to the British Parliament on the subject. If all else failed, it would be time to do so, but in the present state of affairs he thought the time had not arrived. After this explanation he trusted the motion would be modified.

Mr. G. Norton concurred in the Chairman's views, supposing him to have regarded the proposition rightly, and thought that nothing could be more objectionable than to petition for the interference of Parliament in the matter, to coerce the Queen's Government. But he conceived that the petition was not to be got up with a view of any such object, to induce the House of Commons to interfere, but merely as a medium by which the feelings of the community might be communicated.

The *Chairman* said that the Court of Directors concurred in the objects of the Committee. The Board of Control must be considered as her Majesty's Government.

Mr. G. Norton replied that his only object in rising was for the purpose of meeting, if possible, the objection advanced by his Honour. He would, therefore, suggest that as the only object appeared to be that the feelings of the meeting should be laid before the public in some shape or other, which it was imagined would be attained by drawing up a petition to the House of Commons, it might meet with his Honour's approbation, if, instead of a petition addressed to the House of Commons, he were to move an amendment to the motion, that the petition should be addressed to the Government under which they were placed? Such a mode would, perhaps, be more practicable, and would be likely to be attended with better effect.

The *Chairman* agreed with Mr. Norton. He thought there would be no more decided way of declaring their sentiments than by the publication of the present proceedings. The objection he

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had made was from no apprehension of giving offence to the home authorities, but simply because he did not think the course originally proposed was adapted to the present state of the matter. As far as he was concerned (although as Chairman of that meeting it might seem extraordinary to vote a petition to himself), he had no objection to receiving any memorial which might be adopted with reference to the matter.

Mr. Thomas rose to support Mr. Norton's amendment. He was of opinion that nothing should go forward in the present state of affairs, involving censure upon the authorities at home. There had been some speculation regarding the probable cause of the refusal to accord to Madras the privileges enjoyed in the other Presidencies. He had seen one reason he believed; he did not concur with it, but he would give it as it stood. It was, that while the other great railway schemes in Bombay and Bengal had great political objects in view, there were no political objects in Madras to render such a work one of absolute necessity. He believed they would more advance the cause by not taking measures of censure; for as servants, as many of them were, of the Government, they could scarcely be looked upon as the public voice.

Mr. G. Norton then read the resolution as amended, which was as follows:—

"That a memorial be prepared and addressed to the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, embodying the views expressed in the resolutions of this meeting, and praying the support of Government to the project of the Madras Railway."

The *Lord Bishop* rose and said, that the unanimity prevailing at that meeting convinced him that they must succeed. No great object ever failed when strength and union combined to carry it, and he felt assured that there would be a railway in Madras. With the strong feeling exhibited for such an object, their representations would doubtless prevail, and they would be all prepared to go to the Parliament, if they could not attain their wishes by any other means.

Mr. Thompson concurred with the Lord Bishop with regard to the unanimity which had prevailed at the meeting. He, however, begged to suggest that the proposal originally made might be withdrawn.

Mr. Norton approved of the suggestion. *Mr. Streenavasa Pillay* and *Mr. J. B. Norton* consented; and the resolution, in its revised form, was formally submitted to the meeting, and was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. U. Arbuthnot moved the following resolution:—"That the following gentlemen be requested to form a Committee for drawing up the memorial, and to take measures for having the same signed and presented to the Right Hon. the Governor in Council:—the members of the existing Committee, with J. B. Norton, Esq., G. Wellington, Esq., and C. Streenavasa Pillay, Esq.

Mr. Arbuthnot, in moving this resolution, stated that it called for no remark, as it was almost a re-appointment of the same Committee. With reference to the discusson which had just taken place, he begged to concur in the altered course of proceedings, as he thought it was desirable to carry the authorities with them, instead of incurring their hostility. Their only object was to find out the objection of the Board of Control to sanction the Madras Railway scheme, which they had made in a manner so invidious, partial, and unjust.

The resolution was seconded by *Mr. G. Wellington*, and carried unanimously.

Captain Biden moved the next resolution, with the remark that he hoped that the grand object they had in view would be attained, and that they should have a railway not only from Madras to Wallajahnuggur, but that it would be carried right to the other side of India.

Proposed by *Captain Biden*, seconded by *Mr. A. Robertson*, and carried unanimously,

"That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due to the Committee for their able and zealous services towards the attainment of the grand object in view."

Proposed by the *Lord Bishop*, seconded by *Mr. Ouchterlony*, and carried unanimously,

"That the thanks of the meeting be offered to the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger for his kind services in the chair."

Mr. Ouchterlony, in seconding the resolution, said they were all sensible of the value of the endeavours of the Governor to further their scheme, by his kind, cordial, and open support.

The Right. Hon. *Chairman* assured the meeting that his hearty and unremitting efforts would always be used to further the objects they had in view.

The meeting then dissolved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Captain T. G. Oakes.—We regret to have to record the death of Captain T. G. Oakes, of the 7th N.I., which took place at Baitool on the 24th April. The deceased gentleman was an ensign of 1835, and obtained his captaincy on the 31st August last. This casualty will promote Lieut. B. Hodson and Ensign W. P. Hurst to the next superior grades. The 7th N.I. has lost two captains by death within less than as many months.

Lieut. Col. Stokes.—From the *Fort St. George Gazette* we learn, that the command of Trichinopoly, recently vacated by the return to Europe of Brigadier Laurie, has been conferred on Lieut. Colonel J. D. Stokes, with the rank of a second-class brigadier; that Lieut. G. A. Mallock, 25th N.I., has obtained a medical furlough to Europe; and that Lieut. A. Joyce, 36th N.I., has been granted sick leave for two years to the Cape of Good Hope.

The steamer *Oriental*, with the London mail of the 25th March, arrived at Madras on Saturday, April 27, five days earlier than expected. This forms the quickest passage on record.

Dr. Alexander Hunter has established a School of Arts in Madras, which promises to effect much good. He is now delivering a course of lectures on the arts, sciences, and manufactures, and the enthusiastic manner in which he devotes himself to the self-imposed task of instructing those who are willing to listen, deserves, and is pretty certain to command, lasting success. About one hundred young men have enrolled themselves as students.

The 11th N.I.—We learn that the steamer *Tenasserim*, with the head-quarters of the 11th regt. N.I., and consisting of the following officers, viz. Major Davies, Captain Ireland, Lieut. Fullerton, Lieut. and acting Quarter-Master Girdlestone, Lieut. and Adjutant Meyer, Ensign Pedler, and Assistant-Surgeon Carnegie, arrived at Bimlipatam on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, and there disembarked the troops. She left Maulmain on the afternoon of Monday the 15th, and put into Coringa for coal. The regiment is now *en route* from Bimlipatam to Vizianagram.

The Brig Royal Victoria.—A letter in the *Athenæum* states that on Friday, May 1, the syrang of the brig *Royal Victoria* ran away with that vessel from the Madras Roads. The captain was on shore with the port-clearance, manifest, &c., while some passengers who were on board, intending to proceed to Moulmein, were forcibly compelled to quit the vessel, which is supposed to have gone to Arracan.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Anstruther, T. A. civ. and sess. jud. Rajahmundry, del. ov. ch. of court to P. Irvine, April 22.
Arbuthnot, Hon. D. act. sub. jud. of zillah of Bellary, ass. ch. of court, April 18.
Bell, J. H. civ. and sess. jud. Guntoor, resu. ch. April 29.
Bellard, J. to be a lay trustee of chapl. of Cochin, v. J. Kennedy, res. May 1.
Bird, E. W. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Nellore dur. emp. of Sim on other duty, April 23.
Forsyth, W. A. civ. and sess. jud. of Tellicherry, resu. ch. May 1.
Freese, A. coll. and mag. of Chingleput, del. over ch. of district to A. Conway, April 12.
Morris, H. civ. and sess. jud. Calicut, resu. ch. April 23.
Morris, G. L. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanjore, April 30.
Robertson, A. ret. to pres. April 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Bird, E. W. leave canc. April 23.
Blair, J. H. 1 mo. to Pulney Hills.
Cadell, W. M. to Europe, 3 years, on m.c.
Elliot, W. leave canc.
Scott, S. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bean, 2nd Lieut. J. engs. pro. to rank of 1st asst. civ. eng. in revenue dept.
Beaver, Capt. J. N. 2nd N. V. B. app. to ch. of N. pens. &c. at Nellore.
Bell, Capt. H. H. art. ret. to duty, April 27.
Boileau, Lieut. A. J. M. engs. to take ch. of off. of Capt. Bell, sec. to Board of Rev. dur. his abs.
Campbell, Brev. capt. T. H. art. ret. to duty, April 27.
Cary, Lieut. R. O. 13th N.I. ex. in Hindustani with cred. progress, May 3.
Chadwick, Ens. R. A. rec. arr. and prom. to do duty with 15th N.I. to join May 3.
Cloete, Ens. H. D. rec. arr. and prom. to do duty with 31st L.I. to join May 3.
Digby, Ens. W. G. rec. arr. and prom. to do duty with 31st L.I. to join May 3.
Dun, Col. C. D. 3rd L.I. perm. to reside at pres. fr. March 25.

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HALLIDAY, Capt. J. G. 12th N.I. to act as dept. pay mr. in Malabar and Canara dur. abs. of Faunce.
HAVILLAND, Ens. J. de, 48th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
HODSON, Lieut. B. 7th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 24, v. Oakes, dec.
HUMFRAYS, Lieut. S. J. engs. app. an asst. civ. eng. and posted to 1st div. May 3.
HURST, Ens. W. P. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 24, v. Oakes, dec.
ISACKE, Ens. L. H. rec. arr. and prom. to do duty with 4th bat. art. to join April 25.
KEYES, Lieut. T. J. H. 17th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to receive moonshee allowance.
KITSON, Capt. J. 45th N.I. ret. to duty April 27.
LITCHFIELD, Lieut. col. 5th L.C. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Jaulnah, v. Logan.
M'MAHON, Ens. A. R. 30th N.I. qual. in Hindustani. May 4.
MILLAR, Maj. J. 43rd N.I. app. pres. of pres. mil. exam. com. v. Maj. Hayne, rel.
MITCHELL, Capt. W. S. 1st N.V.B. removed fr. ch. of pensioners and fam. paym. at Chiltoor, May 7.
MONCKTON, Lieut. J. E. 2nd L.C. to be brev. capt. fr. April 27.
NEWDICK, Ens. G. S. 1st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
O'CONNELL, 2nd Lieut. P. P. L. engs. pro. to rank of 1st asst. civ. eng. in revenue dept. April 30.
OSBORNE, Ens. J. W. W. to do duty with 19th N.I. to join.
PEIEL, Lieut. A. H. 32nd N.I. ret. to duty, April 27.
PRESCOTT, Lieut. J. C. P. 10th N.I. to act temp. as adj. to 22nd N.I. May 3.
RICKETTS, Corn. C. H. do duty 2nd L.C. posted to 5th L.C. as 2nd corn. to continue to do duty with 2nd L.C. May 3; to rank fr. Feb. 20.
SIMS, Ens. P. T. 6th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 13, 1850, v. Urquhart, dec.
STOKES, Lieut. col. J. D. to be a brig. of 2nd class, and to com. Trichinopoly, April 26.
TAYLOR, Capt. C. Eur. vet. perm. to res. app. of adj. May 7.
TULLOCH, Capt. G. A. 33rd N.I. ret. to duty.
VALLANCE, Ens. J. D. rec. arr. and prom. to do duty with 31st L.I. to join May 3.
WRIGHT, Maj. G. 10th N.I. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Ootacamund, April 23.
WYSE, Ens. J. C. 34th N.I. ret. to duty April 27.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

CHADWICK, R. A. April 27.
CLOETE, H. D. April 27.
DIGBY, W. G. April 27.
DRURY, A. April 26.
OSBORNE, J. W. W. April 26.
VALLANCE, J. D. April 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BALDOCK, Capt. G. 28th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres. on m. c.
BELL, Capt. J. H. engs. 1 mo.
CARTHEW, Ens. M. 26th N.I. to Europe.
CREW, Lieut. R. P. M. 14th N.I. to Europe.
CUMMING, Lieut. W. H. 1st N.I. 30 days to Neilgherries, April 26.
DOVETON, Cornet J. H. 3rd L. C. to July 5, in ext. on m. c. and to enable him to join.
DUN, Col. C. D. 3rd L.I. to Europe, on m. c.
EVANS, Lieut. T. H. 4th L.C. to Europe, on m. c.
FARQUHAR, Lieut. W. G. 1st N.I. 30 days, to Neilgherries.
FAUNCE, Brev. maj. R. N. 2nd N.I. 21 days, to Mysore.
HALY, Capt. G. T. 41st N.I. fr. April 6 to June 30, to Waltair and Eastern coast, on m. c.
HILL, Capt. C. T. 29th N.I. 2 years, to New South Wales, on m. c.
JOYCE, Lieut. A. 36th N.I. 2 years, to Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.
LASCELLES, Capt. F. G. I. 4th L.C. to July 20, Saugor.
LOGAN, Maj. G. 41st N.I. to sea and Egypt, m. c. 9 mos.
MALLOCH, Lieut. G. A. 25th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
OTTLEY, Brev. maj. C. G. 39th N.I. 2 years, to sea, New South Wales, and Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.
PINSON, Maj. A. 46th N.I. to Eur. on m. c.
POOLE, Lieut. col. M. 5th N.I. 2 mos. in ext.
RAIKES, 2nd Lieut. C. art. 4 mos. to Bellary, viâ Madras.
YATES, Capt. E. 28th N.I. 8 mos. to eastern coast, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JACOB, Asst. surg. W. A. to do duty under surg. of 2nd batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount.
PICKERING, Asst. surg. C. W. fr. 41st N.I. to 11th N.I.
RICHMOND, Surg. J. fr. 33rd to 15th N.I.
ROGERS, Asst. surg. C. J. 1st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
STURROCK, Surg. D. M.D. app. to 15th N.I. cancelled, April 30; fr. 8th L.C. to 33rd N.I. April 30.
WHITELOOK, Surg. T. W. Nizam's contingent, app. to med. ch. of civ. estab. and irr. h.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

JACOB, W. A. April 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BERTSON, Surg. C. leave canc.
CANNAN, Surg. T. H. furl. to Europe.
GRANT, Asst. surg. J. M.D. furl. to Europe.
YOUNG, Surg. D. S. fr. May 1 to 30, to Neilgherries.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ADOLPHUS, the wife of the Rev. T. P. d. at Tinnevelly, April 29.
AXELBY, wife of Wm. d. at Vepery, April 24.
BABER, Mrs. Henry, s. at Cannanore, April 21.
BAKER, wife of Sergt. Thos. s. at Lingsoorgoor, April 19.
BROOKE, wife of B. d. at St. Thome, April 27.
BUTLER, the lady of Lieut. J. O. 49th M.N.I. s. at Ootacamund, April 27.
DICKSON, wife of James, d. at Mount-road, April 29.
ERSKINE, the Hon. Mrs. D. s. at Fort St. George, April 21.
GORMAN, wife of J. s. at Royapettah, April 18.
KING, wife of Apoth. H. W. s. at St. Thomas's Mount.
LYSTER, the lady of Capt. S. H.M.'s 94th, s. at Cannanore, April 20.
PURCELL, wife of James, d. at Seonee, April 28.
PYCROFT, the lady of T. C.S. s. at Madras, April 26.
RHENIUS, the wife of the Rev. C. s. at Palamcottah, April 23.
RHENIUS, the wife of T. d. at Vepery, April 24.
ROGERS, the lady of Asst. surg. M. s. at Chicacole, April 26.
RUNDALL, the lady of Capt. engs. d. at Mecara, April 27.
SHAW, the lady of Capt. P. 34th L.I. d. at Vellore, April 18.
STODDARD, wife of Lieut. T. H. H.M.'s 94th, s. at Cannanore, April 19.
SMART, wife of Serg. C. d. at Madras, April 15.
SMITH, wife of Surg. C. J. s. at Bangalore, April 29.
WALE, wife of Asst. apoth. H. s. at Secunderabad, April 16.
WILKINSON, the lady of Lieut. Charles, engs. s. at Madras, May 1.

MARRIAGES.

MACLEAN, Lieut. J. N. H. 32nd N.I. to Eliza Ann, d. of the late Maj. Woodward, at Kamptee, May 4.
SINCLAIR, Lieut. J. W. 51st N.I. to Sophia H. d. of Sir T. E. M. Turton, Bart. at Penang, April 2.

DEATHS.

ABDY, Catherine, inf. d. of lieut. 8th L. C. at Jaulnah, April 28.
BABBINGTON, inf. d. of M. R. at Madras, May 1.
BOLTON, Lieut. H.M.'s 84th, at Poonamallee, April 11.
BOYD, Mrs. M. at Vizagapatam, April 15.
CHAMIER, Geo. K. s. of T. A. at Madras, aged 16, May 5.
DAVIS, Laura M. d. of T. at Efflichpore, aged 2, April 28.
D'SILVA, Chas. A. s. of John, at Purseewaukum, May 4.
JAMES, Emily, wife of Brigadier J. P. at Secunderabad, April 20.
LANE, Ens. W. V., H.M.'s 28th, at sea, on board the *True Briton*, aged 18.
MEPPEN, J. P. at Waltair, aged 46, April 27.
OAKES, Capt. T. G. 7th N.I. at Baitool, April 24.
PITTER, A. A. at Cochin, aged 63, April 30.
WELSH, Margaret, widow of the late J. M. aged 35, at Mysore, April 30.
WILCOX, James, art. at St. Thomas's Mount, April 29.
WILMOT, R. A. s. of M. C. at Madras, aged 1, May 4.
WHITELY, James H. s. of Joseph, at Madras, April 28.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 24. *Emily*, Carew, Pondicherry; *Llewellyn*, Jones, Colombo; *Bright Planet*, Cousens, Colombo; *Ann*, Stonehouse, London; steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Cannanore; *Suomi*, Tengstrom, Hartlepool.—26. *Walmer Castle*, Oldham, London.—27. Steamer *Oriental*, Bourchier, Suez; *Lady Flora*, Eagles, London.—28. *Mary Ray*, Ellwood, Mauritius; *Sarah*, Skey, Coringa; *Pearl*, Gardner, Calcutta; *James Hall*, Jarvis, Vizagapatam; *King William*, Avery, Point de Galle; *Sarah Swan*, Swan, Shields; *Lydia*, Spratt, Port Louis; *Manchester*, Forsyth, Mauritius.—MAY 5. *Charles Dumergue*, Leete, Vizagapatam.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *London*.—Lieut. Morton, H.A.; Cornet Horsley, 6th M.C.
Per *Geneva*.—Mr. Kinlock.
Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Major Millar, lady, and 4 children; Capt. Watt and lady, Capt. Wilson, Lieuts. Dun and Burn, Ens. Meaham, Dr. Penny, Dr. and Mrs. M'Farlane and 1 child; Dr. Westall, H.M.'s 94th regt.; Ens. Sladen, H.M.'s 94th regt.; and Mr. Chase, C.S.
Per *Walmer Castle*.—Lieut. and Mrs. Mostyn, Lieuts. Phillimore and Napeane; Messrs. Spencer, Kiernander, Temple, Drury, Osborne, Darling, and Cripps; Cadets, Messrs. Reeves and Perry, Mons. Rabbin, Bernarde, and Kircke.
Per steamer *Oriental*:—From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Northey, infant, and servant; Mr. Robertson, Capts. Blundell and Bell, Mr. C. Baynes, Capt. Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. Kitson, and Messrs. Monac and Jacob. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Misses Brooking and Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Wray, Mr. and Mrs. J. Turnbull, Messrs. Bourne, Staton, Aston, Key, Fox, Joley, D. Young, and

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Sieber; Lieut. Waters; Messrs. Shearin, James Shappie, Latty, Pendergast, Harrison, J. H. Harrison, R. D. Campbell, J. G. Chuckerbutty, Ross, M'Donald, Stephenson and servant, and Mr. Scott. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. J. Scott and Mr. J. H. Adams.

Per *Lady Flora*.—Mrs. Eagles, Lieut. Maden, H.M.'s 51st foot; Lieuts. Wyse and Peill, M.N.I.; Messrs. Digby, Chadwick, Cloete, and Vallance, cadets; Mrs. Walker, Miss C. Ellis, Lieut. Lewkis, H. M.'s 61st reg.; Mr. Whithead, H. M.'s 80th reg.; Capt. Crossman, B. N. I.; and Messrs. Lawrence, Lamond, Bratt, and Watkins.

Per *Mary Ray*.—Mrs. Ellwood and 3 children.

Per *Sarah*.—Mrs. Skey and Mr. T. P. Strange.

Per *James Hall*.—Serg. Whitty, Mrs. Whitty and 2 children, Miss Whitty, and Miss Berwick.

Per *Manchester*.—Mrs. Forsyth and infant.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 24.—*Jovin Corina*, Meppen, Northern Ports; *Lime Regis*, Mansfield, London; steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Maulmein.—25. *Samarang*, Buckle, Mauritius.—26. Brigantine *Emily*, Shepherd, Arracan; *Geneva*, Tucker, Calcutta; *Royal Saxon*, Charlesworth, Calcutta.—27. Steamer *Oriental*, Bouchier, Calcutta.—MAY 1. *London*, Sceales, London.—2. *Lydia*, Spratt, Calcutta.—3. *Manchester*, Forsyth, Ennore and Calcutta.—4. *Bright Planet*, Cousens, Coringa; *Ann*, Stonehouse, Pondicherry.—10. Steamer *Hindoostan*, Lewis, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *James Hall*.—Mrs. Morland and 5 children, Maj. Morland, and Capt. Reynolds.

Per *Tartar*.—Mesdames Col. Lawrie, McTaggart, and Batten, Misses McTaggart, Turner, Stedman, and Chapman, children; Master McTaggart and 2 Mr. Cammerers, and Miss Rea, Col. Lawrie, Capt. Turner, and Lieut. Christie.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Mrs. Elizabeth Chomdely and 3 children, Mr. William Harris, Master Cropley.

Per *Geneva*.—Mrs. Elliott, Walter Elliott, esq. W. Forrester, esq. and F. Kinlock, esq.

Per *Royal Saxon*.—Mr. Johnson and W. Baxter.

Per steamer *Oriental*.—C. St. John, esq. M.D. lady, and servant.

Per *London*.—Maj. Ottley, lady, 4 children, and servant; Dr. Macfarlane, lady, child, and servant; Lieut. Priestley, H.M. 25th reg.

Per steamer *Hindostan*, to SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. G. B. Shaw, 2 children, and servant; W. M. Cadell, esq. child, and servant; J. Kennedy, esq. M.D.; T. Dallin, esq.; H. Richardson, esq. and child; G. H. T. Hicks, esq. child, and servant; Col. C. D. Dun and servant.

To SUEZ.—R. O. Campbell, esq.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, May 10, 1850.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26		¾ to 1	per cent. dis.
	1829-30	do.	do.
	1841	½ to ¾	do.
4 per cent. ..	1832-33	14½ to 15½	do.
	1835-36	14½ to 15½	do.
	1843	14½ to 15½	do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt		No transaction.	
Tanjore Bonds		16 to 17	per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares		10 to 11	per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	10 per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c.	8 ,,
On do. of Indigo	8 ,,
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods	9 ,,
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	11 ,,

Discount.

On Government Acceptances	9 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	10 ,,
Ditto above 30 days	11½ ,,

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-5 to 10-5-6
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England..... 1-10¾ to 1-11⅛ according to sight.
H.M. Treasury Bills, 1-11.
Bank of England Post Bills, none.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.

Calcutta.—	Buy, ¼	per cent. dis.	
,,	Sell, ⅛	do.	do.
Bombay.—	Buy, ¼	do.	prem.
	Sell, ⅛	do.	do.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are 3*l*. 10*s*. to 3*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

SUTTEE NEAR BOMBAY.

Particulars of one of those cruel ceremonies termed Suttees have reached us. The occurrence took place, we are assured, within the Company's territory, and, what appears incredible, within fifteen miles of one of the Cutcherries, where a judge was presiding. Should the case be established, we apprehend the authorities will deem it indispensably necessary to institute a searching inquiry into all the facts, with a view to visit the negligence of their officer, if any, with condign punishment, and also to apprehend and try all who assisted at this human sacrifice for murder.

"The Suttee occurred at a village about twenty miles from the Cutcherry, the husband was an old man upwards of sixty years, and the unfortunate woman quite young, say twenty-two or twenty-three. The patell of the villages came into the collector to give information that such an event was to be apprehended, and expressed a wish to have a guard sent with him to prevent the sacrifice; the guard was given to the man at once, who returned immediately, and with all despatch, but found, on his arrival at the village, that the woman's object had been effected in his absence, and all that remained was a heap of bones. All who were known to have been present at the Suttee were apprehended and tried by the district judge, nineteen or twenty were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from ten to two years. I heard the whole case, and blame could be attached to no one. The scene of the tragedy is an out-of-the-way place, and the patell did all in his power to prevent it. No one seems to have advised the woman; it was her own act, dictated and carried through of her own free will. The parties were all of low caste; the husband of the woman was a spurious Brahmin, and by no stretch of the Hindoo law, or rather traditions, could have been entitled to such a sacrifice on the part of his widow."—*Telegraph, May* 9.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL, of April 8, reached Bombay on May 7.

RETIREMENT.—We observe it stated that Brevet-Major C. Hunter, of the 16th N.I. will shortly retire from the service on the pension of a Lieut.-Colonel. The promotion consequent on the above will fall to Lieut. Raitt and Ens. Macaulay. Captain W. Loch will probably succeed Major Hunter as Paymaster of the Southern Division, and Captain T. Eyre has been appointed to the vacancy which the latter transfer will occasion at Ahmedabad, as Paymaster of the Northern Division.—*Telegraph and Courier*.

THE SANSCRIT COLLEGE AT POONAH.—The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* informs us, on the authority of the *Poonah Chronicle*, that that fattening-pen for Brahmins, the Sanscrit College of Poonah, is to be remodelled on a more liberal and enlightened plan. The study of English is to be made one of the principal objects of the institution, and the acquisition of Sanscrit lore will be considered to be a question of secondary importance. We are exceedingly glad to hear this report, as the partiality of the natives for Sanscrit is quite sufficient to guard the sacred language from neglect, and the wealth hitherto appropriated by Government to its cultivation, will be much more worthily bestowed in extending the benefits of an English education.—*Friend of India*.

A COURT-MARTIAL—presided over by Capt. R. Ethersey, I.N.—was assembled yesterday on board the guard-ship *Hastings*, to try Lieut. Melvin, I.N., on a charge of having, on the 17th of last month, incapacitated himself for performing his duty, in a manner unbecoming an officer. The court yesterday concluded its labours, by finding the charge proven, and sentenced Lieut. Melvin to lose fifteen steps on the list of lieutenants of the Indian Navy.—*Telegraph and Courier*, May 11.

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Brigadier Capon, c.b.—The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* notices the departure of Brigadier Capon, c.b., for Europe, and publishes the following complimentary order from the Commander-in-chief: —"The Commander-in-chief cannot allow Brigadier Capon, c.b., to leave India without recording the sense he entertains of the eminent ability and zeal which have uniformly distinguished that excellent officer during nearly forty years service. His Excellency avails himself of the occasion to congratulate the brigadier-general on the honours his recent services in the field have gained him, and to express a hope that he will hereafter return and resume the place he has so ably filled at the head of a division of the army."

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has just returned from a visit of some weeks to Nowsaree, near Surat, the place of his birth. He had been accompanied by his lady and all his family, and during his stay had bestowed the sum of £47,000 sterling on public bequests; having thus, within these twenty years, bestowed £300,000 in all from the earnings of his own hands on public purposes! The honour hitherto bestowed on him for these matchless acts of more than regal munificence, is a title which perishes with him!

Want of Officers.—We hear that Lieutenant-Colonel C. Blood and Lieutenants T. Biggs, V. S. Kemball, and H. B. Sandford, of the Artillery, all at present employed on duties unconnected with their regiment, have been remanded to regimental duty, consequent on the great want of officers in this distinguished corps.—*Bombay Times.*

Cotton.—We have letters from Broach, of the 7th instant, which mention that the cotton shipping season was nearly over. Our correspondent says:—"The reason of the great deterioration of the Broach cotton this year proceeds chiefly from the fact of large contracts having been made early, before the croft ripened, on speculation, by the middle-men, to supply the staple in Bombay at about 92 rupees per candy, a rate which the subsequent rise in price above 100 rupees made it impossible to fulfil, unless at a heavy loss; and consequently they had recourse to all sorts of shifts to make up weight, such as adding seed and damping previous to packing. It would certainly be a good means of discouraging the frauds our merchants so constantly complain about, were the contract system abolished altogether. It becomes, in the hands of the natives, a favourite mode of gambling, but could easily be stopped, were the authorities to declare all bargains as to price, made previous to the ripening of the crops, when the Government revenue is collected, invalid, or in no way binding. This plan, together with an organized system of stamping, and marking the cotton bales, at the presses of the different villages was, long ago, proposed by Dr. Burn, as a means of checking, if not entirely putting a stop to the practices of adulteration so common in the Broach districts. As the merchants of the Chamber of Commerce are believed to be at present deliberating over the question of checking fraud in cotton packing, I would suggest to them the propriety of examining the adoptability of such a plan. The amount of cotton expected to remain in the districts, not being ready to ship, until the end of the monsoon, is estimated by one of my Broach friends at about 6,000 bales only.—*Telegraph and Courier.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SECURITIES FOR PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Bombay Castle, April 30, 1850.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following general regulation on the subject of securities from public servants in the marine department, in supersession of all orders now in force upon the same subject:—

2. When officers are nominated to situations, for which security bonds are required by the Regulations, the first abstract for the salary annexed to the appointment is to be accompanied by a certificate from the Hon. Company's solicitor, that the required bond has been duly executed, and this voucher is to be considered indispensable before the salary can be paid, or brought into the marine disbursements.

3. If the required bond be not lodged within three months from the date of appointment, a report is to be made to Government by the Hon. Company's solicitor, and should a satisfactory explanation not be furnished, the officer concerned will be liable to removal from his appointment.

Officers nominated to officiate on their own responsibility in any of the appointments specified, the incumbents of which are required to furnish security to Government, are to be bound in like manner, in the full amount.

5. A security bond is not to be cancelled or returned until the accounts of the officer connected (whether he be present in, or absent from, India) are finally adjusted.

6. In the case of officers appointed to officiate on the responsibility of an absentee, it is to be distinctly understood that the absentee and his sureties are, in terms of the bond, responsible for the officiating officer.

7. It is to be the duty of the Hon. Company's solicitor to take care that the security is at all times complete, and, when names lapse, to have others duly supplied. When a surety, who has signed a bond, dies, or becomes disqualified, it is the duty of the officer on whose behalf the bond has been executed, to intimate the fact to the Hon. Company's solicitor without delay, and to transmit the name of a fresh security, in order that a bond may be immediately prepared in the usual manner.

8. Inconvenience having been experienced from the deposit of loan notes, or bank shares, in lieu of bonds, all security is hereafter to be personal only.

9. All security bonds, when duly executed, are to be forwarded by the Hon. Company's solicitor to Government, for deposit.

10. Security is to be taken according to the following scale, viz:—

1st class security	Rs.	10,000
2nd ,,	,,	5,000
3rd ,,	,,	4,000
4th ,,	,,	2,000

11. The following is a list of the officers from whom security is required on the above scale:—

Indian naval storekeeper	1st class	security.
Master-builder of the dockyard	,,	,,
Government timber agent, Malabar	,,	,,
1st assistant to the conservator of forests, Goozerat	,,	,,
Dockyard engineer	2nd	,,
Deputy marine paymaster	,,	,,
Chief engineer and insp. of machinery	,,	,,
Master attendant	3rd	,,
Pursers	,,	,,
Clerks in charge	4th	,,

13. The above regulations are to have effect, and to be considered in force, from the 1st of May next.

J. G. Lumsden, Sec. to Government.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Harrison, W. H. jud. and sess. jud. of Sholapoor, assu. ch. of duties, April 20.
Hobart, Hon. G. A. qual. for trans. of public business, May 8.
Inverarity, G. rec. ch. of Shikarpoor col. April 16.
Jenkins, E. L. to be 1st asst. to coll. of Khandeish, and act as do. Ahmedabad, April 29.
Karr, G. B. S. to be 1st asst. to coll. of Poona, April 29.
Keaya, R. to act as judge and sess. judge of Poona, and agent for sirdars in the Deccan, May 4.
Pollock, C. M. J. authoriz. to prac. as a vakeel in Sud. Dewanny Adawlut, May 1.
Price, C. dep. civ. aud. &c. to offic. as sub. treas. &c. &c. &c. dur. abs. Muspratt on leave, April 29.
Ravenscroft, A. W. post mr. gen. to proc. at end of this mo. on a tour of inspection along the Poona and Khandeish postal lines, May 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Hunter, W. J. 1 year on m. c. to Neilgherry Hills.
Keays, R. 1 mo.
Sims, F. to May 31, in ext.
Simson, W. leave cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Anderson, Rev. V. sen. asst. chapl. to be chapl. fr. Feb. 25.
Tyrwhitt, Rev. R. E. chap. of Ahmedabad, to visit Baroda 8, and Kaina 4 times in the year, and to discont. visits to Hursole until further ord. May 8.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Anderson, Lieut. 19th N.I. to act as adj. to left wing dur. separation fr. head qrs. May 4; to rec. ch. of 3rd co. of sappers and miners, May 8.
Blowers, Ens. W. H. 29th N.I. to join, May 2.
Brown, Lieut. col. W. J. c.b. to comm. a 2nd class brig. v. Soppett, proc. to Europe, May 4; posted to Baroda, to join, May 7.
Brown, Lieut. to vet. ch. of horses 1st tr. h. art. May 8.
Checkley, Ens. E. I. acquired colloq. profic. in vern. language.
Comyn, Lieut. 15th N.I. to act as fort adj. supt. of bazaars, and comm. agent at Surat, on dept. of Kane, May 4.

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DAVIES, Ens. A. P. 22nd N.I. acquired colloq. profic. in vern. lang. April 4.
DISBROWE, Lieut. H. F. 1st Eur. regt. to be 1st lieut. fr. April 25, in suc. to Rose, inv.
FINNIMORE, Lieut. F. act. eng. at Kurrachee, to ass. ch. of superint. engs. off. fr. date of Capt. Tremenheere's dep. April 30.
FURNEAUX, Lieut. W. S. 1st Eur. regt. to be capt. fr. April 25, in suc. to Rose, inv.
GREEN, Lieut. M. S. 16th N.I. to be 2nd in com. to 2nd Scinde irr. horse, v. Malcolm, proc. to Europe, May 4.
GLASFURD, C. L. R. to rank as 2nd lieut. 1st Eur. regt. fr. April 25, v. Disbrowe, prom.
HARDY, Lieut. J. B. art. acquired colloq. profic. in vern. lang.
JACOB, Major G. Le G. pol. supt. of Sawunt Warree, res. ch. of duties, April 22.
JONES, Ens. F. W. art. to 17th N.I. app. canc. and he is to do duty with 1st Eur. regt. at Poona, to join, May 3.
LAMBERT, Lieut. W. R. 1st N.I. to be a deputy to coll. of Hydrabad, in Scinde, May 1.
LANGBOURNE, Ens. G. 21st N.I. ret. to duty.
LESTER, Lieut. col. T. P. art. ret. to duty.
MALCOLMSON, Lieut. J. H. P. art. acquired colloq. prof. in vern. lang. March 20.
MILLS, G. L. to rank as 2nd lieut. 1st Eur. regt. fr. April 25, v. Rivaz, prom.
MOBERLY, Lieut. O. E. to act as adj. to 17th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Pogson, April 30.
PARKER, Ens. M. W. att. to do duty with 1st Eur. regt. at Poona, to join May 1.
PIRIE, Lieut. W. 1st N.I. to be a dep. to coll. of Hydrabad in Scinde.
PITTMAN, Lieut. R. art. acquired colloq. prof. in vern. language.
RAVERTY, Lieut. H. G. 3rd N.I. to be a mem. of civ. and mil. exam. committee, v. Pelly, May 8.
RIVAZ, Lieut. F. C. 1st Eur. regt. to be 1st lieut. fr. April 25, v. Bell, res.
ROBINSON, Ens. L. V. 14th N.I. acquired colloq. prof. in vern. language, April 9.
THOYTS, Ens. N.B. attached to 1st N.I. to join May 2.
WELLS, Capt. F. C. 15th N.I. to be a justice of the peace for the town and island of Bombay, May 4.
WILLIAMS, Ens. 22nd N.I. acquired colloq. profic. in vern. lang.
WYLLIE, Lieut. col. app. to com. gar. of Bombay, on dep. of Brig. Soppitt for England, April 29.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

ENGINEER.

GILLESPIE, T. April 23.

INFANTRY.

JONES, F. W. April 23. YOUNG, D. B. April 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHITTY, Lieut. W. T. 13th N.I. in ext. to March 31, to remain at pres.
CHURCH, Lieut. A. B. 9th N.I. 1 mo. on m. c.
CRACROFT, Capt. H. 18th N.I. 1 mo. fr. May 1, in ext. to remain at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
D'ARCY, Lieut. adj. Khandeish Bheel corps, 1 mo.
GOLDIE, Lieut. R. 27th N.I. in ext. to March 31, to remain at pres.
GRANT, Ens. G. 9th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. May 1, to remain at Mahableshwur hills, on m. c.
GRAY, Lieut. W. sub-asst. commy. gen. to May 31, to Mahabuleshwur hills.
HALLETT, Lieut. col. J. D. 3rd N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. May 1, to remain at Mahableshwur hills, on m. c.
HALLUM, Maj. E., N. V. batt. 1 mo.
HAWTHORN, Lieut. J. T. 9th N.I. 1 mo. fr. May 1, in ext. to Bombay, on m. c.
HEAD, Lieut. M. J., N. V. batt. fr. April 24 to May 31, to pres. on m. c.
HILL, Lieut. J. T. 14th N.I. 1 mo. fr. May 1, in ext. to remain at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
KINLOCK, Lieut. J. D. art. 1 mo. fr. May 1, in ext. to remain at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
LORD, Ens. C. O. 1 mo. fr. May 1, in ext. to remain at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
MASON, Ens. W. H. 3rd N.I. leave canc.
MORTON, Brev. maj. C. B. 10th N.I. fr. April 8 to May 31, in ext. to remain at pres. on m. c.
NEWNHAM, Lieut. F. G. 23rd N.L.I. to Eur. 3 years.
PAUL, Ens. A. G. 23rd L.I. 1 mo. fr. May 1, in ext. to remain at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
PELLY, Lieut. W. P. 10th N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 17, to Bombay, on m. c.
REMINGTON, Capt. G. R. 15th N.I. fr. May 1 to June 10, to Bombay.
ROOME, Ens. F. 10th N.I. May 15 to June 1.
SHEPHEARD, Maj. 24th N.I. 1 mo. fr. May 1, to pres. on m. c.
ST. CLAIR, Lieut. J. D. 13th N.I. May 5 to 31, to pres. and Mahabuleshwur.
THOMPSON, Lieut. S. L. 26th N.I. 1 mo. fr. May 1, in ext. to remain at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
WAHAB, Lieut. C. W. 14th N.I. 1 mo. fr. May 1, in ext. to remain at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
WARDELL, Capt. R. H. 5th L.I. 1 mo. fr. May 1, in ext. to remain at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
WEBB, Lieut. W. L. 14th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. May 1, to remain at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
WOOD, Lieut. H. 4th N.I. May 8 to 31, to rem. at pres. on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOWIE, Asst. surg. J. M. to 1st Eur. reg. at Poona, to join May 4; to med. ch. of 2nd comp. 1st batt. art. and 1st and 4th comps. sappers and miners, expected to embark for Panwell *en route* to Poona and Ahmednuggur, returning to Poona on completion of that duty; to join l. w. 26th N.I. *en route* to Larkhana, May 7.
DE CRESPIGNY, Asst. surg. ass. ch. of app. of civ. surg. at Kaira.
HUSSEY, Asst. surg. 13th N.I. to proc. forthwith to pres. May 10.
LAWES, Asst. surg. L. rec. med. ch. 12th N.I. May 10.
LODWICKE, Asst. surg. to assu. med. ch. of 3rd L.C. May 3.
SANDERSON, Asst. surg. J. T. to med. ch. Scinde camel bag corps.
SHEKLETON, Asst. surg. art. to aff. med. aid to a comp. of art. at Kurrachee, May 1.
STYLE, Asst. surg. 6th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 1st comp. 4th batt. art. May 10.
WILMOT, Asst. surg. to assu. med. ch. of r.w. 27th N.I. to cont. to aff. med. aid to comp. of art.; to proc. to Hydrabad and rel. Asst. surg. Thom, May 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAHILL, Surg. T. S. 3rd N.I. to March 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
FREEMAN, Asst. surg. J. E. 6th N.I. May 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Surat, on m.c.
MORSHEAD, Surg. 1 mo. fr. May 8, to Mahabuleshwur.
PEELE, Asst. surg. oculist, 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur.
THOM, Asst. surg. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

ANDERSON, Mate, fr. the *Sesostris* to the *Tigris*.
BAKER, Mids. J. to join the *Hastings*, May 8.
CRUICKSHANK, Asst. surg. fr. the *Tigris* to the *Hastings*, May 8.
FRENCH, Act. 1st class 2nd mast. to *Kurrachee*, on m. c.
GARDINER, Lieut. fr. the *Auckland* to the *Medusa*, April 30.
JOHNSTONE, Asst. surg. to join the *Tigris*, May 8.
KING, Lieut. S. B. to the *Hastings*, May 8.
LAMB, Act. mast. fr. the *Victoria* to the *Hastings*, April 30.
LLOYDS, Lieut. fr. the *Feroze* to the *Tigris*, May 4.
MONK, Mids. perm. to reside on shore, May 6.
RENNIE, Lieut. fr. the *Victoria* to the *Hastings*.
STEPHENS, Com. J. to com. the *Auckland*, April 30.
TRAVERS, Act. 1st class 2nd mast. fr. the *Victoria* to the *Berenice*, April 30.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CAMERON, the lady of W. L. d. at Deesa, April 29.
EYRE, wife of Capt. T. 3rd L. C. s. at Bombay, May 8.
KNEEBONE, Mrs. d. at Byculla, May 9.
LAWRENCE, wife of J. d. at Caval, May 6.

MARRIAGES.

DUNN, J. H. to Miss Annie Mungavin, at Tannah, April 29.
FENNER, Wm. to Clara, d. of the late John Hutson, at Byculla.

DEATHS.

JAMES, the wife of Brig. J. P. at Secunderabad, April 30.
PITTER, A. P. at Cochin, aged 63, April 20.
STUART, Elizabeth Ann, wife of Maj. C. S. 14th N.I. at Singhur, April 27.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 3. *Margaret Shelly*, Topping, Glasgow; *Caledonia*, Bond, Hull; *Strabane*, Anderson, Aden; *Sir John Beresford*, Tredgold, Liverpool.—4. Steamer *Phlox*, Duverger, Nowsory; *Thomas Fielden*, Lawson, Australia.—5. Steamer *Bombay*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee. —6. Steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat; steamer *Dwarka*, Banks, Colombo. — 7. *Malacca*, Cossitt, Portsmouth; *Helpless Packet*, Garwick, Hull; steamer *Acbar*, Lieut. Balfour, Suez; *Marquis of Bute*, Bannatyne, London; *Coromandel*, Brown, Port Phillip; *Seringapatam*, Morris, Greenock.—9. Steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*, Grisdale, Surat; *Catherine Apear*, Fowler, Calcutta.—10. Steamer *Carnac*, Beyts, Surat.

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PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Feroze*.—Mrs. Moyle, Mrs. Sears and child, W. Simpson, esq. and Maj. Faber, Madras eng.

Per *Phlox*.—A. F. Bellasis, esq. C.S.

Per *Thomas Fielden*.—William Campbell, esq.

Per *Bombay*.—Maj. Shepheard, 24th N.I.; Lieut. Kendall, eng.; Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Teasdale.

Per *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*.—Mr. Graham.

Per *Dwarka*.—Mrs. Hare and child, Mrs. Milne, Mrs. Baker and 3 children, Capt. Hare; J. Holland, esq.; J. Sands, esq.; P. L. Perry, esq.; R. L. Philips, esq.; J. Jefferson, esq.; Capt. Milne; J. Ryan, esq. C.S.; Lieut. C. W. Hinxman, 15th hus.; Maj. Trotter; Lieut. Church; Capt. Wingate, Bom. eng.; T. P. Baker, esq.

Per *Malacca*.—Mrs. King and infant, Miss Butler, Miss Browne, Mrs. Consitt and infant, Lieut. T. M. Keogh, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders; Lieut. S. B. King, I.N.; Cornet T. M. Townley, H.M.'s 10th hus.; Ens. William Knipe, H.M.'s 86th; Ens. H. Temple, H.M. 60th rifles; Ens. John M'Namee, H.M.'s 8th; C. W. Wigney, cadet H.C.S.; T. E. Britten, Alfred Presant, Messrs. George Smith and G. Blakeman, Mrs. Crane, and Mrs. Collins.

Per steamer *Acbar*.—From SUEZ.—Mrs. Estridge, Mrs. Grimes and child, with servant; Capt. Estridge, Bom. eng.; Capt. Pereira, Madras army, and servant; Capt. J. Grimes, Madras army; Capt. D'Arcy, H.M.'s 94th foot; Gregson Fell, esq. and servant; and Mr. Filmore. From ADEN.—Lieut. Hastings, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders.

Per *Marquis of Bute*.—Mr. and Mrs. Thornton and child.

Per *Coromandel*.—D. Francis, esq.

Per *Sir C. Forbes*.—Assist. surg. Freeman, 6th N.I.; Mr. W. Laidlaw, c. eng.; and Mr. J. Nash.

Per *Catherine Apear*.—The Rev. Mr. Lehman.

Per *Carnac*.—Capt. P. T. French and Lieut. Johnson.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 2. Steamer *Berenice*, Kingcome, Kurrachee; *William Gillies*, Brown, Calcutta; *Tinto*, Hicks, London; *Eliza Pirie*, Darley, Liverpool; *Ringfield*, Leitch, Liverpool.—4. *Syria*, Simond, China; steamer *Surat*, Fisher, Surat.—5. *Anna*, Moffat, Liverpool.—6. Steam fr. *Auckland*, Stephens, Aden.—7. *Joseph Shepheard*, Jameson, China; *Borderer*, Thompson, China.—8. Steamer *Phlox*, Duverger, Surat; *Sulimany*, Dawson, Madras; *Fatel Rozack*, Anderson, Penang and Singapore.—9. Steamer *Bombay*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee; *Aliwal*, Andrews, China.—11. Steamer *Sesostris*, ——, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Tinto*.—Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Parkinson, Capt. Atkins, Messrs. W. Bothwell and W. Parkinson; Mr. J. Atkinson, asst. apoth. and Mr. J. Russell.

Per *Auckland*.—Lieut. E. Fellowes, H.M. 78th Highlanders, and W. J. Dillon, esq.

Per *Anna*.—Capt. Evans, 2nd Bomb. Eur. reg.; Lieut. Bowdler, 9th M.N.I.; Lieut. Grylls, 6th M.N.I.; Ens. E. G. Goble, 14th Bomb. N.I.; Lieut. Bell, 3rd M.L.C.; Mr. Wilkinson, and H. R. West, M.D.

Per *Fatel Rozack*.—Mrs. Hunter and 4 children; 4 children; Mr. Hunter, Capt. W. G. Gibb, 14th M.N.I.

Per *Bombay*.—Mrs. Sears, Lieut. J. Holland, staff; Lieut. Hirch.

Per steamer *Sesostris*.—Mrs. Holland and a child of Lieut. Groube's, with servant; S. Mansfield, esq. Bomb. C.S.; Capt. G. Wingate, Bomb. engs.; Asst. surg. D. M. C. Rae, Bengal army; and Asst. surg. W. Thom, Bomb. army.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, May 11, 1850.

Government Securities.

5 per cent.	transfer loan	..	..	Rs.	No quotation.
5	Do.	do.	1825-26	..	Rs. 105½ per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30	..	Rs. 105 do.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42	..	Rs. par.
4	Do.	do.	1832-33	..	Rs. 88½ per 100 Sicca.
4	Do.	do.	1835-36	..	Rs. 85½ per 100 Co.'s.
4	Do.	do.	1842-43	..	Rs. 85½ do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs.	1,000 each	1,000	pd. up	18 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	,,	1,000 each	500	do.	17½ p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	,,	1,000 each	500	do.	12 p. ct. dis.
Agra Bank	,,	500 each	500	do.	6 p. ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	,,	1,000 each	1,000	do.	8½ per ct. prem.
Apollo Press Com...	,,	12,500 each	12,500	do.	13,000
Colaba Press Com...	,,	7,000 each	7,000	do.	11,700
Colaba Land Com...	,,	10,000 each	10,000	do.	7,200
Bombay S. N. Com.	,,	500 each	500	do.	66 p. ct. dis. nom.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	,,	50 each	5 deposit.		25 per ct. dis.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10 8 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	,,	10¼
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,,	220½
German Crowns, ,, ...	,,	212
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,,	104¼
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,,	16 5-16ths.
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,,	15¾ to 16

EXCHANGES.

On London, at
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 0⅝d. For doc. bills.
6 .. .. .. 2s. 0d. a 2s. 0⅛d.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100.... Rs. 99¾
..... 30 days' sight..... par.
..... at sight..... ½ prem.
On Madras at 30 days' sight..... par.
..... at sight ..... ½ per ct. prem.
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dirs. Rs. 211.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 1*l.* 17s. 6d.; to Liverpool, 1*l.* 10s.; to China, Rs. 9 per candy.

CEYLON.

Address of his Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Torrington, on opening the Session of the Legislative Council, April 15, 1850.

"I have been obliged to request your attendance at an earlier period of the year than usual, having to submit to you an ordinance of a special nature, for the appointment of commissioners to inquire into certain documents laid before a committee of the Commons House of Parliament.

"I shall for the present have to trespass no longer on your time than the forms necessary for the presentation and progress of this one ordinance require.

"Later in the season I shall be prepared to lay before you several drafts of ordinances, having for their object the improvement of existing legislation on various matters connected with local wants and administration.

"The report of the committee of the executive council, embodying a revision of the present scheme of colonial establishments, has been forwarded to the Secretary of State, and will, on its return, be laid before you.

"I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the improved condition and prospects, and the general agricultural and commercial prosperity of this colony.

"During my late tour round the island, I was struck by the repeated evidences of this prosperity, no less than by the tokens of universal peace and tranquillity, and the many demonstrations of loyalty to her Majesty, and personal respect to myself, which greeted me on every side.

"Deeply impressed with the hope that this present prosperity is an earnest of future peace, and anxious to obliterate all that is painful in the past, I have, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice and of my Executive Council, resolved on granting a pardon to some of the misguided individuals who are now, under sentence of the civil and military tribunals, expiating in banishment or in prison their guilty participation in the rebellion of 1848. It would have been most agreeable to my feelings to have made this a general amnesty; but as there are amongst these men some whose guilt is of a more aggravated kind, I must be content, for the present, to extend the hand of mercy to a part, not to the whole, of these prisoners. The necessary orders will forthwith be given for carrying out this act of grace, not less consonant, I trust, with your wishes, than deeply gratifying to my own.

"In the more peaceful and prosperous days which are, I trust, in store for this colony, I look for the same cordial co-operation from you, gentlemen of the Legislative Council, that has hitherto supported me in more trying times, and I hope that our united efforts to preserve this peace and promote this prosperity for the future, will, under Providence, be successful."

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ATHERTON, the lady of Robert, d. at Ceylon, March 25.
BUTLER, Mrs. Samuel, s. at Ceylon, April 19.
DE SILVA, Mrs. J. T. s. at Colombo, April 16.
DUFF, the lady of G. S. s. at Colombo, April 19.
FRASER, the lady of Geo. s. at Colombo, April 22.
GARVIN, wife of John s. at Colombo, April 16.
M'PHERSON, Mrs. J. s. at Colombo, April 29.

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DEATHS.

CLASSEN, J. J. at Colombo, aged 48, April 16.
DORNHORST, L. Frances, inf. d. of F. at Trincomalie, May 1.
JOBSEZ, Fred. A. inf. s. of E. C. at Kurnegalle, April 12.
GRACE, Mary Ann Elizabeth, inf. 2. of E. at Galle, March 29.

CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL, of February 25, reached Hong-Kong on April the 18th.

Mr. Caldwell has been honoured by receiving a letter from Shap-ng-tsai. The ex pirate expresses much gratitude to Mr. Caldwell for the trouble he has been at to make him a "good man," and trusts that he will continue to amend. It is said, that although Shap-ng-tsai has been pardoned, and even raised to rank, his movements are closely watched by the police of Canton; and it may be questioned whether the viceroy will ever intrust him with a command.

The redoubtable Chui-apo is no longer at the head of a fleet; indeed, he cannot command a single junk. The squadron recently destroyed by the *Medea* was his; and but for the *Medea's* afternoon's work at Mir's bay, the pirate chief would now be in command of a formidable force, as his lieutenant was busy making captures, and fitting up the best of his prizes as cruisers. Chui-apo is at low water-mark. His whereabouts is well known both to the mandarins and to our defatigable assistant superintendent of police. He does not show himself in any of the towns where there is a military post, and the Chinese have not courage to beat up his quarters. But we anticipate an application from the Cowloon mandarin for a British force to perform this service, and before midsummer the murderer of Capt. Da Costa and Lieut. Dwyer may have paid the penalty of his crimes.—*Friend of China, April* 23.

The editor says:—"Our opinion about the letter is, that it is intended to banter Mr. Caldwell for not being able to catch him; however, without feeling very blood-thirsty on the subject, we hope there is a good time coming for both him and his friend Chui-apo."

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENT.

MITCHELL, W. H. Asst. pol. mag. and sheriff, Hong-kong, to perf. du. of prov. marshal, coroner, &c. dur. abs. of C. G. Holdforth, m. c. March 30.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENT.

MONCRIEFF, Rev. E. T. R. app. to offic. as col. chapl. of Hong-kong dur. abs. of R. V. J. Stanton, on m. c. April 16.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

EDGER, Mrs. J. F. d. Victoria, April 17.

MARRIAGE.

BARTON, G. K. M.R.C.S. to Rhoda, d. of Capt. Dobbs, late 52nd reg. at Victoria, April 22.

DEATHS.

BARCLAY, Capt. of the ship *Trusty*, drowned at Woosung, April 9.
CHARTERIS, D. M'K. aged 30, lately asst. in Union Bank, Calcutta, at Victoria, April 10.
TRIGGS, Capt. of the ship *Sir Edward Ryan*, drowned at Woosung, April 9.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 29. *Island Queen*, Madrigal, Lukong; *Sir G. Pollock*, Withers, London.—30. *Eleanor*, Woodin, Amoy; *Duelius*, Marston, London; *Vixen*, Penfold, Cuinchew; *Gallant*, Connew, Calcutta.—APRIL 1. *Stately*, Ginder, Singapore; *Lightning*, Mellish, Macasser; *Blundel*, Renaut, Singapore.—2. *Sir Edward Ryan*, Triggs, Bombay.—5. *Denia*, Barcham, Amoy; *St. Michael*, Caster, California.—6. *Marquis of Douro*, Woodnorth, Bombay.—7. *Zephyr*, Brown, Namao; *Laurick*, White, Calcutta.—8. *Waterwitch*, Mann, Calcutta.—14. *Ripsima a Maria*, Heckford, Calcutta.—18. *Braganza*, Lovett, Bombay.—20. *Lady Mary Wood*, ——, Amoy; *Audax*, ——, Shanghai.—21. *Mazeppa*, ——, Amoy.—22. *Merlin*, ——, Manila.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 25. *Ann and Jane*, Fawcett, London.—28. *America*, Tucker, Sea.—30. *Dumfries*, Green, London.—APRIL 2. *Balli Pachet*, Franklin, Singapore; *Royalist*, H.M.'s, Bate, Manila; *Jeremiah Garnet*, Davis, Singapore; *Bailey*, Law, Montreal.—3. *Lady Mary Wood*, Tronson, Shanghai.—4. *Mathesis*, Greaves, Manila.—5. *Earl of Chester*, Blackstone, London; *Jane*, Reoch, New York; *Maggie*, Davidson, Halifax.—6. *Kelso*, Innes, California.—7. *Louisa Baillie*, Roxby, California; *Albion*, Clark, Sydney.—9. *Denia*, Barcham, East Coast; *Mangosteen*, Pentreath, London.—10. H.M.S. *Reynard*, Cracroft, Pei Ho.—11. *Island Queen*, ——, East Coast; *Mazeppa*, Dowman, East Coast.—13. *Zephyr*, Brown, East Coast.—16. *Gallant*, Connew, Singapore and Calcutta; *Blundell*, Renaut, Manila.—18. *Bentinck*, ——, London.—19. *Waterwitch*, ——, Calcutta.—22. *Lady Peel*, ——, Manila.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Braganza*.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. J. W. Morgan; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton and child, and Mr. H. H. Kennedy. For SUEZ.—Mr. H. H. Warden. For MADRAS.—Maj. and Mrs. Hill.

Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—For SHANGHAI.—Rev. Mr. F. P. Gough, Miss Phillip and European female servant, Dr. Home; Messrs. A. A. Ritchie, McCulloch, McKenzie, Scarth, Sichell, N. M. Lungrana, and M. Nanabhoy and 2 servants, and 3 Chinese. For AMOY.—Mrs. Stronach and Mr. R. Jackson.

Per *Kelso*.—Mr. Holdforth and 2 Chinese servants, Mr. Peters, and 48 Chinese.

Per *Louisa Baillie*.—Messrs. Rutherford, Porter, and Ogden, and 27 Chinese.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Sir George Pollock*.—Lord Bishop of Victoria; Revs. Messrs. Walton, Gough, and Moncrief; Messrs. Holderness, Jackson, Odell, Caine, and Chuse; Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Stronach, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Kays, and Miss Phillip, and servants.

Per *Hugh Walker*.—Mr. J. R. Jackson.

Per *Waterwitch*.—Mrs. Roberts and children.

Per *Lantao*.—Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle, and Mr. and Mrs. Martin.

Per *Ripsima a Maria*.—Lieut. H. R. Shelton, 38th regt. Bengal Light Infantry.

Per steamer *Braganza*, from POINT DE GALLE.—Capt. Austin, R.N. and European servant; Dr. and Mrs. Reid; Miss Dobbs, Mr. Patullo, Senors Razaen and de Berviz. From SINGAPORE.—Capt. Welsh and Mr. Fox.

Per steamer *Lady Mary Wood*.—Messrs. Sichell, Ritchie, Hogg, Dale, White, Harvey, Miller, Tait, and Lamson, and Dr. Home.

Per *Audax*.—Messrs. Wright and Broadhead, of H.M.'s ship *Hastings*.

Per *Antelope*.—Mr. De Merritt, of H.M.'s brig *Pilot*.

COMMERCIAL.

Canton, April 23, 1850.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

On London, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6½d.; on India Company's Accepted, Rs. 224 to 225; Gold Leaf, 22 dol. to 30 per tael; Californian Gold, 15 dol. to 60, per oz. troy; Government Sycee, 6.1.

FREIGHTS.

To England, 3*l.* per 50 feet; to the United States, 16 dol. per 40 feet.

THE BORNEO PIRATES.—A feeling of universal and unmitigated disgust has been created throughout India by the intelligence that the Aborigines Protection Society and the "friends of humanity" in England have been endeavouring to get up an outcry, on the score of benevolence, against Sir James Brooke, for the well-merited chastisement he has inflicted on the Borneo pirates. Among those in this country who are well acquainted with our Eastern empire, and the duties we have to perform, there is but one opinion on this subject: the act which is now represented as so atrocious, is considered not only laudable, but meritorious. These hereditary and predestinated villains, the avowed enemies of human intercourse, have destroyed the peaceful occupations of industry on that coast, and spread desolation and death among its inhabitants. As soon as British influence had been established in that vicinity, it became our first and paramount duty to annihilate these nests of pirates, and to read the piratical community a lesson, which neither they nor their children were likely to forget. This is our especial vocation in the East, and we have pursued it with vigour and gratifying success in every quarter; we have extinguished piracy in the Persian Gulf, and we are now employed on the same mission of humanity on the coast of China and Borneo. We are the paramount naval power in Asia, and the various tribes who navigate its seas look to us for that protection which we alone can afford them, and it would be a dastardly dereliction of duty if we were to hesitate for a moment to afford it.—*Friend of India.*

The *Madras Spectator* affords a very encouraging view of the rising prosperity of Labuan, under the management of Sir James Brooke; but the most gratifying circumstance is the number of Chinese who have begun to establish themselves within the settlement.

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LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, just published, contains some articles of high interest, especially a paper by Mr. Thomas, on "The Pehlví Coins of the early Mohammedan Arabs," and another by Major Rawlinson on "The Inscriptions of Assyria and Babylonia," comprising the two memoirs read by him before the Society on the 19th January and 16th February last. These papers make up the bulk of the *Journal*.

The paper of Mr. Thomas is evidently the fruit of most extensive research and great philological and numismatic knowledge, in a department of science but little explored. Dry as the subject must intrinsically be, the numerous points of interest in the paper, as Mr. Thomas justly observes, "afford matter worthy of the consideration of the general antiquary, the local historian, the philologer, the palæographer, and the medallist."

"It may not be generally known to the broad majority of English readers," Mr. Thomas says, "that Oriental Numismatists have for some time past been able to appropriate with a fair degree of confidence, a comparatively complete series of medals of the earlier Sassanian period of the Persian monarchy, and a sufficiently obvious commencement of the suite of *pure* Mohammedan money of the same kingdom, the latter being distinguished by their Kufic inscriptions, and having reference to years closely following that marked epoch in the history of the Arabian coinage, A.H. 76, when the Kalif Abdalmalik first regulated the device and superscriptions of the currency of his dominions, with a view to satisfy the newly-raised scruples of the professedly more orthodox disciples of the creed of Mohammed. For some years after the definite identification of the chief features of either of these classes of medals, it remained a matter of regret to those devoting themselves to such studies, that though in possession of numerous well-executed specimens of the various coinages, seemingly forming the intermediate links required to connect the one with the other, the alphabet in which their legends were expressed continued to defy decipherment. An important advance in the elucidation of the general subject was made by Professor Frœhn, of St. Petersburgh, who, though able to examine the question solely through the medium of the Kufic names to be found on certain Pehlví medals, availed himself to the fullest extent of the scattered notices in Arab authors having reference to such matters, which, combined with the tests afforded by the coins themselves, enabled him to allocate in a most decisive manner that particular class, of the *bilingual* Pehlví-Kufic coins, which necessarily preceded the rejection of the first, and the exclusive adoption of the last, of these systems of writing. It was thus determined that the celebrated Hejáj bin Yusaf, who was known to have been officially instrumental in the remodelment of Abdalmalik's coinage, was one of the earliest if not the first, who had deviated from the previous practice so far as to have his name inscribed on the Pehlví fire-worship coins, the descendants of the ancient Sassanian type, in the recently invented, but now recognised religious alphabet of Mohammedanism. The publication of the Arabic text and translation of Makrísí's History of the Arab Coinage, had long ago made known the fact, that the Arabs had, in the first spread of their Eastern conquest, retained unaltered the typical characteristics of the money found current in their newly acquired Persian provinces, as they in like manner have since been found to have continued to use with equal religious unreserve, the Greek coins of the Syrian dependencies wrested from the Byzantine emperors. These items, however, may be said to have constituted the extent of our knowledge of the subject, as the purely numismatic portion of the inquiry presented nothing but an absolute blank; materials in ample profusion were available, but the power of using them was altogether wanting, until in 1843 the success of Dr. Olshausen's investigations enabled him to prove most distinctly that the characters inscribed on the early Arab (or as he has named them, the Arabico-Khusrú) coins, as well as those on many other prior and subsequent subdivisions of the later Sassanian coinages, were substantially identical with the original elements of the alphabet, communicated to M. Anquetil du Perron by the Parsís of Bombay. In regard to the language conveyed, it was found to differ but little from the modern Persian, though clearly subject in itself to extensive incidental modifications, and to the usual local and provincial variations."

As an evidence of the *utility* of these inquiries, as auxiliaries to history, we subjoin the remarks of Mr. Thomas upon their purely archæological character:—

"To the casual admirer of archæological investigations, we would observe that the present subject possesses a peculiar title to consideration in the circumstance, that the medals, which supply the groundwork of the various collateral inquiries elucidatory of the main question, illustrate the purely initial progress of Mohammedanism over a tract of country, whence its subsequent institutions derived much of their peculiarity of tone and spirit, and in which much of the usually called *Arab* civilization had its origin. In other lands the followers of Islám conquered kingdoms and provinces: *here* alone, they acquired *an empire* in its complete integrity; here, they found themselves sole possessors of the once bright glories of the successors of Darius, and near the formerly proud metropolis of the Khusrús, rose but at a brief interval the future centre of the Moslim world. Referring to the importance attributed to this conquest by the early warriors of the faith themselves, it may be seen from their own showing how highly they estimated the value of their once unhoped-for success, even as contrasted with the nearly simultaneous progress of their arms over the Eastern dependencies of the Byzantine Greeks, which has naturally received so much larger a share of notice from our western authors.

"It is also in itself an investigation of more than usual interest to trace the first efforts at the establishment of a regular monetary system by a race, who subsequently attached such exaggerated importance to the *right to coin*, and used the means therewith associated in their finer shades and more minute distinctions, to indicate, not only the simple possession of supreme power—whether spiritual or temporal—but to express by the relative position occupied by the names of each, the proportional estimation pertaining severally to the issuing authority, to his hierarchical, as well as to his feodal lord.

"Often, this instrument in the hands of the ruling power was made the vehicle whereby to announce intentions or proclaim accomplished facts, and the current coin of the empire conveyed to the comprehension of the scattered races who bowed to Moslim sway, the official recognition of an heir apparent, or the reminiscent boast of the latest victory. The Mint system of the Mohammedans likewise, in its elaboration in reference to religious tenets, eventually extended much beyond the accustomed setting forth of the chief and received professions of the creed, and progressed occasionally to the definition of the sectarian division which prevailed in the land wherein the coin received its stamp.

"The first advance in the scale of Arabian adaptive coinage, to which the present paper is more expressly devoted, presents us with some examples of the names of the very 'Companions' of the Prophet, and more at large with the designations of the immediate associates and successors of these notable men: as the pieces, upon which these names are inscribed, usually convey in full, both the record of their own year of issue, and their place of mintage, they are most intimately identifiable with the exact history of the day, and in these medallic monuments we trace with a but recently recovered power of intelligence, the earliest reference to the foreign homes, the adopted cities, or the newly-founded capitals, of the children of the Desert—in effect, from the unquestionable contributions tendered by the coins themselves, in the writing now again legible on their surfaces, we are in a position to illustrate from a previously almost despaired of source, many curious coincidences in the early location of the Moslim Arabs in Persia, as well as perhaps more fully many acceptable details concerning the progressional advances in the general scheme of their curiously organised body-politic.

"It is a distinction peculiar to the class of money which now occupies our attention, that we find in their legends not alone the single title of one supreme ruler, but definite indications of the distribution of the executive power, in the perpetuation of the names of most of the eminent men who shared the glory of the first firm establishment of that remarkable *success*, the consolidated empire of the early followers of Mohammed. In the numismatic records of the troublous years from A.H. 43 to 72 we can distinguish the predominance of this or that faction, as shown in the impress of the names of the chief disputants, or those of their recognised lieutenants, till we see the whole Mohammedan world brought safely under the single sceptre of Abdalmalik at the period last cited. So also, retracing our steps for the moment, we can associate from the concurrent signs and tokens displayed by the coinage, many of the successive phases in the advance of the principles of civil government, as passing from the simple elective acts which usually placed the first vicars of the Prophet at the head of the votaries of Islám, exemplified in the contentment of the presiding authority to confirm the circulating medium of the country upon the basis of an adherence to existing types and a retention of even previous legends—and in his failure to take advantage of the elsewhere-valued kingly privilege of signalising the possession of power by the issue of a coinage peculiarly his own. We must pass in silence over the next step towards formal monarchy, evinced in the recognition of the hereditary tenure of the Khiláfat under Moavia in A.H. 60, of which we are at present unable to cite any collateral medallic evidence, and proceed onwards to refer to the numismatic illus-

tration of the growing tendency to concentrate all honour in a single absolute master, afforded by the superscription of the *Arabian* Khalif Abdallah Zobeir's name, in the place of that of the administrative officer, on the provincial coinage; a practice, in one instance within our reach, seen to have been imitated by his successful rival Abdalmalik (coin No. 45, A.H. 75). About this date, in consequence of the rupture arising out of the allusions to their several creeds, which took place between the Khalif and the Byzantine emperor, whose mints had hitherto supplied the entire gold currency of the Syro-Arabian dependencies, the various existing systems of the coinage of the Mohammedan empire were subjected to a comprehensive revision; and as feelings of religion had been the cause of the first reference to the subject, the discussions and controversies which ensued resulted in the production of a strictly Mohammedan series of dies, whose fields were occupied only by the dull repetition of stated texts from the Korán, with a marginal record of the date and place of mintage of the piece to be impressed, unenlivened by any notice of mundane names, whether of priest or king."

We shall recur to the Journal hereafter.

The committee appointed by the Bombay Asiatic Society to report on the question of rendering into English the Gujarati version of the *Zendavesta*, by Framjee Aspandiarjee, reported that, after full inquiry, it was convinced of the desirableness and practicability of the scheme.

The *Hongkong Register* has just commenced the publication of a very curious Chinese work, the History of the *San-kwŏ*, Three States, forming one of the most interesting chapters of the national records of China. The scene is laid so far back as the third century of the Christian era, serving to evidence the high degree of civilization attained by this singular people while the nations of the West were still sunk in the deepest barbarism. The present translation is the first thing of the kind ever attempted in an English journal.

Roman Coins in Southern India.—The *Bombay Times*, of May 10, says, "We have just received some beautiful gold coins, about the size of an eight-anna piece, and weighing 110 to 120 grains, found near Tellicherry, about a year ago, along with a multitude of others. They are of the purest gold, and the dies neatly cut. There is a well-engraven head in low relief on the obverse of all of them: on three of them, on the reverse, is a full-length figure of Mercury, with winged heels and helmet, and the caduceus in his hand. On the obverse of both the inscription is the same, or nearly so, only it begins on the one on the right, and on the other on the left: T. I CLAUD. CAESAR. AUG. P. M. T. R. VI IMP X. Around the Mercury are the words PACE AUGUSTAE. We have not as yet been able to decipher the legends on the others, though on all the word "Augustus" is easily made out,—and after this on one is "Patria." On the reverse is a sitting figure in robes, legend, PONTIF. MAX. The Emperor Claudius the Second, to whose reign these probably belong, flourished about the middle of the third century of our æra, at a time when there was a very considerable amount of intercourse betwixt Europe and the East. Roman coins, or other relics, have from time to time been found in Candeish, and are abundant in every part of India; and Dr. Lord, we think it was, who collected some elegant Roman vessels and sculptures at Bameean. Near Coimbatoor upwards of 500 coins of the reigns of Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, and Claudius, were found; large collections of these having been discovered in the same district on previous occasions. Half a century since, a large number of gold Roman coins were dug out of the foundation of a Hindoo temple near Nellore; and in 1840 some Roman coins were dug up near Sholapore. Similar treasures have been met with at Cuddapah and Madura."

An account of the "Kortabhojah," a new sect of Hindoos in Bengal, has appeared in the last number of the *Tutwabhodhing Potrica*. The founder of this new sect was one Ram Sorun Paul, descended from a Sudyoh family. It is said that he was initiated into the doctrines of this religion by an ascetic, named Owichand, who observed no distinction of caste, but considered Hindoos, Moosulmans, and every other class of people in the world, as members of one fraternity, and made no scruples in eating and drinking with any one. At the time of receiving a new convert, the priests of this faith extract a solemn promise from him to the following effect: "Do not tell lies, do not steal, and do not commit adultery." Ram Sorun Paul, after having propagated this new religion wide and far, particularly in the places contiguous to Oodh, died, leaving twenty-two disciples.

**** *Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

MONDAY, June 17, 1850.

Ground was broken—to employ a phrase germane to the matter—in the House of Commons, a few days ago, upon the subject of railways in India, a subject of vast importance to both the people and the Government of that country. The connexion of the member who mooted it in the House (Lord Jocelyn) with the late Board of Control, and his local knowledge, however superficial, of the East, were qualifications for an office which could be only perfunctorily discharged by a person whose information was collected merely from the English and Indian newspapers. Sir John Hobhouse bore his testimony, to which we can add our own, to the temper and the skill with which the noble lord treated the questions, somewhat complicated, and sometimes involving matters of angry controversy, connected with Indian railways. His chief object, it is true, in which he succeeded, was to educe from the head of the India Board some declaration respecting the railway prospects of Madras, which, by some fatality, seems doomed to retain its unenviable distinction of being the "benighted" presidency. "The reasons," observed Lord Jocelyn,

"Given by the Government for refusing or deferring to give a guarantee for this line had been threefold. First, that the company had abandoned; secondly, that they could not support a line concerning which such widely-differing estimates had been made; and, thirdly, that the line had not been surveyed by Mr. Simms, their own officer. Now, first, with respect to the abandonment of the scheme. It was commenced by persons connected with the presidency; it continued to be a company for three years, and applied for the sanction and support of the Government. Believing, at length, that it had no chance of obtaining the support of the Government, the company returned the capital to the shareholders, but they always remained upon the register; and, as soon as they heard that the Government had given guarantees for the construction of some of these lines, the company was reformed and applied to receive the sanction of the Government. The difference in the estimates was intended to meet the different proposals for constructing the line. In 1837, when the line was first surveyed, it was proposed to be carried out upon the cheap American principle; in 1842 it was proposed to construct a tramway along the line; and in 1847 it was proposed to make a railway upon European principles. But if it were said that this line had not been surveyed by Mr. Simms, and therefore had not been guaranteed by the Government, that was met at once by the fact that the Bombay line had not been surveyed by Mr. Simms, and yet it had been sanctioned. He thought that the line was one that would be remunerative, and that the Madras presidency of itself had fair claims to the consideration of the Government."

The reply of Sir John Hobhouse vindicated the East-India Company, and by implication the supervising Board, from the implied charge of having slumbered at their post in reference to this great question, and Mr. J. Wilson, the Secretary of the Board, went not too far when he asserted that the conjoint authorities had taken measures, to promote railway communication in India, which, under other circumstances, would have been hardly prudent. With respect to the Madras company, Sir John said, the reason why they had not obtained the same encouragement from the Government as the railway companies of Bengal and Bombay was, that it was impossible to encourage a nonentity. The Government were, in the first instance, disposed to give a preference to the Madras line, from the

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Presidency to Arcot, from its engineering facilities, as well as from its recommendations in a social point of view; but when the boon was about to be bestowed, the grantee had ceased to exist. "When the Indian authorities wished to keep the Madras company alive," Sir John observed, "it died,"—just as some patients do, in order to spite their physician. He suggests the best apology he could offer for the Madras company, in not coming forward as the other companies had done with guarantees,—namely, the want of confidence, or rather utter distrust, with which the disgraceful transactions in regard to railroads in this country had inspired all capitalists: "to the discredit brought upon all railroad speculations by these transactions," he observed, "must be attributed the failure of the project, in spite of the efforts which the East-India Company constantly, and almost recklessly, as regarded their own interests, made to avert the catastrophe." The undertaking, however, he added, was not absolutely abandoned, and he held out a hope that, by next year, some progress will have been made in the Madras line.

Mr. Wilson took occasion to contradict a very injurious "report," as he termed it, but which was, in fact, a positive assertion, in the Indian journals brought by the Mail before the last, that the Bengal Railway had been abandoned. The concurrent statements in all the Bengal and Bombay papers induced us to conclude that some misunderstanding had brought about this event. The *Friend of India*, a very cautious and trust-worthy journal, enjoying facilities of communication with the governing authorities at Calcutta, in a long article * devoted to this subject, gave details respecting the supposed causes of the abandonment of the East Indian Railway, which it traced to the "dictation" of the Board of Control. "Of the fact that the railway at this presidency has, for the present, been rendered utterly hopeless," says the editor, "there can be no doubt." It now appears, from the declaration of Mr. Wilson, one of the persons suspected by the *Friend of India* of having inflicted upon this concern the "*coup de grace*," that there is "not one word of truth in the report."

It will be seen from our extracts from Indian journals, that this report is still reiterated, coupled with circumstances which, but for Mr. Wilson's authoritative contradiction, we should scarcely believe to be destitute of a particle of truth.

It further appears from the Madras papers brought by the present mail, that the railway project at that presidency has revived; that a public meeting had been convened on the 4th May, at which the Governor, Sir H. Pottinger, presided, to receive the report of a committee upon the subject, and "to take steps to remove the only obstacle to a commencement of the undertaking, the opposition of the Board of Control," which sounds rather discordantly with the declarations and professions of the authorities of the Board in Parliament. We observe, too, that Mr. Ouchterlony, the secretary of the committee, in his speech at the meeting, distinctly charged the Board of Control with offering an opposition to the original project, which had "taken them all aback," and with "refusing to give the Madras Presidency the same privileges as enjoyed by the other two Presidencies;" nay, the third resolution expresses the "deep disappointment and regret" of the meeting, "at the Board of Control having interposed its *veto* on the extension to the Madras Railway of the guarantee of five per cent. previously accorded to those of Bengal and Bombay." This resolution was passed in the presence of the Governor of the Presidency, who, if the fact were not so, must surely have known it; yet Sir John Hobhouse stated in the House of Commons that the Madras Company had been considered to have even a preferential claim to support, which the company avoided by an act of suicide. How are these conflicting representations to be reconciled?

* See *Koil*, May 21, p. 284.

We have before us copy of a memorial, remarkably well reasoned and well expressed, of the native Christians of Calcutta and its vicinity, to the Governor-General of India, praying his lordship to pass the Act "for extending the principle of section 9, Regulation VII. of 1832, of the Bengal Code, throughout the territories subject to the Government of the East-India Company," and thanking him for this enlargement of toleration and liberty of conscience, which, the memorialists say, "is only consistent with the maxim, that the persecuting rigour of an antiquated law, compiled in an unenlightened age, should be softened by the dictates of equity and toleration."

The impelling motive to this memorial may probably be traced to the circumstance that a memorial of a very different kind had been presented to the Governor-General by the Hindu inhabitants of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, protesting against the Act, as "an encroachment on the integrity of those laws under which the Hindus have hitherto lived, at any rate from the period when they became subject to the rule of the Crown of Great Britain." Of the former memorial, by the native Christians, a great proportion consists of a reply, and a very skilful one, to the allegations of the Hindu memorialists.

The native Christians argue that it is a contradiction to say that any individuals of a community can have *rights* or *privileges* which are oppressive and subversive of the conscientious liberty of the rest; but they contend that "the laws under which the Hindus have hitherto lived" are inseparable from the Hindu religion; and that the "integrity" of the Hindu laws, which the Hindu memorialists are so anxious to revive, must mean the integrity of the *Institutes of Menu* and the *Shastras*, composed in an unenlightened age, and containing enactments inconsistent with sound policy, justice, and equity. They urge, that Menu's code was intended to perpetuate the social degradation of the Sudra caste, and to establish the supremacy of the Brahminical order, and they suggest that, as many of the rajahs and zemindars of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa are Sudras, by desiring the enforcement of the laws of Menu in their "integrity," they are in effect desiring their own degradation. The personal security of the Hindu memorialists themselves, or at least many of them,—to whom the restoration of the Hindu laws in all their integrity would prove a curse,—requires that these laws should be deprived of their intolerance; and the necessity of alterations being admitted, the only principle upon which they can be properly made is that which has invariably guided the British Government,—that of abrogating the unjust and barbarous provisions of these laws, and adapting them to the rules of justice and toleration. But it would not be just if, when relief was granted to the Sudra, it should be withheld from those, whose numbers the rapid progress of education is annually increasing, who dissent from the whole system of Hinduism, theological as well as

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civil. The Hindu law of inheritance cannot be maintained in all its integrity apart from the Hindu religion itself; since questions of creed affect questions of caste, and questions of caste affect titles to ancestral property. We believe that attempts were made to deprive the late Rammohun Roy of some part of his ancestral property upon such a question. The rules of caste, they say, have been in modern times much relaxed; in their "integrity," however, they "are so severe, that scarcely a single Brahmin would be safe with his property if they were rigorously enforced."

They further argue, that the extension of the principle of Regulation VII. to all India, as far as the Bengal Presidency is concerned, is no alteration of any law; and as relates to other parts of British India, it will be only a slight modification of a law already altered in practice: "since, therefore, it is only a mutilated Hindu law that now prevails in any part of British India; since the vast majority of the Hindus themselves must consider the Hindu law, in its integrity, as a grievance, and since all parties must have recourse to the dictates of equity in the correction of the Hindu law, the voice of equity is strong in favour of toleration."

The native Christians wind up their memorial in the following terms:—

"Notwithstanding the large number of respectable Hindus who have memorialized against the Draft Act mentioned before, we believe the vast majority of our countrymen are not opposed to it. They know too well that the enforcement of the whole Hindu code is neither desirable nor practicable. They do not expect that their British rulers are capable of entertaining a proposal to disinherit converts to their own religion. Whatever special pleading a few of our Calcutta countrymen, educated in English, and confident of the tolerant character of the British Government, may bring forward in support of an antiquated system, scarcely venerated by themselves; and with whatever success they may procure subscriptions to such a memorial—the quiet agricultural population of Bengal would not spontaneously raise their voice against an Act, which they could not but expect under an enlightened and a Christian Government; nor would they change 'their active spirit of fervent loyalty into sullen submission' to the will of their rulers, in case that Act is passed into law. They are far too glad at their own deliverance from the humiliation contemplated in the Institutes of Menu, to think of injuring others, who believe that Menu was wrong."

Those who desire the conversion of the Hindus to be conducted in the safest and most effectual manner, by the instrumentality of education, will rejoice to see such a powerful body of argument against Hinduism put forward in a spirit so inoffensive, meek, and Christian-like. Far from arrogating any peculiar title to indulgence by reason of their having rejected their own faith and embraced that of their rulers, these native Christians ask nothing for themselves which shall not be conceded to their Pagan brethren. They say:

"Your memorialists neither solicit nor expect any special favour to their community. We only desire that your Lordship's principle of non-interference with the religion of her Majesty's native subjects may be fully carried out in practice. We only desire that in no department of your government—in no court of justice—in no department of the public service—in no institution supported or controlled by the State—should the Christian, the Hindu, or the Mahomedan, have any reason to complain or exult that he is hardly or favourably treated, merely because of his religion; and that equal justice may be done to all who are peaceable and loyal."

WHEAT FROM VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. A vessel arrived from Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, has brought 358 quarters of wheat consigned, and also 287 quarters of wheat to order, as a portion of her cargo, the produce of that distant colony. This is an unusually large supply of grain from Van Diemen's Land, the importations from that place generally being made in bags to a limited extent, and the present large arrival in bulk from that quarter is, therefore, of some interest and importance.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 11.

Railways in India.—Lord Jocelyn, in moving for papers referring to the general question of railway communications in India, and to the proposed railway between Madras and Arcot, took occasion to enter somewhat fully into the whole subject, and to discuss the comparative advantages of the different lines projected in the east, west, and south of India. He urged strongly the claims of the Madras and Arcot line, pointing out its facilities and encouraging prospects, and concluded with an earnest appeal to the Indian department of the Government to furnish the population of that vast empire with the means of intercommunication. He observed, the House could hardly tell the importance of increasing the means of internal communication in India, and the effect it would have on the productions of that country. If they looked to India and saw how little they had done for it, surely it must be the feeling of every man that the time had now come when the question ought to be fairly considered. He regarded it as a question of vast importance, and that they had a duty to perform to India, a country with a population of 100,000,000, whose happiness and future prospects must materially depend on the performance of that duty towards them. A country extending over 25° of north latitude and 30° of longitude was under British rule, and when they considered the mighty empire that was under that rule, England might well feel proud. But when they looked to those remains that had been left behind by great Hindoo governors, showing that they felt for the wants of the people, and which were found in every part of India, they must feel that the time had come for England to step forward and lay down for herself some lasting memorials which might tell to future ages that amidst all her triumphs and glories she did not neglect her duty to her subjects.

Mr. J. Wilson said he did not rise to refuse the assent of the Government to the motion, but to give some explanations in reply to the objections of Lord Jocelyn, and to correct some of his mistakes. So far from the East-India Company and the Board of Control having been negligent or backward in promoting railway and other communications in India, they had taken measures with that view, which, in any other circumstances, would have been hardly prudent. In the course of the explanations and corrections he referred to, Mr. Wilson observed, that the object of the motion appeared to be, that the same consideration should be extended to Madras as to Bombay and Bengal. Upon this point he could assure the noble lord and the house, that the East-India Company and the Government were perfectly disposed to extend the same privileges to Madras as had been extended to the other presidencies, as soon as they possessed the necessary information, which they had taken means to obtain as soon as possible. The question was one of time, not of preference or privilege. With regard to a report communicated by some Indian papers, that the Bengal Railway had been abandoned, he felt it to be his duty to say that there was not one word of truth in that report; on the contrary, the East-India Railway, as well as that of Bombay, was going on to the entire satisfaction of the East-India Company and the Government.

Sir *J. Hobhouse* entirely concurred in all that had been said as to the importance of railroads for India. After the speech of Mr. Wilson, it was unnecessary for him to enter into any detail, and he would defer to another opportunity the notice of the only points on which he ventured to differ from the noble lord, namely the political condition of India, and the merits or demerits of those to whom the government of that country had been intrusted. When the subject should come properly under discussion, he hoped to be able to show that the East-India Company had not slumbered at their post, and had not forgotten what was due to their own character or the happiness of the hundreds of millions of people intrusted to their care. The house was not yet aware of the reason why the Madras Company had not obtained the same degree of encouragement as had been given to the two other railroad companies. In the first instance, it was the intention of the East-India Company and the Indian Government to have given the preference, if possible, to the Madras line, for the very reason the noble lord had mentioned, namely, that it had the advantage of the others as regarded engineering facilities, as well as of the population of the country through which it would pass. There were, besides, other considerations which induced the East-India Company to look with favour upon that line; But when the Indian authorities wished to keep the Madras company alive, it died. When, subsequently, gentlemen who had been connected with the Madras company asked the Indian authorities why they had not given them the same guarantees which had been given to the Bengal and the Bombay com-

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panies, the Indian authorities very naturally asked why th Madras company had not come forward with the same offers as the other companies. That was the reason why the Madras experiment had not been tried simultaneously with the other two experiments. The delay which had occurred with respect to the Madras company was attributable chiefly to misfortune, not to culpability. It was owing to the disgraceful transactions in regard to railroads which had stigmatized this country, and would for ever remain a blot on its history. To the discredit brought upon all railroad speculations by those transactions, must be attributed the failure of the project to which the noble lord had referred, in spite of the efforts which the East-India Company constantly and almost recklessly, as regarded their own interests, made to avert the catastrophe. An examination of the state of the money-market at the time would show the reason why the Madras railroad had not been carried on simultaneously with the Bengal and the Bombay lines. But, although the Madras company had unfortunately suffered a check, the undertaking was not abandoned; and if those then present should live to meet each other at this time next year, they would probably have cause to congratulate each other on the progress of the Madras line. It was not his intention to enter at any length into the question whether railroads in India should have been left to the enterprise of private companies or undertaken on the responsibility of the Government. The whole question was fully considered when the noble lord was at the Board of Control in 1845, and Lord Ripon decided that railroads in India should be undertaken on the responsibility of companies, as they had been in England. That determination was arrived at after long deliberation; whether it was a wise conclusion or not, was another question. For his part, he thought it would have been a wiser course for the Government to have undertaken the responsibility of constructing railroads in India. The advantages which would result from the rapid transmission of goods and military stores, and other considerations connected with the question, would, he thought, have justified the Indian Government in spending 1,000,000*l.* or 2,000,000*l.* at once on those great enterprises. That, however, was not the question before the house at the present moment. The only point now raised was as to the degree of encouragement which the Indian Government had given to the companies which had undertaken the formation of railroads in that country. His hon. friend had stated clearly the encouragement which had been extended to those undertakings. The Government had given the land for the line; it had also guaranteed interest on the capital to be expended in forming them, and if, after a certain number of years, the companies found the speculations unprofitable, they had nothing to do but to hand them over to the Government, who undertook to purchase them. It was impossible for any Government in the world to give greater encouragement than this to such undertakings. Without wishing to detract from the merit due to the noble lord, he begged to assure him that the Government did not want any stimulus with reference to this subject. They required the curb rather than the spur. Lord Ellenborough, who spoke eloquently whenever he did speak, blamed the Government for proceeding too hastily rather than too slowly, and complained of pledging the Government of India on behalf of undertakings which ought to be left to the enterprise of private parties. Having said thus much, it was necessary only to add, that the Government would make every effort to bring to a happy conclusion the object which the noble lord had not more at heart than he himself had.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

A public examination of the Gentlemen Cadets, educated at this Institution, took place on Friday, the 14th inst., in the presence of the Chairman (J. Shepherd, Esq.), the Deputy-Chairman (Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P.), several members of the Hon. Court of Directors, and the following invited visitors, viz. — *Lt. Generals* Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., G.C.B.; Sir R. Houstoun, K.C.B.; *Major generals* Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.; Lacy; Taylor, C.B.; Kenah, C.B. *Colonels* Sir F. Smith, R.E.; Hay; Gough, C.B.; John Tulloch, C.B., Bengal Inf.; Sir Claude Wade, C.B.; Alexander, Bengal cav.; Abbott, C.B., Bengal eng.; Dundas, C.B.; Gordon, R.A.; W. Reid, C.B.; Sandham, R.E.; St John; Bonner. *Majors* Edwardes, C.B.; Rawlinson; Trevelyan; Walpole, R.A.; Nicholson, and J. C. Plowden, Bengal inf. *Captains* Houstoun, R.N.; Fanshawe, R.E.; Hay; Gough; C M. Elliot, Mad. engs.; Ross, R E.; Wilmot, R.A.; Russell, B. inf.; Cruickshank, Bom. engs.; Farrer; Hitchins; Creed; E. Kaye, Ben. art. *Lieut.* Henning, R.N.; Stannus, Ben. cav.; A. Y. Shortt, Bom. inf.; Ward. *Engineer-Cadets* Warrand and Montgomerie. *Doctors* Scott and Sayer. *Revs.* G. Coles, J. Pearson, and W. North. *Hon.* J. E. Elliott. *Messrs.* J. J. Bulkeley, P. Melvill, Yonge, T. N. Waterfield and Son, G. Krehmer (Russian Consul-General), W. Eade, W. F. Larkins, W. Leach, A. Easton, Escott, J. Trotter, St. G. Tucker, C. Tucker, J. Narriems (F.R.A.S.), S. H. Christie (M.A.), T. Mosyer.

Twenty-nine Cadets were brought forward for public examination, eight of whom were selected for the engineers, viz.—

Patrick Stewart	Henry Vaughan
David Limond	Charles James Merriman
Maximilian Goodwin Geneste	Robert Sellon Sellon
Raoul de Bourbel	Richard Francis Oakes

Nine for the artillery, viz.—

Arthur Rotton	Hugh Gordon Thomson
Edward Lempriere Earle	James Stewart
Edward Henry Willoughby	Malcolm Bandinel Sabin Lloyd
Frederick Lloyd	Frederick Lyon Playfair
Gustavus Frederic Blair	

And twelve for the infantry, viz.—

James Sweet Carr	Douglas Reid
Henry Thos. Alexander Raikes	Kenneth Donald J. Campbell
Donald Macintyre	William Lowndes Randall
John Colburne	Henry James Bell
Thomas Ross Church	George Vambrugh Law
James Trevenen	John Thomas Thorp.

Prizes were distributed as follows, viz. :—

First Class.

Patrick Stewart ..... 2nd Mathematics, 1st Fortification, 1st Good Conduct, and The Pollock Medal,—in presenting which, the Chairman said: "Mr. Stewart, it is with the greatest pleasure I present you, in the name of the Court of Directors, with this sword, as a reward for your exemplary conduct during your stay at Addiscombe. This will show you, as well as your fellow-students, that to you the path of duty has been the path of honour. On the part of my hon. friend, the deputy-chairman and the Court of Directors, I beg to thank you for the bright example you have shown to the Cadets of this Institution. I am persuaded that you will ever wield this sword with honour to your country and credit to yourself."

In presenting to the same fortunate individual the Pollock gold medal for general proficiency—a prize that is rarely given to the same gentleman who gains the good conduct prize,—

The *Chairman* said: "Mr. Stewart, I present you with the medal struck in commemoration of the distinguished services of Sir George Pollock. It is a most appropriate token of respect on the part of the inhabitants of Calcutta, to the merits of that distinguished officer, and I need not say that it will be a perpetual mark of distinction to the Cadets of this Institution. I hail your obtaining this medal as a happy omen of your own success, and I need not say that if you persevere in the laudable course on which you have entered, you will not fail to ensure for yourself increasing honour and reputation."

To M. de Bourbel, who also obtained a prize for good conduct, the *Chairman* then awarded a tribute of approbation.

D. Limond..... 1st Mathematics.

M. Geneste ..... Latin, 1st Hindustani.

Raoul de Bourbel..... Military Surveying, French, 2nd Good Conduct, 2nd Hindustani.

R. S. Sellon ..... 2nd Fornification.

James Stewart ..... Military Drawing, Civil Drawing.

Second Class.

F. Stanton..... Mathematics, Military Surveying, Latin.

W. Hichens ..... Military Drawing.

G. M. Duncan ..... Chemical.

H. Prendergast..... 3rd Good Conduct. Hindustani.

J. Hovenden ..... French.

C. J. Mead..... Fortification.

E. Wrench ..... Civil Drawing.

Third Class.

H. Goodwyn..... 4th Good Conduct

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Mathematics.—This examination took precedence.

The aggregate number for full credit in all the questions proposed in the previous examinations (the papers of which are changed every term) is usually from 2,400 to 3,000, which implies that all have been attempted in the limited time allowed for each paper, and that every solution had been strictly accurate in principle and calculation. After the aggregate number of the whole have been reduced to 150 for the best qualified cadet, and from thence downwards for the others, the names of all the Cadets in every class written in regular order, with the number of each prefixed to his name in a descending series, under the column *rank*, determines the general merit of each individual. The result of this system, on the present occasion, was that eight Cadets were found qualified for the Engineers, of whom five had completed the prescribed maximum, and three the minimum course for this scientific branch of the service.

Fortification Department.—About two o'clock, the Chairman proceeded to the field-work, where specimens of field forts, modelled in sand, were explained by Gentleman Cadet Oakes; and a lunette, illustrating the principles of defilading, by Gentleman Cadet Merriman. The sand-modelling hall was the next place visited, the surrounding platform of which, on the Chairman taking his position, was immediately filled. The first model was a splendid gabion battery for two guns and a mortar, with a splinter proof traverse, on a scale of four inches to the foot, which was explained by Gentlemen Cadets J. Stewart and F. Lloyd. A front of a new system of fortification, proposed in 1836 by Captain Kaye, of the Bengal Artillery (about a year only after he left Addiscombe), was explained by Gentlemen Cadets Geneste and Limond. A beautiful model of some fortified heights in the rear of a bridge, covered by a *tête de pont*, strengthened by abattis, was explained by Gentleman Cadet de Bourbel. after which a front of the Prussian system was explained by Gentlemen Cadets Willoughby and Carr. These models were all on the scale of a quarter of an inch to the foot, and were universally admired.

The Chairman then proceeded to the examination hall, where a beautiful model was exhibited in sand of Jebb's double sap, on a scale of one inch to a foot, which had been previously constructed by Gentlemen Cadets Sellon, Merriman, Raikes, and Earle, and was explained by the former, when Gentlemen Cadets P. Stewart, Rotton, Vaughan, and Church were directed by Sir Charles Pasley, K.C.B., the public examiner, to demolish the sap, and with the same gabions and fascines to construct a two-gun battery on the same scale, while he proceeded to examine the rest of the class; and in rather more than half an hour, a very complete work was executed, and model guns placed in battery.

Military Drawings,—executed by the gentlemen cadets of the first class:—

Mr. Jas. Stewart (1st prize)	Hill-fort of Singurh.
Mr. Blair	Hill-fort of Kurnalla.
Mr. Willoughby	Hill-fort of Poorundhur and Wujurgurh.
Mr. Geneste	Hill-fort of Wassota.
Mr. Patrick Stewart ...	Hill-fort of Poorundhur and Wujurghur.
Mr. De Bourbel	Hill-fort of Wassota.
Mr. Bell	Hill-fort of Chawund.
Mr. Playfair	Hill-fort of Shoonair.
Mr. Vaughan	Hill-fort of Shoonair.
Mr. Limond	Hill-fort of Bomullin.
Mr. Merriman	Hill-fort and town of Satara.
Mr. Rotton	Hill-fort of Vicketgurh Paib.
Mr. Macintyre	Hill-fort of Goruckgurh.
Mr. Earle	Hill-fort of Mhowly.

Second Class.

Mr. Hichens (2nd prize)	Model of part of the Island of St. Helena.
Mr. Wrench	Ditto.
Mr. J. Simpson	Ditto.
Mr. Depree	Ditto.
Mr. Dobbin	Tarragona.
Mr. Kerrick	Hill-fort of Bopu'gurh.

And several minor but very promising subjects and essays in the three junior classes.

Civil Drawing.—In this department many beautiful and interesting paintings in water-colours were exhibited. Amongst the best we must enumerate those chiefly by the Gentlemen Cadets of the 1st class, especially two large paintings in water-colours, which are admirable specimens of their kind, by Gentleman Cadet James Stewart, for which he received the 1st prize. One also by Gentleman Cadet G. Blair; and two other large paintings, by Gentleman Cadets P. Stewart and E. Willoughby, are very beautiful in effect, colour, and finish. Gentleman Cadets C. Merriman, H. Vaughan, E. Earle, M. Geneste, D. Macintyre, F. Playfair, and several others, exhibited subjects in which much talent is evinced.

In the 2nd class the prize was given to Gentleman Cadet Y Wrench for a large and beautiful view of Harlech Castle. Gntleman Cadets Y. Simpson, W. Hitchins, G. Depree, F. Vizard, W. Kerrick, F. Stanton, G. Dobbin, &c., had drawings of great merit.

After the official reports had been read by Mr. Thomas R. Clarke, of the Cadet Department, the *Chairman* addressed the Cadets as follows:—

Gentlemen Cadets,—It is highly gratifying to me and to my honourable colleagues, that the reports which we have heard read, and the examinations of this day, are such as to enable me to express unqualified approbation as to the progress of your studies, which have been not only creditable to you but to the institution itself. The report of the Lieutenant-Governor is truly gratifying. He remarks that your conduct, particularly during the last two months, has been everything that he could desire. On this point, which involves not your interests alone, but the public service as well as the reputation of this seminary, I beg most earnestly to appeal to you, that you may continue to maintain the reputation of Addiscombe, not only as a place of study and of scientific acquirements, but in reference to your moral conduct and high tone of feeling. You are aware that we are all deeply interested in the maintenance of the reputation of this institution. The Court of Directors, the Lieutenant-Governor, the professors and masters, not to add your own friends, are all deeply interested in maintaining the reputation of this institution. I appeal to your own feeling—to the sense of honour particularly of those of you who are corporals—to maintain that character, for I know that there are few young men who will not be influenced by the example of their fellows. For the gratifying result we have this day witnessed, we are indebted to the professors and masters of the institution, and I have great pleasure, in the name of the Court of Directors, in returning to them our thanks. I take this opportunity, also, of returning our best thanks to your Lieutenant-Governor. I know how anxiously he desires to promote your interest and happiness, and I am persuaded that you will take the sure road to success in following his good advice. As to the advantages of this institution, I feel that if I could impress them sufficiently upon you, the result would be a determination on your part to resume your studies with renewed vigour and energy, and a resolution not to let slip those precious opportunities which, if neglected now, can never be redeemed. Let me advert to a few of those advantages. You are all aware of the field that India presents for the exercise of talents of the highest order—that the duties of officers there are not those of mere regimental routine, but that they often relate to matters of the utmost importance and delicacy; but the advantages which a man of high acquirements has over one of small attainments, can never be sufficiently impressed upon you. If you have read at all of the events which have been passing in India within the last few years, it will be unnecessary for me to call your attention to the names of eminent officers, many of whom are present, who have specially distinguished themselves. I might hold up to your example the career of many officers now present. I might mention particularly the name of that gallant officer, Major Edwardes (applause), of Majors Nicholson, Alexander, and Rawlinson, all of them bright examples; not all of them educated at Addiscombe, but all of them men of high attainments, who have cultivated every branch of military education as their surest passport to fame. I am proud to dwell on this well-deserved compliment to the officers I have mentioned; but I need not tell you that these are not rare instances in the Indian army; that in the Punjaub we have a cluster of such officers, and that in the armies of the various presidencies we have men equally highly distinguished, equally ready to maintain their country's honour and fame. I I know I have said enough to stimulate you to exertion by their example. May I not predict of Mr. Stewart that he will prove another Edwardes, and that there are many others who will follow that bright example (applause)? There are some of you whom I am now addressing for the last time. Within a few weeks, or months at most, you will leave your friends and country to join that distinguished service to which you are appointed in India. I exhort you to remember that, though out of sight, you will not be out of mind—your friends and parents will ever be present with you in heart and affection. The Court of Directors will follow your career with a deep and lively interest. Remember that you belong to the society of English gentlemen brought up in strict religious principles, and that upon you no ordinary responsibility lies to maintain the honour and reputation of your country by the integrity of your conduct, by a kind and conciliatory demeanour,

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and, above all, by exhibiting the purity and sincerity of your religious professions (hear, hear). Remember that you are about to join an army distinguished not only by its valour and loyalty, but by its discipline. Let me impress upon you, therefore, implicit obedience to the orders of your superior officers—make that your great fixed point in military discipline. You will find the sepoys possessed of all the qualities that constitute a good soldier. They are proverbially devoted and attached to their European officers; and if you convince them that you have their good at heart, they will stand by you in the hour of peril, and shed the last drop of their blood in your defence. But remember, that to gain their affections you must treat them kindly, you must respect their religious prejudices, you must show them that you consider them as an integral portion of the army, and then they will have your interest at heart as you have theirs. With reference to this important point, it will be your duty to acquire, and to acquire thoroughly, the language of the natives; till you can communicate with them freely in their own language, it will be impossible for you to fulfil your duties to them, or to the government which employs them. I beseech you then diligently to engage in the acquisition of the language. Study the comfort and the happiness of those under your command, and if you attend to these points, the inevitable results will be the unflinching attachment and devotion of the native soldier, not only to the service, but to you personally. There is one point more to which I must call your attention. Suffer me to caution you against incurring expenses on your arrival in India, for many think lightly of incurring debts at first, forgetting that the high rate of interest there soon doubles or trebles the amount, till it often becomes irretrievable. This may be considered by some a trivial matter; but I can assure you that more officers have ruined their prospects by this one great error than by any other I know, and nothing is more essential to your own honour, and to your future advancement, than strict probity in all your pecuniary arrangements; and you can easily imagine that a man who cannot manage his own affairs prudently, will never be entrusted with those of others. Let me caution you also against indulging in the abhorrent vice of play or gambling for money. You are aware that this is prohibited by the Articles of War; but I would have you to abhor it on principle—to loathe the very idea of gaining by a friend's or neighbour's money at play. This I must tell you, that I have never known an officer in India, or anywhere else, who was given to this vice, ever succeed in his ulterior prospects. The bitter hour is sure to come when nothing is left but dishonour and disgrace. One word more on an important point—the preservation of your health. The great secret of maintaining health, is to avoid excess of every description. I do not mean merely excess in the pleasures of the table, but in every pleasure and amusement. Many an officer has sacrificed his life by his devotion to field sports, which even the dangers of a vertical sun could not control. Let me entreat you to devote some portion of every day to useful reading. If you do that, each day will add both to your stock of knowledge, and to your claims upon the attention of Government. Before I conclude I am anxious to take this opportunity of returning my acknowledgments to those distinguished officers, Sir Howard Doughas, Sir Robert Houston, Sir Frederick Smith, Sir George Pollock, and others who have attended to witness this exhibition. I am sure that the presence of these distinguished officers will come home to your hearts, and cause you to burn with ardour to follow their brilliant example. Let me remind you that the highest honours await those who serve their Sovereign with fidelity and their country with zeal. Her Majesty, and I must add her Majesty's Government, have ever been ready generously to reward the services of the Indian Army, and I hope to live to see the day when some of you will return home crowned with these distinctions. Gentlemen, I have detained you too long, but one word before I conclude. I have recommended you to cherish virtue and to avoid everything in the shape of vice, everything that savours of low and degrading habits. I now remind you that all virtue must be founded on one important and solid foundation—sound and religious principle. (Applause.) If you have not an habitual sense of your deep responsibility to a Higher Power than man, believe me that your code of morality will uphold itself only so long as it is not assaulted by some controlling vice. I beseech you, therefore, not to trust to so feeble a support. Daily and hourly look up to that power who fills the universe, and who never forsakes those who put their trust in Him. That He may bless, guide, and protect you, in the hour of danger and in the hour of health, at all times and in all places alike, is the sincere wish and prayer of the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and Court of Directors of the East-India Company. (Applause.)

After the proceeding, the Chairman and his friends adjourned to the dining-hall, where they partook of a cold collation, comprising the choicest delicacies of the season.

The weather was, unfortunately, extremely unfavourable. The rain descended throughout the whole day in one continued drizzle, occasionally varied by sharp sleety showers, which had the effect not only of curtailing some of the more interesting outdoor operations, but of preventing the attendance of several distinguished visitors, and among others the members of the Nepaulese embassy, who had signified their intention to be present on the occasion, and for whom an elegant dessert had been provided, and tastefully laid out in a room appropriated to the occasion by Mrs. Leeds, the housekeeper to the establishment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Commander-in-Chief at Bombay.—On the 5th instant a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Bombay establishment. On the 12th, Sir William was appointed Second Member of Council.

Sir T. V. Stonhouse.—On the 12th inst. a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Sir Timothy Vansittart Stonhouse, Bart., was appointed a provisional member of Council at Madras.

The Commodore for the East Indies.—We believe we may now state, with more confidence than in our former report, that Captain Lord George Paulet (1833), who formerly commanded the *Carysfort*, 26, in the Pacific, will succeed Captain Plumridge as second in command on the East-India and China station, and that he will hoist a second-class broad pendant on board the iron screw steam-frigate *Megæra*, fitting at Sheerness, with expedition, to be ready by the 10th of July for commissioning.—*United Service Gazette.*

Mrs. Waghorn.—A royal sign manual warrant has just been issued, granting a pension of 25*l.* a year to Mrs. Harriet Waghorn, widow of the late Lieut. Thomas Waghorn, in consideration of the eminent services of her late husband.

East Indian Railway Company.—A further total of 75,000*l.* was paid into the India-house on the 1st inst. by the East Indian Railway Company, being the second instalment of the 300,000*l.* which is to be paid this year. It is expected that the further calls between the present time and the 31st of December, will amount to 3*l.* per share; but whether the sum will be required in one amount, or be divided into two, is not yet known.—*Times.*

India Bonds.—Notice was given by the India-house, on the 5th of June, that the interest on India bonds will be reduced on the 7th of June, 1851, to 3 per cent. The present rate is 3½ per cent., and twelve months' notice is requisite when a reduction is made.

Engagement of Ships.—The *Camperdown*, for the conveyance of troops to Calcutta, and the *Bengal Merchant*, for freight of stores to Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 3. *Duke of Norfolk*, Broadhurst, Cape.—4. *Gratitude*, Dockerell, Mauritius; *Helen Mary*, Legg, Mauritius.—6. *Trafalgar*, Robertson, Bengal.—7. *Prince of Wales*, Hopkins, Bengal; *Windermere*, Ross, Hobart Town; *Alexander Johnstone*, Turner, Singapore; *Senator*, Burrell, and *Abberton*, Car, Port Phillip.—8. *Colonist*, Headley, Hobart Town; *Tasman*, Blackburn, Port Phillip; *Emma*, Knight, Cuddalore.—11. *Marlborough*, Methven, Bengal; *Earl of Hardwick*, Brown, Bombay; *Mary Catherine*, Warner, New South Wales.—12. *John Dugdale*, Killock, Manilla; *Gilmore*, Maw, Ceylon; *Vernon*, Voss, Madras.—14. *Aboukir*, Scott, Bombay.—15. *Mandarin*, Phillips, Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—May 31. *Chamois*, Pentreath, Algoa Bay.—June 1. *British Merchant*, Wilkinson, Manilla.—3. *Derwent*, Harmsworth, Hobart Town.—9. *Potentate*, Phillips, Launceston; *Melbourne*, Picken, and *Brilliant*, Murray, Port Phillip; *Eden*, Murdoch, New Zealand; *Alice Maud*, Winn, Algoa Bay; *Beulah*, Narracot, Calcutta.—10. *Duke of Cornwall*, Whitehead, Hobart Town.

From Plymouth.—June 4. *Oriental*, Taylor, Port Phillip and Sydney; *Posthumous*, Davison, Adelaide and Melbourne.—8. *Princess Helena*, Giles, Adelaide and Melbourne.

From Portsmouth.—June 6. *Nile*, Nisbet, Madras and Bengal.

From Liverpool.—June 1. *Nith*, Tinley, Bombay; *Moffatt*, Taylor, Bombay; *Henry Warburton*, Pentin, Port Natal.—2. *Alexander Baring*, Wilson, Calcutta.—4. *Swithamley*, Jennings, Bombay.—6. *Guisachan*, Jeffreys, Calcutta; *Cockburn*, Young, Cape.—8. *Bella Portena*, Pyott, Ceylon.—9. *Esther*, Sanderson, Calcutta.—10. *Jolly Robin*, Joynson, Calcutta.—11. *Panthea*, Glen, Batavia

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and Singapore; *Harold*, Mann, Calcutta; *St. Laurence*, McFarlane, Bombay; *General Sale*, White, Bombay.

From the CLYDE.—MAY 31. *John Mitchell*, Douglas, Bombay.—JUNE 3. *Queen*, Aroll, Singapore and Penang.—4. *Akbar*, Williamson, Mauritius.—6. *Janet Wilson*, Robertson, Singapore.—12. *Breadalbane*, Logan, Calcutta.

From HARTLEPOOL.—JUNE 10. *Neptunus*, Schingder, Singapore.

From HAMBURGH.—JUNE 4. *Orpheus*, Neill, Bombay.

From SHIELDS.—JUNE 9. *Dorothy*, Moodie, Calcutta.—7. *William Wallis*, Downing, Bombay.

From BORDEAUX.—JUNE 8. *Emma*, Carrs, Mauritius.—1. *Mermaid*, Leslie, Bombay.

From SUNDERLAND.—JUNE 10. *Dahlia*, Jackson, Ceylon.

From ANTWERP.—JUNE 2. *Virgilia*, Lakeman, Bombay.

From BELFAST.—JUNE 8. *Barbadian*, M'Intyre, Mauritius.

From HULL.—JUNE 3. *Lascar*, Errington, Calcutta.—13. *Margaretta*, Bailey, Canton.

From CARDIFF.—MAY 31. *Schowen*, Kraan, Hong-Kong.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BABINGTON, the wife of Benjamin, at 31, George-street, Hanover-square, June 14.

FORBES, Lady Georgina, s. at Broughton Rectory, Northamptonshire, June 2.

HUNTLEY, the lady of J. K. s. at Seafourth, June 12.

MACKENZIE, Mrs. W. d. at 36, Monteith-row, Glasgow, June 10.

MAIR, the wife of George J. J. d. at 18, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, June 13.

WILLIAMS, the wife of Monier, d. (stillborn), at the East-India College, Haileybury, June 6.

YOUNG, the wife of Edward, d. at Henley-on Thames, June 12.

MARRIAGES.

BEAUMONT, Sir G. H. Bart. to Paulinia M. d. of W. H. Belli, late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, June 4.

CAMPBELL, Thomas T. jun. to Sabina M. widow of the late Robert Neave, Bengal civil service, at St. Pancras Church, June 5.

HALL, Capt. E. 52nd Bengal N.I. to Harriette J. d. of John Dalley, at St. Mark's, Kennington, June 11.

POWLES, Rev. R. C. to Mary, d. of the late George Chester, Bengal civil service, at All Saints, Leamington, June 13.

PRUEN, Capt. G. Bombay art. to Mary A. H. d. of B. Tristram, at Clifton Church, June 4.

STOCK, Henry, to Ann E. d. of the late William Simons, jun. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Trinity Church, Islington, June 5.

WAAL, Capt. P. H. de, 34th Bengal N.I. to Fanny S. d. of the late R. Curtis, at St. Pancras Church, June 12.

DEATHS.

BURY, Elizabeth, wife of Edward, of the Middle Temple, at 2, Southwick-place, Hyde-park-square, June 11.

GRANT, William C. A. s. of W. C. at Hillersdon-house, near Cullompton, Devon, aged 5 months, June 12.

HEWETSON, Eliza G. S. d. of Col. Charles, of the Madras army, at 6, Park-place, Cheltenham, aged 5 years, June 2.

HOSKINS, Elizabeth, wife of James, at Alverstoke, Hants, June 11.

JONES, Joseph, late of the Bombay army, at Hammersmith, aged 66, May 25.

WADD, Mrs. Anne, relict of the late Henry, of the East-India House, at Westmoreland-place, City-road, aged 60.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

June 5th and 12th, 1850.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Thomas J. Turner, retired.
Mr. Henry C. Raikes.
Mr. William Blunt, sen.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Alfred P. Simons, artillery.
Lieut. Joseph Oldfield, do.
Lieut. Charles W. Radcliffe, 7th cav.
Capt. Robert Steuart, 20th N.I.
Lieut. Charles W. Miles, 23rd N.I.
Lieut. Frederick Thellusson, 29th N.I.
Capt. Edward D. Watson, 44th N.I.
Capt. Thomas Goddard, do.
Capt. John A. H. Gorges, 57th N.I.
Lieut. col. R. W. Wilson, 65th N.I.
Capt. George Hudson, 67th N.I.
Assist. surg. A. St. A. Wilson, M.D.

Madras Estab.—Ens. Albert Gahagan, 10th N.I.
Lieut. col. James Fitzgerald, 42nd N.I.
Capt. C. Macleod, 42nd N.I.
Maj. F. J. Clerk, retired.
Surg. W. Poole.
Assist. surg. H. Young.

Bombay Estab.—Brev. maj. George Malcolm, 1st N.I.
Capt. William C. Stather, do.
Capt. George A. Leckie, 21st N.I.
Col. David Capon, C.B., 23rd N.I.
Lieut. col. Henry Cracklow, 29th N.I.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. A. P. Sandeman, Pilot Service.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Ens. Philip J. Sanctuary, 5th N.I.
Lieut. Bernard Cary, 6th N.I.
Lieut. James G. Stephens, 8th N.I.
Capt. Wilmer O. Harris, 32nd N.I.
Ens. William Reveley, 65th N.I.
Lieut. col. Henry Lawrence, 73rd N.I.
Ens. John Moore, unattached.

Memo.—The leave to return granted to Capt. Robert Christie, of the 5th cav., Bengal estab., has been cancelled, and he is permitted to remain the full period of his furlough.

Madras Estab.—Capt. Richard Hunter, 7th cav.
Lieut. Francis F. Warden, 2nd Europ. reg.
Capt. Richard Shubrick, 5th N.I.
Capt. William F. Hutton, 34th N.I.
Lieut. George S. Dobbie, 44th N.I.
Lieut. Alfred Cooper, 46th N.I.
Lieut. John French, invalids.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. William H. Godfrey, 17th N.I.
Surg. B. A. R. Nicholson.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. John Rowlandson, M.A., per *Trafalgar*, Aug.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Alfred Harris, Pilot Service.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. John Moore, artillery, 6 months.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. A. P. Sandeman, Pilot Service, 3 months.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Henry Bruce Boswell, who quitted the E. I. College in June last, and was appointed a member of the Civil Service on the 4th July, has been permitted to remain a further period of 6 months, taking his rank among the students who left the E. I. College in December last.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Robert P. Brooke, M.A.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Benjamin Fox Duncan, appointed a volunteer for the Pilot Service.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 7TH JUNE, 1850.

Bengal, 61st Foot.—Lieut. George Sotheby Tyler, from 14th Foot, to be lieut., v. Strode, who exchanges. Dated 7th June, 1850.

Ens. Stephen McDonough to be lieut. by purch., v. Fenwick, who retires. Dated 7th June, 1850.

Ens. Kenneth Bruce Stuart, from 31st Foot, to be ens., v. McDonough. Dated 7th June, 1850.

WAR OFFICE, 14TH JUNE, 1850.

Bengal, 29th Foot.—John Francis Page, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Paske, promoted. Dated 14th June, 1850.

80th Foot.—Frederick Earnest Appleyard, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Nunn, promoted. Dated 14th June, 1850.

Madras, 15th Lt. Drags.—Charles Steel, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Kendall, who retires. Dated 14th June, 1850.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per *Ellenborough*, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 14, 129 Queen's troops; Lieuts. Sutherland and Boxer; Ens. Lind and Peel.

Per *Constantine*, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 14, 152, Queen's troops; Capt. Lambert, Lieut. Rogers, Ens. Kemp and Warburton, Assist.-Surgeon Camplin.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 12th June, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Proprietor of East-India Stock has given notice, that at the Quarterly General Court of the said Company, appointed to be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 19th instant, he will submit the following motion, viz.—

"To take into consideration the papers on the table relating to the expulsion of Captain Peter Gordon from the zillah and district of Madura, on the 20th October, 1836."

That another Proprietor has given notice that he will submit the following motion, viz.—

"That the Court of Directors be requested to instruct the local Governments of India to insert in the Articles of War for the Native Army a clause conveying the same privilege to the Native Army of demanding copies of the record of Courts-martial as is now enjoyed under the Articles of War framed by the British Legislature for the government of their European soldiery."

That another Proprietor has given notice that he will submit the following motion, viz.—

"That copies or extracts of all letters from the Court of Directors in approbation or disapprobation of the proceedings of the Government of India in recognizing the several adoptions made by the families of Scindiah, Holkar, the Rajahs of Kotah Oorcha, Dutteea, Dhar, Oodeypoor, Banswara Kerowlee, and Doongapoor, be laid before the Court of Proprietors; together with copies of the Minutes recorded by the Governor and Members of Council of Bombay on the question of the annexation of the Colaba state to the British territory."

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 5th June, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the present rate of interest (£3. 10s.), three pounds ten shillings per cent. per annum, on the Company's bonds, will cease and determine on the 7th day of June, 1851.

That from and after the said 7th day of June, 1851, such bonds shall carry an interest only of (£3) three pounds per cent. per annum.

That holders of bonds will be allowed to bring them in to be marked for continuation at the said interest of (£3) three pounds per cent. per annum, until the 7th day of December, 1850; and that such bonds as shall not be marked for continuation, as aforesaid, on or before the 7th day of December, 1850, shall be liable to be paid off on the said 7th day of June, 1851, on which day all interest will cease.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 12th June, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Tuesday, the 18th June instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to the City of Calcutta, on board ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is from 200 to 250, and they must embark between the 16th and 31st July next.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 2s. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF MARINE BOYS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 12th June, 1850.

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That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Tuesday, the 18th June instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of MARINE BOYS from England to Bombay, on board Ships of 400 tons register and upwards.

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AND

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Acbar*, with the mails, left Bombay May 26th, arrived at Aden June 6th, and Suez June 14th. The mails left Alexandria on the 18th (by *Medusa*), and reached Malta on the 22nd ult., whence they were taken on to Marseilles (per *Medina*), arriving on the 26th ult.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, *vid* Marseilles, will be despatched from London on the evening of Monday, July 8th.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Mauritius, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *vid* Southampton, will be made up on the morning of Saturday, July 20. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening, or if marked *vid* Marseilles, on the evening of Wednesday, July 24.

ALTERATION IN DEPARTURE OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, March 25, 1850.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the mail steamers to Suez will be despatched on the 1st of May, 25th of May, 25th of June, 25th of July, and 31st of August next, for the conveyance of the monthly mails of May, June, July, August, and September, and that the intermediate mail steamers will be despatched on the 11th of May and the 17th of September, but not in the intervening months of June, July, and August.

(*Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, July* 1.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .. .. .. May 17 | Madras .. .. .. May 18
Bombay .. .. May 25

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

A CALAMITY, occasioned by the accidental explosion of gunpowder, of a magnitude perhaps unexampled in the domestic annals of any nation during a time of peace, involving the partial destruction of the city of Benares, and a frightful sacrifice of human life, forms the chief topic of intelligence brought by the present mail.

It appears that a fleet of thirty-five commissariat boats, of which twenty-one were laden with ordnance stores, including no less than 3,000 barrels of gunpowder, each containing 110 lbs., had reached Benares, on their way to the Upper Provinces, and anchored on the afternoon of the 1st of May under the old fort at Raj Ghaut, off the principal landing-place, in the very centre of the city. The boats were in charge of a warrant-officer, who is said to have quitted his charge on reaching Benares. About ten o'clock at night one of the boats seems to have taken fire, and a burst of flame was seen, which was followed by a terrific explosion, heard or felt at a considerable distance, destroying the whole of the magazine boats, and others belonging to private parties, shattering houses within a certain range, killing 420 persons on the spot, and mutilating and otherwise wounding upwards of 800 more. The spectacle of dead, dying and lacerated, heads, feet, trunks and entire corpses, is described as heart-rending, and the loss of property is immense. The new Raj Ghaut hotel, near the spot, built of stone, was almost blown to pieces; a lofty house near it, the residence of one of the Delhi princes, was reduced to ruins, in which the whole household, consisting of 150 persons, were buried, including the wife of the prince, Mirza Boolakee. Some extraordinary escapes are mentioned in the letters from the spot, which will be found in another part of our issue.

An official investigation had been promptly instituted into the cause of this tremendous casualty, which, the *Delhi Gazette* says, has absolved the conductor in charge of the boats from all blame. It was, however, manifestly improper to have a floating magazine under the bank of a densely-populated city. The same journal calls attention to the hazard to which Delhi itself is exposed, where 6,000 barrels of gunpowder are stored near the King's Palace, and the agency of a religious mendicant and a box of lucifer matches might convert that imperial city into a mass of ruins.

The political intelligence to be gleaned from the journals is not of high interest. Our Indian territories, in their vast length and breadth, enjoyed perfect tranquillity. In the vicinity of Peshawur the hill tribes were quiet, and Daly's regiment of Punjab cavalry was permitted to march from

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Kohat through the Pass without molestation, some of the hill-chiefs even acting as an escort to it. There was no appearance of anything being done towards the punishment of the Afreedees; but it appears that the salt question, supposed to be at the bottom of their outbreak, has been settled in a manner calculated to remove any cause of discontent on that ground. The *Delhi Gazette* states that "the Supreme Government have changed their mind with regard to the working of the salt-mines at Kohat, which are to be leased out in future, the lessee being permitted to sell salt at two annas a maund, with the proviso, that he is not to dispose of more than a stipulated quantity."

At Lahore matters appear to be going on satisfactorily; the measures of the British authorities seem to be gradually and silently working improvements in all departments of the Government. "The proceedings of the Board of Administration during the last six months," observes the *Friend of India*, "have been characterized by their practical utility and sound sense; they have achieved a great amount of good without any unnecessary display."

The *Lahore Chronicle* learns, by letters from beyond the Indus, that the Murrees, west of Mithenkote, have been giving some trouble, and that a company of the 5th Punjab Infantry, likely to be re-inforced by a troop of the 4th Punjab Cavalry, had marched from Dhera Gazee Khan. It is believed that Hurrund, a fort to the south-east of Dhera Gazee Khan (which held out till after Mooltan had fallen, and was taken by Lieut. R. Young), and close under the Suleeman range, would become an outpost for detachments of both regiments. The *Agra Messenger* announces that a company of European Infantry is always to form part of the garrison at Govindghur, and that barracks are being constructed for them.

The Calcutta papers publish accounts of some military operations in Oude. A force sent to the eastward, under Captain Thompson, second in command of the 1st Oude Local Infantry, and Captains Marquess, Bunbury, and Orr, of the King of Oude's service, had succeeded in capturing nine strong forts, with but slight loss, destroying Raja Pirthelput Sing, of Puska, the most noted rebel, robber, and murderer in Oude, besides clearing the country of a few others of minor fame. We also learn that the Beitah men, instead of being poor injured talookdars, who resisted unjust and exorbitant demands, were robbers and murderers. This induced the Resident to give the assistance of the Company's troops.

The account published in the *Mofussilite*, and copied into all the Indian journals, of the seizure of a large quantity of military stores at Hissar, supposed to be for the purpose of supplying our enemies from our own magazines, turns out, according to the Delhi paper, to be an absurd exaggeration. The stores in question, it seems, had all been duly condemned under authority of the military board, and openly sold by auction to any one who chose to purchase them.

A letter from Allahabad, published in the *Delhi Gazette*, states that it has been deemed necessary to take measures against a supposed plot to effect the rescue of the state prisoners confined in that fortress.

"It appears that the servants of the Attaree Sirdars, whilst performing their usual morning ablutions, were observed by the havildars and guard in charge to leave their allotted stations, and exchange signals with a party of strangers, who were recognized as Sikhs. They were instantly brought back, and on the circumstance being made known to the commanding officer, orders were issued to have them more carefully looked after in future. On the following day, the commissioner, Mr. Lowther, received information that a large number of Sikhs had drawn together outside the town, and preparations were at once made to insure the safety of the fort, no very easy task, when it is considered that the garrison consisted but of 150 European recruits—men unable to handle a musket,—and 120 sepoys. The gates were shut, and commanding officers of corps ordered to have pickets, consisting of 50 men each, in command of a subaltern, to be in readiness at a moment's warning, for the purpose of reinforcing the garrison if necessary. This order was subsequently countermanded, as the distance at which the lines are situated would render it almost impossible to bring up timely aid in the event of a sudden attack upon the fort, but the guards inside were strengthened, and forty rounds of ball cartridge served out to each man. All persons unconnected with the garrison, servants, mechanics, and others, were refused admission, and if we may rely upon the statement which circulates in well-informed quarters, that not less than 1,300 Sikhs are located in the city and its environs, it will be admitted that these measures of precaution have not been unnecessary."

The *Bombay Telegraph* anticipates the approaching seizure, by the Company, of the valley of Berar, for debts due by the Nizam, and gives some details of the finances and financial embarrassments of that prince. "We have seen," says that paper,

"A figured statement, purporting to be a proposal sent in to the Supreme Government at Calcutta, and received by an official here only yesterday, whereby it is clearly shown that the revenues of the Nizam are susceptible of so much improvement as to be able to give him a clear surplus income, whereas his present system of collection and expenditure shows a deficit on the year 1258 Fuzlee (1848-9) of no less than Rs. 27,39,573, the income being Rs. 1,22,79,545, and the expenditure Rs. 1,50,19,119. It is also shown by this statement that the income could be raised to Rs. 1,60,82,995, whilst the expenditure might, by judicious loppings, be reduced to Rs. 1,11,10,172, leaving a clear surplus of Rs. 49,72,823, and this only in the territory administered under the name of the Dewanny, or districts appropriated to the public purposes of Government. The districts under the Nizam's own charge could, as is shown in the statement from which we derive these details, be made to yield a revenue of Rs. 30,63,000, which upon an expenditure of Rs. 13,80,000 (the pay of the troops in the districts), would leave a surplus of Rs. 16,83,000, thus giving the Nizam a clear annual surplus of Rs. 66,56,623 to meet and gradually to pay off the debt which now oppresses him, and which, although its amount is not more than two and a half crores, has subjected him to all the humiliations of being bullied and dunned by his own soldiery, and threatened by his allies with the seizure and appropriation of one of his best provinces."

From the local presidential news we can cull some matters of interest.

The Governor-General had reached Simla on the 2nd of May, apparently in good health, the Commander-in-Chief having arrived at that salubrious station on the 22nd of April. The *Mofussilite* repeats that Sir Charles has actually tendered his resignation, and requested that his successor may relieve him in October.

Colonel P. Grant has resigned the post of Adjutant-General of the Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Tucker, the Deputy Adjutant-General, who, though a young officer, is able and popular, is appointed to succeed him.

The Gooroo Maharaj Singh and his disciple, Kurruk Singh, were put on board ship at Calcutta on the 15th May, to be transported to the Straits.

Some sensation has been created by a decision of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut of the North-West provinces, that the Mahomedan mother of an illegitimate child may lawfully claim it for the purpose of educating it in her own faith, the adverse injunctions of the deceased English father notwithstanding. The facts are as follows:—Mr. Bell, of the Civil Service, had a son who was born out of wedlock, the mother being a Mahomedan. On the death of the father, it was found that he had made a provision for the woman, and bequeathed the rest of his property to the child, who was to be brought up under the guardianship of Sir T. H. Maddock. The mother, however, refused to give up the boy, and as he is now twelve years of age, and has almost

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outlived the era of first impressions in matters of religious belief, or even, perhaps, of social usages, a suit was instituted against her in the Zillah Court of Delhi. Mr. Gubbins, the judge, gave his reasons for deciding that the boy should be handed over to his guardian, the plaintiff, but his judgment has been overruled by the Court above, who "see nothing objectionable in the natural wish of a mother to retain the possession of her child, and to bring him up in the faith to which she herself belongs."

Dr. Butter and Captain Fagan, formerly directors of the Benares Bank, have been tried by court-martial, on charges connected with their conduct in that capacity, and cashiered. The Court, in both cases, earnestly recommended the prisoners to the clemency of the Commander-in-Chief, on account of "the very high character which Captain Fagan had borne during his service of twenty-two years," and in the case of Dr. Butter, on the ground of "long service and previous high character." The recommendation was not complied with by the Commander-in-Chief, and we think that, in his reasons for declining, he has evinced a sound and just discrimination. "The Court," he observes, "in the case of Captain Fagan,—and he repeats the observation in the other case,—"have convicted the prisoner of falsehood and deceit in his dealings with a brother officer, who seems to have confided in him, yet eleven members of the Court recommend the prisoner to mercy, 'on the grounds of high character.' Such recommendations add much to the pain of those whose duty it is to inflict punishment; but I must decline complying with the request of the members who concur in this recommendation. When violence of temper, error in judgment, or the thoughtlessness of youth, lead men into culpable conduct, their high character bears great and honourable weight, excusing human frailty; high character is also justly appealed to when concurring circumstances cast suspicion on yet unblemished reputation; but when the charge is dishonour, and that dishonour proved, former high character vanishes and is nothing."

The only intelligence from Madras is that the railway enthusiasm has not evaporated, and that there is now a probable prospect of the completion of the line to Wallajahnuggur.

From Bombay we learn that the Khyrpore Commission of Inquiry had commenced its functions. The Ameer Ali Moorad was informed that he must attend the Commission, instead of their waiting on him in his own territories. His Highness came accordingly, on the 21st of April, and was received by a guard of honour of the 24th Bombay regiment, Mr. Pringle and staff meeting him at the same time. He had come some distance from one of his numerous shooting excursions, and looked, it is said, anything but pleased at being so unceremoniously "sent for." He took up his quarters for the time on the right bank of the river, and personally attended the Commissioners, who sat daily from about 11 to 4 o'clock. Nothing certain was known of the real nature of the investigation.

We find it stated in the Bombay papers, that the resignation by Mr. Pringle of his post of Commissioner of Scinde had been reluctantly accepted by the Government. The *Telegraph* attributes this resignation to the dissatisfaction felt by Mr. Pringle at the treatment he had experienced from the authorities. "It seems," observes that journal, "that, during Lord Dalhousie's hasty journey through Scinde, Mr. Pringle brought under his notice some irregularities in the treaties subsisting between the British Government and Ali Morad Khan, of Khyrpore; the consequence of this direct communication to Lord Dalhousie was a reference to the Bombay Government of the alleged irregularities, and a still further consequence to Mr. Pringle was a series of reproofs and annoyances, rendering his post uncomfortable."

The letters from Scinde mention some incidents worthy of a passing notice. At Hyderabad it is said that a subadar of the marine battalion was stoned to death whilst attempting to pacify a disturbance amongst his men. A letter from Sukkur reports that Ali Moorad had been hanging two of his subjects for shooting at and killing one of his shikarries, and that four men, comrades or friends, who were with the two men, committed suicide by hanging themselves likewise, and on that account a complaint from the friends of the deceased men had been laid before the commissioner. At Kurrachee, there was an idle rumour current amongst the natives that a kidnapping system was carried on to a very great extent, and that young persons were nightly taken from their parents and murdered! All the Kurrachees, consequently, moved about with cudgels in their hands.

We have no additional news from Ceylon or China.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H. M.'s Troops.—Capt. H. Hennis, 70th, at Fort William, May 4; Lieut. E. Wilson, 70th, at Fort William, May 5.

Bengal.—Lieut. A. R. Crawford, 19th N.I., at Boodee Pind, aged 30, May 7; Lieut. col. T. A. Fullarton, C.B. 9th light drag. at Kashmir, April 28.

BENGAL.

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION AT BENARES.

We have to record a frightful catastrophe at Benares, which has ruined a great part of the river-face of the town, and cost the lives, according to the best-informed accounts, of not less than 500 persons. A fleet of boats, laden with gunpowder, were blown up in the stream off Raj Ghaut, on the night of the 1st inst., and the explosion threw down a number of houses, and buried their inmates. The loss of property has been immense, and must, in many instances, inflict irremediable disaster on the sufferers. Of those who have perished, the fate of Mrs. Sunlit excites the deepest interest, and a large circle of friends and many humble dependents deplore the loss which has been sustained by her untimely death. The practice of mooring boats, filled with gunpowder, beneath a populous city, is dangerous at all times. It is even more hazardous than the custom which prevails here at Delhi, of maintaining the magazine in a situation to peril constantly the existence of more than 20,000 people, hardly one of whom might be expected to escape the consequences of an explosion, to say nothing of the certain ruin of the city with its immense population. And in this case, there is no excuse for the criminal apathy evinced by the authorities. The late Col. Skinner impressed both on Lord William Bentinck and Lord Auckland the necessity for removing the magazine to a place of safety, and obtained an assent in both cases to the value of his recommendations. It is to be hoped that his warnings will no longer be disregarded. We give the details of the Benares disaster in the words of our various correspondents:—

"Benares, 2nd May, 1850.

"On the night of the 1st of May, about half-past ten o'clock, blew up with a terrific explosion a fleet of thirty ordnance boats, with 3,000 copper barrels of gunpowder, containing 110 lbs. each. They caught fire from a separate boat on fire, and with some other boats moored near belonging to private parties, were

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shattered to atoms, destroying, I believe, every individual soul in them. On shore every house and person within a certain range was destroyed or severely injured. About 500 dead, dying, and wounded were removed yesterday, and the scene of destruction, death, and suffering was heart-rending. Messrs. Tuttle and Charles's new hotel is destroyed, as also a lofty house near it, the residence of one of the Delhi princes, whose household of 150 persons were buried in its ruins, and only eleven were dug out, killed. Mr. Small's substantial mission-house has every door and window blown in and broken, besides being otherwise injured, and it was in it that, having hurried out of bed to look at the fire, of which alarm had been given, his most estimable lady met her violent and instantaneous death. I saw him last night, and went over the melancholy scene of her death, the ruins of their house, and the spectacle of woe the ghaut presented. A court of enquiry is sitting, but I believe the conductor in charge is almost the only survivor to tell the tale."

Another account is to the following effect:—

"At about half-past 10 P. M. (May 1st), a fleet of magazine boats, anchored under the old Fort at Raj Ghaut, took fire, and 3,000 (more or less) barrels of powder exploded, carrying death and devastation before it, throwing down the high bank and all the houses, shattering every thing to atoms. Poor Mrs. Small had got out of bed upon the alarm of fire, and was looking through the door, which, with all the rest, was instantly dashed to pieces: her forehead was smashed in. Small had just stepped aside from the door and escaped with a few contusions. The hotel was blown to pieces and most of the servants killed; two young officers sleeping there, strange to say, have escaped with rather severe injuries. Scarcely a soul of the crew and only two sepahees of the guard escaped; hands, feet, heads, trunks and entire corpses lie strewed in all directions; every house for many hundred yards round was unroofed and many shaken down; the exact amount of killed is not yet known—300 prisoners are hard at work exhuming the victims. The two Shazadas, whose houses were right and left of the hotel, have each lost their wives, and one his daughter, the other his nephew and many followers. The toll-house over the hotel has come down entirely; not a boat appears to have escaped. Conductor Forsyth's wife has not been found, and a river merchant lost all his boats, and his wife and some other relative: the man has gone mad. As far as can be ascertained, the fire took place at the lower end of the fleet. The powder-boats being immediately under the hotel, it would seem that had the boat been cut adrift at once, the rest might have been saved. The concussion was so great, that windows were broken in Secrole, and the ground shook. The noise was terrific. Mr. Gordon's house is much shaken: all hands were thrown out of their beds. The number of killed is variously estimated, but it must be more than 500, for the crew amounted to 400, and very few, it is believed, escaped; a very large portion must have been blown into the river: measures are being taken to ascertain. The loss to Tuttle and Charles by the hotel will not fall far short of Rs. 15,000. Small's house has very few doors in a repairable condition; the walls are much shaken, and the plaster blown off; the furniture mostly destroyed in all the river-side rooms.

"Young Mr. Lowther had a providential escape. He had left his boat a few hours previous, and come here; his boat was sunk, but no lives lost, and all his property was saved."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

"Whilst seated with a friend in the compound of his bungalow at Secrole, 3½ miles from Raj Ghaut, with my face to the east, my attention was drawn to a sudden illumination in the heavens, which was followed by a dreadful crash, accompanied with a shock most terrific, insomuch that some friends who were asleep in bed on the same premises, not fifty yards from me, were almost thrown from their beds, and quite alarmed with the quaking of the walls and roof; in short, some of the panes of glass were thrown out of the windows at this distance. Within two or three minutes of the first we had a second flash, accompanied as before with a crash, only less severe, with the illumination still existing. I retired to my room at about eleven, with the impression on one and all our minds that it must have been the falling of a meteor, and the more so as the evening had been excessively oppressive and sultry. Between twelve and one I was awoke by a friend, and asked to accompany him to Raj Ghaut, to witness the dreadful havoc of property, and to aid in alleviating the sufferings of the wounded occasioned by the explosion of a portion of commissariat boats (35 in number), 21 of which had 3,000 barrels of gunpowder on board, the remaining 14 being laden with field pieces, shot, shell, and ammunition; the boats were in charge of a Conductor Forsyth. On my arrival at the ghaut, I was horror-struck to behold the total destruction of the Raj Ghaut hotel (a building just erected by Messrs. Tuttle and Charles, of Benares, for the convenience and accommodation of strangers and travellers) at an expense, I should imagine, of at least Rs. 30,000 or 40,000, the foundation of which seems to be some 40 feet deep, and constructed of solid stone, which has stood unshaken, though the walls, roof, doors, and windows are a mass of entire ruin. On proceeding to the water's edge, you could perceive, on each side of the hotel, along the bank of the river, the total destruction of houses, to an extent of, I fancy, 1,000 yards, and about fifty yards in depth (inward). The river presented the most fearful aspect you can imagine, over a surface of 500 yards along the bank; besides these boats, Messrs. Crump and Co. of Cawnpore, have suffered severely in the loss of thirteen boats out of twenty laden with beer, &c., and out of the remaining seven boats, five have foundered, together with a great many others, the extent of which I have not had time to ascertain. I suppose the loss must be at least sixty or seventy totally blown up or sunk. Brigadier Lloyd, of Saugor, has had his pinnace blown to pieces whilst laying at her anchor close by; a country boat has been thrown a distance of 600 yards, and now lies in the centre of the river. It would occupy me the whole day were I to attempt to describe minutely the destruction caused.

"I will proceed to the most painful part, the loss of lives which is averaged at 100, exclusive of those buried in the ruins, and which are being dug up, and which, I am afraid, will be another 100. I will give you the names of a few of the unfortunate sufferers who have come to an untimely death. The Rev. Mr. Small has lost his poor wife, by a fall on her head, occasioned by the shock. A Mrs. Howard, who was asleep in one of Messrs. Crump and Co.'s boats, with her husband, is not forthcoming, and is expected to have been blown to pieces or sunk: Mr. H. has, however, escaped miraculously. The families of some ex-princes are not to be found, but are expected to be buried in the ruins, The most wonderful escape of life is that of Mr. William Bason, a gentleman who proceeded only last evening at 6 P.M. and took charge of the hotel. He was alseep and was awoke by two officers conversing in the hall adjoining his room, and while lying awake, he heard the alarm given of fire, and shortly after of the magazine boats being on fire, he rushed out into the hall, and called to the officers to follow. One did so; the other went to look in the opposite direction, when the party who accompanied Mr. B., said he would return for his friend and did so. Mr. Bason just got out safe when the explosion took place. Mr. B. says, two minutes could not have elapsed from the time the alarm was given and his flying out of the hotel, which came down in the entire mass and evidently had the whole force of the explosion concentrated on it. It is at present a mystery what occasioned this fearful accident, and I suppose will be learnt as soon as the boatmen who were wounded can speak. I have endeavoured to elicit some particulars from the guard of sepoys (two of whom are missing), to no effect. I cannot conclude without bringing to notice the humane and noble exertions of Mr. Gubbins, the magistrate, and Messrs. Tuttle and Charles, who were on the spot all night, the latter with four conveyances having the dying and wounded removed to the hospital as fast as possible, and paying no interest or exertions towards the saving of the remains of their property, until the sick and wounded were conveyed to the hospital."

Since the above was in type, we have learnt that Sooltan Begum, the wife of one of the princes of Delhi, Mirza Boolakee, was destroyed, and another prince, Mirza Ushun Bukah, is missing.—*Delhi Gaz. May* 6.

We have received another letter from Benares, dated the 4th instant, from which we extract a few additional particulars. The fire began on board the fifth boat, and was immediately observed by a sentinel on shore, who had barely time to give the alarm, and arouse a few of the people on board before the explosion took place. All the boats sank immediately, except the 22nd, which after a minute and a half also exploded. The European who was in charge of Crump and Co.'s boats escaped, being pulled insensible out of the water—his wife and family perished. The Begum's palace, which overlooked the Ghat, is entirely destroyed. She was one of the royal family of Delhi, and with her family, slaves, and all inmates, was smothered in the ruins. Two companies of the 16th B. N. I. were sent out to fire a volley over her grave. Twelve hundred persons are ascertained to have been taken out of the ruins or the river dead or wounded, and more were continually being discovered at the time our letter was written. Not a house for a mile round the Ghat has escaped without injury. Besides Messrs. Crump and Co.'s boats, twelve to fifteen boats belonging to mahajuns, loaded with merchandise, were destroyed.—*Englishman, May* 8.

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THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION—THE PRESS.

Our readers, who are resident in Bengal, know well enough that Capt. Richardson has ceased to be principal: for no event, that we remember, except the election of the secretary of the Agricultural Society in 1842, when two editors of rival newspapers were rival candidates, ever attracted more attention from the Calcutta press. From the day when Capt. Richardson's retirement was announced, the public were favoured with large variety of information, grave and gay, about the Council of Education. That Mr. Bethune was a tyrant and an oppressor; that he danced; that a person of light character had included him in the number of persons to whom she had the impudence to send impudent letters; that his edition of "Goldsmith's Essays"—of the merits of which the public had previously been left in blissful ignorance—was an egregious failure; that Capt. Richardson himself was a man of high character, great professional ability, and remarkably popular;—this, and much more than this, was reiterated in prose and verse, with astonishing zeal and diligence, for a period of about three months; and even now the dying echoes of these valuable truths sound occasionally in our ears. In vain did the public wonder why such an excellent principal should ever have had to retire, and why such a president as Mr. Bethune was allowed to remain in the Council of Education. Not one word of explanation was ever vouchsafed to the marvelling readers of the Calcutta journals; and when at last Mr. Bethune, in a speech at the Town-hall, entered into something about the facts of the matter, the terrible threat of a prosecution for libel was employed by the gallant principal, to prevent the publication of the offensive parts of the oration; and the newspapers (with an unanimity and a respect for the law which were most edifying) consented to publish the speech—with abundant omissions.

When the newspapers at other places took the liberty of expressing their curiosity, and declared (naturally enough) that such silence was unsatisfactory, and that, while the real cause was concealed, they were tempted to dream of all sorts of false ones,—they were met by the provoking explanation, that there was a lady in the case; that Capt. Richardson's offence was simply that "he was suspected of being suspicious;" and that all should be made known by-and-bye, in an action against Mr. Bethune, for his false accusations at the Town-hall.

But here we are now, in the hot weather, and we hear nothing of this action. We learn only that Capt. Richardson is employing his great abilities in some joint-stock native school, called, we believe, the Metropolitan Academy; and that Mr. Bethune still remains president of the Council of Education. We do not even hear that the Hindu College is falling off.

There certainly is something highly mysterious in the suspense which we endure. Blue-books in profusion are published, in which even the off-hand minutes of the Governor-General are exposed to public view; but in vain do we wait for the explanation of those unrevealed occurrences which have formed the subject of so many articles, letters, epigrams, dialogues, and songs, in the pages of our contemporaries. Not the Black Act itself has given more employment to the printers. For a considerable time, the literary warfare against all who were supposed to have been instrumental in depriving the Hindu College of the late principal's services, was only suspended at these intervals when all the little Pedlington gossip of this our Vanity Fair was arrested by the arrival of the overland mails.

We hope that now, when the first ebullition of indignation is past and gone, and the subject of Capt. Richardson's retirement no longer fills up the columns of our contemporaries, we may be allowed calmly to advert to the course which has been pursued, and the aspect in which his retirement appears to us. We wish to speak in a friendly spirit of the newspaper press. We know some of the gentlemen who are connected with it; and their intelligence, ability, and public spirit it is impossible not to recognise.

We are far from being of the number of those who, because they disapprove of the course of a newspaper on a particular subject, think that they ought pettishly to show their disapprobation by ceasing to subscribe to it. Amidst the various claims on their attention, editors have an arduous task to perform. They cannot always rely on their information; they are not infallible guides of public opinion; they cannot always resist the influence of private friendships and prejudices, or the temptation to say something witty in the place of something wise. But their labours are ceaseless, and their duties are most important. In a large number of cases, they do the state good service, and in nearly every call of private or public distress, they are foremost as the advocates of catholic benevolence. If, in the course of recent events in Calcutta, they lent their powerful aid to create and foster misunderstanding, to advocate a cause that was indefensible, and to assail men who had done no wrong, we attribute the error only to the influence of misapprehensions in their own minds, combined with warm sympathy for a well-known and long-known companion. We can speak of them without malice, and we wish to speak without exaggeration.

In like manner we wish to speak freely, and we are able to speak disinterestedly, of Mr. Bethune. We have never received or sought a favour at his hands. We are not, and never were reckoned in his list of friends. We regret exceedingly the colour which his indiscretion and an unbecoming levity have afforded to the petty slanders of his assailants. We believe that he himself is his own worst enemy. If (as is reported) he so far forgot his position, and his personal dignity, as to sing an improper song on a public occasion, we have not one word of palliation or excuse for an act so unworthy. But, while we condemn what is reprehensible, surely it is as fair, and far more noble, to do justice to what is good. Mr. Bethune is undoubtedly a man of zeal, philanthropy, and great liberality. His object in coming to India was to do good, not to save money. His qualities as a legislative member of council are very high. He has had the advantage of associating in England, for many years, with some of the most distinguished characters of the age. He has considerable enlargement of mind, and not less moral courage, and he has taken part in effecting several very important legislative reforms in the English constitution. We must be permitted to say, therefore, that we think he has been unjustly assailed here in India. We do not refer to the Black Acts, and the attacks on him as their supposed author; but to such long-continued and unwarrantable attacks as the poems filled with *double entendres*, to which the papers gave insertion, connecting his name with the name of a person of light fame, on no other ground than her own presumption in having sent to him, in common with many others, familiar letters. We need scarcely say, that it is very well known that the whole of the elaborate slanders, the jests, and satires of which his name was, day after day, the object, had no other foundation whatever.

In this way it is evident that any one might be robbed of his character, and made a butt for the feeble wit of the poetasters, who employed their time so laboriously in defaming Mr. Bethune.

But it is not only thus that we regard him as unfairly treated. He occupied an important position as President of the Council of Education, and confessedly was exerting himself, very energetically, to stimulate education throughout the country.

No former president, we believe, ever did so much real work in his office. During the whole time of his incumbency, up to the hour when Capt. Richardson's retirement was announced, no fault (that we remember) was found with his proceedings in any of the public journals. From that hour, nothing was said in his favour. Now, in all seriousness we ask, what were the facts? There were certain rumours abroad about Capt. Richardson's mode of life, and the irregularities of his attendance. They had followed him from Hooghly, where he was principal, to Calcutta, when he assumed charge of the Hindu College. They were of such a nature, that many persons were surprised that they had not long ago become matters of official inquiry. Mr. Bethune, following public opinion rather than exciting it, wrote to Capt. Richardson, asking for explanation on the two subjects which the rumours embraced. Explanation was declined, and a tender was made of resignation. The explanation, we believe, was again asked for: and the answer was a resignation, which was accepted by the Council. There followed, in nearly all the papers, a series of articles, in prose and verse, against Mr. Bethune, and almost every one associated with him in the Council of Education, and in the instructive establishments. But all the time the simple facts, that Captain Richardson had not been capriciously and unfairly dismissed, and that he he had *retired rather than give explanation* on points on which it was the unquestionable duty of Mr. Bethune to demand explanation, were studiously concealed. This, we must be allowed to say, was not fair. In vain have we endeavoured to ascertain how blame can justly be imputed to the Council of Education in the matter. The mode of life of the principal of a great national college cannot be a matter of indifference; and even if it were, irregularities in the attendance of a well-paid principal are not a trifling fault. For aught we know, there may not be a syllable of truth in the reports to which Mr. Bethune, in his correspondence with Captain Richardson, adverted. But, be that as it may, the reports were not invented by Mr. Bethune; they were heard before he arrived in India, and heard by all the members of the Council of Education, and by many others. How, then, they could be disregarded, or why explanation should be refused, and a resignation tendered in lieu of it, we cannot divine. Of Mr. Montague's removal we need not say anything. We confine ourselves to Captain Richardson's case; and we regret that the press made itself a party to a sys-

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tematic attack on Mr. Bethune, as if he were personally and solely (or at least in conjunction only with Dr. Mouat) the cause of Captain Richardson's resignation—as if he, and not the Council generally, had accepted that resignation—as if a pure simple act of tyranny and caprice had been committed, of which a perfectly innocent man, against whom there was no charge, had been the victim.

Considering the sacred trust committed to them, we think that the Council of Education might have been excused, if it had been more than ordinarily jealous of the character of its instructors, so as to secure that they should be not only above reproach, but also above suspicion. As members of the Calcutta press, we regret exceedingly the course which it has (too generally) pursued in this matter. No possible quantity of dust thrown up can blind the eyes of impartial men to the fact that Capt. Richardson held in his own hand his own reputation, and that of the party whose name is unhappily associated with his, and that he voluntarily retired without one word of denial or explanation. Under these circumstances, the attempt is worse than absurd to elevate him into a hero or a martyr. We believe, also, that the local press has suffered much in public opinion from its long-continued, unmanly, and not seldom disgusting, attacks on Mr. Bethune. He is a man not without faults; he has written neither pretty poems nor elegant essays, at least that we have ever heard of; but he has taken more pains, shown more enthusiasm, and done more practical good in the cause of native education than perhaps any man in like circumstances and in the same period of time who ever came to India.

The experiment of the last four months has been dangerous in every way to the reputation of the Calcutta press. The public may laugh, but after it laughs it reflects, and it is always sufficiently clear-sighted in the end to know when its leaders prove untrue to their high and noble vocation.—*Calcutta Review.*

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.

The following letter from the secretary to the Government of India, dated the 11th April, to the secretary to the Government of Bengal, containing the orders of that Government on the subject of introducing native female education into Bengal, has been published:—

"Sir,—The attention of the Governor-General in Council has been lately directed towards the subject of female education in Bengal. Thirty-five years have elapsed since the establishment of the Hindu College gave the first great impulse to that desire for European knowledge which is now so general throughout the country. Under the influence of the new ideas which have been widely disseminated among large and influential classes of the community, through the Government schools and colleges, it is reasonable to believe that further attempts for improving the moral and social condition of the people may now be successfully made, which at an earlier period would have failed altogether to produce any satisfactory result.

"It is the opinion of the Governor-General in Council that no single change in the habits of the people is likely to lead to more important and beneficial consequences, than the introduction of education for their female children. The general practice is to allow them to grow up in absolute ignorance; but this custom is not required or even sanctioned by their religion; and in fact a certain degree of education is now given to the female relatives of those who can afford the expense of entertaining special instructors at their own houses. This method of imparting knowledge is impracticable as a general system, but it appears to the Governor-General in Council that it is quite possible to establish female schools, in which precautions may be adopted for as close seclusion of the girls as the customs of the country may require. An experiment of a school of this kind in Calcutta has been tried by the Hon. Mr. Bethune since May of last year, which, in the face of considerable opposition, such as every novelty is sure to encounter in Bengal, at present contains thirty-four pupils, the children of persons of good caste and respectable connexions. The success which has been accomplished in so short a time, far exceeding any expectation its most sanguine supporters would have been justified in entertaining at the commencement, receives a double value from the consideration that it has been achieved by the exertions of a private individual, and cannot be attributed to the influence of the power of Government.

"The example given by Mr. Bethune in his school has, his Lordship in Council is informed, been imitated by educated natives in other parts of Bengal.

"The Governor-General in Council considers that a great work has been done in the first successful introduction of native female education in India on a sound and solid foundation, and that the Government ought to give its frank and cordial support.

"The Governor-General in Council requests that the Council of Education may be informed that it is henceforward to consider its functions as comprising the superintendence of native female education; and that, wherever any disposition is shown by the natives to establish female schools, it will be its duty to give them all possible encouragement, and further their plans in every way, that is not inconsistent with the efficiency of the institutions already under their management. It is the wish also of the Governor-General in Council that information to the same effect should be given to the chief civil officers of the Mofussil, calling their attention to the foregoing disposition among the natives to establish female schools, and directing them to use all means at their disposal for encouraging these institutions, and for making it generally known that the Government views them with very great approbation."

ASSAM TEA COMPANY.

We congratulate the shareholders of the Assam Tea Company on the very favourable result of the sale of their teas in London in March last. The prices they appear to have realized prove that they are held in superior estimation to China teas of the same description, by the best practical judges in the world, the London brokers and dealers.

If we are rightly informed, when the present authorities of the company took charge of its affairs, they found that upwards of twenty-one lakhs of rupees had been expended upon buildings and cultivation, which it was found on sending a new superintendent to Assam, ought not, under judicious and careful management, to have cost one tithe of that sum; buildings which ought not at that stage of their operations to have been erected, had been so slightly constructed, that they were already tumbling down, and but little was to be found of the extensive clearings and plantings which had been reported from Assam, and paid for, and even those in existence were in such a neglected state, that another rainy season would have almost obliterated every trace of them. The credit and resources of the company were exhausted; they were 7,000*l.* in debt in London, Rs. 60,000 in Calcutta, while the indispensable outlay required in Assam to save the miserable wrecks there almost drove the then local directors to despair, and the more so, because the London Board urged upon them the closing or even total abandonment of the concern. They however possessed discernment enough to perceive the capabilities of the enterprise under better management, and with a spirit, firmness, and confidence that does them infinite credit, raised funds on their own individual credit and responsibility, to make one more effort to retrieve the affairs of the company. The result has been that in little more than four years, the expenditure in Assam has been reduced from upwards of three and a-half lakhs of rupees per annum to less than one lakh, while the produce has been increased from 140,000 lbs. of very inferior teas to 216,000 lbs. principally of very superior quality. Such of the tea gardens (or barries) as were recoverable, but which another season of neglect would have rendered unproductive, were cleared, and the large gaps where the plants had died, from being choked up with rank vegetation, replanted, the irrecoverable barries abandoned, and such of the buildings as were repairable and useful, were put into a serviceable condition. The result of these judicious proceedings is that the Calcutta debt has been paid off, and it is anticipated that the sale of the teas of the last season will leave a considerable balance at the credit of the company in London. By the zealous exertion of the present superintendent in Assam and his assistants, the tea gardens are in a state of high order, careful cultivation, and gradual extension, and the produce realizing considerably in excess of the expenditure.

We learn from parties interested and having the means of knowing, that the expenditure of the present year in India will not exceed Rs. 1,20,000, while if the season is favourable, the produce will not be far short of 250,000 lbs., which, if it realize the prices of the last season's teas, will leave a net sum of 16*l.* to 17,000*l.* to meet that expenditure.—*Englishman, May* 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Mail of April 8, *viâ* Bombay, reached Agra and Delhi on the 13th, and Calcutta on the 15th May.

Attainments in Persian.—The Deputy-Governor of Bengal has conferred a degree of honour on Ensign N. W. Elphinstone, of the 4th N.I., for his eminent attainments in the Persian language.

The Bank of Bengal has again raised its rates one per cent. all round. The drain of silver appears to have affected all the chartered banks in India at once. Money is also said to be more in demand in the bazar, and everything seems to indicate the return of prosperity.

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Mr. Swetenham, the judge of Dacca, has been struck with paralysis.—*Hurkaru.*

The Appointment of Naval Store-keeper has, we understand from the *Hurkaru*, been bestowed upon Captain Weston, of the steam service. The claims of this officer are of the first order, as he invented a plan for discovering the longitude, "by observations of the sun at sunrise and sunset, for which he constructed tables that were published under the auspices of the Admiralty." Captain Weston is also, we believe, in other respects well fitted for the situation, and we are rejoiced to hear that the Government has thus practically recognized his long and faithful services.—*Friend of India.*

Cholera.—We are sorry to hear that cholera has made its appearance in Fort William. On Saturday morning Captain Hennis, of the 76th regiment, was attacked by this fearful scourge, and died in the afternoon. On the same day Lieut. Wilson, of the same regiment, was taken ill of the disease, and died yesterday morning. At present there are no other cases in the fort, the soldiers being in a particularly healthy condition. The two officers who have suffered were temperate and steady men.—*Hurkaru, May* 6.

Lieutenant Conroy, of the 46th regiment N.I., fell from his horse on the 11th May, at Allahabad, and, it is said, is severely hurt.—*Hurkaru's Correspondence.*

Native Female Education.—A contributor of the *Prabhakar* makes very flattering mention of the success that has attended the efforts of a young native at Hooghly to educate his wife. Though the dread of displeasing his relatives and neighbours, and the consequent necessity of secrecy, have operated as powerful obstacles in the way of progress, his fair pupil has, it is said, acquired a tolerable knowledge of the Bengalee language within four short months. The writer promises to send specimens of her composition for publication, and appeals to her conduct as a sufficient refutation of the vulgar mistake that female education is necessarily associated with insubordination and faithlessness.

Tirhoot.—A letter from Tirhoot, of the 7th instant, says:—"Heavy rain in some parts of the district, but very partial. To the westward hail had fallen, or rather ice,—pieces as large as a pomegranate. This, although good for a day's beer, will not add to the indigo out-turn wherever it has fallen." Our correspondent adds that, generally speaking, the crop in Tirhoot is a fine one, equal he thinks to that of last year, with one or two exceptions. The great moisture, and liberal throwing in of seed, regardless of expense, have done the business.—*Englishman, May* 15.

Baptism at the Kirk.—Pursuant to notice, the rites of baptism were administered last Wednesday evening, by the Rev. James Anderson, to the young Brahmin, Khiste Dhon Moonshee, who has been engaged for about two years in the capacity of teacher at the General Assembly's Institution, and about three months ago left his house, under the firm conviction of being a Christian; and found means that very night to remove his young wife, who was temporarily received into the orphanage of the Scottish Ladies' Association, till he could take a house and provide all the necessaries of life for her accommodation.—*Hurkaru, May* 17.

Oolooberriah.—The morning papers mention a strange report, that Oolooberriah has been visited by an earthquake or a volcanic eruption, which has left a large opening of two miles in length. One paper calls it "the subsidence of a large tract of alluvial soil."—*Hurkaru, May* 11.

Lieut. Hyde.—The *Delhi Gazette* reports that Lieut. H. Hyde, of the engineers, while on the road between Umballa and Kurnaul, was attacked by a desperate set of ruffians, who robbed him of everything he had about him. The lieutenant attempted to fire at one of the robbers, but the pistol missed fire, and the man struck the officer with his sword, cutting off the middle finger of one hand.

Attempt to Rescue Shere and Chutter Sing.—*Allahabad, May* 11.—The day before yesterday the station commandant received intelligence from Mr. Lowther, the commissioner, that a body of Seikhs (number not stated) were hovering about in the vicinity of this station, with a view of attempting the rescue of Shere and Chutter Sing. The guards were strengthened all round the ramparts in consequence, and the European officer on fort duty visited the sentries every half-hour. Last evening, at a late hour, thirty rounds of ball cartridge were served out to every man on guard, in addition to what they previously had. The drawbridge was taken up, and no person allowed outside the fort after the tattoo. Two European sentries are now placed over the prisoners, in addition to the two natives, and every precaution is taken that can be thought of to prevent their escape. There can be no doubt that, if they could once get outside the walls, Nepaul would be their destination.

Asiatic Society.—The *Eastern Star* prominently notices the following paragraph in the proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal:—"Read a letter from Henry Torrens, Esq., V. P., protesting in the strongest terms against the dismissal of the Mauluvi, in whose charge the Arabic and Persian books and manuscripts had until lately remained. Mr. Torrens pointed out the extreme care requisite for the proper preservation of such works, and offered, rather than any risk of injury would arise from the dismissal of the Mauluvi, to maintain that officer at his own charge, if the society would sanction his reappointment. The secretary was directed to explain to Mr. Torrens that while the council of the society fully appreciate the advantage of retaining on their establishment a Mahomedan scholar, in the appointment of the late Mauluvi, they felt that the financial position of the society rendered his removal, for the present at least, a measure of necessity. At the same time the preservation of the society's library was by no means neglected, being intrusted to the society's librarian, Baboo Rajendra Lall Mittra." "It is not often," remarks the *Star*, "that the Asiatic Society meets with such a windfall as the offer described above, and it must be from very peculiar reasons that the offer has not only been declined, but declined without the slightest acknowledgment."

Trading Judges.—A suit has been commenced in the Zillah Court of Allyghur, which will attract no small share of public attention. Mr. Boldero, the Judge of Agra, claims, as partner of Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, indigo planter and managing proprietor of the *Delhi Gazette*, a certain balance of account, and the right to be registered as joint mortgagee in charge of certain lands. To assist him in carrying on the necessary proceedings, he has constituted Mr. Smith, Deputy Registrar of the Dewanny Adawlut, his attorney, and the late gomastah of the defendant, his mookhtiar. When we draw attention to the facts, that Mr. Smith holds an important office in the Court of Appeal, and that the mookhtiar has been for some time under prosecution for alleged deficiencies in his accounts, it will be generally concluded that the case has some novel features, and may afford an interesting subject of study.—*Delhi Gazette, May* 16.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REFERENCE.

Fort William, May 10, 1850.—Several instances of inattention on the part of commanding officers, to the general orders of the 17th Jan. 1829, and 30th Sep. 1847, on the subject of orders creative of expense, having recently been brought to the notice of Government, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to republish those orders, and to intimate to officers in command, that they will henceforth be held responsible for a strict observance of the rules therein laid down for their guidance.

"General Orders by the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, dated Fort William, Jan. 17, 1829.

"In continuation of general orders, of the 16th May, 1828, prohibiting the construction or alteration of public buildings till the sanction of Government shall have been obtained, except in cases where the public interests would obviously suffer by the delay of a reference, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that when such exigencies as are above adverted to do occur, the officer under whose authority buildings, repairs, or works of any description, productive of expense, may be commenced upon, shall, on the day on which the execution of the work is ordered, make a detailed report to the military board of the circumstances which constitute the emergency; which report will be forwarded by the board, with their observations, for the consideration of Government."

"General Orders by the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, dated Simla, Sept. 30, 1847.

"The Right Hon. the Governor-General having had under consideration the several rules now in force on the subject of orders creative of expense, issued by officers commanding divisions, districts, stations, forces, corps, detachments, or posts, his lordship is pleased, for the purpose of ensuring uniformity of practice in future, to direct as follows:—

"2. Whenever an officer commanding a division, district, station, force, corps, detachment, or post shall deem it necessary to issue an order, directing the entertainment of any extra establishments, or any other arrangement creative of extra expense to the state, the commissariat or other departmental officer on whom compliance with such order devolves, shall, if the order would not cause any excess to what is authorized in like cases by the usages or regulations of the service, immediately carry it into effect.

"3. If such order should involve expense beyond what the usage or regulation allows, the departmental officer shall at

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once represent the excess to the officer issuing the order, and if, on such representation, the commanding officer considers the excess unavoidable from the nature of the exigency, the departmental officer will comply with the order, so that the interests of the service may not be prejudiced, nor the movements of troops retarded.

"4. The officer issuing such order will, in all cases, submit a copy of it, in duplicate, to the adjutant-general of the army, with full explanation of the circumstances under which it may have been issued, more particularly in cases where the regulations may have been exceeded; and should the Commander-in-Chief see no objection, his Excellency will be pleased to forward the order for the consideration of Government, with such observations as may be deemed necessary.

"5. The confirmation of such order by the Commander-in-Chief, under the sanction of Government, will be sufficient authority for passing the charges, should the rates be unobjectionable."

COURTS MARTIAL.

SURGEON DONALD BUTTER, M.D.

At a court martial held at Secrole, Benares, on April 12, 1850, Surgeon Donald Butter, M.D., medical department, was arraigned on the following charge:—

For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances:—

1st. In having, at Benares, between February 15, 1848, and February 21, 1849, he being at the time a director of the Benares Bank, in concert with other directors of that institution, put forth one or more false reports of the state of the bank, and thereby deceived the shareholders.

2nd. In having, at Benares, during the month of August, 1848, assumed an improper influence in the management of the affairs of the Benares Bank, by having voted as the holder of about 700 shares, notwithstanding that he had not paid for the same, and well knew that he had no right to vote upon them.

3rd. In having, at Benares, during the month of December, 1848, cancelled at their par value about 344 shares in the Benares Bank, held by himself, notwithstanding that the market value of the said shares was at the rate of about 25 to 30 per cent. discount, thereby causing injury to the shareholders at large, and gaining himself an unfair advantage.

Finding.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced on the defence, are of opinion, that the prisoner Surg. D. Butter, M.D., is

Guilty of the first instance of the charge.

Guilty of the second instance of the charge.

Guilty of the third instance of the charge, with the exception of the words, "during the month of Dec. 1848," as the Court find the shares were cancelled on Jan. 15, 1849, with effect from Aug. 1, 1848.

Guilty of the preamble of the charge.

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) C. J. NAPIER,
General, Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, May 6, 1850.

Recommendation.—The Court having performed their painful duty in awarding a punishment they deem adequate to the offences of which they have found the prisoner guilty, do now earnestly recommend him to the clemency of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the grounds of long service and previous high character.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

With regard to the recommendation to clemency, I must refer the Court to my remarks on Capt. Fagan's court-martial.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER,
General, Commander-in-Chief.

The sentence of cashiering passed by the Court on Surgeon D. Butter, M.D., will be carried into effect from the date of publication of this order at Benares, of which a report is to be made to the adjutant-general of the army, and to the assistant-adjutant-general of the presidency, and his name will be struck off the rolls of the medical department from that date.

CAPT. HUGH JOHN HOUSTOUN, 2ND BENGAL EUR. FUSILIERS.

Simla, May 3.—At a general court-martial assembled at Agra, on Wednesday, March 27, 1850, Capt. H. J. Houstoun, of the 2nd Eur. regt. (now the 2nd European Bengal fusiliers), placed in arrest, by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charge, viz.—

For unbecoming conduct in the following instances:—

1st. In having, from the month of April 1848 to the present period, on groundless and frivolous pretences, avoided the payment of a just debt of Rs. 81, or thereabouts, due by him to the mess of the 1st European Bengal fusiliers.

2nd. In having, in a correspondence regarding the same debt, viz. in two letters to Major J. P. Ripley, president of the mess committee 1st European Bengal fusiliers, the first not dated, but written at Subathoo in July 1849, the other dated Subathoo, August 22, 1849, in a letter written to Lieut. col. Birrell, commanding the 1st European Bengal fusiliers, dated Subathoo, September 6, 1849, and in a letter to the acting adjutant 2nd Eur. regt. dated Subathoo, Sept. 25, 1849, made use of very indecorous language, disrespectful to Major Ripley, his superior officer, and in the last-mentioned letter referred in disrespectful terms to Lieut. col. Birrell, his superior officer.

Finding.—Guilty of the first instance of the charge.

Guilty of the second instance of the charge, with the exception of the words, "and in the last-mentioned letter referred in disrespectful terms to Lieut. col. Birrell, his superior officer;" of which the court acquit him.

The court are further of opinion, that the conduct of which they have convicted the prisoner is unbecoming, as alleged in the preamble.

Sentence.—To lose one (1) step in the list of captains of the 2nd European Bengal fusiliers.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) C. J. NAPIER,
General, Commander-in-Chief.

Head-quarters, Camp, 12th April, 1850.

The name of Capt. H. J. Houstoun is to be placed immediately below that of Capt. G. Gaynor in the list of captains of the 2nd European Bengal fusiliers; and he is to be released from arrest and directed to return to his duty.

CAPT. CHRISTOPHER GEORGE FAGAN, 8TH L.C.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 7.—In continuation of a general court-martial, assembled at Secrole, Benares, March 22, 1850, Capt. C. G. Fagan, 8th L.C., deputy paymaster, Benares circle, was arraigned on the following charges, viz.:—

For conduct highly unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having, in a letter to Assist. surg. Edlin, M.D., dated Benares, Feb. 23, 1849, and calculated to deceive and injure Assist. surg. Edlin, falsely represented to him the state of the affairs of the Benares Bank, he (Capt. Fagan) being at the time intimately connected with the direction of the bank, and well acquainted with its affairs, and having purchased for Assist. surg. Edlin a large number of shares in the bank, and held his proxy as a shareholder; Capt. Fagan having in the said letter falsely declared his perfect satisfaction in the then existing securities for the bank's well doing, his readiness to vouch for the truth of all the contents of a report then recently issued by the directors of the bank, and falsely stated his "high opinion" of their secretary; whereas he (Capt. Fagan) knew that the bank was very far from doing well; had cancelled recently about four-fifths of his own stake and responsibility in the bank on terms unjust to the shareholders at large; and had, a few days previous to the date of his letter to Assist. surg. Edlin, written to the directors of the bank to the effect, that he saw it was their intention to embark in objectionable business, and the said report of the directors did not correctly describe the state of the capital of the bank, and he (Capt. Fagan) did, shortly after writing his letter to Assist. surg. Edlin, concur in the dismissal of the bank's secretary for alleged incompetency.

Additional Charge.—For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

1st. In having at Benares, between Feb. 16, 1848, and Feb. 21, 1849, he being at the time a director of the Benares Bank, in concert with other directors of that institution, put forth one or more false reports of the state of the bank, and thereby deceived the shareholders.

2nd. In having, at Benares, during the month of Aug. 1848, assumed an improper influence in the management of the affairs of the Benares Bank, by having voted as the holder of about 112 shares, notwithstanding that he had not paid for the same, and well knew that he had no right to vote upon them.

3rd. In having, at Benares, during the month of Dec. 1848, cancelled at their par value about 133 shares in the Benares Bank, held by himself, notwithstanding that the market value of the said shares was at the rate of about 25 to 30 per cent. discount, thereby causing injury to the shareholders at large, and gaining himself an unfair advantage.

Finding.—Guilty of the first charge, with the exception of the words "injury," "and falsely stated his 'high opinion' of their secretary," "and responsibility in the bank on terms unjust to

the shareholders at large," "he saw it was their intention to embark in objectionable business," "and he, Capt. Fagan, did, shortly after writing his letter to Assist.-surg. Edlin, concur in the dismissal of the bank's secretary for alleged incompetency," of which the Court acquit him.

Guilty of the first instance of the additional charge.

Guilty of the second instance of the additional charge.

Not guilty of the third instance of the additional charge, of which the Court acquit him.

Guilty of the preamble of the additional charge.

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER,

General, Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, 6th May, 1850.

Recommendation.—The Court having awarded a sentence which they deem adequate to the offences of which they have found the prisoner guilty, do now most earnestly recommend him to the clemency of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the grounds of the very high character he, Capt. Fagan, has borne during his service of twenty-two years.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

The Court have convicted the prisoner of falsehood and deceit in his dealings with a brother officer, who seems to have confided in him, yet eleven members of the Court recommend the prisoner to mercy "on the grounds of high character:" such recommendations add much to the pain of those whose duty it is to inflict punishment, but I must decline complying with the request of those members who concur in this recommendation. When violence of temper, error in judgment, or the thoughtlessness of youth, lead men into culpable conduct, their high character bears great and honourable weight, excusing human frailty. High character is also justly appealed to when concurring circumstances cast suspicion on yet unblemished reputation; but when the charge is dishonour, and that dishonour proved, former high character vanishes and is nothing.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER,

General, Commander-in-Chief.

The sentence of cashiering by the Court on Capt. C. G. Fagan will be carried into effect from date of publication of this order at Benares, of which a report is to be made to the adjutant-general of the army, and to the assistant-adjutant-general at the presidency, and his name will be struck off the rolls of the 8th L. C. from that date.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABERCROMBIE, A. asst. to mag. and coll. of Mymensing, joined his station.

ALEXANDER, J. to offic. as coll. of Midnapore, dur. abs. of Hamilton, May 6.

ALMEIDA, A. Moonsiff of Arrah, in Shahabad, to be sudder ameen of Shahabad and moonsif at sudder station of that district, May 9.

BAKER, E. to com. body of Kookies organised in Cachar, May 3.

BAYLEY, H. V. to be supt. of stamps and stationery, and dep. sec. to board of customs, salt, and opium, at pres. May 1.

BEADON, C. to be a commr. to inquire into and report on post-office system of Bengal pres. May 1.

BIRCH, E. G. asst. to mag. and coll. of Jessore, joined his station.

BRIETYCKE, C. W. took his seat as 2nd judge in Calcutta Court of Small Causes, May 1.

DA COSTA, E. to be a prin. sudder ameen in Tirhoot, to exercise powers of mag. in that district, May 17.

DAVIS, S. F. asst. to mag. and coll. of Backergunge, vested with special powers, May 17.

GRANT, J. civ. and sess. judge of Dinagepore, made over ch. of court to prin. sudder ameen, prep. to proc. on inspectorial tour of moonsiffee stations, May 10.

HAMILTON, H. C. offic. civ. and sess. judge of West Burdwan, to be a mem. of ferry com. of Bancoorah, May 13.

HODGSON, R. F. to be coll. of Behar, May 17.

HOGG, F. F. to be an asst. in Rohilcund div.

HUME, J. sen. mag. of Calcutta police, res. ch. of office, May 8.

JACKSON, J. moonsiff of Bowfaul, in Backergunge, to be sudder ameen, and moonsiff at Serampore in zillah Hooghly, May 9.

JOHNSTON, A. asst. to mag. and coll. of Bareilly, vested with special powers.

LARKINS, T. P. qual. for public service, attach. to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, May 15.

LUSHINGTON, C. H. to offic. as sec. to board of customs salt and opium, May 1.

MACLEOD, J. dep. coll. trans. fr. Shahabad to Gya, May 9.

MARTIN, G. L. to be mag. of Bhagulpore, May 1.

MELVILL, P. sec. to board of administration for affairs of Punjab, res. ch. of office, May 8.

MILL, J. B. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Hameerpore.

MONTRESSOR, C. F. offic. mag. of Nuddea, as. ch. of office.

REDDIE, J. took his seat as 1st judge in Calcutta Court of Small Causes, May 1.

REID, H. M. to offic. as coll. of Moorshedabad, May 17.

SHAWE, M. A. G. offic. coll. of Sylhet to be a mem. of ferry fund committee, May 17.

SWETENHAM, H. civ. and sess. judge of Dacca, made over ch. of office to prin. sudder ameen, May 6.

THOMPSON, H. S. to be sudder ameen of the 24 pergunnahs and moonsiff at sudder station of Sulkeah district, May 9.

WESTON, H. B. to be naval storekeeper, May 6.

WESTON, J. to 2nd prin. sudder ameen of Patna to continue to offic. as add. prin. sudder ameen at Mymensing until Aug. 31.

YULE, G. U. coll. of Dinagepore, rec. ch. of office.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LOUTH, F. 15 days.

KIRK, J. 3 mo.

MELVILL, P. 30 days fr. Feb. 6.

MONTRESSOR, C. F. leave cancelled.

RICHARDSON, H. C. 10 days in ext.

SPEIRS, A. to Nov. 30, in ext. on m. c.

SWETENHAM, H. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Capt. J. R. 12th N.I. to charge of post off. at Mooltan.

ALEXANDER, Ens. A. H. 68th N.I. to be adj. of 2nd irr. cav. v. Hughes.

ANDERSON, Ens. R. E. 15th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 1, 1850, v. Shawe, resigned.

ATKINSON, Capt. F. D. asst. sec. to govt. mil. dept. to act as mil. sec. to gov. gen. dur. abs. of Capt. Ramsay, May 3.

BABBAGE, Lieut. H. P. 55th N.I. to off. as interp. and qr. mr. dur. abs. of Ferris, on leave, April 23.

BALFOUR, Brev. maj. A. L. 32nd F. and 19th N.I. to assum. com. of fortress, Govindgurh, April 10.

BATTINE, Maj. gen. W. app. a brig. of 2nd class, posted to station of Barrackpore, April 29.

BOGLE, 2nd Lieut. A. H. 4th co. 5th batt. art. to rem. and do duty with detach of art. at Meerut, April 23.

BOULTON, Capt. B. 7th L.C. to offic. as maj. of brig. dur. abs. of Lieut. H. W. Norman, 31st N.I. April 22.

BOULTON, Capt. C. R. 47th N.I. to act. as maj. of brig. dur. abs. of Balderston on leave.

BRACKEN, Capt. J. 2nd asst. to be 1st asst. and to offic. as dep. adj. gen. of the army dur. abs. of Chester, on leave, May 6.

BRETT, Capt. G. A. 41st N.I. transferred to inv. est. fr. Feb. 13.

BRIGHTMAN, Ens. J. E. 33rd N.I. to do duty with 2nd Eur. Beng. fus. Agra, April 29.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. P. W. 47 N.I. v. Adj. G. McAndrew.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. C. fr. 38th L.I. to 28th N.I.

CARR, Brev. maj. G. dep. judge adv. gen. rem. fr. Peshawur and posted to Meerut div.

CHAMIER, Ens. F. E. A. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Benares; to rank fr. Feb. 20.

CHESTER, Brev. lieut. col. C. 1st assist. to be dep. adj. gen. of the army, May 6.

CHESTER, Ens. C. W. R. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Benares; to rank fr. Feb. 20.

CLARK, Ens. E. G. 21st N.I. passed colloq. exam.

CLARKSON, Lieut. J. P. 44th N.I. to act as adj. v. Adj. R. H. Gennys, April 24.

COPELAND, Cornet J. E. to rank fr. March 9.

COOPER, Ens. L. H. to do duty with 14th N.I. at Dinapore; to rank fr. Feb. 20.

DE BUDE, Lieut. F. R. art. pl. temp. at disp. of exec. eng. Wuzeerabad and Sealkote as asst. in dep. pub. works, April 10.

DENNISS, 2nd Lieut. A. D. art. pl. at disp. of exec. eng. for emp. as asst. exec. eng. Peshawur dist.

DICKENS, Lieut. C. H. art. to act. as dep. paym. of Benares circ. in room of Capt. C. G. Fagan, April 10.

D'OYLEY, Lieut. C. W. 58th N.I. to be adj. v. A. K. Moffat, prom. May 2.

EVANS, Ens. T. W. to rank fr. Feb. 16.

FADDY, Capt. S. B. offic. sub. asst. com. gen. Govindgurh, to rec. ch. of dep. pub. works; to rec. ch. of du. and estab. of commiss. dep. &c. April 10.

FARMER, Maj. C. inv. estab. perm. to res. at Deyrah Dhoon.

FLETCHER, Ens. W. T. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares; to rank fr. Feb. 20.

FRASER, Ens. S. W. to rank fr. Feb. 16.

FREELING, Lieut. F. W. 46th N.I. to offic. as executive eng. at Loodianah, v. Innes.

GRAYDON, Ens. J. 44th N.I. to be adj. 2nd Oude local inf. v. Alexander.

HARRIOTT, Brev. capt. F. J. 9th L.C. dep. judge adv. gen. posted to Peshawur, May 1.

HARRIS, Lieut. R. R. 67th N.I. pl. at disp. of govt. of Bengal, prep. to app. as cantonment mag. of Dinapore.

HAWES, Lieut. W. H. to offic. as station staff officer at Sealkote.

HICKEY, Lieut. R. J. F. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. to assume ch. of 1st comp. pioneers, May 2.

HOGGAN, Maj. W. inv. estab. perm. to reside at Bareilly fr. March 1 to Jan. 1, and draw his pay fr. Meerut circle.

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HOLMES, Lieut. G. E. 72nd N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. at Bareilly.
HOSTE, Lieut. W. D. 55th N.I. to act as adjt. to l. w. dur. sep. fr. h. q. April 9.
HUGHES, Lieut. W. T. 48th N.I. to be 2nd in com. 2nd irr. cav. v. Swinton, perm. to resign.
INGILBY, 2nd Lieut. W. 3rd co. 2nd batt. art. to rem. and do duty with detach. of art. at Meerut, April 23.
INGRAM, Ens. J. S. to do duty with 1st N.I. at Jullundur.
INNES, Lieut. C. D. asst. exec. eng. at Loodianah, to proc. to Ferozepore and rel. Lieut. A. Taylor, exec. eng. W. div. April 10.
INNES, Lieut. P. R. 1st Eur. B. fus. to act as adjt. to l. w. dur. abs. of E. D. Byng, April 29.
IRWIN, Lieut. W. B. to act as adjt. to l. w. 10th N.I. v. E. D. Elderton, killed in action, April 22.
JENKINS, Lieut. R. 5th L.C. to be adjt. v. Ryley, pro.
KENNEDY, Ens. T. G. to do duty with 27th N.I.
LAW, Lieut. C. P. St. J. to assu. temp. com. of 10th irr. cav. v. J. E. Verner, April 22.
LEICESTER, Ens. W. F. 30th N.I. to com. of 4th comp. pioneers at Wuzeerabad, v. Bacon.
LESLIE, Lieut. Sir N. R. bart. 19th N.I. to offic. as fort adj. at Govindgurgh, April 10.
MACDONALD, Capt. J. 66th N.I. to rec. ch. of fort adj. off. fr. Capt. J. C. Innes, April 10.
MAYHEW, Capt. W. A. J. 8th N.I. to be 2nd asst. adj. gen. of the army, May 6.
MOULE, Lieut. col. J. 5th N.I. to com. troops at Lahore, April 23.
NAPPER, Lieut. R. A. 55th N.I. to act as adj. to a detach. of Eur. recruits proc. to Agra, April 29.
NARES, Lieut. J. S. art. to cont. to do du. with l. w. 3rd batt. art. till rel. April 29.
NORMAN, Lieut. H. W. 31st N.I. app. a maj. of brig. posted to Peshawur, April 29.
ONSLOW, Capt. M. R. asst. to supt. remount depot, to ass. ch. of depot on dep. of Hailes, on m. c.
RICHARDSON, Adj. J. F. to offic. as 2nd in com. 10th irr. cav. dur. abs. of J. E. Verner, April 22.
ROBERTSON, Lieut. H. L. 65th N.I. to offic. as station staff dur. abs. of Kennedy.
RUSSELL, Ens. J. J. to rank fr. March 3.
RUXTON, Ens. A. U. F. 15th N.I. to join and do duty with 56th or Goorka reg. April 10.
SCOTT, Ens. T. F. O. 41st N.I. to act as bazar mast. Mooltan, as a temp. arr.
SHAWE, Lieut. H. R. 15th N.I. perm. to res. fr. Feb. 1, 1850.
SIMPSON, Lieut. C. F. 8th N.I. to act as adj. v. A. Turnbull.
ST. GEORGE, Lieut. E. 1st Eur. fus. awarded by dep. gov. of Bengal a certificate of high proficiency in Oordoo, May 6.
SWINTON, Lieut. S. C. A. 8th L.C. perm. to resign app. of 2nd in com. of 2nd irr. cav.
TAYLOR, Lieut. J. H. G. 20th N.I. to be adj. in succ. to Dennys, pr. April 10.
TROUP, Capt. R. 2nd Oude loc. inf. to assu. ch. of adj. off. fr. Ens. A. H. Alexander, April 29.
TUCKER, Brev. lieut. col. H. T. dep. adj. gen. to be adj. gen. of the army, in succ. to Grant, res. app. May 6.
VETCH, Capt. H. pol. agent in Upper Assam, and prin. asst. at Luckimpore, res. ch. of duties.
WADDINGTON, Lieut. H. F. 52nd N.I. to be adj. v. J. C. Lamb.
WILKINSON, Lieut. col. C. D. C.B. fr. 28th N.I. to 38th L.I.
WILSON, Lieut. W. art. to cont. to do duty with l. w. 3rd batt. art. till rel. April 29.
WINSON, Ens. W. to rank fr. March 3.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

HARRISON, J. H. May 1.

INFANTRY.

BUTTENSHAW, T. May 4.
CAMPBELL, R. D. May 1.
HARRISON, T. P. May 1.
HILDEBRAND, C. P. May 2.
ROSS, T. G. May 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BALDERSTON, Capt. A. brig. st. to Nov. 15.
BAYLEY, Lieut. D. 7th L.C. fr. Aug. 7 to Oct. 31, to Simla.
BEAN, Ens. C. C. 25th N.I. to Nov. 1, Landour.
BROWN, Lieut. G. R. art. to Oct. 15, Simla and hills.
CLIFFORD, Lieut. R. W. 10th L.C. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Agra.
DAVISON, 2nd Lieut. W. 1st Eur. fus. fr. April 15 to Dec. 1, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
DICKSON, 2nd Lieut. W. art. 10 mo. fr. April 18, to Simla, on m. c.
FAGAN, Capt. J. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. to Nov. 1, prep. to Eur. and to retire.
FAIRLIE, Lieut. J. 3rd L.C. 6 mo. fr. March 28, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Eur.
GRAHAM, Cornet, W. S. 11th L.C. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla, on m. c.
HAILES, Capt. M. H. 10th L.C. fr. May 1 to Nov. 15, to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
HORSFORD, Ens. E. O'B. 37th N.I. Nov. 30, to the hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
HUDDLESTON, Brev. maj. H. 7th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Kunawur and hills.
KENDALL, Lieut. J. 28th N.I. fr. March 20 to Sept. 1, to Karrachee and Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m. c.
LANE, Lieut. C. P. 6th L. C. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Mussoorie and Simla.
LESLIE, Lieut. H. G. 37th N.I. fr. March 31, in ex. to remain at pres. on m.c.
MASTER, Ens. G. A. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Hansi.
QUIN, Capt. J. 13th irr. cav. to Jan. 1851, Simla, m. c.
SALE, Lieut. H. P. 13th N.I. fr. April 6 to Oct. 15, to Simla on m. c.
SALT, Lieut. T. H. art. leave cancel.
SLADEN, Lieut. J. R. art. to Oct. 15, Simla and hills.
SMYTH, Brev. maj. G. C. 3rd L. C. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Mussoorie on m. c.
STEWART, Ens. R. 22nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15 (instead of former date), to Benares.
THELLUSSON, Lieut. F. G. 29th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 27, to Bombay, to Europe, on m. c.
TOOGOOD, 1st Lieut. A. D. 2nd Eur. fus. 4 mo. fr. June 16, to Assam.
TUCKER, Lieut. T. T. div. staff, to Aug. 10, Simla.
VIBART, Capt. E. 11th L.C. fr. May 1 to July 31, to Simla, on m. c.
WALLACE, Lieut. W. R. 51st N.I. to Oct. 18, prep. to Europe, on m. c.
WILKINSON, Lieut. col. C. D. 38th L.I. 6 mo. fr. April 2, to Mussoorie and pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
WILLIAMS, Capt. G. W. 29th N.I. 9 mo. fr. April 17, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. W. 41st N.I. fr. Oct. 17 to Nov. 27.
WISE, Ens. W. H. 64th N.I. to Oct. 15, to visit Dacca.
YOUNG, Lieut. W. 7th L.C. 10 mo. fr. April 18, to Mussoorie, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Asst. surg. F. F. to proceed to Jhansi when relieved fr. med. ch. of 1st L.C. and aff. med. aid to left wing of 55th N.I.
BATSON, Surg. S. H. to join 14th N.I. to which he stands posted, May 3.
BROWN, Surg. J. C. rec. posted to 66th N.I. to assu. med. ch. of the detach. at Juttogh; to aff. med. aid to l. w. Sirmoor bat. April 24, 29.
CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. J. 6th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to station staff 4th and 7th comps. pioneers estab. of executive engineer and prisoners employed on public works.
CLARK, Asst. surg. T. placed at disp. of lieut. govr. N. W. provinces for civil duties of Humeerpore, to proc. to that station.
CORBYN, Asst. surg. F. M.D. to do duty with 10th L.C. April 10.
CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. D. to do duty with 8th N.I. at Loodianah.
DELPRATT, Asst. surg. W. 9th N.I. to rec. ch. of 5th N.I. fr. S. H. Batson, May 2.
DURANT, Asst. surg. J. J. to be sub. asst. surg. in dispensary at Mozufferpore.
FARQUHAR, Asst. surg. T. M.D. to rel. Wrightson fr. duties of garr. asst. surg. at Delhi, April 23.
FOGARTY, Asst. surg. G. T. C. 70th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 31st N.I. and 15th irr. cav. April 22.
FORBES, Asst. surg. C. 65th N.I. to do duty with 3rd troop, 3rd brig. H.A.; to cont. to do duty with detach. of art. recruits at Meerut, April 23, to which he stands posted.
GEE, Asst. surg. A. J. posted to Hurrianah L. I. batt. at Hansi.
GREEN, Surg. W. A. 7th batt. art. to aff. med. aid to detach. of art. recruits at Meerut, April 23.
HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. B. M.D. art. proc. to Sealkote, on arrival to relieve Asst. surg. Webb fr. med. ch. of 63rd N.I.
HENDERSON, Asst. surg. C. M. 4th irr. cav. to assu. med. ch. of civ. estab. at Jhansi, April 9; to rel. Asst. surg. P. H. West, Madras army, fr. med. ch. of l. w. 55th N.I. April 24.
HOOPER, Asst. surg. J. to rank fr. Feb. 16.
IRWIN, Asst. surg. H. 21st. N.I. to aff. med. aid to 1st comp. 1st and 4th comp. 7th batt. art. v. Harrison.
JOHNSTON, Asst. surg. J. L. 75th F. to med. ch. of a detach. of Eur. recruits, proc. to Ferozepore, April 29.
JONES, Asst. surg. fr. Hurrianah, L.I. batt. to 36th N.I.
KEARNEY, Asst. surg. J. to be sub. asst. surg. at Cherbassa, in Turgbhodin.
LECKIE, Surg. T. M.D. 36th L.I. to aff. med. aid to staff and art. detach. at Lucknow.
LEE, Asst. surg. J. h. art. to aff. med. aid to 1st comp. 6th bat.
LOWDELL, Asst. surg. C. to do duty with 6th L. C. at Meerut.
MADDEN, Surg. C. arr. at Lahore, to join 9th N.I. to which he is posted, making over med. ch. of a detach. Eur. tr. to I. M'D. Stokes, May 3.
MARSHALL, Surg. R. 64th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. of H. M.'s recruit depot at Papamhow, April 24.
MORRIS, Asst. surg. W. G. 71st N.I. to aff. med. aid to brig. staff, April 10; to med. ch. of 71st N.I. April 22.
PARKER, Asst. surg. R. passed vernac. exam.

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PEMBERTON, Asst. surg. G. R. arr. fr. Upp. Prov. to do duty and. superint. surg. Cawnpore etc. April 24.
ROSS, Asst. surg. J. T. C. 71st N.I. pl. at disp. of dep. com. for emp. with 1st Punjab irr. cav. v. A. R. Atkinson, relieved; to aff. med. aid to 23rd N.I. Peshawur, April 22.
SCOTT, Asst. surg. D. art. to aff. med. aid to 4th comp. 6th bat. art. April 10.
SMITH, Surg. J. 7th, to aff. med. aid to 8th N.I.
TERRIE, Asst. surg. R. T. O. M.D. 17th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to estabs. at Hissar dur. abs. of Nightingal.
TURNBULL, Asst. surg. F. M.D. to aff. med. aid to station staff and jail at Loodianah.
TYTLER, Asst. surg. H. W. 55th N.I. to relieve Surg. Sill, 3rd L.C. fr. med. ch. of 1st comp. 8th batt. art. and station staff at Nowgong.
WALLICH, Asst. surg. N. D. S. art. to assu. med. ch. 23rd N.I.
WATSON, Asst. surg. J. C. to aff. med. aid to depot 70th N.I.
WEBB, Asst. surg. C. H. to rejoin left wing of 3rd batt. art. at Ferozepore, when relieved fr. med. ch. of 63rd N.I.; to aff. med. aid to detach. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. Ferozepore, May 2.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

YOUNG, D. M.D. May 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BROWN, Asst. surg. J. B. S. 6 mo. fr. April 25, to Kishnagurh.
CARDEW, Asst. surg. G. S. 6 mo. fr. May 10, to Beerbhoom and pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
DUNROP, Surg. A. Vans, 60th N.I. to Oct. 1, in ext. m. c.
FLEMING, Surg. F. 58th N.I. 2 mo. fr. April 1, in ext. prep. to app. for perm. to retire.
GIBSON, Surg. A. 3 mo. fr. May 1, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
HANDYSIDE, Surg. C. R. M.D. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Simla, on m. c.
MORGAN, Asst. surg. D. to Nov. 15, Nyaee Tal and hills, m. c.
TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. M.D. art. 7 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.—Asst. surg. Anderson, 22nd foot, to be surg. to c.-in-c. of India, v. Gibbon, on leave; Capt. D'Arcy, 96th foot, to be a.-d.-c. to c.-in-c. of Bombay, v. Fellowes, on leave.

CAVALRY.—9th Lancers. Asst. surg. Staunton, 1 mo. to Cashmir; Lieut. King, 6 mo. in ext. to rem. at Landour, on m. c.—10th Hussars. Capt. Webb, to June 10, in ext. on m. c.; Lieut. Williams, to June 20, in ext. to Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.

INFANTRY.—16th. Capt. Best, May 5 to Nov. 1, to Mussoorie and hills n. of Deyrah.—22nd. Ens. Young, to Sept. 30, in ext. to Kurrachee.—32nd. Lieut. Birtwhistle, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Kangra, Simla, and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.—86th. Ens. Bowen perm. to retire.—96th. Capt. Keane, Lieuts. Creagh and Darby, and Ens. Knipe, to June 20, in ext.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, wife of John, s. at Calcutta, May 6.
ALLEN, wife of C. c.s. s. at Futtehgur.
BATH, wife of S. d. at Lahore, May 1.
BECHER, the lady of Lieut. col. A. M. 61st N.I. d. at Simla, May 4.
BEALL, wife of Capt. J. P. d. at Calcutta, May 4.
BURROUGHS, the lady of Capt. F. W. 17th N.I. s. at Lahore, April 20.
CAMPBELL, wife of Lieut. J. P. W. 47th N.I. d. at Cawnpore, April 29.
COLLINS, the lady of J. C. d. at Monghyr, March 10.
COLVIN, wife of B. J. d. at Calcutta, May 2.
DAVID, wife of M. A. d. at Calcutta, April 9.
DEBENO, wife of Clement, d. at Meerabad, May 2.
GOMESS, wife of Thos. M. s. at Bandell, April 26.
GRINDALL, wife of Lieut. 8th N.I. d. at Allahabad, April 20.
HAMILTON, wife of Lieut. John James, 2nd N.I. d. still-born, at Hingolee, May 5.
IREMONGER, the lady of Lieut. H. 21st N.I. s. at Wuzeerabad, April 9.
JONES, Mrs. W. A. s. at Calcutta, April 29.
LEWIN, Mrs. J. R. d. at Landour, April 29.
MANUEL, Mrs. A. C. d. at Calcutta, May 3.
MIDDLETON, the lady of Capt. J. F. (inv. estab.) d. at Dacca, May 9.
MORTON, Mrs. G. L. s. at Calcutta, April 30.
NICHOLETTS, the lady of Lieut. C. H. 1st L.C. s. at Katmandoo, April 26.
NIGHTINGALE, the lady of the late Manby, d. at Hansi, May 5.
PIESSE, Mrs. L. s. at Calcutta, May 3.
PLUMER, the lady of Capt. T. 21st N.I. s. at Benares, May 6.
PRINGLE, wife of W. H. s. at Calcutta, April 27.
PURCELL, wife of James, d. at Seemee, April 28.
RENNAN, wife of Capt. G. B. 29th N.I. d. at Landour, April 26.
RODRIGUES, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, May 7.
ROSE, Mrs. Charles, d. at Bagwangolah, May 2.
SHORTREED, the lady of Capt. P. 17th N.I. s. at Hoshearpore, May 1.
SMITH, Mrs. H. d. at Calcutta, May 7.
SPARKES, the lady of Lieut. J. G. 21st N.I. s. at Wuzeerabad, May 3.
STACE, Mrs. F. d. at Garden Reach, May 5.
THUILLIER, the lady of Capt. H. L. art. s. at Chowringhee, May 10.
TREGEAR, wife of Vincent, d. at Bareilly, May 4.
URQUHART, wife of D. M. d. still-born, at Calcutta, May 11.
WATSON, the lady of James, c.s. s. at Cossipore, May 4.

MARRIAGES.

ANGELO, Lieut. John A. H. art. to Susannah Matilda, d. of Capt. Wm. Brookes, at Umballah, April 29.
ATKINSON, Lieut. Geo. F. engs. to Catherine Ellen, d. of Robert O'Dowda, at Calcutta, May 8.
BAMPTON, Wm. to Louisa Adelaide, d. of Edward George, at Calcutta, May 1.
BUCHANNAN, Lieut. J. M., H.M.'s 70th, to Sophia Matilda Barwell, at Calcutta, May 6.
GRASFORD, Major, engs. to Georgina, d. of the late C. Robertson, at Bareilly, May 1.
GRAY, Charles James, to Miss Elizabeth Paterson, at Calcutta.
LARKINS, T. P. c.s. to Eliza Anne, d. of J. B. Plumb, at Calcutta, May 15.
METHOLD, Charles E. to Miss Adelaide Emily Hughes, at Calcutta, May 6.
STANISTREET, Surg. Thomas D. to Miss Isabella Stavers, at Calcutta, May 4.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON, inf. child of Mr. at Meerut, May 10.
AUSTIN, Fanny Elizabeth B. d. of Geo. at Muddendary, aged 3.
BROUGHAM, Matilda, inf. d. of Asst. surg. J. P. at Dorundah, April 28.
COMBES, P. at Calcutta, aged 58, May 7.
CRAWFORD, Lieut. A. R. 19th N.I. at Boodee Pind, aged 30, May 7.
FLOYD, wife of John, at Calcutta, aged 60, May 8.
FULLARTON, Lieut. col. T. A. C.B. 9th light drag. at Kashmir, April 28.
GIBBON, Margaret, inf. d. of James, at Garden Reach, May 1.
HENNIS, Capt. H. H.M.'s 70th, at Fort William, May 4.
HILLS, Charlotte S. wife of James, at Kishnagar, aged 37, April 24.
JOHNSTONE, Henry M. J. s. of Lieut. H. C. 5th N.I. at Hosheyarpore, April 23.
JONES, Wm. at Jessore, aged 31, May 9.
LINDEMAN, Mrs. Margaret, at Calcutta, aged 64, May 8.
MARCUS, John Paul, at Calcutta, aged 79, May 14.
MONTGOMERY, James G. at Calcutta, aged 48, May 16.
MUNT, Henry R. s. of Mrs. S. M. at Calcutta, aged 3, May 6.
PATTERSON, Henry T. s. of Capt. C. 4th N.I. at Jullunder, aged 8, April 29.
PARKER, Lady, wife of Capt. Sir George, Bart. at Meerut, aged 26.
PERRIN, Henry P. inf. s. of Mr. at Calcutta, May 4.
PETTINGAL, Geo. W. at Chunar, April 27.
READ, Henry Charles, s. of T. G. at Calcutta, aged 7, April 30.
REVEL, Capt. J. R. (inv. estab.) at Serampore, May 4.
ROMAINE, Mrs. Eliza, at Calcutta, aged 35, May 7.
SIEBER, Theodore, at Calcutta, aged 22, May 12.
SMALL, Georgina B. wife of the Rev. G. at Benares, May 1.
TAYLER, Robert, at Jounpore, May 3.
THORP, Alice Alberta, d. of Assist. surg. E. C. M.D. 3rd L.C. at Umritsur, aged 4 months.
VEAL, Emeline Marian, d. of the late Wm. at Saharunpore, May 9.
WALSH, inf. d. of D. at Lahore, May 2.
WILSON, Lieut. E. H.M.'s 70th, at Fort William, May 5.
WOODWARD, Geo. inf. s. of Mrs. S. at Calcutta, May 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 2. *Templer*, Brown, Liverpool; *Mense*, Hounet, Singapore; *Ann M'Lean*, Robertson, London; *The Duke*, Atkinson, Liverpool; *La Belle Alliance*, Stephens, London; *Royal Saxon*, Charlesworth, Sydney and Madras; *Cowasjee Family*, Durham, China and Singapore; *Perend*, Bicelet, Bourbon; *Manilla*, Harrison, Liverpool; *Mary Stoddart*, Bell, Liverpool; *Salacia*, Marshall, Point Pedier; *Philip Laing*, Cadenhead, Liverpool; *Atalanta*, Furley, Balasore Bay; *Robina Mitchell*, Evetts, Glasgow; *Pelham*, Anderson, London; *Rokeby*, Trotter, Judda and Point de Galle; *Iskundur Shaw*, Shire, Alleppee.—3. *Ann Cooper*, Morton, Liverpool; *Gloriosa*, Carey, Newcastle; *Geneva*, Tucker.—5. *Cordelia*, Carrick, Liverpool; *Devon*, Henning, London.—7. *Minerva*, Godienst, Bourbon; *Rubicon*, Scobie, Boston and Mauritius.—8. *Lydia*, Spratt, Mauritius.—9. *Isa*, Touzel, Akyab.—11. *Amathea*, Wilson, Liverpool; *Pons Ælie*, Thwaites, Bombay and Cananore.—12. *Patriot Queen*, Roddock, Liverpool; *Orator*, Homan, London; *Thane*, Crisp, Rangoon; *John Wood*, Mandle, Liverpool.—13. *Lady Flora*, Eagles, London; *Brothers*, Baxter, Boston.—16. *Buckinghamshire*, M'Gregor, Bombay; *Subadar*, Undreville, London; Steamer *Tenasserim*, ——, Bimlipatam.

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PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Templer*.—Mr. Hunt and Mr. W. Lowe.
Per *Ann Cooper*.—R. W. Cogswell, Esq.
Per *Geneva*.—Mr. F. Kinlock and Mr. C. Forrester.
Per *Rubicon*.—Mrs. Bailey, Mr. Chas. H. Bailey, Mr. J. W. Lewis.
Per *Rob Roy*.—Mr. H. Kieruff and Mr. Joaquim.
Per *Ardaseer*.—M. D. Bezrayer, Esq.
Per *Home*.—Mr. C. Richardson.
Per *Enterprize*.—Mr. Howell, Mr. Denham, Capt. Brooking, Dr. Thorburn, Miss Montgomery and child, Mr. J. Halliday.
Per *Rokeby*.—Mrs. Trotter.
Per *Royal Saxon*.—Miss Lloyd, Dr. J. Matthews, and Mr. H. Buttenshaw.
Per *Ferand*.—Mr. M. Flerion.
Per *Walmer Castle*.—Lieut. and Mrs. Mortyn, H.M. 75th regt.; Lieut. Nepean, Lieut. Philimore; Mr. Cripps, Mr. Darling, and Mr. Temple, cadets; Mr. Kiernander, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Preeves. From MADRAS.—Lady Dowling.
Per *Lady Flora*.—Mrs. Eagles, Mrs. Walker, Miss Ellis, Lieut. F. Crossman, 45th B.N.I.; Lieut. J. Wyse, 34th M.N.I.; Lieut. Jokes, H.M. 61st regt.; Wm. Whitehead, Esq. H.M. 80th,; J. Lawrence, Esq. Mr. A. Brett, Mr. F. J. Walkins, and Serjeant Allsup, H.M. 70th.
Per *Brothers*.—Mr. A. Baxter and Mr. T. H. Cummins.
Per *Buckinghamshire*.—Mrs. McGregor and family, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, and Mr. Higginbottom.
Per *Subadar*.—Mr. Hughes.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 1. *Fyzol Curreem*, Ballantine, Mauritius.—3. *John Hepburn*, Warne, Maulmain and Rangoon.—8. *Hastings*, Watson. London; *Dido*, Saunders, Singapore; *Faithful*, Morrison, London.—10. *Princess Royal*, Adamson, Liverpool; *Regina*, Deans, London; *Lord Western*, Rice, London.—12. *Amelia*, Maiden, Madras and Coast.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, May 17, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.		Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	13 0	to	13 8
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	0 10	..	0 12
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	0 10	..	0 12
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0 4	..	0 6
Third Sicca 4 do.	do.	15 4	..	15 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	14 12	..	15 0

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1900	to	1950
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	20	..	40
N.W Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	..	65

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do.	9 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	7 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104	6	to	104	13	per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16	0	..	16	8	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	13	0	..	13	8	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220	10	..	221	8	per 100.
Mexican ditto	220	2	..	220	10	per 100.
Sovereigns	10	6	..	10	7½	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3	..	16	0	each.
Old Gold Mohurs	21	1	..	21	3	each.

EXCHANGES.

Bills at six months' sight are 2s. 0⅞d. to 2s. 1d. Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight, 1s. 11d⅞. to 1s. 11¾d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11½d.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 3*l*. 15s. to 4*l*. 7s. 6d.; to Liverpool, 3*l*. 10s. to 4*l*.

MADRAS.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The annual distribution of prizes at this interesting and important institution took place at the Medical School on the 9th May, when, besides all the members of the Medical Board, the Right Hon. the Governor, with his private and military secretaries; his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, his military secretary and aide-de-camp, the Hon. Daniel Elliott and J. F. Thomas, Esq., and the following gentlemen were also present: the Adjutant-general, the Military Secretary to Government, the Deputy-inspector of H.M.'s Hospitals, Lieut.-col. Felix, Major J. T. Smith, engineers, Major Fischer, Capt. Reilly, Superintending Surgeon Godfrey, Dr. Kellie, Richmond, O'Neil, Cannan, Hunter, Balfour, Lorimer, Sanderson, C. D. Currie, &c. &c.

The proceedings commenced by the reading of the Annual Report of the Medical School, by the Superintendent Professor Key, from which it appeared that the total number of students during the past year was 109, which was reduced by lapses of various kinds to 103. Of these 96 were military students, viz., 53 apprentices and 43 native medical pupils, also 6 stipendiary students, 1 Lane's scholar, and 6 private students.

The conduct of the students was reported upon as having been, on the whole, during the past year, exemplary, and their progress in medical knowledge satisfactory.

Nine days had been previously devoted to the annual examinations at the close of the session under the directions of the Medical Board, who attended in person on the three days appropriated to the *vivâ voce* examinations by the several professors of the school, in which all the classes highly distinguished themselves, their secretary conducting the written examinations, which occupied a portion of six days.

In these written examinations the questions were given out in the class-room by the secretary to the Medical Board, the answers being required to be furnished before the students left the room, and who were debarred the use of books or any other external aid in framing them.

The result of these written examinations was considered to be so satisfactory, that in each department one or more of the answers were deemed of sufficient merit to be read before the Right Hon. the Governor at the annual distribution of prizes—this therefore formed the next step in the proceedings.

The following students particularly distinguished themselves in the above-written examinations, and the reading of their essays elicited universal approbation.

Thomas Quinn	On the Diseases of Children.
Henry Crawford	Practical Medicine.
Richard Wilkins	Physiology.
Henry Hackett	Surgery.
J. W. Lewin	(Junior Class) Practical Medicine.
John Wayne	Chemistry.
Marsellomany	Do. Anatomy.
Rajantheram	Do. Materia Medica.

The different classes were next subjected to a short *vivâ voce* examination by each of the professors, and evinced, by their ready and correct replies, a well-grounded, and in many cases extended, knowledge of the subject in each department.

Those senior students (seventeen in number, viz. eight medical apprentices and nine native medical pupils) who had qualified themselves for the public service by passing the final examinations, then received their certificates at the hands of his Excellency the Governor.

The distribution of prizes next following, when the Johnston Gold Medal of this year was awarded, as the best student in the school, to Senior Medical Apprentice Thomas Quinn; but owing to an accident, the medal was not at hand to be conferred on him at this time. Apprentice Quinn also carried off *all* the prizes of his several classes.

The Right Hon. the Governor next presented prizes of books to the following students:—

Senior Class.

Native Medical Pupils.

Seevaram .....For proficiency in Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery.
Patchapah .....Do. Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Practical Medicine.
Passoopillay .....Do. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, and Diseases of the Eye.

Second Class.

Medical Apprentices.

R. Wilkins .....For proficiency in Physiology, Practical Medicine, and combined proficiency in both.
Charles Georges.....Do. Surgery, Medicine, and combined proficiency in both.

Native Medical Pupils.

Mahomed Oomer ...For proficiency in Materia Medica and combined proficiency in that and Physiology.
Trichitumbala.....Do. Physiology, Medicine, and combined proficiency in Medicine and surgery.
Christian.....Do. Surgery.

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First Junior Class.
Medical Apprentice.
Cornelius O'Brien...For proficiency in Anatomy, and combined proficiency in that and Chemistry.
Fred. Duckworth ...Do. Chemistry.

Chinnatumby, the Lane's scholar, also received a prize in anatomy, and D. Sashia, the first Brahmin medical student in the Madras presidency, was presented with a prize for his successful exertions both in anatomy and chemistry.

The Right Honourable the Governor then, in a short speech, expressed the great satisfaction he had experienced through the whole proceedings, but more especially with the change in the conduct of the examinations, to which he pointedly and approvingly adverted, noticing at the same time the favourable impression which the reading of the written Essays, and the *vivâ voce* examinations, had produced upon him. After expressing the great interest which Government continued to feel in the welfare of the institution, and stating in forcible language the fostering care which he himself would at all times be ready to afford to the institution, his Excellency concluded by complimenting the professors as well as the students upon their exertions, and expressing in a very kind manner the interest he felt in the future welfare of those students, who, having now completed their studies, were about to enter upon the active and onerous duties of their profession, concluded with a hope that all would become hereafter distinguished in their different lines of life. His Excellency also offered a few words of encouragement to those students who had to remain in the school for a further period.

After the meeting broke up, the Governor and the rest of the Members of Council visited the Museum, Laboratory, and other parts of the institution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Express, with intelligence from London up to April 8, reached Madras May 13.

The Government have sanctioned eight additional civil dispensaries throughout the provinces, those now in existence having been found to work so well.—*United Service Gazette, May 7.*

Invoices of Imports.—Government have authorized the collector of sea customs to revert to the long-established practice of receiving invoices as evidence of the value of imported goods. The mercantile community are indebted for the cancelment of the late obnoxious order to the representations of the collector himself.—*Ibid.*

The Cantonments of Saugor and Mhow are to be considered military bazaar stations.

Bangalore, May 11.—"The Rev. Mr. Knox left this on the 2nd instant on a pastoral visit to Mysore, French Rocks, and Hoonsoor. The Rev. Mr. Taylor, of the C. M. society, who has come up here on leave, has been of some assistance to the Rev. Mr. Lutyens, whose duties here are very onerous. A grand ball was given last night by the officers of the artillery to the *élite* of this station, which went off with great *éclat*. I regret to announce the death of Mr. W. Masters, senior, one of the merchants of this station. A tumour broke out on the back of his neck about ten days ago, which proved fatal. The weather has been exceedingly warm for some time past from noon till 6 P.M., the thermometer rising to 90°; just now, 6 P.M., it is raining, accompanied with thunder and lightning. I hope this refreshing shower will in some measure tend to cool the atmosphere. I understand that an hotel is about to be established here for the reception of ladies and gentlemen."

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Garratt, R. S. perm. to reside on Neilgherry hills, May 14.
Lovell, E. C. civ. and sess. jud. of Chittoor, resu. ch. of the court fr. H. A. Brett, May 7.
Phillips, H. D. att. rank, second class, April 22.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Blair, J. H. leave canc.
Chase, M. C. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Blake, Capt. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Vizagapatam.
Campbell, Brev. capt. J. H. art. fr. 4th to 5th bat. May 9.
Robertson, Lieut. J. R. J. art. fr. 3rd to 4th bat. May 9.
Taylor, Capt. C. Eur. vet. to be in ch. of pensioners, &c., at Rajahmundry, May 10.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

Russell, W. G. B. May 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Baldock, Capt. G. 28th N.I. fr. Oct. 19 to April 24, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
Duval, Ens. J. 50th N.I. to Eur. on m. c.
Geils, Capt. A. A. 1st M. fus. to Eur. on m. c.
Gibb, Capt. W. 14th N.I. 2 years to Australia, on m. c.
Henegan, Lieut. D. V. A. 10th N.I. to Madras, prep. to app. for perm. to resign.
James, Lieut. G. L. 5th N.I. 2 mo. to Secunderabad.
May, Lieut. J. 11th N.I. fr. April 20 to Nov. 1, to the Neilgherries, on m. c.
Taylor, Capt. C. E. 35th N.I. leave cancelled, May 12.
Turton, Ens. T. T. 47th N.I. to Oct. 1, Neilgherries.

MEDICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Jerdon, Asst. surg. T. C. 1 mo.
Supple, Asst. surg. J. to Eur. on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

Adolphus, the wife of the Rev. T. P. d. at Tinnevelly, April 29.
Baker, wife of Serjt. Thos. s. at Lingsoorgoor, April 19.
Blacker, wife of W. H. s. at Royaveram, May 3.
Boileau, the lady of Lieut. A. J. M. engs. s. at Chetput, May 9.
Buttler, the lady of Lieut. J. O. 49th N.I. s. at Ootacamund, April 27.
Cresswell, wife of Serjt. maj. J. T. 14th N.I. d. at Kulladghee, May 1.
Crookshank, the lady of Capt. 51st L.I. d. at Fort St. George, May 13.
Davidson, wife of T. H. c.s. d. at Combaconum, April 18.
Gerrard, wife of Capt. J. s. at Coonoor, May 7.
Huxtable, wife of the Rev. H. C. d. at St. Thome, May 12.
King, wife of Apoth. H. W. s. at St. Thomas Mount, May 4.
Purcell, wife of James, d. at Leonee, April 28.
Rhenius, wife of the Rev. C. s. at Palamcottah, May 23.
Rogers, the lady of Asst. surg. M. s. at Chicacole, April 26.
Rundall, the lady of Capt. engs. d. at Mecara, April 27.
Sibly, wife of Lieut. E. R. (inv. estab.) s. at Vepery, May 14.
Wilkieson, the lady of Lieut. Charles, engs. s. at Madras, May 1.

MARRIAGES.

McCracken, Alexander, to Mrs. Alice Orford, at Ootacamund, April 29.
Maclean, Lieut. J. N. H. 32nd N.I. to Eliza Ann, d. of the late Major Woodward, at Kamptee, May 4.

DEATHS.

Babington, inf. d. of W. Civ. surg. at Madras, May 1.
Bod, Mrs. M. at Vizagapatam, April 15.
Chamier, Geo. K. s. of T. A. at Madras, aged 16, May 5.
Chester, J. E. c. s. at Calicut, April 28.
Malcolm, Miss W. at Madras, May 5.
Meppen, J. P. at Waltair, aged 46, April 27.
Miller, Amelia, wife of Capt. W. H. art. at Nagpore, May 5.
Starkenburgh, John C. at Vepery, aged 30, May 10.
Welsh, Margaret, widow of the late J. M. at Mysore, April 30.
Wilmot, A. R. A. s. of M. C. at Mount-road, aged 1, May 4.
Yate, Alex. M. inf. s. of Serj. Wm. J. at Hoonsoor, April 26.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 9. *Gunga*, Thoowell, Liverpool; *Bethoven*, Atkin, Mauritius; *Lady Kennaway*, Santry, Port Phillip; *Culdee*, Logan, Colombo.—11. *Paragon*, Boxley, Vizagapatam.—12. *Lord Elphinstone*, Porter, Coringa; *Manchester*, ——, Ennore.—15. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Eshapilly.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Paragon*.—Mrs. Aoughton and child, Mrs. Conolly, Mrs. Mayston, Lieut. Mayston, Capt. Nepean, Lieut. Phillamore, Messrs. Cripp, Temple, Spencer, Kennander, Darling, Reeves, and Perry, M. Robbin, Bernarde, and Kirke.

Per *Lord Elphinstone*.—Mr. D. Heaton.

Per Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Dr. Carnegie, Lieut. Raikes, Ens. Carthew.

DEPARTURES.

May 9. *Walmer Castle*, Aldham, Calcutta; *Lady Flora*, Eagles, Calcutta.—12. *Sarah*, Skey, Straits.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *London*.—Maj. Otley and 4 children; Dr. Macfarlane, lady, and child; Lieut. Priestly, H. M.'s 25th.

Per *Pearl*.—Mr. N. Sarefore.

Per *Walmer Castle*.—From London, Mayston, Capt. Nepean, Lieut. Phillamore, Messrs. Cripp, Temple, Spencer, Kennander, Darling, Reeves, and Perry; M. Robbin, Bernarde, and Kirke. From Madras, Lady Dowling,

Per *Sarah*.—Mrs. Seth, child, and 3 servants, Mr. Kendall Mr. R. Strange, Mr. T. Strange, Master Court.

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COMMERCIAL.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Madras, May 18, 1850.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825	½ to ¾ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
5 per cent. Loan of 1830	¾ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832	16 dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)	
4 per cent. Loan of 1836	15 dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841	⅜ dis.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843	15 dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan	no trans.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt ..	14½ dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	10 prem.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Mail of April 24th reached Bombay May 23rd.

Corps of Irregular Cavalry.—Orders have been issued for raising a corps of irregular cavalry, to be designated the Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse. The following officers have been appointed to the corps, viz.: Commandant—Brev. major J. Ramsay, 1st fus.; Second in command—Lieut. C. H. Barnewall, 2nd L. C.; Adjutant—Lieut. C. Buckle, 3rd L. C.; Temporary adjutant left wing—Lieut. W. T. Johnson, 6th N.I.

Novel Hunt.—A rather amusing incident is narrated in a letter received last mail by an officer of the liver wing of the 78th Highlanders, from a brother officer in the gizzard wing, now at Aden. It appears that animated by a noble ambition for tasting the pleasures so aptly described by Sir W. Marris, as appertaining to an African shikaree, two adventurous subs of the 78th hired a native boat at Aden, and made off upon sick or other certificate for the coast of Africa, which they safely reached. They powdered and shot their way into the interior, taking a certain quantity of "kit" with them; and, meeting with no obstruction, they penetrated into the country to the tune of seventy miles. Comfortably seated at a sort of tiffin, with sundry aids to good living strewed around them, the cry arose that an enemy was at hand, in the shape of a pack of slave hunters who were beating the bushes for the game against the capture of which Lord Palmerston would fain set his everlasting seal. The *mot d'ordre* was "decamp," and our kitted friends accordingly resorted to the marrow-bone stage in such double-quick time as to save themselves from an involuntary appearance at the slave market of Hubbashoon, or whatever mart (perhaps the great inland sea one) the slave hunters were catering for. Fortunately they gained their boat minus their kit, and thinking themselves lucky even in that, they rejoined head-quarters at Aden with great glee at being "*quitte pour la peur*," if such an ignoble feeling can be attributed to a Highlander, which we don't believe.—*The Telegraph and Courier.*

The Indian Navy.—Captain Ethersey, as was expected at the date of our last, has been appointed to the charge of the Indus Flotilla, and proceeds immediately to Scinde, where he will arrive just in time to escape the monsoon. Captain Powell has resigned the appointment, and proceeds home on sick leave immediately. His successor is an able, energetic, and highly meritorious officer, and will, we doubt not, do credit to the appointment. He is succeeded as Assistant Superintendent of the Indian Navy, pending the pleasure of the Court of Directors, by Captain Hawkins, the popularity of whose reign as Superintendent will be remembered; and we are glad to see so old and faithful a servant of Government receive something of a better recompense for thirty-six years of zealous service than the command of the *Hastings* supplied. The last-named command will probably be conferred on Captain Campbell on his return from Aden. Captain J. J. Frushard has received charge of the Master-Attendant's department—Lieutenant Gardner taking command of the *Feroze.*

The Late Lieut.-Colonel Fullerton.—We regret to have to announce the death of Brev. Lieut.-Col. (Major) J. A. Fullerton, C.B., commanding H.M. 9th lancers. It occurred on the morning of the 28th of April, within a few miles of the capital of Cashmeer, whither he was proceeding on temporary leave. His remains were conveyed to the town, and interred on the morning of the 29th, in the garden occupied by Col. Steinbach, and beside those of the late Capt. Morris. Col. Fullerton died of a disease of the heart, the symptoms of which were probably rendered more acute by the fatigue entailed on him for the two days preceding his demise. He had been obliged to make two marches on foot, through snow too deep for ponies, and over hills too steep for the use of Jampans. This gallant officer entered the army in August, 1822, was promoted to Lieut. in 1824, to Capt. in 1826, to Major in 1842, and to Brev. Lieut.-Colonel 25th April, 1845. He rose in the 9th lancers throughout, and commanded that distinguished regiment at Punniar, at Sobraon, and at Goojrat. He had just attained his regimental Lieut.-Colonency by the death of Lieut.-Col. A. Campbell, of which he could not have heard before his own decease, and which promotes Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. J. H. Grant to the superior grade regimentally.—*Lahore Chronicle, May* 8.

Lahore.—(From our native correspondent, April 19th.) "Goolab Sing and Tej Singh, sons of Chuttur Singh Attareewalla, have been to pay their respects to Col. Lawrence Sahib Bahadoor, who informed them of the intention of Government to send them to Calcutta; on their asking the reason, the Sahib replied, that he did not know: they asked to see the letter containing the order, but were refused; and are now making arrangements to leave Lahore—starting in two or three days. It is said that they leave their family with much regret. Tej Sing, who is fourteen years of age, is crying bitterly at the prospect of leaving. Lieut.-Col. George Lawrence arrived at Lahore from Peshawur on the night of the 21st."—*Ibid.*

Lieutenant T. Anderson, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, has been appointed Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, in room of Lieutenant Fellowes, returned to England. This nomination, like most others under the present military administration of this presidency, has been made purely on considerations of merit,—Lieutenant Anderson not having been so much as known personally to Sir W. Cotton: but he had passed in four languages, and received Rs. 1000 from the Court of Directors in acknowledgment of his accomplishments, and industry such as his was considered entitled to the enjoyment of still greater rewards. Were patronage always exercised in this way, how quickly would the complexion of the service become altered!—*Bombay Times, May* 15.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. WILLIAM HENRY SCOTT, 3RD BOMBAY LIGHT CAVALRY.

Khandalla, May 16, 1850.—At an European general court-martial assembled at Neemuch, on Saturday, April 27, 1850, and of which Lieut.-Col. S. Poole, of the 1st reg. L. C., is president, Lieut. W. H. Scott, 3rd reg. L. C., was tried on the following charges, viz.—

Charges.—Lieut. W. H. Scott, 3rd reg. Bombay L. C., brought to trial by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the following charges, viz.—

First.—For having broken his arrest, by leaving the camp of the regiment near Indore, on or about the evening of March 8, 1850, and proceeding without leave to Mhow, and not returning till about 10 o'clock P.M. of the 10th of the same month, when the regiment was in camp near Oojjain.

Second.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances, viz.—

1. In having in a letter, dated Camp, near Oojjain, March 10, 1850, addressed to the adjutant of the regiment, in reply to one from the latter officer of the same date, written by order of Brevet Major Walter, commanding the same, on the subject of the matter referred to in the foregoing charge, stated as follows:—"In reply to your letter of this date, I have the honour to inform you that I believe I have not broken my arrest, and that I was yesterday present with my regiment," therein wilfully making a false assertion for the purpose of deceiving his commanding officer, as he (Lieut. Scott) well knew that he had been absent from the head-quarters of the regiment from the evening of the 8th till the afternoon of the 10th of the month specified, as set forth in the preceding charge.

2. In having in a letter, dated Camp, Oojjain, March 11, 1850, addressed to the Adjutant of the regiment, to be laid before the officer commanding, asserted as follows:—"I beg respectfully to state that at Indore, on the 8th instant, I was introduced to two Madras cavalry officers, and seeing a good deal of them during the day, when in the evening I found the officers of the regiment were going to the Residency, I could scarcely avoid asking the two Madras officers to dine with me, after which I accompanied them towards Mhow, not, however, with any intention of breaking my arrest at large, nor having the least idea that I should do so, and without a thought that I acted wrongly," thereby attempting to deceive his commanding officer, by stating what he, Lieut. Scott, knew to be false, as he had at Indore engaged to accompany the two officers above referred to the whole way to Mhow.

Finding.—Guilty of the first charge, with exception of the words "and not returning till about one o'clock P.M. of the 10th of the same month, when the regiment was in camp near Oojjain."

Guilty in the first instance of the second charge, with excep-

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tion of the words "and that I was yesterday present with my regiment," which words the Court does not consider to be false, and of the words "till the afternoon of the 10th of the month specified," as set forth in the preceding charge.

Guilty of the second instance of the second charge.

Guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, as set forth in the preamble of the second charge.

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Sd.) WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Lieut.-Gen.
C.-in-C. Bombay Army.

Head-quarters, Khandalla, 16th May, 1850.

REMARKS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The court, I conceive, has acted correctly in giving the prisoner the benefit of the doubt which appears in evidence in respect to the actual time of his rejoining the regiment.

On the concluding paragraph of the above finding I consider it necessary to observe, that what is therein termed the second charge, is the charge itself, divided into two specific instances.

(Sd.) WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Lieut.-Gen.
C.-in-C. Bombay Army.

The name of Lieut. William Henry Scott is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of publication of this order at Neemuch, which is to be reported to the Adj.-General of the Army.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CHAPMAN, T. S. to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum, May 17; passed exam. in Mahratta, May 22.
CORFIELD, A. R. to act as judge and sess. judge of the Konkan.
COURTNEY, W. app. a commiss. to inquire and report on post off. system of pres.
DRAPER, —, eng. schoolmaster und. Bd. of Education, passed exam. in Mahratta, May 22.
FAULKNER, A. custom house, passed exam. in col. language of Persian, May 22.
FORBES, C. to act as senior asst. judge and sess. judge of the Konkan for detached station of Ratnagherry, May 11.
GRAHAM, —, eng. schoolmaster und. Bd. of Educ. has passed exam. in Guzerattee, May 22.
HAVELOCK, W. H. to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish, May 17.
HUNTER, W. J. acting judge and sess. judge of Poona, del. over ch. of Poona Adawlut to Mr. Newton, May 1.
INGLE, H. jun. asst. insp. custom-house, passed exam. in Guzerattee, May 22.
KARR, G. B. S. assu ch. of his app. as 1st ass. coll. and mag. of Poona, fr. E. L. Jenkins, May 18.
KEAYS, R. assu. ch. of app. of act. jud. &c. of Poona, and agent for Sirdars in Deccan, May 22.
LOCKIE, E. mil. bd. off. passed exam. in col. lang. of Mahratta.
MACTIER, R. F. to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapoor.
MANSFIELD, T. settlement officer Poona collectorate, del. over ch. of office to Lieut. Francis.
RITCHIE, W. A. to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish.
RYAN, R. H. app. act. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.
STEWART, M. J. M. to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar.
STEWART, M. J. M. passed exam. in Mahratta, May 22.
WHITE, R. passed exam. in Hindoostance, May 22.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAGSHAW, R. S. in ext. to May 31, on m. c.
KEAYS, R. leave canc.
SUART, E. M. 3 mos.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

FENTON, Rev. G. L. asst. chaplain at Poona, 1 mo. leave of abs.
GOLDSTEIN, Rev. Dr. to act as chaplain of Sholapoor and Kulladghee, May 13.
LAING, Rev. C. chaplain of Ahmednuggur, to visit Malgaum six times in the year, May 13.
SCHWALE, Rev. W. H. H. to be chaplain of Nusseerabad, and to visit Neemuch six times in the year, May 13.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAINBRIGGE, Lieut. R. 23rd L.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. dur. abs. of Fife on m. c. May 9.
BARTON, Lieut C. J. art. fr. 1st to 4th batt. to join its head qrs. at Ahmedabad, May 15, to be qu. mr. and interp. to 4th batt.
BARNEWALL, Lieut. C. H. 2nd L.C. to be 2nd in comm. of Southern Mahratta irr. horse.
BIGGS, lieut. asst. supt. revenue survey Southern Mahratta country, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. May 14.
BLOOD, Brev. lieut. col. C. art. remount agent, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, May 10; to proc. to Ahmednuggur, and assu. com. of hd. qrs. of 3rd batt. art.
BOLTON, Ens. 12th N.I. to act as interp. to 4th batt. art. dur. abs. of Mark, May 18.
BRITTEN, Ens. J. G. att. to do du. with 9th N.I. at Belgaum, to join.
BUCKLE, Lieut. C. 3rd L.C. to be adj. to Southern Mahratta irr. horse.
CARNEGIE, Ens. J. to do duty with 18th N.I. at Sattara, to join.
CHITTY, Lieut. W. F. 13th N.I. being fit for duty, to rejoin.
COWPER, Capt. to be 1st asst. to supt. of roads and tanks, May 15.
CRAWFORD, Lieut. art. to rec. ch. of ordnance dept. at Bhooj fr. 2nd Lieut. Gotham, May 18.
DAUN, Lieut. 12th N.I. to act as interp. to 5th N.I. dur. abs. of Symons.
ELPHINSTONE, Ens. 18th N.I. attach. to estab. of civ. eng. at Sattara, May 21.
ESTRIDGE, Capt. J. engs. returned to duty, May 7; to be exec. eng. at Ahmednuggur, May 21.
EYRE, Capt. T. 3rd L.C. to be paymr. northern div. v. Loch, May 21.
FEARON, Lieut. D. F. 16th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and paymr.
GOLDIE, Lieut. 27th N.I. to rejoin his station, May 30.
HAIG, Lieut. 24th N.I. to be acting dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. v. Willoughby, May 16.
HENDERSON, Lieut. E. 23rd N.I. to rec. ch. of qr. mr. office fr. Ens. Fife, until arrival of Lieut. Bainbrigge, May 9.
HENDERSON, 2nd Lieut. W. H. J. art. fr. 4th to 2nd batt. to continue to do duty with head qrs. at pres. May 15.
HILL, Capt. J. executive eng. to rec. ch. of supt. eng. office Scinde div. fr. May 20.
HUNTER, Brev. major C. 16th N.I. perm. to retire as lieut. col. fr. May 26.
JOHNSTON, Lieut. W. T. 6th N.I. to be tem. adj. to left wing Southern Mahratta irr. horse.
KANE, Lieut. F. A. C. Bheel agent in Western Kandeish, to be an asst. mag. in Kandeish collectorate, May 15.
LANG, Maj. W. pol. agt. in Kattiwar, made ov. temp. ch. of agency to Capt. Aston, on March 9.
LEITH, Surg. resu. ch. of du. as pol. surg. &c. April 26.
LOCH, Lieut. F. to rec. vet. ch. of 1st L.C. May 17.
LOGE, Capt. W. 1st Lancers, to be pay mr. southern div. v. Hunter, May 21.
LODWICK, Capt. H. 16th N.I. to act as interp. dur. abs. of Pelly on m. c.
MACGOWAN, Lieut. F. 10th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and pay mr. dur. abs. of Pelly, on m. c.
MALET, Capt. G. G. supt. of Gaekwar contingent horse stationed in Kattiwar, ass. ch. of duties.
MAUDE, Lieut. E. 4th N.I. to be qr. and interp. fr. April 15.
OUTRAM, Lieut. col. resu. ch. as resident at Baroda, May 22.
PHAYRE, Capt. R. senior dept. asst. to be asst. qr. mr. gen. v. Ramsay, app. to Southern Mahratta irr. horse, May 16.
PRESTON, Ens. W. B. 22nd N.I. transf. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. at Belgaum, to join, May 16.
PRESANT, Ens. A. att. to do duty with 18th N.I. at Sattara, May 10.
RAMSAY, Brev. maj. J. 1st fus. to be comdt. of Southern Mahratta irr. horse; ass. ch. of duties, May 5.
SANDFORD, Lieut. art. placed temp. at disp. of Com.-in-C.
SCOTT, Brev. lieut. col. W. to be sup. eng. in Scinde, May 21.
SMEE, Lieut. col. W. to com. fortress of Asseerghur, v. Brown.
STILES, Brev. maj. dep. asst. adj. gen. to act as asst. qr. mr. gen. northern div. fr. April 15.
THACKER, Lieut. S. 9th N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Church on m. c.
THAIN, Ens. D. D. 24th N.I. to proc. and join his regt. at Sukkur.
WIGNEY, Ens. M. att. to do du. with 9th N.I. at Belgaum, to join.
WILLOUGHBY, Capt. J. dep. asst. to be an acting asst. qr. m. gen. dur. abs. of Del Hoste, May 16.
WINGATE, Capt. G. supt. rev. survey and assessment Southern Mahratta country, del. over ch. of duties to Lieut. W. C. Anderson, May 1.
WOOD, Lieut. 4th N.I. to rejoin his station, May 24.
WRAY, Lieut. 24th N.I. to be a dept. asst. qr. mr. gen. v. Phayre, pro. May 16.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

BRITTEN, T. E. May 7. PRESANT, A. May 7.
WIGNEY, C. W. May 7.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADAMS, Lieut. R. R. 12th N.I. furl. to Europe for 3 years on m. c.
CAHUSAC, Lieut. W. L. 11th N.I. to May 31, to Bombay on m. c.
CAVAYE, Brig. W. com. at Rajcote, leave cancelled.
CHURCH, Lieut. A. B. 9th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe on m. c.
CLIFTON, Lieut. E. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c.
FIELD, Lieut. J. 6th N.I. to Sept. 26, in ext. to Poona.
FYFE, Ens. J. 23rd N.I. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for leave to Europe on m. c.; furl. to Europe on m. c.
GLASFORD, 2nd Lieut. C. L. R. 1st Eur. fus. 1 mo. fr. May 12.
HAWTHORN, Ens. A. 9th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c.
HEAD, Lieut. M.G. N.V. batt. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c.

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HUNTER, Brev. maj. C. 16th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c.
KENDALL, Lieut. J. 28th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
MANT, Lieut. col. G. J. 19th N.I. to May 31, to Bombay.
MARSTON, Brev. maj. C. to June 30, in ext. Poona, on m. c.
MOYLE, Capt. H. R. C. 2nd N.I. leave cancelled.
NIXON, Lieut. E. M. 6th N.I. to May 31, to rem. at Bombay.
RANDALL, Lieut. J. b. art. to June 1, to Bombay.
RAVERTY, Lieut. H. G. 3rd N.I. to May 31, in ext.
SCOTT, Lieut. P. G. 12th B.N.I. to Eur. on m. c.
SHEPHEARD, Maj. A. 24th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c.
SOUTHEY, 2nd Lieut. E. acting executive eng. at Ahmednuggur, to May 31, in ext. to remain at Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
ST. CLAIR, Lieut. J. D. 13th N.I. leave cancelled.
VINCENT, Capt. H. sub-asst. comm. gen. to May 22, to enable him to rejoin.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEAN, Asst. surg. placed under orders of supt. surg. Poona div. for gen. duty when relieved fr. med. ch. of 3rd N.I.
CAHILL, Surg. T. S. 3rd N.I. rep. fit for duty, and to join, May 14.
IMLACH, Asst. surg. 23rd N.I. to aff. med. aid to 2nd co. 2nd batt. art. proc. to Bhooj, May 20.
LEITH, Dr. res. ch. of duties as civ. surg.
SANDERSON, Asst. surg. 1st L.C. to proc. to Baroda, and take med. ch. of 6th N.I. May 10.
WINCHESTER, Surg. 2nd N.I. to med. ch. of art. at Bhooj, on dept. of Imlach, May 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COSTELLOE, Asst. surg. civ. surg. at Tanna, to May 30, to Mahabuleshwur.
FREEMAN, Asst. surg. J. E. 6th N.I. to May 31, to Bombay, on m. c.; to Europe, on m. c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

CAREW, Mids. of the *Taptee*, perm. to reside on shore; to the *Elphinstone*, May 22.
COOKSON, Mate A. A. from the *Sesostris* to the *Acbar*, May 11.
COUSINS, Mids. from the *Acbar* to the *Hastings*, May 17.
EDLIN, Mids. to be store acct. of the *Sesostris*, May 11.
FRUSHARD, Com. J. J. to be master attendant at Bombay, May 21.
GARDNER, Lieut. from the *Medusa* to the *Feroze*, v. Frushard.
HARRISON, J. act. 1st class 2nd mast. of the *Taptee*, perm. to reside on shore, May 17.
KING, Lieut. S. B. ret. to duty, May 17.
KING, Lieut. to com. the *Constance*, May 22.
MELVIN, Lieut. A. M. to the *Queen*, May 22.
PRYCE, act. 1st class, 2nd mast, fr. the *Hastings* to the *Berenice*, May 17.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BIGGS, wife of Lieut. Thos. art. d. at Belgaum, May 10.
DURHAM, Mrs. C. s. at Bombay, May 13.
GARDNER, Mrs. J. R. s. at Byculla, May 14.
KING, the lady of Lieut. S.B. I. N. s. on board the ship *Malacca*, April 4.
PEART, the lady of J. H. d. at Singhur, May 10.
SUTHERLAND, surg. W. s. at Ellichpore, May 15.

MARRIAGES.

CHANNING, T. W. to Jemima, relict of the late John Farrell, at Belgaum, May 8.
D'SILVA, Anthon, to Miss Senora B. D'Silva, at Bombay, May 20.
FANNING, Lieut. F. 9th N.I. to Sophia d. of the Rev. J. Taylor, at Belgaum, May 16.

DEATH.

BARETTO, L. at Poona, aged 55, May 14.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 10. Steamer *Carnac*, Beyts, Surat; *Taptee*, Selby, from sea. — 11. Steamer *Berenice*, Kingcombe, Kurrachee; steamer *Surat*, Fisher, Surat.—12. *Regina*, Quintom, Mauritius.—13. *Ben Lomond*, Ketberch, Aden.—14. *John Adam*, Dixon, Calcutta.—15. *Warlock*, Pagen, Bushire.—18. Steamer *Bombay*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee.—19. Steamer *Surat*, Fisher, Surat; steamer *Braganza*, Lovett, Hong-Kong; *Mary Sparkes*, Graham, London.—20. *City of Manchester*, McIntyre, Liverpool.—21. *James Watt*, Turpie, Aden. — 23. Steamer *Moozuffer*, Hewett, Aden. — 24. *Queen Mab*, McDowell, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Carnac*.—Lieut. Hossac and Lieut. Pelley.
Per steamer *Berenice*.—Mrs. Brett, Miss Birch, Lieut. col. J. G. Mant, 19th N.I.; Maj. W. Brett, 2nd batt. art.; Commander G. B. Kempthorne, I. N.; Capt. H. W. Evans, 9th N.I.; Lieuts. G. B. Mellersh, and C. Nasmyth, art.; Lieut. Cowper, engineers; Lieut. E. H. Ord, 3rd N.I.; Ens. J. Fairbrother and C. Milford, 19th N.I.; Lieuts. Willan and Adams.
Per *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*.—Mr. Remington.
Per *Bombay*.—Capt. Powell, I. N.; Lieut. Shipley, H. M.'s 64th foot; Mr. John M'Leod, Rev. G. Lopez.
Per steamer *Braganza*.—Mrs. Faber and 2 children; Messrs. Ranken, Wall, and Gaskill.
Per steamer *Phlon*.—Mr. Bodham.
Per steamer *Moozuffer*.—Mrs. M'Lennan, and servant; Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Cassels and servant, Mrs. Ferrers, three Misses M'Gillivray, Miss Cooper, Dr. John M'Lennan, Brev. maj. J. Cooper, 7th Bom. N.I.; Lieut. E. Ferrers, 4th Madras cav.; Vet. surg. J. H. B. Hallen, Bombay army; John Cassels, Esq.; Mr. G. Reanie, Mr. M'Ilwraith, and Mr. Jervis.

DEPARTURES.

May 11. *Bounty Hall*, Macbeth, China.—15. *Charlotte*, Thompson, Liverpool; *Anne Armstrong*, Williams, Liverpool.—16. *Ayrshire*, Brown, London.—17. *Royalist*, Beveridge, Clyde; *King Henry*, Nacoda, Colombo and Calcutta.—18. Steamer *Achilles*, Evans, Hong Kong; *Kusrovie*, Amour, Singapore and Siam.—20. *Warlock*, Pagen, Batavia.—22. *Jane Glossen*, Pickering, Liverpool; *Hope*, Grange, Liverpool; *Euterpe*, McEachern, China.—25. Steamer *Acbar*, ——, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Carnac*.—Mrs. McKie and children, Mrs. Glascord, Mrs. Capt. Moyle, and Rev. J. McKie.
Per steamer *Surat*.—Maj. H. Macan, 17th N.I.; Lieut. W. T. Chitty, 13th N.I.; and Mr. J. H. Pelly.
Per *Ayrshire*.—Mrs. Baker and 4 children.
Per *Royalist*.—R. Morgan, Esq.
Per *King Henry*.—The Rev. Mr. Lehman, Mr. G. T. Crompton, the Rev. Mr. Lehnam, and Mr. G. G. Crompton.
Per *Dwarka*.—Mrs. Andrews, Lieut. Lambert; Capt. Holland, 8th foot; Robert Frith, Esq.; and Rev. Mr. de Silva.
Per *Achilles*.—Mr. and Mrs. Stewart. To HONG-KONG.—Mrs. Cargill and two children, Mr. Cargill, and Mr. G. Fell. For ENGLAND.—Mr. J. Coppack and Mr. A. Carr.
Per steamer *Acbar*.—Maj. Trotter, 35th M.N.I.; Maj. C. Hunter, Bombay army; Capt. L. M. Valiant, Bombay army; Capt. Powell, I.N.; J. T. Bell, Esq.; and Mr. J. Edwards.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, May 25, 1850.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan				.. ..	Rs. 117	
5	Do.	do.	1825-26	..	Rs. 105½	per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30	..	Rs. 105	do.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42	..	Rs. 99⅞	
4	Do.	do.	1832-33	..	Rs. 88½	per 100 Sicca.
4	Do.	do.	1835-36	..	Rs. 85½	per 100 Co.'s
4	Do.	do.	1842-43	..	Rs. 85½	do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs.	1,000 each	1,000 pd. up		20 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	,,	1,000 each	500	do.	16¾ p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	,,	1,000 each	500	do.	12 p. ct. dis.
Agra Bank	,,	500 each	500	do.	5 p. ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	,,	1,000 each	1,000	do.	8½ per ct. prem.
Apollo Press Com...	,,	12,500 each	12,500	do.	13,000
Colaba Press Com...	,,	7,000 each	7,000	do.	11,700
Colaba Land Com...	,,	10,000 each	10,000	do.	7,200 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com.	,,	500 each	500	do.	66 p. ct. dis. nom.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	,,	50 each	5 deposit.		25 per ct. dis.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10 6 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	,,	10¼
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,,	220½
German Crowns, ,, ...	,,	212
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,,	104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,,	16 5-16ths.
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,,	15¾ to 16

EXCHANGES.

On London, at

6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 7-16 d.		For doc. bills.
6 .. .. .. 2s. 0¼d. a 2s. 0⅜d.		For credit bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	Rs.	99¾ a 99⅞
..... 30 days' sight.....		par.
..... at sight.....		7-16th per ct. prem.
On Madras at 30 days' sight.....		¾ per ct. prem.
..... at sight		1¼ per ct. prem.
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dlrs.	Rs.	211.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 2*l.*; to Liverpool, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 15*s.*; and to China, Rs. 9 per candy.

A correspondent, referring to the extraordinary proposal of Mr. George Thompson, in the cotton debate in the House of Commons, that "the East-India Company should give the cultivators cotton lands rent-free for a period of years," asks why Mr. Thompson did not give the King of Delhi the benefit of his services "rent-free," instead of wringing from that "impoverished" prince the enormous allowance of 1,200*l.* a year, besides *et-cæteras?*

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LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Major Rawlinson has published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* his "Notes on the Inscriptions of Assyria and Babylonia," read by him at the Society's meetings in January and February last.

The process of decipherment was thus effected. In many parts of Persia are found, either engraven on the native rock, as at Hamadan, Van, or Behistun, or sculptured on the walls of the ancient palaces, as at Persepolis and Pasargadæ, cuneiform inscriptions, recording the glories of the House of Achæmenes, which are trilingual and triliteral. The object, of course, of employing three different languages was to make the records generally intelligible to the three great lingual families in the times of Cyrus and Darius. To this cause we are indebted for any knowledge of the Assyrian inscriptions. As the Greek translation on the Rosetta stone first led the way to the decipherment of the Egyptian hieroglyphic writing, so the Persian trilingual cuneiform tablets served as a stepping stone to the intelligence of the Assyrian and Babylonian inscriptions.

That the employment of the cuneiform character originated in Assyria, whilst the system of writing to which it was adapted was borrowed from Egypt, Major Rawlinson thinks, can hardly admit of question. The alphabet is partly ideographic and partly phonetic, and the phonetic signs are in some cases syllabic, and in others literal. A formidable difficulty consists in this,—that certain characters represent two entirely dissimilar sounds. A series of characters fluctuate between *t* and *b*; another character represents indifferently *r* and *s*. A character, that certainly gives phonetically an *aleph*, is also the ideograph for "a son," and must be sounded *bar*.

These peculiarities furnish a sample of the obstacles met with in this undertaking.

The same process which led to the identification of the signs of the alphabet, was afterwards applied to the language; that is, as duplicate names determined the value of the Assyrian characters, so did duplicate phrases give the meaning of the Babylonian vocables, and afford an insight into the grammatical structure of the tongue. The actual language of the Assyrian and Babylonian inscriptions, he observes, though neither Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, nor any of the known cognate dialects, presents so many points of analogy, in grammar and elementary words, that it may, he thinks, be classed in the Semitic family.

Major Rawlinson then gives some examples of the peculiarities of the Babylonian and Assyrian languages, which are not identical in their grammars and parts of speech. In one remarkable particular, the Babylonian verb varies from the usage of all other Semitic languages; it marks a distinction of persons by prefixes, instead of suffixes. Thus the first person commences with *ă* or *ĕ*; the second with *t*, and the third with *i*, the theme being otherwise unchanged.

After a very curious disquisition upon the grammar of the language, Major Rawlinson proceeds to an examination of the inscriptions.

The earliest cuneiform records, he says, are certainly the inscriptions of the north-west palace of Nimrud, which belong to a king, whose name he reads Assar-adan-pal, and whom he identifies with the warlike Sardanapalus of Callisthenes, who was not, however, nearly the head of his line. In every one of his inscriptions, this prince names his father and grandfather as "kings of Assyria," and in commemorating the building of the palace, he speaks of a still earlier king, Temen-bar I., who was the original founder of the city of Nimrud, or Halah. The next king's name is Hemenk or Hevenk, which Major Rawlinson thinks is the same as the Evechius of the Greeks.

In the north-west palace of Nimrud is an inscription of this Sardanapalus, which commences thus: "This is the palace of Sardanapalus, the humble worshipper of Assarac and Beltis, of the shining Bar, of Ani and of Dagon, who are the principal of the gods, the powerful and supreme ruler, the king of Assyria; son of the 'servant of Bar,' the great king, the powerful and supreme ruler, king of Assyria; who was son of Hevenk, the great king, the powerful and supreme ruler, king of Assyria." The inscription then goes on to notice the efforts made by the king to establish the worship of the Assyrian gods throughout the empire, and incidentally a list occurs of the nations tributary to Nineveh,—the people of Nahiri, of Lek, of Sabiri, and of the plains sacred to the god Hem. There is then an allusion to the countries beyond the Tigris, as far as Syria; to the city of Rabek (Heliopolis, in Lower Egypt); and it goes on: "I received homage from the nations on the river Sbenat, as far as Armenia; from the plains of Larri to Ladsan; from the people beyond the river Zab, as far as the city of Tel Biari; from the city of Tel Algan to the city of Tel Zabdan; from the cities of Akrima and Kharta, and the sea-coast dependent upon Taba-Tanis, to the frontiers of my country I brought abundance; from the plains of Bibad, as far as Tarmar, I bestowed (all) upon the people of my own kingdom." From this list, as Major Rawlinson remarks, it would seem as if the sea-coast of Phœnicia had not yet fallen under the power of Assyria, nor the upper provinces of Asia Minor, nor the high land of Media. The period when Phœnicia first came under the dominion of Assyria is fixed by a subsequent legend of Sardanapalus, which states that, whilst the king was in Syria, he received the tributes of the kings of Tyre and Sidon, of Acre, of Biblos, of Berytus, of Gaza, of Baiza, and of Aradus.

There is an inscription of Temen bar II., the son of Sardanapalus, which contains the complete annals of his reign, and a register of the events of the period. This inscription is translated by Major Rawlinson; it describes the expeditions the king entered upon, the princes and countries he subdued, the rebels he put down, in each of the thirty-one years of his reign. In addition, there are epigraphs recording the tribute sent by five different nations to the Assyrian king, one of which is Misr, or Egypt.

The series of kings immediately connected with Sardanapalus terminates with Husi-hem, his grandson.

Major Rawlinson then enters into a long and elaborate disquisition upon the question whether the three kings who built the palace of Khorsabad, who founded Mespila, and who constructed the lions in the south-west palace of Nimrud, were identical with the biblical Shalmaneser, Sennacherib, and Esarhaddon.

He then notices the inscriptions of Khorsabad, and details the historical facts they yield in the annals of Arko-tsin, who terms himself "king of Assyria and Babylonia," and who, in his third campaign, took the city of Shenakti, on the sea-coast of Phœnicia, and gave it to "Methati of Atheni," who Major Rawlinson regards as "Melanthus of Athens," an identification which is supported by the synopsis of the historical data in the inscriptions, in which it is stated that the city of Shenakti was held by the Yavana, or Ionians.

The fourth campaign was against Amris, king of Tubal, supported by Arrah, king of Ararat (Armenia), and Meta, king of Misek, and also by the Amorites, called Amari. This seems to fix the locality of the Meshec and Tubal of Ezekiel.

In these campaigns the king of Assyria defeats the enemy in the field, subjugates the country, sacrifices to the gods, and then generally carries off the inhabitants, with their most valuable effects, repeopling the country with colonists drawn from the nations immediately subject to him. The closing campaigns were against Susiana and Elymais, and against Babylonia and Chaldæa.

The inscriptions of Khorsabad, Major Rawlinson states, furnish ample evidence of a Scythic element in the population of Western Asia. At Behistun there are repeated notices of the Sacæ, who are represented in the sculptures amongst the captives, with the high cap, which, Herodotus remarks, was peculiar to the nation. In the Babylonian translation, the term corresponding to "Sacan" is "Tsimri," a term which, unknown under the Sardanapalus line of kings, runs as a general title through all the Assyrian inscriptions, from the age of Khorsabad downwards. These Tsimri, he thinks, were nomade Scyths; they are spoken of as the militia of the provinces, in contradistinction to the fixed agricultural peasantry. Are they, he asks, the same as the Cymri, or Celts, of Europe? The Nakhsh-i-Rustam inscription divides the Sacæ into two great tribes, the Humarga, the Ἀμύργιοι of Herodotus, and the Tigrakhuda, or bowmen. These Tsimri are also mentioned by Jeremiah (c. 25, v. 25) amongst the nations of Western Asia.

These most valuable papers, in the concluding portion, contain some curious remarks upon the Babylonian bricks, which are all stamped with the name and titles of the founder of the building. Hence, Major Rawlinson hopes that ultimately specimens collected from every ancient site throughout Babylonia and Chaldæa will enable us to reconstruct the chronology of the country. He says he has examined the bricks *in situ* of 100 towns and cities, and has never found any other legend than that of "Nebuchadnezzar, son of Nabopolassar, king of Babylon."

THE COUNCIL of the Royal Geographical Society has, in consideration of the services of the Rev. David Livingstone, of South Africa, in successfully conducting the expedition of Messrs. Oswell and Murray to the great lake of Ngami, directed that 25 guineas, the remaining portion of the royal premium "for the encouragement of geographical science and discovery," should be presented to Mr. Livingstone, together with a letter signifying to him the high opinion entertained by the society of his exertions.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

MONDAY, July 1, 1850.

After sundry annunciations and postponements, calculated to stimulate curiosity and raise expectation, Mr. Bright, on the 18th of June, brought forward, in the House of Commons, the subject of East-India cotton. The specific form of his motion was for an address to the Crown to appoint a commission that should proceed to India, and there inquire into the obstacles which prevent an increased growth of cotton in that country, and to report upon any circumstances that may injuriously affect "the economical and industrial condition" of the cultivators of the soil in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. The whole affair was a miserable failure. The motion was negatived without even the civil ceremony of a division; and the speech which introduced it was a sad exhibition of poverty of information, argument, and evidence.

The allegations upon which the motion was mainly founded were, the depressed and impoverished condition of the people of India, the burthen of the land assessment, and the imperfect means of internal communication in India. These topics composed the staple of Mr. Bright's long speech; the rest was made up of statistical details respecting the cotton trade, which were but little needed, and threw no light upon the subject; and some invidious remarks upon the large amount of the revenues collected by the East-India Company, which were *nihil ad rem.*

The reply of the President of the India Board disposed very summarily of the whole of these allegations. He showed that, for the last sixty years, the Court of Directors and the Indian authorities had bestowed their closest attention upon this subject. Ten years ago, the Court sent out ten American planters to India, three to the presidency of Madras, three to that of Bengal, and four to that of Bombay; they were located on experimental farms, for the purpose of learning what was the practice of the natives with respect to the cultivation of cotton, and of teaching the Indians such improvements as their process of cultivation might seem susceptible of; even last year the Company sent out no fewer than 200 cotton saw-gins, and at the commencement of the present year they offered a reward of 5,000 rupees for the improvement of cotton manipulation. Upon the hackneyed topic of the depressed condition of the people of India, as well as upon the deficiency of means of communication, which is scarcely less trite, Sir John showed how very scanty was Mr. Bright's information, the state of the Indian people having improved in a far more rapid ratio than that of the Irish people; and as to irrigation, roads, canals, and communication generally, upon which Mr. Bright had talked glibly, he read a list of the works undertaken at the Company's expense,—whose means are not to be measured by the amount of the revenue they collect,—and Sir James Hogg afterwards stated that, up to 1845-6, the amount expended by the Indian Government upon roads, bridges, and other improvements, exclusive of the Ganges canal and railways, was no less than 2,282,000*l.*

The land assessment, as both these gentlemen remarked, was a vexed question; some most able and intelligent witnesses,—for example, the late Mr. Mill and Mr. R. D. Mangles, the member for Guildford (late of the Bengal Government),—believing that this form of taxation is the most perfect that could be devised, and the least onerous to the tax-payer. But, as Sir J. Hogg remarked, the assessment had nothing to do with the question at all. "Suppose a man pays 4s. an acre for land, and grows corn, because he finds it more profitable than cotton, he will continue to do so, even if you lower his rent to 2s. an acre, for the advantage of growing corn over cotton would still continue the same." It is remarkable that, upon this part of the question, even Mr. Bright's Committee of 1848, nominated and presided over by himself, could come to no conclusion, leaving the point unsettled. That Committee, however, did come to a conclusion upon another point, to which Mr. Bright did not think proper to make any allusion in his speech, namely, what was required to stimulate the growth and improvement of Indian cotton was that the matter should be taken up by men of capital and enterprise. "Your Committee," they say, "are disposed thus far to concur in these views, that it is chiefly, if not solely, to British capital and intelligence applied to this subject that they look for any permanent improvement in quality or increase of production, as it is clearly owing to such means that the improvement of other important articles of the Indian soil has been advanced." The evidence brought before the Committee, as was observed by Sir John Hobhouse, "perfectly justified them in those observations; and why," he asked, "were not British capital and intelligence applied to the cultivation of cotton as they were applied to the cultivation of other productions in India?" Sir James Hogg hit the member for Manchester still more directly in the wind upon this point:—

"When he was last in the chair, a deputation came from Manchester, and he said to them, 'Instead of coming to London and to Parliament, send to India a little of Manchester capital and industry.' Why should not the Manchester people send out a commission, or send out agents? Could the hon. member name any quarter of the British dominions in which the parties here who introduced its produce had not agents, except the people of Manchester in India, where, of all places, agents were most wanted? Every witness before the Committee agreed that the one thing needful was the presence of European agents to communicate directly with the cultivators of the soil, make them advances, secure them a certain and ready market, and take care the cotton was picked clean and well packed. That course was adopted with regard to indigo—sending agents into the districts, who advanced money to the ryots and engaged to take the produce when grown; and, whereas there was scarcely any indigo supplied 70 years ago from India, it now supplied the world. India was then a closed country; it was now open to Europeans."

The most unkind cut of all, however, was inflicted upon the poor member for Manchester by a passage which Sir John Hobhouse read from a letter addressed by the "Manchester Commercial Association," who, according to Sir James Hogg, have taken a very active part in the encouragement of the growth of cotton in India,—in which, so late as the 14th May, they positively repudiate Mr. Bright's wild scheme of a Royal Commission. Writing to the Secretary of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, they say:—

"This Association having been recently applied to by Mr. Bright, M.P., for support in his endeavour to procure the appointment of a 'Government commission' to be charged with an inquiry into the causes which operate against the extension of cotton cultivation in India, and the subject having been considered by the Board, it was unanimously resolved,—'That, believing much important information to have been already obtained by the official inquiry at Bombay in 1847, and the Parliamentary committee of 1848, it will be time

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other sources, and that the suggestion made in the reports of the committees engaged in these investigations are in course of being carried out by the Hon. East-India Company, and feeling that a royal commission might prove injurious at present, by exciting unfounded expectations, and interfering with existing operations, this Board entertain strong doubts as to the appointment of such commission being the best means of forwarding the important object which this Association have for years laboured zealously to promote, and therefore regret that they cannot accede to Mr. Bright's request.' And I am further instructed to observe, that this course has been adopted by the Board in the full confidence that every effort will be made by the Court of Directors to improve the quality and increase the quantity of the cotton produced in their territories."

The impediments which have hitherto retarded the improvement of the quality of the Indian cotton are, as every one knows, attributable partly to natural and partly to artificial causes. Amongst the former is to be classed the degenerate stock of much of the cotton plant raised in India, and, in some parts, the nature of the soil, which, of course, exerts an influence upon the plant; amongst the latter causes, are the disinclination of the cultivators in some parts of the country to raise cotton, the returns of which are not so readily realized as other products; the want of care in the collection and manipulation of the wool; and the rude and careless manner in which it is packed and conveyed. All these causes admit of remedies, which cannot, however, be provided by the Government; they must be found by the ordinary means, the application of private intelligence, energy, and capital. The communications are, indeed, within the sphere of Government agency, and these communications are rapidly multiplying and improving. In the Bombay Presidency the railway will be an important improvement; but there are now good roads by the Thull Ghat, from the Deccan and Malwa, and by the Bore Ghaut, from Poona; there is also in progress a tram-road from Tankaria Bunder to Baroda, which will supply Bombay with the cotton of Guzerat. Arrangements are likewise being made at Bombay for securing a better channel of conveyance for the produce of the Southern Mahratta country. Sir J. Hogg quoted a report from the Collector of Guzerat, which supplied half of the cotton in the Bombay presidency, who stated that the roads were not macadamized, but were as well made as the nature of the soil would allow, and in Broach the roads were more numerous than in any part of India. "Guzerat stretched along the sea-coast, and for a great portion of the year they had a trade-wind wafting vessels from the coast right to Bombay, so that a railway would not be of great use, so far as that district was concerned, and there were plenty of roads for the carriage of cotton to the sea."

Nor have the Government discontinued their allowances to the American planters. We find from the last Bombay papers that in Candeish there are two; at Sattara, one; and in the Southern Mahratta country, two.

But what is more encouraging, private enterprise seems kindling into life. A Bombay journal contains the following paragraph:—

"We some time since adverted to the projects on foot by Mr. Leblaw at Broach, for conducting at that station the operations of cotton-cleaning on the American principle—that is, by receiving kuppas on the largest scale at a factory, and preparing for shipment the whole cotton of the district. We now observe that a Mr. Constable, the youngest son of the celebrated bookseller of that name, who, after a life of adventure, has become connected with the highly respectable firm of Ritchie, Steuart, and Co., has arranged to take up his residence at Dhurrungaum, for the purpose of purchasing good clean kuppas, and ginning it for the firm. Mr. Constable is a man of excellent education, of zeal and activity, who, besides, has been a good deal about in the world, and knows something of the hardships of life."

From these symptoms of energy rightly directed, we derive more hope of seeing the permanent success of Indian cotton cultivation than we should from a royal commission, or any other nostrum of Mr. Bright.

The decision on Saturday morning of the important question under debate in the House of Commons during the past week, and which kept the public mind for that period in painful suspense, will not probably be satisfactory to either of the parties. The majority has approved the foreign policy of the Government, and so far it is a triumph for that party; but a majority of 46, out of an aggregate of 574 members, with a counter-resolution affirmed by a considerable majority in the House of Lords, is a virtual condemnation of that policy.

We cannot forget that, of that policy, the disastrous intervention in Affghanistan, and the ignominious success in China—for the valour of our army and navy, though it determined the issue, cannot change the character, of the contest—are important portions. Politicians may differ respecting the justice or expediency of the "opium war," but we apprehend public opinion has arrived at the mortifying conclusion that the expedition into Affghanistan was a mistake. To the source of that mistake we may trace other questionable, if not censurable, measures, levelled apparently at the Government of Russia. That hostility to this power was the under-current of Lord Palmerston's policy in the Greek quarrel there is not much reason to doubt; and it is the more provoking, therefore, to perceive that all the sacrifices which that affair has entailed upon this country,—humiliation to France, and a rebuke from a despotic ruler as just as it is severe,—instead of abasing the Emperor of Russia, has really elevated him.

It would be a work of pure supererogation to re-argue questions which have been so recently exhausted to the very dregs; we shall, therefore, merely add, that, with all his talents and diplomatic skill, which are undoubtedly great, our Foreign Secretary is, in our opinion, an unsafe man to be intrusted with powers so dangerous, which should be exercised not only with discretion and caution, but with that mansuetude which he does not appear to practise in his public, whatever may be his habit in his private, capacity. So far from subscribing to the significant remark of his colleague, Lord J. Russell, we should be tempted to invert it, and say that Lord Palmerston might be a fit Russian or Austrian minister, but he is not fit to be the Foreign Minister of England.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE AVA MEDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

Sir,—Many of your subscribers, both of the Queen's and Indian Army, would feel indebted to you for any information on the subject of the Ava medal.

On reference to your numbers for the end of April, or beginning of May, 1848, you will observe that in reply to a question in the House of Commons, from Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir J. Hobhouse distinctly stated, "that it had been decided to grant a medal for the Ava war of 1844-5-6; that the granting of a similar boon for Assaye, Laswaree, and Bhurtpore, was then under the consideration of government." Since that period, nothing official has ever been promulgated, either as to the distributing, on the one hand, or the decision of Government, on the other: but no doubt you are aware that the subject has been continually mooted in all the military journals, the *Times* particularly, since the Duke of Richmond's motion in the House of Lords last February, for an extension of the War Medal.

Now, Mr. Editor, may I beg of you to state, or can any of your subscribers do so, any reason, excuse, or motive, that has ever been assigned by the authorities for refusing the European portion of that army, consisting of eleven royal regiments, not including horse and foot artillery, a share in the honours conferred so justly on the Native army?

About the year 1827, the sepoys received the silver medal—the native officers a gold medal; the latter distinction I am not aware was ever made on any other occasion. At that period, we were not so much disappointed, as a decoration for the Peninsular war had been obstinately refused; but this has since terminated in the distribution of the War Medal.

I will conclude by enumerating the several affairs for which medals or bars have been granted within the last ten years for service in the east, viz.—Ghuznee, I think two; Cabul, two; Jellalabad, Maharajpore, Punear, China, Aliwal, Moodkee, Ferozshah, Sobraon, Hydrabad, Meeanee, Mooltan, Chillianwalla, and Goojerat,—fifteen medals or bars! May I ask again, what motive, consistent with common justice, is there for excluding Ava from the list? A writer in the *Naval and Military Gazette* stated lately that 12,000 medals were melted down in the Mint at Madras, no doubt sent out for distribution among the Europeans of the army of Ava.

I assure you, Mr. Editor, it is a source of no small annoyance to be asked, and not to be able to give a satisfactory reply,—"How is it that you, who were so long in India, and on service, have not received a medal, when my cousin Tom and brother Jack have each received half-a-dozen within the same number of years?" Pray excuse the liberty I am taking.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

June 13th. SEMBIKE.

THE NEPAULESE MINISTER.

On the 15th June, the East-India Company entertained General Jung Bahadoor Koonwur Ranajee, the Minister from Nepaul, at a grand banquet, at which a large party assembled to welcome the distinguished guest and his companions, including some of the principal functionaries of state, and members of both Houses of Parliament. The entertainment was provided at the London Tavern.

Mr. Shepherd, the Chairman of the Court of Directors, entered the dining-room, accompanied by the Nepaulese Minister and his brothers, Colonel Juggut Shumshere Jung Bahadoor Koonwur Ranajee, and Colonel Dhere Shumshere Jung Bahadoor Koonwur Ranajee, attired in their brilliant and magnificent dresses, the Coldstream band playing a grand Indian march. His Excellency took his seat on the right of the chair, his countrymen having place at the head of another table, which occupied the middle of the apartment. By the Minister's side was Capt. Cavenagh, his interpreter. There were also on the right of the Chairman the Belgian Ambassador, Viscount Gough, Lord Stanley, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart., Mr. Wigram, Lord Ashley, Lord Howden, Lord Brougham, Mr. Fox Maule, Mr. E. Ellice, Lord Chief Justice Wilde, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Gomm, Rear-Admiral Sir T. Cochrane, Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, Sir G. Staunton, Major-Gen. Sir George Pollock, &c. On the left of the Chairman were the Lord Mayor, Sir J. W. Hogg, the Danish Minister, the American Minister, the Marquess of Breadalbane, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord Hotham, Lord Wharncliffe, Mr. Croker, Lord Chief Baron Pollock, Sir George Arthur, Sir R. H. Inglis, Sir H. Willock, Sir A. Oliphant, Sir C. Wade, &c.

The dinner comprised every delicacy of the season. Not permitted by the laws of caste to partake of the rich viands which loaded the table, his Excellency and party retired to the drawing-room, as the banquet commenced, and there partook of lychees, peaches, nectarines, and other choice fruits; returning to their places at the table by the time dinner was over.

After the usual loyal toasts,

The *Chairman* said: "I now propose a toast of special interest upon this occasion. We have the honour of entertaining this evening a distinguished Nepaulese officer, the Prime Minister of the Rajah of Nepaul, and Commander-in-Chief of the Nepaulese forces; his Excellency is charged with a mission of friendship and of courtesy from the Rajah to her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. Whether we regard the novelty of his visit, as exhibiting on his part that courage and energy for which he is so famed, or as indicating on the part of the Rajah of Nepaul a desire to acquire useful information and knowledge, with the intention of benefiting and ameliorating the condition of his people,—in either view it is a subject of interest to us, and to all who feel any concern in the affairs of India and the happiness of the people. Although I have no doubt that his Excellency, during his sojourn in England, will witness a variety of good and evil, let us hope that it will be impossible for him to return to his native country without bearing with him some impressions favourable to our own, honourable to our Government, and creditable to Englishmen. His acute mind will not fail to perceive, that in this happy country, loyalty to our Sovereign, respect for our laws and constitution, are not incompatible with the freedom and liberty of the subject. He will also be enabled to tell the Rajah, that not only the East-India Company, but all Englishmen, respect other nations, not on account of their might or their power, not on the ground of the extent of their dominions, but on the simple principle of mutual sympathy and good-will among men. There are many things, no doubt, familiar to us, which must make a deep impression on his Excellency's mind during his stay here,—the wonderful discoveries of the present age; among others, that mighty power which has wafted him across the ocean, from his own country to England, during the short period of forty days,—a power which seems ordained, under Divine Providence, to annihilate the distance between nations, and unite them in harmony and peace. I will call upon Captain Cavenagh to interpret these few remarks to his Excellency, and more particularly to assure him that we welcome him to England with the greatest cordiality; that all Englishmen will be anxious to promote his happiness while he is with us, and that we trust his visit will have the effect of cementing the friendship which exists between the Rajah of Nepaul and the East-India Company. I give you 'the health of the Rajah of Nepaul, and his Excellency General Jung Bahadoor Koonwur Ranajee, Prime Minister of Nepaul, and Commander of the Forces.'"

The toast was received with enthusiastic cheering, with which his Excellency appeared much gratified. The speech of the Chairman was briefly interpreted to him, and he rose and addressed the company in his native tongue with much grace and fluency.

Captain Cavenagh then said: "His Excellency states that he has seen that the destiny of Great Britain is great; and more especially he has witnessed the conquests which have been achieved in India during the reign of her present most gracious Majesty; that the wisdom of her senators and the gallantry of her soldiers have dazzled the eyes of the world, as the sun dazzles the eyes of mankind; that, seeing this wisdom, and knowing this gallantry, he deemed it his duty to visit this land, to pay his respects to the sovereign who ruled over so gallant and wise a nation; that he had suffered in crossing the ocean, but that the kindness and courtesy which he has found during his short sojourn here repay him threefold for the misery he endured; that his army, his munitions of war, and his life, shall be devoted hereafter to the service of the British nation; and he trusts that the relations of amity and concord which at present exists between the Governments will never be disturbed. In conclusion, he begs to offer to you his most sincere and cordial thanks for the honour you have conferred upon him in drinking his health in connection with his monarch."

On the health of her Majesty's Ministers being drunk,

Sir J. C. Hobhouse returned thanks. In the course of his speech he observed: "Allusion has been made to the object of the visit of your guest. I happen to recollect the very words of the despatch which announced the coming of his Excellency. After the Resident, Major Thoresby, announced that it was the wish of the Rajah of Nepaul to send our friend here, he said, 'He comes to see, and to bring back intelligence of, the prosperity and greatness of the country and of its capital; the perfection of its social condition, and the arts and sciences which have contributed to the comforts and conveniences of life.' A more honourable purpose, a purpose more distinct from the ordinary objects on which embassies are sent, I think I never heard of. This is not a mission of jealousy, not a mission of mere compliment, but a mission to convince you, to convince the Hon. East-India Company, that your efforts are appreciated; that what you have done, so far from giving umbrage to contiguous states, has contributed to convince them that in your friendship they see the best props of their power, and that they will not abandon that friendship so long as the same symptoms give them the same reasons for wishing for your alliance. I hope that the gentleman so worthily representing his nation, besides that intelligence which we heard was the main object of his mission, will carry back with him the conviction of the sincere esteem which we mean to manifest, and I hope shall manifest, to him; and of our respect for the sovereign whom he represents."

Lord Brougham, in returning thanks for a toast including him, said: "We have the presence of the noble and illustrious persons who compose the Nepaulese mission. It is true that they have come here for the best and purest of purposes; equally true that they will return, and carry back with them considerable information, and experience, if I may so speak, of our institutions in this land. But I venture to hope and trust for their sake, and for the sake of their country, and for the sake of this country, that they may be enabled to carry back an ample

assurance that there exists no disposition in any quarter of this country to encroach in the very least degree upon any peaceable neighbour, or to spare in the very least degree any hostile neighbour,—for that is the true rule of peace—never to break it, but never to suffer it with impunity to be broken; and that, above all, they will carry back to their master the most positive assurance from all quarters that no intention whatever exists to diminish by one acre the distance which separates our eastern frontier from the western frontier of China."

Lord Gough, Sir T. Cochrane, Lord Ashley, and Lord Stanley likewise spoke in return for compliments.

On the 19th June, after a Privy Council, General Jung Bahadoor Koonwur Ranajee, on a special mission from the Sovereign of Nepaul, was presented to the Queen by Sir John Hobhouse. His Excellency, who was accompanied by his two brothers, Colonel Juggut Shumshere Jung Bahadoor and Colonel Dhere Shumshere Jung Bahadoor, delivered a letter to the Queen from the Sovereign of Nepaul, and also delivered the valuable presents sent to her Majesty by that Prince.

On the 24th his Excellency was present in the House of Commons, during the debate upon Mr. Roebuck's motion, and appeared to take much interest in the scene.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 18.

East-India Cotton.—Mr. Bright moved an address to the Crown to appoint a Commission to proceed to India to inquire into the obstacles which prevent an increased growth of cotton in that country, and to report upon any circumstances that may injuriously affect the economical and industrial condition of the native cultivators of the soil in the presidencies of Bombay and Madras. He began by showing the importance of insuring an adequate supply of the raw material for the cotton manufactures of this country, which employed 2,000,000 of our population, and an amount of capital much greater than was embarked in any other manufacturing trade in the United Kingdom. The amount of raw cotton imported in 1800 was 56,000,000 lbs., in 1849 it had increased to 754,000,000 lbs. Our supply was from the following sources, and in the following proportions:—the United States, 78½ per cent.; the British possessions in India, 10½ per cent.; Egypt, 3½ per cent.; and the British West Indies, ½ per cent. The crop in the United States was liable to great fluctuations, causing much loss to operatives as well as manufacturers, while the consumption of cotton on the Continent of Europe and in America was rapidly increasing, apparently beyond the power of production; an advance of 1d. per lb. on raw cotton would amount to 3,000,000*l.* sterling. Another consideration was, that the American cotton was the product of slave labour, and if from any cause slavery should be abolished in the United States, the cultivation of cotton would be greatly interfered with. In these circumstances, there being no present prospect of an adequate supply from our African, Australian, or West Indian colonies, it was natural to turn to India, which had always grown cotton, and at this time the quantity raised there was not far short of the whole produce of the United States. The soil was adapted and the people habituated to its cultivation. From 1788 to the present time the East-India Company had bestowed attention upon Indian cotton, sending out cleaning machines, gins, and American planters; they had established experimental farms, and had expended in their endeavours to promote the growth of cotton not less than 100,000*l.* The select committee of 1848 had expressed its belief that the soil, and climate, and population of India justified the expectation that this country might receive thence large supplies of cotton; yet up to this moment there had been no results. In considering the causes of this disappointment, he looked to the condition of the people of India, which was one of extreme, abject, and almost universal poverty. Mr. Bright read the testimony of various writers, including one of the American planters sent out by the East-India Company, to the depressed condition of the peasantry of India, the ruin of the landed aristocracy, and the exactions on account of the Government revenue. "The poverty of the people," Mr. Shore said, "was almost beyond belief." The report of the select committee of 1848 stated that the cultivators in the cotton districts in the west and south of India were in the most abject condition, dependent upon money-lenders, who extorted forty or fifty per cent., and regulated prices at their will. He found that the tuccavy advances made by the Government of India, to enable the ryots to carry on cultivation, amounted to no less than 500,000*l.* a year. Mr. Bright then proceeded to show, from various authorities, the defects in the internal communications in India, and the deficiency of artificial irrigation, which alone, he thought, justified the interference of Parliament. But there was another subject, upon which, indeed, a difference of opinion prevailed, namely, the land assessment, and the mode in which it was levied. Some maintained that the Government being the landlord, this assessment was rent; but he contended, that the Government having the power of arbitrarily fixing its amount and of enforcing its collection to the ruin of the cultivator, it was widely distinguished from what we call rent. Mr. Bright suggested that there was a precedent for his motion in 1822, when a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the condition of the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, and Ceylon, the commissioners being instructed to inquire into the tenures of land, the system of cultivation, &c. In conclusion, he drew the attention of the House to the enormous revenue at the disposal of the East-India Company, who in fourteen years—from 1834 to 1847—had collected 316,000,000*l.* sterling, or (deducting interest for debt) 20,000,000*l.* a year; whilst the net revenue of Great Britain, exclusive of debt, was but 25,000,000*l.*

Sir J. Hobhouse assured Mr. Bright that he was sensible of the importance of this subject and of its bearings, and if he thought the plan proposed by him would answer his object he would say, "Take your Royal Commission and make the best use you can of it." But the motion involved not only the question of the best mode of securing a large and constant supply of cotton from India, but the economical and industrial condition of the native population. He did not think in either respect any case had been made out. The imports of cotton had been steadily increasing for the last ten years, and Indian cotton was no exception. Mr. Bright had confessed that no neglect was imputable to the East-India Company in this matter, and it appeared from a summary prepared by Dr. Royle, that from 1788 the Company had never ceased their efforts to improve the cultivation of cotton in their territories. The select committee of 1848, which had been named by Mr. Bright, and of which he was chairman, had examined every available authority, and their report did not recommend a Royal Commission; it attested the costly efforts of the East-India Company, and acknowledged that whilst the cotton of Guzerat had not been permanently improved in quality that of the southern Mahratta country and Coimbatore had been ameliorated. The important question was, why British capital and intellect had not been applied to the cultivation of cotton, as of opium, indigo, and sugar; and upon that point the committee did not agree: they thought it necessary to enter into the vexed question of the land assessment and its operation upon the cultivation, and upon that point the committee rightly came to no decision. They, however, did the Company the justice to state that the assessment was now taken upon the character of the soil, not upon the nature of the produce, and that they had abolished the inland duties. He very much doubted whether such an additional quantity of cotton, and of such an improved kind, ever would be brought from India as would enable it to compete with America. Dr. Royle said, the great mass of cotton produced in India was unfit, from the shortness of its staple and its dirty state, to sustain a competition with the American. Besides this, 120,000,000 of natives were clothed with cotton, and after they were supplied the surplus was not likely to be very great. The manner in which Mr. Bright had spoken of the condition of the people of India induced him to think he was not well acquainted with this part of the subject. The ryots were not serfs, as he seemed to suppose, and they were disinclined to cultivate cotton; nor were the assessments levied as he represented. He had charged the Company's Government with neglect in regard to roads and irrigation; but Sir John showed that large sums had been expended and were still laid out upon canals in India Proper, especially the great Ganges canal, and in the Punjab. He likewise read documents proving that a material improvement had taken place in the social condition of the people of India. With respect to the commission, who, he asked, were to be the commissioners? and what were they to do more than the Company had done or were willing to do? The Manchester Commercial Association, to which Mr. Bright had applied to assist him in his object, had declined to do so, and doubted the expediency of a commission. There was an entire dissimilarity between the commission of 1822 and that now proposed, which would supersede the East-India Company and their Governor-General, who was a Royal Commissioner. It was from a firm conviction that there was no ground whatever for the motion that he urged Mr. Bright not to press it to a division.

Sir T. E. Colebrooke was favourable to the appointment of a commission, which, if composed of Company's servants, would be highly serviceable, there being circumstances in the condition of the Indian provinces which urgently demanded attention.

Mr. Newdegate declined to support a motion which was an undeserved attack upon the East-India Company.

Mr. G. Thompson said, if indigo, opium, and sugar had

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conducted under European management in India, there could be no natural impediment to the improved cultivation of cotton. The evidence before the committee of 1848 proved that, if the native cultivators were emancipated from the money-lenders and relieved from the burden of the land assessment, we might look for a large and constantly increasing supply of Indian cotton.

Sir J. Hogg observed, that the East-India Company had as strong an interest as Manchester in encouraging the cultivation of cotton in India; but this motion was repudiated at Manchester, where the Commercial Association were convinced that the East-India Company had done everything that was practicable. There was nothing to prevent the gentlemen of Manchester from sending a commission of their own to India, or establishing a local European agency in the cotton districts. Sir James explained the different systems of land assessment in India, pronounced by Mr. Mill to be the perfection of taxation—which was the setting apart a certain portion of the rent of the soil for the state to meet the exigencies of the public service. He likewise corrected some misapprehensions respecting the internal communications in the cotton districts of Broach, Candeish, and Dharwar. Besides the large demands of the Indian population for their own cotton a large quantity was taken to China, and these regular markets were preferred to the uncertain demand of Europe. Upon the subject of public works in India, he showed that, exclusive of the Ganges Canal, which had cost 1,000,000*l.* the Company had expended in roads and bridges 2,282,891*l.*

Mr. W. Patten had thought that the deficiency of internal communication had been the cause of the dirty state of the Indian cotton, that this was the great impediment to the investment of capital in its cultivation.

Mr. Mangles explained the evidence he had given before the committee of 1848, and defended his theory respecting the land revenue of India, which he considered to be the best system of taxation that had ever existed, when properly administered.

The motion was negatived.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of the Proprietors of East-India Stock was held on the 19th of June, John Shepherd, Esq. (Chairman of the Court of Directors), in the chair.

The *Chairman* informed the Court, that the warrants for the payment of the half-yearly dividend would be ready for delivery on the 6th of July.

THE BYE-LAWS.

The *Chairman* then directed the secretary to read the Report of the Committee appointed to inspect the Bye-Laws.

The secretary accordingly read the Report.

After an interruption by Mr. P. Gordon on the subject of the table of fees which the Bye-Law says shall be exposed to public view where the fees are levied, the Committee of Bye-Laws was nominated.

THE DELHI PAPERS.

The *Chairman.*—At a previous Court a motion was made for the production of papers with reference to the question connected with the affairs of Delhi; that motion was adopted, and now stands for execution by the Court of Directors. Circumstances are so completely changed since that motion was agreed to as to make it desirable that those papers should not be given; and therefore, acting, as I believe I do, quite in accordance with the views embraced by gentlemen not only on this side but on the other side of the bar, I beg to move that the resolution for the production of those papers be rescinded.

The motion was then agreed to.

THE CASE OF CAPT. GORDON.

Mr. Gordon then rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice:—

"That this Court take into consideration the papers on the table relating to the expulsion of Captain Peter Gordon from the zillah and district of Madura, on the 29th October, 1828."

He went, he said, a stranger to Madura, where things unfolded themselves to him gradually. He became acquainted with thousands of families, and they would corroborate all that he might say as to the cruelty of the system which then prevailed in Madras, and for exposing which he was banished that country. It was now nearly twenty-four years since that banishment occurred, and to this day he had not been allowed a sight of the papers on which that sentence was founded. He was banished, but not convicted. He was not accused, much less tried. It was a satisfaction to be able to draw public attention in this manner to the position in which he stood there an exile. He was not admitted there as a prisoner at the bar, to have a fair trial, but he was compelled to smuggle himself into the Court as a proprietor. He was a beggar; from the period of his banishment he had not a penny in the world. He had subsisted for twenty-four years on charity. And what had been his offence? He had merely described what he had seen, and he could corroborate all that he had described. The Bengal Code of 1793 admitted the existence of a state of things to be deplored; and it enacted that all questions between the Government of India and the landholders respecting revenue should be decided in the Revenue Court. The revenue collectors presided in those courts as judges, and they reported to the Board of Revenue, and from that Board a report was made to the Governor-General in Council. That was the actual state of things in Madura of which he complained, and for complaining of which he was banished. He was glad to be able to exonerate the Madras governor from any participation in the system: his dispute was with the Madras Government. A system denounced by Lord Cornwallis was introduced into Madras, and was by orders from home overthrown. In 1803 he first went to Madras. It was impossible for any one to be fully aware, without having seen and felt it, as he had done, the nature of the system prevailing there. His opportunities were greater than those of the Company's servants. He was always amongst the natives. He knew their language perfectly. In 1825 he first addressed the Madras Government on the grievances under which the natives laboured; and in confirmation of his representations to the Government, he quoted some passages from a letter which he had received from Mr. Heber. When he was expelled from Madura, he went to Madras to appeal to the Government. There he found that the Government functionaries knew very little of the real state of affairs; and they constantly invited him to enter into details. After he had told an old shipmate what he had seen, that friend replied that he was sorry to say it only confirmed the representations that had been made to him by his brother-in-law. The natives were oppressed; and they knew not what protection they had under the law. They did not know whether there existed a power in India to make laws, or whether it must be by Act of Parliament. It was a common expression in India, "We must take care not to oppose the Government." For aught the people knew, any police magistrate might put them on board a man-of-war. Of course they took care to avoid meeting any magistrate, as they would a press-gang. The French Government gave its colonies good laws, but which were perverted by bad servants; but in India they had good servants, but bad laws. He called upon Mr. Sinclair, an assistant at Madura, and who was examined before the Committee of the House of Commons, and he stated that even at Tanjore, the richest province in Hindoostan, it was the universal practice for the people to borrow money to meet the demands of the Government. His (Mr. Gordon's) statement of the effects of this system was comprised in a very short paper of a single page. In that paper he had set forth the summary system which necessarily must be resorted to when money was demanded, and where no complaints were allowed to be heard; and when the persons demanding it acted without authority from any tribunal, not even that of a Court of Revenue, but at the mere caprice of a police-runner, and without any previous proclamation. The same arbitrary power was exercised in enforcing unproved debts between private individuals, and also for the purpose of exacting fees and presents, both in money and in kind, and also personal services. It was also used for the purpose of extorting evidence, confessions, bonds, petitions, receipts. Stripes and torture were constantly inflicted, not merely on the victim himself, but also on his family, his wife, his friends, his servants, his slaves, and his neighbours. Their houses were broken open, their property and even their slaves were seized and sold. Mothers of families were dragged from their homes, and driven to the revenue police-office; they were punished and exposed to the public gaze; they were deprived of food and water, and were placed in a filthy spot, and made to violate their rites and customs, and to lose caste. They were dragged to the revenue officer's own house, driven about the country in his train, following his camp, sent to distant travelling magistrates, and there made to sign bonds; they were bound tightly with cords, and were tied up to bamboos—

Mr. Clarke.—I want to know what the motion is.

Mr. Fielder.—I am at a loss to know what all this has to do with the hon. proprietor's own case.

The *Chairman* (to Mr. Gordon).—You have made a long speech, and this is the second time you have brought your case under the consideration of the Court; I therefore hope you will at once proceed to your motion, which is to take into consideration the papers on the table relating to your expulsion.

Mr. Gordon said that he was only stating what were the barbarities which had been practised in India under the system which he had denounced, and for denouncing which he had been driven into exile. Many of those barbarities had been inflicted on him and his servants by the magistrates in Madura.

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The *Chairman.*—But all this has been known to us for the last twenty-five years.

Mr. Gordon.—Why, then, do you not pardon me, and reverse your sentence upon me? There is an order in Council for my expulsion from the district of Madura, but I have never yet seen the papers on which that order was founded. I make the motion in this Court on behalf of those whose interests are identified with India, in order that the Court may see what state India is in. I come here as a living witness of what that state is. I am giving you an abstract of the monstrous evils that exist in that country. Here is a report of a case of torture which took place before the Supreme Court of Madras.

Mr. Fielder.—Will the hon. proprietor confine himself to his own grievances, or is he at liberty to go through all India to seek out cases of wrong, both north and south? If he will confine himself to his own grievances, we will patiently hear him.

Mr. Gordon.—The papers contain my own grievances, and I bring forward documentary evidence in proof of them. Just as I was addressing the Government, Sir Thomas Munro came down to the district, and he returned on the 20th of October, about the time when the despatch of the Court of Directors, dated 11th April, 1826, in answer to my letter of complaint, arrived. In the 23rd paragraph of that despatch, the Directors said: "The revenue officers under the Madras Government are vested with very extensive and unchecked authority in the department of the magistracy, including a considerable part of the administration of the present law." Any gentleman who examines the papers will find that that was the whole burden of my complaint. The despatch went on to say: "The revenue officers alone were competent to receive criminal charges against natives in the first instances, and that the whole of their proceedings were unrecorded; and that they were exempt from all control; and that great atrocities had been practised by the native officers." This was practised towards myself. I was seized by a native officer without any pretence. When I saw them approaching (according to their own report), on a Sunday, I went into my bed-room, threw myself down on my bed, and would not speak a word to them. The next day I was dragged by main force, collared, cuffed, beaten, and exposed as a gazing-stock to the natives in the police office; and day and night a man with a drawn sword kept guard in an adjoining room. On such misconduct being brought to light, orders were given for my release. "But," continued the despatch of the Court of Directors, "it is essential to good government that people should not be left to the casual and uncertain protection thus afforded by powers being entrusted to any set of men, which were thus liable of being abused, and the best safeguards should be established." And they then said that he might seek a remedy by civil action in the Sudder Court. Such was the redress he received from the Directors on making his grievances known to them. The Directors proceeded to say: "He who can exercise any sort of uncontrolled authority, however small it may be in any particular case,—if he can inflict one stripe or one day's imprisonment, or impose one fine of one rupee, without being accountable for his proceedings,—has in effect a power almost despotic over those persons subject to his jurisdiction." The Court then went on to exhibit the working of the system of which he had complained.

Mr. Weeding rose to order. The hon. proprietor should not read his speech.

The *Chairman.*—Mr. Gordon, I hope you have almost finished?

Mr. Gordon.—The main evidence on which I rest my case is this despatch from the Court of Directors of the 11th of April, 1826. I will merely notice the atrocious case of torture which occurred in the year 1821, in the Court at Madras. Two unfortunate individuals had been tortured in order to force them to give evidence of a transaction. They were tied up in the presence of 400 people.

Mr. Fielder.—That has nothing to do with your individual case.

Mr. Gordon.—It has everything to do with it.

Mr. Fielder.—I admit you have a right to read the despatch as a part of your speech, but you must confine it to your individual case.

Mr. Gordon.—I am banished, and have been kept in a state of banishment to this hour, for having drawn a picture of the country displeasing to the Court of Directors. My agents lived next door to Mr. Hill, at Madras. On the morning after my expulsion, a communication was carried on indirectly with the Government through the house of Arbuthnot and Co., and they reported to me that Mr. Hill said to them, "If we pay the slightest attention to Mr. Gordon's representations, we shall have a despatch from the Court of Directors, saying, 'Why did you not send a commission of inquiry into the district?'" That is the reason for their burking my case, and not giving me a fair trial. When I arrived in Calcutta, and applied for leave to publish my case, the Government refused it. I published a pamphlet, and what was the consequence? The Government sent a commission to Madras, and the result is known. In what I undertook, I discharged as great a duty as could devolve upon any human being. I made known to those gentlemen who had the misfortune to hold the reins of power over India at that time, what was the actual condition of the people of India under the control of their own servants, and brought to their knowledge facts which they had been hitherto altogether unacquainted with. My motion is, that the papers concerning my expulsion shall be taken into consideration at the next general Court-day.

Mr. Twining.—It is, as I understand it, that the papers be now taken into consideration.

Mr. Gordon.—I do not ask that, but at the next Court I shall move that this Court shall recommend to the Court of Directors to take the papers into consideration. (Cries of "No, no!")

Mr. Fielder.—I beg leave to move that that notice be not received.

The *Chairman.*—I cannot accept the notice.

Col. Dickinson then gave notice of the following motion for the next Court:—

"That the Court of Directors be requested to have prepared, and to lay on the table in the proprietors' room, the following papers:

"Schedule of those collectorates under the Bombay presidency, of which there exist either the original surveys or fac-similes thereof in print, in view to their earliest possible publication in a convenient form, as in the case of the ordnance survey of England, and of a like publication of extensive portions of the Bengal and Madras presidencies, and in substitution of the very meagre and inaccurate maps alone procurable of this portion of Western India at any of the scientific institutions or mapsellers throughout the metropolis.

"Schedule of the made roads, with exception of those at all the chief towns, and the military and civil stations throughout each collectorate of the Bombay presidency, specifying their general make,—such of them as are metalled and bridged, such as are metalled only, and those of which the superlayer consists of morum, or a like soft material; also the obstructions from imperfect drainage or dangerous clivities, to which the transit of merchandise along them is subject."

The Court then adjourned.

EAST INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

Friday, June 28th, being the day appointed for closing the first term of the year 1850, a deputation from the Court of Directors of the East India Company visited the College for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Principal, and of distributing the Medals and Prizes awarded to the successful competitors in the various branches of Oriental, Classical, and European literature.

On the arrival of the Directors and the visitors at Haileybury, the distinguished party proceeded to the lodge to pay their respects to the Principal (the Rev. H. Melvill). The Directors then repaired to the Council Room, where they received the following highly satisfactory Report from the Rev. the Principal:—

"The Principal begs to inform the Honourable the Finance and Home Committee, that, of the seventeen students constituting the Fourth Term, sixteen have been found duly qualified for quitting the college. All these have obtained honours—fourteen being classed as 'highly distinguished,' and two having passed with 'great credit.'

"Of seventy-nine students who have been under examination, five have been found deficient, and have, therefore, not succeeded in keeping the term. In none of these cases does the loss of the term involve the loss of the appointment. Of the remaining seventy-four the very large proportion of fifty-nine have exceeded the amount of the proficiency required by the statutes; whilst, of these fifty-nine, forty-five have exceeded that amount in such a degree as to have entitled themselves to the rank of 'highly distinguished.' There are, moreover, seventeen prizemen; so that, whilst several students have obtained this honourable distinction in several departments, the competition has been general.

"The Principal has much satisfaction in stating to the Committee, that the important subject of English Composition still continues to receive a very marked degree of attention. More than fifty Essays were sent in by competitors for the prize, many of which were highly creditable to the industry and ability of the writers; whilst two were so equal in their claims to stand first, that it was found necessary to adjudge a reward to both.

"The Principal trusts that these facts will be considered sufficient evidence that, on the part of the great body of the students, there has been a praiseworthy application to the studies of the place.

"With respect particularly to the Oriental Classes, the Visitor remarks that the progress made by the students in the three senior terms is rather below the average. There are not many

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who have entitled themselves to special distinction; but several have acquitted themselves with much credit, and realized an useful amount of proficiency. Of the five students who have been reported as losing the term, four failed through deficiency in the Oriental department, and one through deficiency in the European. Many of the students in the First term promise very favourably; and all the students in Telugu performed the required tests. Besides the languages prescribed by the statutes, four students offered themselves for examination in other Oriental tongues, — one in Arabic, two in Mahratta, and one in Hindi: the three former acquitted themselves with credit, but the latter did not seem to have made any considerable progress.

"With regard to the discipline of the college, the Principal has great pleasure in being able to state that, throughout this long term, there has been but one instance in which any severe exercise of authority has been called for; and that, though he has had to regret, in some few cases, a want of due attention to the daily observances of the college, he has had the satisfaction of observing that, on the part of the great body of the students, there has been a uniform and cheerful submission to the rules and regulations of the place, issuing in the thorough maintenance of good order, and the advancement of the important ends for which the college was instituted.

"East-India College, June 28, 1850."

After receiving the report, the deputation proceeded to the Examination-hall, where the professors and students had already assembled. The chair was occupied by John Shepherd, Esq. Chairman of the Honourable Court of Directors, who, together with the following Directors, formed the deputation—Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., Deputy-Chairman; Lieut.-general Sir. J. L. Lushington, G.C.B.; Russell Ellice, Esq.; Wm. B. Bayley, Esq.; Francis Warden, Esq.; Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S.; Lieut.-colonel Wm. Henry Sykes; J. C. Whiteman, Esq.; the Hon. Wm. H. Leslie Melville; Major-general J. Caulfeild, C.B.; Wm. Joseph Eastwick, Esq.; Major John A. Moore; Wm. H. C. Plowden, Esq., M.P.

The following visitors were present:—Hon. J. E. Elliot, M.P.; James Wilson, Esq., M.P.; Thomas N. Waterfield, Esq.; The Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, Bart.; Sir Charles Malcolm; Admiral Johnston; Mr. Alderman Copeland; General Sandwith; J. H. Crawford, Esq.; C. A. Saunders, Esq.; V. C. Kemball, Esq.; Oct. Wigram, Esq.; Captain Nairne; Major Chase; N. Alexander, Esq.; Colonel Sim; Thos. Weeding, Esq.; John Trotter, Esq.; L. R. Reid, Esq.; J. P. Larkins, Esq.; R. P. Nisbet, Esq.; Sir John Easthope, Bart.; Henry Chamier, Esq.; A. E. K. Hamilton, Esq.; J. F. M. Reid, Esq.; Edward Binny, Esq.; James S. Forbes, Esq.; Sir G. R. Clark, K.C.B.; Frederick Millett, Esq.; Sir Herbert Maddock; T. C. Robertson, Esq.; Captain Warden; George R. Smith, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Jeremie; C. G. Thornton, Esq.; J. O. Walker, Esq., &c. &c.

The following civilians were also present:—P. Geo. Tucker, Esq.; A. A. Roberts, Esq.; G. M. B. Berford, Esq.; H. H. Greathed, Esq.; John Ratliff, Esq.; T. C. Loch, Esq.; John Cherry, Esq.

The *Chairman* having taken his seat,

Mr. Hooper read the following list of the medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions obtained by the students:—

Medals, Prizes, and other honourable Distinctions of Students leaving College, June, 1850.

Currie ..... Highly distinguished, with medal in Mathematics, medal in Persian, prize in Law, prize in Hindustani, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination.
Gordon ..... Highly distinguished, with medal in Political Economy and History, prize in Law, and prize in Persian.
Forbes ..... Highly distinguished, with medal in Teloogoo.
Freeling ..... Highly distinguished, with medal in Law.
Thompson ..... Highly distinguished, with medal in Classics, and prize for English Essay.
Shaw ..... Highly distinguished, with prize in Sanscrit, and prize in Mahratta.
Sullivan ..... Highly distinguished, with prize in Teloogoo.
C. Jenkins ..... } Highly distinguished.
Crawford ..... } Highly distinguished.
Dalyell ..... } Highly distinguished.
Wigram ..... } Highly distinguished.
H. C. Saunders ... } Highly distinguished.
Grenfell ..... } Highly distinguished.
Kemball ..... } Highly distinguished.
J. R. Cockerell ... } Passed with great credit.
Levien ..... } Passed with great credit.

Prizes and other honourable Distinctions of Students remaining in College.

THIRD TERM.

Dashwood ..... Highly distinguished, with prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination.
Lushington ..... Highly distinguished, with prize in Political Economy and History, prize in Law, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination.
Thomason ..... Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics.
Smyth ..... Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, and prize in Teloogoo.
Pinhey ..... Highly distinguished, with prize in Mahratta.
Block ..... } Highly distinguished.
Bosanquet ..... } Highly distinguished.
Robinson ..... } Highly distinguished.
Malcolm ..... } Highly distinguished.
Manderson ..... } Highly distinguished.
Arthur ..... } Highly distinguished.
Nairne ..... } Highly distinguished.
Lodwick ..... } Highly distinguished.
Lowe ..... Passed with great credit.

SECOND TERM.

Brandreth ..... Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics, prize in Political Economy and History, prize in Law, prize in Persian, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination.
Mangles ..... Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, prize in Sanscrit, and prize for English Essay.
Horsley ..... Passed with great credit, with prize in Teloogoo.
T. Blomefield Lane } Highly distinguished.
Capper ..... } Highly distinguished.
Benson ..... } Highly distinguished.
Lowis ..... } Highly distinguished.
Thomas ..... } Highly distinguished.
Gonne ..... } Highly distinguished.
R. F. Saunders ... } Highly distinguished.
C. J. Jenkins ..... } Highly distinguished.
Macnabb ..... } Highly distinguished.
Alexander ..... } Passed with great credit.
Ames ..... } Passed with great credit.
Grey ..... } Passed with great credit.
Vans Agnew ..... } Passed with great credit.
Puckle ..... } Passed with great credit.

FIRST TERM.

Norman ..... Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, prize in Sanscrit, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination.
Batten ..... Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics, and prize in Law.
Moore ..... Highly distinguished, with prize in Sanscrit.
Master ..... } Highly distinguished.
Stack ..... } Highly distinguished.
T. Bruce Lane ... } Highly distinguished.
Johnstone ..... } Highly distinguished.
Simpson ..... } Passed with great credit.
Lindsay ..... } Passed with great credit.
Duff ..... } Passed with great credit.
Weeding ..... } Passed with great credit.
Ouseley ..... } Passed with great credit.

Mr. Thompson then read his Prize Essay, on "The Advantages to be expected from the proposed Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations,"—an able, argumentative, and eloquent discourse, which was attentively listened to, and warmly applauded.

Mr. Currie read a passage from Malcolm's *History of Persia*, translated by himself into Persian.

Mr. Forbes read an extract from Elphinstone's *History of India*, translated by himself into Teloogoo.

The *Chairman* then distributed the medals and prizes to the successful competitors, who were welcomed with much applause by their fellow-students, as they severally came up to receive the rewards of their assiduous application.

On delivering the Essay Prize to Mr. Thompson,

The *Chairman* said, he had listened to the Essay with great pleasure. It was, in his opinion, characterized by much beauty and grace in the composition. It also displayed considerable argumentative and reasoning power; and, what was still more

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important, was as creditable to the author's heart as to his head. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hooper read the classification of the rank of the students about to depart for India, as follows:—

Rank of Students leaving College, June, 1850.

BENGAL.

First Class ..... Currie. Freeling. Jenkins. Crawford. Saunders. Wigram. Thompson.

Second Class ..... Levien.

MADRAS.

First Class ..... Forbes. Dalyell. Frenfell.

Second Class ..... Sullivan. Cockerell.

BOMBAY.

First Class ..... Gordon. Shaw. Kemball.

The *Chairman* then addressed the assembled students as follows:—

Gentlemen Students,—These half-yearly visits of the chairman, deputy-chairman, and committee of the Court of Directors. are occasions of great interest to us, and I may add of peculiar pleasure, when we receive satisfactory reports of your progress in study, and of your general good conduct during the past term. On this occasion, if we except the case of five individuals who have lost their term through deficiency in the acquirement of the Oriental languages, the report of the Principal is entirely satisfactory. This college having been established for the purpose of educating and preparing gentlemen for the most important duties that can be entrusted to them—duties, upon the faithful discharge of which the happiness of the people of India so much depends, it would be difficult for me to overstate or exaggerate the degree of interest and anxiety which the Court of Directors feel in its success. You must permit me, therefore, to enlarge somewhat upon the great importance of those duties, with a view of impressing upon you the necessity for continued and earnest perseverance in your studies, and of stimulating you to renewed vigour and exertion in preparing and qualifying yourselves highly for the public service. Gentlemen,—Unlike those of your contemporaries, whose sphere of usefulness is limited to their native country, the scene of your career will open up to you opportunities of extending your influence for good or evil over many thousands of your fellow-men. You may be placed in positions at an early period of your lives, where your own store of knowledge and information will be your chief, if not your only, resource, to guide you on critical and difficult occasions. Need I say, therefore, how necessary it is that you should possess such talents as may render you independent of aid and advice which may not be available to you. You will observe that all the duties of the civilian are of a nature which requires the exercise of a highly-cultivated mind. The administration of justice, the settlement of revenue, matters in which the comfort and prosperity of the people are so much involved, the arrangement and superintendence of affairs involving political questions, are all subjects which require not only clear and comprehensive views on each, but the power and habit of sound logical reasoning, which are only to be acquired by much careful study, judicious reading, and deep reflection. A man of inferior acquirements, or of an indolent and listless disposition, would be wholly unfit for such duties; he could never gain or deserve the confidence of the Government, or the respect of the people. And, gentlemen, if you apply the argument as it affects your own individual interests, as it may influence your own success in life, you will find it equally applicable and striking. You may be certain that the Government of India is not only in duty bound, but is, as a matter of necessity, compelled to employ only such men in important situations as have proved their competency to undertake and discharge the requisite duties. Indeed, I might ask, with what propriety could a civilian who had neglected his studies at college, or who had barely attained the requisite marks to pass the examination, expect to be appointed to a position of responsibility, either in the judicial, revenue, or political departments? If the Government were to make the experiment, the result must be the failure and discomfiture of the individual. And pray remember, that there are really no places of such inferior importance as would justify the employment of such an individual; the least paid office which a civilian can hold, involves duties which such a man would be wholly incapable of performing. Thus, you perceive that, view the matter as you will, as it affects the interests of the people, as it affects the interests of Government, and as it affects your own interests, there exists the imperious necessity that the civil servants of India should be, not merely men of fair and ordinary capacity, but men of high and eminent acquirements and general education. And I go the full length of saying, that none but such men, combining, of course, the recommendation of irreproachable character for spotless honour and integrity, ought to be permitted to enter the Civil Service of India. You are well aware what pains the Legislature and the East-India Company have taken to secure this most desirable object. First, by the instrumentality of this college, and by insisting on strict and severe examinations, previous to granting admission to it. By the employment of the most eminent men as professors in the various branches of education—by insisting on a certain test on the part of students before they are permitted to proceed to India—by the cancelment of the appointments of those who do not acquire that test in a prescribed time—and lastly, by insisting, on the arrival of the student in India, that he shall qualify himself in two Oriental languages before he is enrolled on the regular list of the public servants. Now, gentlemen, all these regulations must convince you of the value which the East-India Company set upon high qualifications, and how anxiously they have sought the means to ensure to the people of India rulers and guardians of their interests worthy of the interesting and important trust confided to them. We, at least, have done our duty, and it is for you to decide in your own hearts whether your part of the duty is not well deserving of your most earnest and persevering exertions. (Cheers) I am persuaded that you will not allow it to be said that any of you shall be found so regardless of what is due to yourselves and the East-India Company, as to be lukewarm or indifferent in the great duty of preparing for your future honourable career; such indifference would be a direct breach of faith to your patrons, and utterly ruinous to your own prospects—whereas, a diligent and continued course of application cannot fail to lead you to honour and high reputation. And now, gentlemen, if I have convinced you, or if I have added to your convictions of the necessity for increased exertion, do not, I pray you, delay it. Believe me, it is not safe to postpone good resolutions, in the hope that you will redeem them hereafter. Nothing is so fatal in these matters as procrastination. Habits of listlessness and inattention, like habits of dissipation, gain ground with fearful rapidity; and the longer they are indulged, the more difficult you will find it to release yourselves from their influence. I never met with an indolent or dissipated man, who did not declare his intention of turning over a new leaf: but, alas! you know well how seldom are these intentions realized. The bad habit, whatever it may be, becomes more and more confirmed every day, till at length it is second nature, and retains its baneful influence over its victim till the day of his death. I will conclude, therefore, this portion of my address to you who will return to college, by earnestly entreating you to pursue your studies with renewed vigour and energy. Economise and arrange your hours for study, and for exercise and recreation; make it a rigid rule never to allow the latter to interfere with the former. A lecture must never be lost; and the notes on it ought to be written whilst the subject is fresh on your memory. Each branch of education ought to have its fair share of your time. Method and arrangement, if persevered in for a short period, will make things come easy to you; whereas, fits and starts of hard reading seldom do more than induce a corresponding number of relapses into carelessness and indifference. And now I will very briefly address you, gentlemen of the Fourth Term, who will shortly proceed to India to enter on those important duties I have been alluding to. Of course, your first object will be to qualify yourselves as soon as possible for the public service. I am happy to tell you that, of late years, we have many instances of students passing this ordeal in the course of a few months. The last report from Calcutta states that Messrs. Hammond and Bird qualified for the public service in two languages in one month and twenty-one days; Messrs. Dampier, Hogg, and Morris, in two months and twenty-one days; and others in from three to twelve months. It is worthy of observation that in every case these were students who distinguished themselves at this College. This shows that you may acquire a sufficient rudimental acquaintance with the Oriental languages to enable you, within a month or two after your arrival in India, to enter the public service. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, for one moment consider the gratification which it must give your friends, for you so to distinguish

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yourselves as to be able to enter on your duties at so early a period. I know well what is passing in the minds of many here. I know of nothing that is more gratifying to the mind of a parent than to witness successes like these in a son; and I know, too, that I need only touch this spring in your hearts to spur you on to increased effort. When you pass your examination, and enter on your active duties, you will yet have much to learn, not only as to the principles of action, but as to the manner of performing your duties towards the natives. Now some of you may think that the manner of doing things must be of little importance—but it is not so in India. The natives estimate character much by the manner of the individual. If, therefore, your manner is arrogant or overbearing towards them, —if you treat them with violent or abusive language, then, let your decisions generally be ever so just, you will fail to conciliate their confidence and respect. Whereas, a kind and considerate manner, even when refusing their requests, will ensure you their good opinion and esteem. It is an acknowledged characteristic of the natives of India, that they are more sensible of, and more easily influenced by, kind and considerate treatment, than any people on the face of the earth. I trust, therefore, it is unnecessary for me to say more on this point. I would beg of you to endeavour at the commencement of your career to acquire this habit of mind and demeanour towards the people, and depend upon it, it will assist you most materially in the accomplishment of all your duties, besides being a permanent source of pleasing reflection in after life. What can be more gratifying than to feel that you have not only had the power, but that you have uniformly availed yourself of that power which every civil servant in India enjoys, of contributing to the happiness of thousands of his fellow-creatures? In the performance of your official duties, it is of great importance to bear in mind that all classes of the people should have complete and easy access to personal communication with his European superior. You must not permit your native assistant, much less any of your servants, to interfere with or interrupt that personal communication. Independently of the danger of having your confidence abused, the natives will attach too much importance to the favoured individual, which might lead to surmises and acts on their part, which might tend to contaminate your servant and injure your own reputation. There is no remedy or prevention for this evil, but taking care that you are at all times easy of access to all ranks and classes of those around you and depending upon you. To maintain this sort of intercourse with the natives will require, on your part, good temper and great patience,—qualities most valuable to the civilian, and without which you will never convince the natives of the sincerity of your regard for their interests. Unless they are convinced by your own personal and patient investigation of their claims, they will be apt to suspect that you are influenced in your decision by the opinion of others, an idea which would be most prejudicial to your own character and reputation. There is one other consideration which you must also keep in mind, because it will have a most important bearing on your usefulness as a public servant. I allude to the necessity of care and prudence in the management of your personal expenses. Independence in this respect is most essential for the efficient discharge of the civilian's duty. Debt to natives, you will all admit, must shake—if not destroy—the confidence of Government as well as of the public. It has, therefore, been declared by the Court and our Government, to be a just bar to employment. But debt even to your own countrymen must impair your independence and usefulness. That there may be no excuse for individuals falling into this error, it has been wisely arranged that the salary and allowances of civilians are ample for all the necessaries and comforts which the country affords; more than this you cannot expect, until you show by your talents and capacity for business that you are competent for high and responsible duties. When you have attained this object, you will find the prizes to the accomplished and diligent are abundant; that the allowances will be such as to enable you to lay aside regularly a portion of them for future provision; and, believe me, that attention to this point is quite compatible with the due maintenance of your respectability as a gentleman and public servant. On the other hand, a disregard to this prudential course will lead to inevitable pecuniary embarrassments; then again comes debt with its baneful influence—destructive of your character, it must retard your promotion—it must cripple, if not paralyse, your energies—it must embitter your hours of leisure and domestic happiness — and it may ultimately even endanger your personal liberty and existence. Finally, Gentlemen, let me assure you, that every quality and virtue which is calculated to adorn the man and the Christian, will materially aid and facilitate the performance of your public duties; for although you must not interfere in the active duties of the missionary, I have no hesitation in saying, that each one of you may, by your example, exhibit the pure, peaceable, mild, and forgiving spirit of Christianity in such an attractive light as shall bring the truth of it to bear on the hearts of all those within the reach of your influence and example. Cherish, therefore, I beseech you, every Christian grace and moral virtue. Take the good and the wise of the service as your models. The civil service of India has hitherto produced many eminent men, who have done honour to the service and their country. We have here those who are an honour to the service. I allude to those gentlemen behind me, who have returned to this country, after a career of honour and usefulness in India; and to others not less distinguished, who are not now present. Let me hope that there are those among you who will tread in their footsteps and reap similar honours, and that you will all emulate their example. You will, indeed, have much in your power. Remember, that in proportion to that power will be your responsibility. Remember, that as regards the exercise of that power, and of the talents committed to your charge, you will have to render an account to Him, whose unerring judgment weighs the secret thoughts as well as the actions of man, and who will reward you a hundred-fold for every kind thought, word, or action which you may bestow upon the poorest and most humble native of India. That you may all, after a career of honourable and useful service, return in health to your friend and your country, and ultimately reap the reward I have alluded to, is our most earnest wish; and I now bid you an affectionate farewell. (Loud cheers.)

The deputation and company then left the Examination Hall, and after perambulating the college grounds for a short time, repaired to the Library, where an elegant luncheon was prepared by the college purveyor.

The chair was filled by the Chairman of the Court of Directors, who was supported by the Rev. the Principal of the College, and the members of the deputation.

At the close of the repast,

The *Chairman* rose and said—Gentlemen: It is usual only to give one toast on these occasions, but circumstances have occurred within the last few hours which justify me in departing from the practice usually observed. Every man who has read the account in the papers of the atrocious attack on her most gracious Majesty the Queen, will feel indignation and shame at the announcement that any one has been guilty of such a great atrocity. (Loud cheers.) It is but charitable to suppose that this heinous offence was the result of insanity; and, assured that there is no loyal man who will not view it in the same way as I do, I beg to give you "the Queen," with three times three.

The toast was received with the utmost enthusiasm, the company standing, and giving a succession of hearty cheers.

The *Chairman* again rose and said—Gentlemen: You have already heard me this day advert to the importance of the objects contemplated by the establishment of this College, in the preparation of the Civil Servants of the Government of India. It is also my duty to speak of the importance of the functions of those gentlemen who are appointed to train them for that high and responsible service. Believe me, gentlemen, when I say that the Court of Directors appreciate highly the manner in which the Principal and the Professors of this College perform their arduous duties. (Cheers.) Arduous indeed are the duties performed by, and great the responsibilities of, those eminent men. (Cheers.) I am happy to say that the Court of Directors have the highest confidence in their tried zeal and ability, and in their uncompromising honesty. The independence of their public character, and the high position they occupy before the world, are guarantees that they will faithfully carry out the great work which has been intrusted to them in this place; and I tender to them what I am sorry I omitted to tender to them in my previous address—the grateful acknowledgments of the Court of Directors for the eminent services they have rendered by their labours here—labours so intimately connected with the success of the College. Gentlemen, I beg to give "The Principal and Professors of this College." (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. the *Principal*, in acknowledging the toast, said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, in rising to return thanks in my own name, and on behalf of the Professors of the East-India College, I do not feel inclined to confine myself to the acknowledgment of the great honour which has just been done us by the manner in which the customary toast has been proposed and received. I feel that we owe gratitude for far more than this; though I beg to assure you that we highly appreciate so gratifying an expression of your good-will towards us. We are grateful, in the first place—most grateful—to you, Sir (addressing the Chairman), for the excellent address which you have this day delivered to our students; and we are not without hope

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that such an address, from one in your position, and with your knowledge of the world, will have a permanent effect on youthful minds—minds too apt, it may be, to fancy that our advice is merely professional, given in the routine of duty, and proceeding from persons who know, practically, but little of the wear and tear of public life. (Cheers.) We are grateful, moreover, to the whole of this distinguished company, not only for the sanction of their presence on this occasion, but for the readiness they have displayed in taking our word for the good working of this College,—for I often feel that we draw largely on the faith of our visitors. At Addiscombe—provided only they are favoured with a fine day—there are flying bridges, and charging squadrons, and they may judge for themselves the skill which has been acquired in military evolutions. But here, at Haileybury, we cannot put our young lawyers through the drill, nor form our mathematicians into solid squares, nor march our linguists through the weary jungle of moods and tenses. (Loud cheers.) We rather tell our visitors of progress, than prove it to them. It cannot, indeed, be otherwise, for the nature of our studies is against a showy exhibition. But we are believed when we say that the College is working well, and for this confidence we owe the warmest thanks. (Cheers.) This confidence you have not misplaced. We would tell you if we believed that the College was not working well. (Cheers.) We should be traitors to our country, if we did not. For, on the efficiency of this College depends in a great measure the efficiency of the civil service of India. On the efficiency of that service, hinges, in no slight degree, the maintenance of our Indian empire! (Cheers.) He, then, who should slur over the faults of this College,—who, to preserve his own place or name, should uphold it as working well when he knew the reverse,—he were as veritable a traitor as ever sold his country to aggrandize himself. (Loud cheers.) But we tell you the honest truth. We do not cook the accounts. (Cheers.) There are indeed many things to be corrected and improved; but we do not need—though neither do we fear—a royal commission to find those things out. (Loud cheers.) Nevertheless, the College is satisfactorily effecting the great ends for which it was instituted—cherishing and developing the good—correcting and eliminating the bad. And, encouraged by your generous kindness and confidence, we shall labour more and more to make the College, every day, increasingly efficient. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I will not detain you further, but I again beg you to accept the warmest thanks of myself and the professors. (Loud cheers.)

The deputation and visitors then retired from the Library, and shortly afterwards returned to town.

MISCELLANEOUS.

East-India College.—The Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India have appointed

The Rev. Thos. Dale, M.A.,
The Rev. Rob. Eden, M.A., and
The Rev. Wm. Stone,

to be examiners of candidates for admission into the East-India College next term, which will commence on Tuesday, the 10th of September. The examination of the candidates will commence at the East-India House on Thursday, the 25th of July.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 15. *Mona*, Morris, Mauritius.—17. *Samar*, Stayner, New South Wales; *Rookery*, Turner, Van Diemen's Land; *Severn*, Duncan, Ceylon; *Empress*, Ripon, Algoa Bay; *Georgina*, Williams, Bengal; *Isle of Wight*, King, Mauritius; *Royal Albert*, Scanlan, Bengal; *Dundonald*, Gillies, Bombay; *Enterprise*, Harrison, Port Phillip.—19. *Sir Edward Parry*, Freeman, Shanghai.—21. *Ellerslie*, Pagen, South Australia.—22. *West*, Jones, Batavia.—24. *Rattler*, Goldsmith, Van Diemen's Land; *Ellen*, Buckham, Hong-Kong; *Elizabeth*, Morris, Bengal; *Devonshire*, Consitt, Madras.—25. *Tudor*, Lay, Bengal; *Cheruskar*, Bruhn, Bengal.—26. *New Margaret*, Peeby, Whampoa.—27. *Bucephalus*, Skinner, Bengal.—29. *Mountstewart Elphinstone*, Lowry, New South Wales.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—June 23. *Chartley Castle*, Maclean, Galle (from Shields).—15. *Roseberry*, Young, Calcutta (from Hamburgh); *Persius*, Mason, Maulmein (from Shields); *Grecian*, Hyde, Adelaide; *Emerald Isle*, Downie, New South Wales; *William Wallis*, Downing, Bombay (from Shields); *Dahlia*, Jackson, Ceylon (from Sunderland); *Ellenborough*, Lambert, Madras and Calcutta; *Constantine*, Burrows, Calcutta; *Coromandel*, Norman, Galle and Maulmein; *John Wickliffe*, Daly, Bombay; *Saxon*, McLean, Aden; *Ameer*, Clarke, Calcutta; *Frances Walker*, Hay, Calcutta; *Margaretta*, Bailey (from Hull), Canton.—16. *Minden*, Crawford, Calcutta; *Dorothy*, Moodie, Calcutta (from Shields); *Caroline Agnis*, Alexander, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney.—19. *Sir Bevois*, Lawton, Hong-Kong; *Nile*, Sinclair, Port Natal and Mauritius; *Stratford*, Forrest, Mauritius.—21. *Marion*, Ryrie, Bombay.—22. *Mary Stewart*, Davidson, Singapore.—23. *Harlequin*, Haslep, Cape; *Amy Robsart*, Spence, Madras (from Shields); *Robert Small*, Small, and *John Bunyan*, Thomson, Hong-Kong.—24. *Globe*, Tiddell, Port Natal; *Phœnician*, Spreat, New South Wales.—26. *Maria Burriss*, Varwell, Mauritius.—27. *Kent*, Terry, Calcutta.—12. *Pantaloon*, Candler, Cape (from Shields).

From Liverpool.—June 9. *Lord Dufferin*, Clarke, Bombay.—14. *Sir Edmund Head*, Pearson, Adelaide and Port Phillip; *Cathaya*, Baillie, Shanghai; *Glendarah*, Pearson, Calcutta; *Unicorn*, Irving, Port Natal and Bombay; *Phœnix*, Kasse, Cape.—15. *California*, Lawson, Bombay.—14. *Palestine*, Clarke, Bombay.—15. *Rajasthan*, Paterson, Hong-Kong; *Eleanor Dixon*, Quay, Calcutta.—19. *Elizabeth*, Carlyle, Calcutta; *Spectator*, Robertson, Calcutta. 20. *Velore*, Campbell, Calcutta; *William Penn*, M'Leod, Bombay.—22. *Ken*, Dickson, Mauritius.—23. *Hannibal*, Crichton, Bombay.—26. *Berhampore*, Smith, Calcutta; *John Bull*, Crawford, Bombay.

From the Clyde.—June 13. *Ontario*, Maxtoe, Bombay.—14. *Cumberland*, Davidson, Madras.—15. *Zurah*, Crichton, Batavia and Singapore.—20. *Admiral*, Freyer, Port Phillip.

From Bordeaux.—June 13. *Wilberforce*, Fielder, Mauritius.—18. *Express*, Phillips, Mauritius.

From Portsmouth.—June 20. *Wellesley*, Parish, Madras and Calcutta.

From Scilly.—June 17. *Olinda*, Taylor (from Shields), Ceylon.

From Hartlepool.—June 13. *Conqueror*, Henery, Calcutta.—23. *Helen Lindsay*, Stacey, Aden.

From Sunderland.—June 23. *Hope*, Potts, Ceylon.

From Shields.—June 21. *Dispatch*, David, Galle.—25. *Mercia*, Davis, Calcutta.

From Leith.—June 22. *Young England*, Robertson, Adelaide.

From Plymouth.—June 15. *Stoben Heath*, Sargeant, Adelaide and Melbourne; *Lysander*, Lulham, Adelaide and Melbourne.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Ripon*, from Southampton, June 20, to proceed per steamer *Oriental*, from Suez.

For Malta.—Lieut. Parker, Mr. J. Westherby, Mr. Alepson, Maj. Cole, Mrs. Cole.

For Alexandria.—Lieut. Wilson and servant.

For Calcutta.—Major Rawlinson, Mr. Eglington, Lieut. col. Pettingal, Mr. R. Grey, Mr. Pigou, Mr. Sealy, and Mr. Sutherland.

For Hong-Kong.—Mr. G. Nye, jun. Mr. J. R. Bell, Mr. Helton, Mr. D. Oliphant, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Lane.

For Singapore.—Mr. R. Venetre, Mr. and Mrs. Miles.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

Blake, the wife of Capt. E. S. Bombay art. prematurely, of twin daughters (still-born), at Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, June 21.

Hume, the wife of Alexander, 1st Eur. Bengal fusileers, d. at Belgrave-lodge, Cheltenham, June 16.

James, the wife of W. M. d. at 34, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, June 27.

Maitland, the lady of the Rev. B. s. at 27, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, June 26.

Watts, Mrs. W. T. s. in Albert-square, Clapham-road, June 21.

MARRIAGES.

Christie, Capt. R. 5th Bengal light cavalry, to Sarah E. d. of the late Horace Petley, at Edinburgh, June 13.

Dent, Lieut. T. W. late Indian navy, to Mary Ellen, d. of V. B. Webb, at Bath, June 26.

Drane, Thomas, jun. civil engineer, to Louisa N. widow of the late Benjamin Harding, of Wadhurst, Sussex, at Wansbech, in Denmark, June 13.

Parkes, Rev. F. B. to Julia S. d. of J. W. Grant, late of the Bengal civil service, at St. Marylebone Church, June 20.

Palin, William H. 17th Bombay N.I. to Catharine, d. of Wood Gibson, at Eccles, June 18.

Wells, Joseph, Hon. East India Co.'s service, to Margaret A. d. of the late Capt. John Laird, at Stratford, June 18.

DEATHS.

Blackburne, John, late of the Madras civil service, June 17.

Dillon, W. J. s. of the late Joseph, on board the *Indus*, on his passage to England, aged 21, June 19.

Grantham, Edward, s. of Lieut. col. Royal Artillery, on board the ship *Severn*, on her passage from Ceylon, aged 30, June 14.

Oldnall, Mary, d. of the late Rev. S. and sister of the late Sir William Oldnall Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal, at Loretto, Cheltenham, aged 70, June 21.

Parson, T. K. Hon. East-India Co.'s Medical Service, at Balham-hill, aged 38, June 15.

Wheler, John, Bengal civil service, June 22.

Wilson, Alicia E. d. of the late Capt. John P. Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Wytham-lodge, near Oxford, June 14.

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EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

June 18th, 19th, and 26th, 1850.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. W. M. Cadell.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Robert S. Gilmore, artillery.
Lieut. R. Struchey, engineers.
Lieut. W. D. A. R. Short, do.
Capt. Arthur Hall, 5th cav.
Lieut. col. J. Mackenzie, 9th do.
Lieut. col. A. Mercer, 1st Europ. reg.
Lieut. M. R. Nightingale, 2nd do.
Lieut. D. H. Henderson, 20th N.I.
Lieut. John Kendall, 28th N.I.
Lieut. J. H. Smalpage, 31st N.I.
Col. R. Ross.
Capt. R. C. Lawrence, 73rd N.I.
Maj. W. Hough, retired.
Capt. T. Wallace, do.
Assist. surg. A. Paton.

Madras Estab.—Capt. B. S. Sullivan, 4th cav.
Capt. G. B. B. Groube, 5th do.
Col. C. D. Dun, 3rd N.I.
Lieut. G. A. Mallock, 25th N.I.
Ens. John Allan, 29th N.I.
Ens. E. S. Rowlandson, 37th N.I.
Capt. — Freeling, invalids.
Surg. G. Brigg.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. Wingate, engineers.
Capt. C. S. Whitehill, 2nd Europ. reg.
Lieut. F. G. Newnham, 23rd N.I.
Lieut. col. J. Lloyd, retired.
Assist. surg. James Murray.
Assist. surg. H. D. Glasse.
Vet. surg. E. Battersbee.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. T. C. Plowden.
Mr. W. T. Tucker.
Mr. E. A. Samuells.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. Robert K. Hamilton.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. Irvine, 24th N.I.
Ens. J. D. Ogston, 34th N.I.
Ens. R. Creighton, 55th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Erskine Hicks, artillery.
Lieut. C. C. Hook, 7th cav.
Lieut. L. R. De M. Hutchison, 20th N.I.
Maj. John Mann, invalids.

Bombay Estab.—Assist. surg. H. P. Lawrence.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. W. Reade, 49th N.I., 3 months.
Assist. surg. N. Collyer, 6 do.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. E. Hicks, artillery, 3 do.
Lieut. D. A. McNeill, 15th N.I., 6 do.
Lieut. G. C. Pybus, 22nd N.I., 6 do.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Horatio H. Garrett, Indian Navy, 3 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. Hugh Johnson, 26th N.I.
Capt. A. G. Reid, 47th N.I.
Capt. William Blackwood, 59th N.I.

APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. Richard Frith, M.A., of New College, Oxford, appointed an assistant chaplain.

Bombay Estab.—The Rev. Edward Newton Dickinson, of Queen's College, Cambridge, appointed an assistant chaplain.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Henry John Dowell, appointed a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

ADDISCOMBE.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, who passed their public examination at the Military Seminary on the 14th June, have been appointed to the several services, as follows, viz.—

For the Engineers.

Mr. Patrick Stewart
David Limond
Maximilian Godwin Geneste
Raoul de Bourbel
Mr. Henry Vaughan
Charles James Merriman
Robert Sellon Sellon
Richard Francis Oakes

For the Artillery.

Mr. Arthur Rotton
Edward Lempriere Earle
Edward Henry Willoughby
Frederic Lloyd
Gustavus Frederic Blair
Mr. Hugh Gordon Thornton
James Stewart
Malcolm Bandinel Sabin Lloyd
Frederic Lyon Playfair

For the Infantry.

Mr. James Sweet Carr
Henry Thomas Alexander Raikes
Donald Macintyre
John Colburne
Thomas Ross Church
James Trevenen
Mr. Douglas Reid
Kenneth Donald John Campbell
William Lowndes Randall
Henry James Bell
George Vamburgh Law
John Thomas Thorp

Application has been made to his Grace the Commander-in-Chief for temporary commissions and local rank as ensigns in H.M.'s army for Engineer Cadets

Patrick Stewart
David Limond
Maximilian Godwin Geneste
Raoul de Bourbel
Henry Vaughan
Charles James Merriman
Robert Sellon Sellon, and
Richard Francis Oakes

whilst doing duty at the establishment for field instruction, under the command of Colonel Sir Frederick Smith, R.E., at Chatham.

The Gentlemen Cadets who passed their public examination on the 14th June, for the Artillery and Infantry, have been stationed in those branches of the service in the following order, viz.—

For the Bengal Artillery.

Mr. Arthur Rotton
Mr. Edward Lempriere Earle
Mr. Edward Henry Willoughby.

For the Madras Artillery.

Mr. Gustavus Frederic Blair
Hugh Gordon Thomson
James Stewart
Mr. Malcolm Bandinel Sabin Lloyd
Frederic Lyon Playfair

For the Bombay Artillery.

Mr. Frederic Lloyd.

For the Bengal Infantry.

Mr. Henry Thomas Alexander Raikes
Donald Macintyre
James Trevenen
Mr. Douglas Reid
Kenneth Donald John Campbell
William Lowndes Randall

For the Madras Infantry.

Mr. Thomas Ross Church
Henry James Bell
Mr. George Vamburgh Law
John Thomas Thorp

For the Bombay Infantry.

Mr. James Sweet Carr
Mr. John Colburne

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 21st JUNE, 1850.

Bengal, 9th Lt. Drags.—Capt. Augustus Frederick Steele, from the St. Helena reg., to be capt., v. Read, appointed to the 12th Foot. Dated 21st June, 1850.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per *Minden*, from Gravesend, June 15, 237 troops; Capt. Robinson of H.M.'s 22nd; Lieut. Woodman, 14th Lt. Drag.; Cornets Coleman, Vyse, and Preston, of the 3rd Lt. Drag.; Cornets Young and Brinckley, of the 9th Lancers; Cornets Leith, Ford, and Clements, of the 14th Lt. Drag., and Dr. I. R. Rice.

Per *Bucephalus*, for Bengal, from Gravesend, June 25, 113 troops; Ens. Hutton, H.M.'s 61st; Ens. Appleyard, H.M.'s 80th; Assist. Surg. Franklyn, 3rd Lt. Drag.

Per *Kent*, from Gravesend, June 26, 216 troops; Capt. Hill, H.M.'s 96th; Lieut. Prescott, H.M.'s 87th; Lieut. Hill, Ens. McBean, H.M.'s 22nd; Ens. Kirkwood, 32nd; Surg. Alfred Collins.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 5th June, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the present rate of interest (£3. 10s.), three pounds ten shillings per cent. per annum, on the Company's bonds, will cease and determine on the 7th day of June, 1851.

That from and after the said 7th day of June, 1851, such bonds shall carry an interest only of (£3) three pounds per cent. per annum.

That holders of bonds will be allowed to bring them in to be marked for continuation at the said interest of (£3) three pounds per cent. per annum, until the 7th day of December, 1850; and that such bonds as shall not be marked for continuation, as aforesaid, on or before the 7th day of December, 1850, shall be liable to be paid off on the said 7th day of June, 1851, on which day all interest will cease.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 26th June, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 10th July next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

PIG LEAD,—also
SWORDS and SCABBARDS, and CAVALRY LANCES;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 10th day of July, 1850, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 26th June, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 3rd July, 1850, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 2s. per Company's rupee.

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JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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59. Part of the Ceded Districts, and Mysore Dominions.
60. Mysore Dominions.
61. Coimbatore, Neilgherry Hills, Malabar.
62. Travancore, Cochin, Dindigul.
63. Tinnevelly and Travancore.
65. Himalaya Mountains.
66. Gurhwal, Kumaon.
67. Moradabad, Bareilly.
68. Furruckabad, Etawah.
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78. Madras, Arcot, &c.
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80. Ramnad, Tanjore.
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95. Masulipatam, Mouths of the Kistna.
107. Ganjam, Goomsur.
108. Ganjam, Part of Vizagapatam.
109. Part of Vizagapatam.
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125. Sylhet.
129. Upper Assam.
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Monday, July 1, 1850.

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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Oriental*, with the mails, left Calcutta June 3rd, Saugor 5th, Madras 10th, Point de Galle 15th, Aden 28th, and reached Suez July 5th.

The *Pekin*, with the China mail, left Hong Kong May 24th, Singapore June 2nd, and Penang June 5th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, and arrived July 8. They reached Malta (per *Ripon*) on the 13th, and Marseilles (per *Triton*) on the 16th inst.

The *Ripon*, with the remainder of the mails, may be expected at Southampton on the 26th inst.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Mauritius, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *viâ* Marseilles, will be despatched from London on the evening of Wednesday, July 24.

A mail for Bombay, *viâ* Marseilles, will be made up in London on the evening of Wednesday, Aug. 7.

ALTERATION IN DEPARTURE OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, March 25, 1850.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the mail steamers to Suez will be despatched on the 1st of May, 25th of May, 25th of June, 25th of July, and 31st of August next, for the conveyance of the monthly mails of May, June, July, August, and September, and that the intermediate mail steamers will be despatched on the 11th of May and the 17th of September, but not in the intervening months of June, July, and August.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, July 20.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	June 3	Bombay	June 2
Madras	— 10	Ceylon	— 14
China	May 23.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE present Mail is barren even beyond the average of mails at this dull season. Of political intelligence there is scarcely a shred. The whole country, from Cape Comorin to Cashmere, continued in a state of profound tranquillity. The Afreedees are said to be growing tame and pacific. Of Dost Mahomed Khan nothing had been heard during the past month. This state of repose may be in part attributed to the imposing force maintained in the quarters liable to disturbance: it has been shown by a detailed statement in one of the up-country journals, that we have about 75,000 fighting men cantoned betwixt the river Jumna and the Khyber Pass.

The Nizam's state exhibited the same disordered aspect it has shown for years. The agreement made to pay the Resident money had not been kept; in fact there was no money to pay anybody. The Sikhs, who had been in mutiny for some time past, assumed a formidable attitude; they took possession of Rajah Ram Bux's Nakarcanah, and threatened hostilities. The catastrophe was to be averted, and whilst a whole host was called in to defend the Minister, sahookars' notes for a lakh of rupees, as an earnest of other future payments, were given to the Sikhs. With the exception of a sum of 11,000 rupees which has been paid, the writers of the other notes are not to be heard of. A writer from Hyderabad says:—

"Yesterday, under the direction of false information, that Boodhun Khan, a Pytan chief, was going to besiege the Nizam in the shape of a *dangah*, in his own palace, Rajah Ram Bux ordered the Nizam's guards to prevent his *entrée*. The sudden opposition offered to Boodhun Khan at the palace-gate, and the marshalling of Boodhun Khan's numerous escort to repel force by force, led to the Arabs and the other guards coming to the 'present' with their pieces, and to a clattering of swords and shields amongst Boodhun Khan's retainers. A very slight mistake might have led to the extremity—battle and bloodshed, within the Nizam's service, which must, unless a revolutionary change comes speedily, ensue sooner or later. Rajah Rung Row submitted to the Nizam that Rajah Ram Bux had been imposed upon by the enemies of Boodhun Khan; he was immediately invited to the palace, an apology was tendered him, by the Nizam's denial of any authority to his guards to debar him access to the palace. He was told to attend daily at the court, come how he may, whether with mutinous or peaceable intention; and to evince his magnanimity and his equal bearing towards all the parties concerned in this matter, the Nizam presented to Rajah Ram Bux, to Rajah Rung Row, and to Jemadar Boodhun Khan, each a tray of eleven mangoes.

"Oomur-bin-Aoos, the Arab chief, was sent to dispossess Nuseeb Khan of a certain district, which was underlet to him by Rajah Rung Row, and of which he would not give up possession when Rajah Rung Row resigned the other districts which he held of Government. Nuseeb Khan residing in the city, maintained his possessions against Oomur-bin-Aoos—that is, against the Government, till two guns were sent out against his fortress, and battered it down. Of course this, too, was a money discussion. Nuseeb Khan, who was not willing to resign his districts till he was paid, maintained it by force against the Government. The Government takes no account of Nuseeb Khan's conduct, but Oomur-bin-Aoos, smarting under the

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loss of his Arabs, loudly threatens vengeance. Of course it may be augured that, as he has proclaimed his denunciations, none of them will be carried out."

The Nizam is selling his jagheers very cheaply to his old jagheerdars, from whom they had been resumed some ten or fifteen years ago.

No further particulars are given of the catastrophe at Benares; but, according to the Calcutta papers, it has expedited a measure projected some time ago—the removal of the public powder magazine from Howrah, directly opposite Calcutta, to Moyapore, some twenty miles down the river. In accordance with the new arrangements, vessels arriving have to deliver all their powder above a certain small quantity, with a cargo or stores, at Moyapore, on their way up to Calcutta.

The Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief were still sojourning at Simla. The *Bengal Hurkaru* reports that the health of the former was "greatly improved, if not completely re-established." The *Englishman* states that his lordship "is said not to have derived that benefit from the climate of Simla which was expected, and the last accounts from that place were, that he intends to pass the rainy season at Konawah, a station further from the plains, which is considered much less damp than Simla."

Sir Charles Napier's orders, compelling the presence with their regiments of more officers than have hitherto been thought necessary during the hot season, when exercises are unavoidably suspended, are represented to have given rise to great dissatisfaction. A correspondent of the *Englishman* writes:—

"Being in such close contiguity to the snow, I dare say is the cause why any feelings of humanity he may ever have been possessed of are frozen up, or that from never attempting to show his nose in Umballa during the hot season, he is in total ignorance of what he is committing, by having just issued an order, that the officers on regimental duty are to visit the soldiers' bungalows at one o'clock in the afternoon, the usual dining hour, with a hot wind blowing as if it came out of a furnace to heat their military zeal, and the thermometer at 145 degrees, to show what a height the absurdities of some great men may be carried to. The soldiers are forbidden to go out from their bungalows after eight o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon, and are the officers of different mould, or endued with immortality, that the same indulgence should not be extended to them until that hour, when they could perform their duties with safety, and equally well see to the comfort of the men?"

The Calcutta papers are exulting over the announcement that the home authorities have "shelved" the Black Acts; and it is intended to demand the rescission of the Act already passed.

At Madras much gratification was felt at the intelligence received by the last mail from Europe, that the prospects of the Madras railway were improving at home. The speedy arrival of Mr. Simms was anxiously looked for to commence the promised survey, of the favourable result of which not a doubt was entertained. The Commander-in-Chief was about to proceed from Madras on a tour of inspection.

The Ceylon papers are no exception to the remark we have made upon the intelligence by this mail; they are bare of important matter. The notable event of the month was the close of the proceedings, at Kandy, of the commissioners sent to inquire into the circumstances connected with Capt. Watson's proclamation. The *Colombo Observer* says:—

"The commissioners cannot make the result public, but it will be observed that they gave Mr. Elliott permission to announce to the world their opinion, that nothing dishonest or dishonourable attached to him and the other gentlemen concerned in sending copies of the disputed documents to England. This is the best answer to the wild tirades about 'conspiracy, detection, explosion,' and so forth, with which the editors of the other journals have been amusing the public. We think it probable enough that parties at a distance will arrive at a very correct conclusion as to the strength and completeness of the case that has been made out against poor Capt. Watson, by reference to the fact that Capt. Watson's brother has committed a personal assault on Mr. Elliott. The spirit that actuates our local brethren of the press is manifest in the shouts of triumph with which they record this act of brutal violence. We believe their most attached friends are disgusted with the tone they have assumed. Mr. Elliott, of course, feels himself in no way disgraced by the utterly unjustifiable attack made upon him, and the Editor looks to the evidence before the Parliamentary Committee and the Commission of Inquiry, for his full justification in publishing the letters which formed the pretext for the assault."

It appears that Mr. G. H. Watson had been animadverted upon by a writer in the *Colombo Observer*, and, after an unsatisfactory epistolary correspondence, Mr. Watson horsewhipped Mr. Elliott, the editor. The latter says:—

"I was set upon by a person whom I had never before seen, with a riding-whip. He, being a strong man, and I very weak and delicate, as is well known, besides having symptoms of dysentery on me at that time, I had to endure two onsets, with the most feeble resistance. When satisfied, my assailant, who I doubt not was Mr. Watson, went away, and I returned to my friend Mr. Tytter's. It is quite manifest that I was no more morally answerable for the letters in the *Observer* than was Mr. Watson himself, because I was not in Colombo when they were published, and had not till my return the remotest idea who the author of them was. It is, therefore, no less certain, that Mr. Watson, knowing these circumstances, made it the pretext of assaulting me in revenge for the part I was constrained to take in establishing the signatures which his unfortunate brother repudiated before the parliamentary committee. I am certain there are few men, even of his own principles, who will envy Mr. Watson the triumph of assaulting a person whose principles and physical power alike forbid the ordinary exhibitions of resentment."

The few items of China news are given under the appropriate head.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—H.M.'s Troops.—Maj. Edward T. Edwards, 70th, at Fort William, aged 31, May 25.

MADRAS.—Maj. Robert Sherreff, 2nd N.I. at Cobellum, May 9.

BENGAL.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL PROPER.

We have for several weeks past been publishing some valuable notes on the improvements which it is so desirable to introduce into the Government of Bengal, and in our present impression we have a summary of the measures which the writer has thus proposed. Those who have accompanied us in the perusal of the notes must have become fully aware that they are based upon a thorough knowledge of the interior working of our present system, and of the disappointments of which it gives birth, combined with an ardent desire to render the administration worthy the reputation of Britain. They afford matter for deep reflection; and if they have contributed to attract the attention of those who possess influence, on the necessity of some forward movement, the writer will not have laboured in vain. Unfortunately, the Government of this country is so constituted as to afford no leisure for the consideration, or the adaptation of plans of improvement in the most important division of this eastern empire. The attention of the Governor-General is absorbed in political combinations, or distracted by interminable references. He has neither the leisure nor the opportunity, nor, amidst his multiplied avocations, can he have much disposition to interfere in the affairs of a single province, however large its interests. The Government of Bengal is always changing its head, and the etiquette of appointment does not always secure the nomination of the individual whose previous sphere of labour has given him the best qualifications for this laborious office. It has one secretary and two under-secretaries, but the innumerable details of business connected with half-a-dozen different provinces, and a dozen different departments, leave no leisure for the calm and successful examination of the results of our administration. The cumulative nature of the duties heaped on the Bengal secretary, render it utterly impossible for him to deliberate on improvements. What can be more preposterous than to require him, amidst the incessant demands on his time for the most important objects, to devote four and five hours at a stretch, to the perusal and consideration of a pilot case, to enable him to decide how many steps should be forfeited for grounding a vessel? What would be said in England, if the Home Secretary was liable to be taken off from other and more important duties to determine the penalty for the loss of every vessel on the Goodwin Sands? All that the Secretary and his assistants can do, therefore, is to

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keep down arrears, which, if once permitted to accumulate, must bring the machinery of Government to a stand-still. In these circumstances, the administration of the Lower Provinces is deprived of the distinguishing characteristic of the nineteenth century—progression.

The remedy which our correspondent proposes for this state of things, is the appointment of a separate governor of Bengal, from among the ablest of the public servants of Government. Such an experiment has been tried in the North-West Provinces in the instance of Mr. Thomason, who has now presided over them for six years, and the extraordinary success which has attended it will leave Parliament without excuse if the same arrangement be not made for Bengal when the present charter expires. It may happen, in the natural course of circumstances, that at the period when the charter comes under discussion, the government of the lower provinces will have passed into the hands of Sir Walter Gilbert, who has been appointed provisional member of council, and although few men could be found better fitted for a dashing military expedition, like that which chased the Dost across the Indus, yet even the greatest admirers of Sir Walter must acknowledge that his previous pursuits, for half a century, have not fitted him to preside over the civil, criminal, fiscal, opium, salt, customs, or marine departments of the Bengal Government. The improvement which is proposed of a separate governor of Bengal is daily becoming more imperative, with the increase and complication of its affairs, and there can be little doubt that it will be effected when India comes again under the notice of Parliament. As to the question of patronage, touched on by our correspondent, there can be no doubt that, according to the analogy of the three other presidencies, it should be vested in the governor, but it may be said that this step would leave the Governor-General with scarcely any patronage at all. On the other hand, it may be urged that, as it is, he has but one-fourth of the civil patronage of India at his disposal, inasmuch as he does not interfere in appointments at Agra, Bombay, or Madras; the loss, therefore, of this small fraction, cannot affect his influence or his importance. At the same time, it must be remembered that the prime minister of England has less direct patronage than many of the subordinate members of his cabinet. Our correspondent also proposes to place some restrictions on the rule of seniority as it regards promotion in the civil service. It must be apparent to every one who glances over the directory, that this rule, with all its disadvantages, has become more predominant of late than ever, and no one will deny that the deterioration of the administration must be in exact proportion to the strictness with which it is observed; for the more closely the rule of seniority is followed, the more distinctly is every incentive to extraordinary exertion extinguished. When the same event happens to all—to the genius and the donkey,—what stimulus can possibly exist? On one or two occasions, the Government of Bengal has ventured to break through the rule, and to appoint the fittest men to the fittest offices, without regard to their station on the ladder of promotion; but the outcry which has been raised, and the dust which has been kicked up, must have created the conviction that no reform will require a greater exercise of moral courage, than the supercession of this rule, and that it will be necessary for the Government of India to be fortified by a specific provision in the new charter. One of its enactments should, therefore, be, that while due consideration is given to length and fidelity of service, it must not be allowed to deprive the administration of that stimulus to zeal and energy which a strictly seniority rule must necessarily extinguish.

The suggestions of our correspondent regarding the vernacular qualifications of the civilians are quite to the point. Government is fully alive to the vast importance of the measure, and we have reason to believe that the rules will be promulgated on the subject at no great distance of time. Meanwhile, we are happy to find that so large a number of the civil servants, of seven and eight years' standing, have so successfully endeavoured to qualify themselves for their duties, by a familiarity with the vernacular tongue. Nothing appears to be wanting to complete the reformation but a rule making promotion dependent on a second and more stringent vernacular examination. The indisposition to speak it, through that feeling of *mauvaise honte* which now exists in some cases, will soon be overcome by the stronger feeling of necessity, and we are confident that Government will be astonished to find the ease with which the rule is brought into full operation whenever it may be promulgated. We have, however, some doubt whether Behar men should be restricted to Behar; though it is clear that they should not be promoted in Bengal unless they can pass the ordeal of a Bengalee examination. Almost every civilian in Bengal Proper is sufficiently acquainted with Hindoostanee to be qualified for transacting business in Behar; and it might not be fair to narrow the range of their promotion. What would our correspondent say to a separate Governor of Behar, with the adjacent provinces of Benares annexed to his jurisdiction? He would have as many subjects to govern, as great a revenue to administer, and as large interests to superintend, as the Governor of Bombay.

One of the most important organic changes proposed by our correspondent is, that good magistrates should not be changed, but that when otherwise entitled to promotion they should receive the pay of collectors while continuing to act as magistrates. There can be no doubt of the benefit which would arise from keeping a magistrate, above all other officers, at his post when he has become fully qualified for discharging its duties. The efficiency of this office depends in a great measure on an intimate knowledge of the people, good, bad, and indifferent, and it is certainly desirable that an officer possessed of this qualification should, if possible, be retained. Some of the best managed districts are those in which the magistrate has passed his whole official career, first as assistant, and then as magistrate, and has moreover a thorough knowledge of the language of the people; and those districts are always the worst administered where the changes are most frequent. But what is to be done when the magistrate is entitled, as he must be in the course of time, to the office and emoluments of a judge? Here we must break off our remarks, leaving the consideration of the writer's other suggestions to the following week.

Summary of Orders necessary to give effect to the suggestions contained in the above Notes.

I. A clause in the next Charter Act, authorizing the Governor-General of India to appoint any civil servant of ten years' standing Governor of Bengal. Instructions to the said Governor of Bengal that he is to visit periodically the districts under his charge, and that in cases of importance or emergency for public works he may spend 10,000*l.* on his own discretion, instead of Rs. 10,000, no second expenditure of the same nature to take place in the same year without the sanction of the Government of India. The patronage of Bengal to be exclusively with the Governor, and the claims of seniority of servants to be only so far binding in matters of patronage as may be consistent with the fullest efficiency and success of his measures, for which the Governor is to be individually responsible.

II. No civil servant, after the 1st January, 1852, to be appointed to or help a magistracy or collectorate, or any appointment of equal rank and salary in the service, unless a select committee of Native and European Oriental scholars, being public servants of known repute, shall have given a certificate that the said civil servant has, on examination,—1. Read and translated intelligibly the evidence and records of a case taken at random from the files of the provincial, civil, criminal, or revenue courts; 2. Dictated and explained satisfactorily the final orders he would deem fit to be passed in the above case; 3. Replied satisfactorily to questions in the leading regulations of the department, and in the history and customs of the province.

III. The power to *write* the Vernacular (superadded to full qualification under the above three heads), to give a *right* to selection of station over others not having that power.

IV. 5,000 Rs. to be claimable by any member of the service within the first 15 years of it, who may take a degree of honour (to be fixed on a high comprehensive standard) in any language or dialect of Bengal Proper.

V. Superior officers to be required to certify *upon honour* that they have done their utmost to train their assistants in such manner as to give the most sound and effectual knowledge of the duties of the office, in which they are appointed to assist.

VI. An assistant to have charge of a Purgunnah or Court of Wards' estate, in which charge, personal responsibility and credit would be involved, but superintendence and aid of superior to be fully provided.

VII. The Government to institute a strict inquiry (such as it would into a large opium defalcation) as to whether the order of the 12th October, 1844, relative to the employment of *élèves* of Government schools has been fairly carried out or not: and if not fairly carried out, why it has been eminently successful at Dacca, and failed elsewhere.

VIII. The nizamut to print ordinary as well as special reports, and the Government of Bengal or the revenue board to print official selections as the Government of Agra does.

IX. The judges to visit and inspect moonsiffs in the mofussil, and supervise their system of work on the spot.

X. Good magistrates (now on Rs. 900 p. m.) not to be changed from their districts, but when "they would otherwise by their standing and merits be entitled to promotion" to situations of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,916 (collectorate salaries) and which

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they would have received had they been so promoted, to receive those salaries, but not to quit their magisterial offices and districts.

XI. Good assistants to act for their principals on all leaves of less than six months.

XII. Behar men should be kept to Behar; and Bengal men to Bengal. Difference of dialect in which the examination is passed as per Para. II. to define the difference of the two provinces. Those who pass in both, to be entitled to be employed in both.

XIII. A furlough to England after ten years, for eighteen months or two years, at option, on 500*l.* per ann., and another furlough after ten years more, for the balance of four years, on one-third of the official allowances.

XIV. The appointments to be vacated in such cases. But the Government to have the power to replace any distinguished officers in the particular district for the welfare of which they have shown themselves interested, by arrangements to that effect on the vacancy occurring.

XV. An Act of Parliament of three lines, "to repeal so much of the Act of the present reign which defines such leave limits (without vacating appointment) by certain geographical limits."

XVI. All officers to quit the service of 50 years of age, as the general rule; Government to have the power of ordering exceptions.

XVII. The Court of Directors to be memorialized to grant an annuity of 500*l.* per annum to every civilian after 25 years' service (including 3 or 4 years' furlough), and that it be at his option to take the rest of his annuity (between 500*l.* and 1,000*l.*) at such sum as may be represented by the amount of his subscriptions, at the period of his wish to retire.

XVIII. Each district to have two out-stations: one for an uncovenanted deputy magistrate; one for a covenanted servant; both with special powers. A sub-assistant surgeon to be in charge of each out-station, with a Government-supplied dispensary.

XIX. The district daks of each district to be a subject of inquiry and reform by the postal commission.

XX. A certain per-centage credit (as in Chittagong and in the Punjab) to be given from the land tax annually for improving district communications, and in aid of the ferry fund committees. All past and future accumulation of the latter funds to be made over for the like purpose, but to be used only after approved plans and estimates by an officer of the department of Public Works.

XXI. Each district to have, according to its size, from six to twelve inspection bungalows, like those in the embankment and salt departments.

XXII. The Government to issue a notification that for every two rupees subscribed by individuals, Government will give one, to be expended under its own executive engineers on public works in the districts; as near as possible to the locality, and for the purpose indicated by the subscribers.

XXIII. The Government strenuously and openly to support their officers in their honest and equitable endeavours to prevent wealthy principals in crime escaping punishment by unlawful means, and at the cost of inferior criminals.

XXIV. A law making imprisonment with labour the general punishment of such principals in crime.

XXV. A law giving the presiding officer of a court the power of summary punishment, as for contempt, by fine or imprisonment, or fine *and* imprisonment, and with or without labour at his discretion, for periods extending from one to twelve months, in all cases of prevarication, perversion of truth, or perjury not material to the issue of a case.

XXVI. Separate system cells in all prisons; and well-devised and carefully maintained prison discipline under an inspector. Assortment and regulation of labour, dietary, &c. to be under his control and responsibility—his measures to be directed mainly to the "due punishment of wickedness and vice," and reform of gang robbers and affray men, and of the connivers at, instigators of, and profiters by them.

XXVII. All police lands to be given up to the landholders. All village watchmen to be under the magisterial officers, and to receive three rupees and four rupees p.m., *i.e.* in two classes: to be always promoted for good conduct to burkundauzships on five rupees, and jemadarships on seven rupees, their children to be educated gratis in the Government Vernacular Schools,—and the darogahs to be selected from the educated classes of our colleges and schools. To provide funds for the pay of these village watchmen by the state, a per-centage to be levied on the rent-roll of each landholder, and a per-centage (by a committee) on each householder. The magistrates of certain districts to have a personal mounted patrol at their head quarters. Obstructive landowners to be reported to the Governor-General in Council, and co-operating landowners to be rewarded directly by Government.

XXVIII. A normal school, for the training of vernacular teachers. An "Educational course" of books for Vernacular schools, by co-operation on the part of the Council of Education, the Calcutta School Book Society, and the normal school,—vernacular schools, to be maintained under strong encouragement (according to the Government order of the 12th October, 1844) and good inspection. One school at least for every such twenty mile circle of a district, as may be twenty miles from the Sudder station or school.—*Friend of India, May* 30.

THE TRANSFER OF CEYLON TO THE COMPANY.

A rumour has become prevalent, that at the expiration of the present charter, the island of Ceylon will be placed under the Government of the Honourable Company, and will fall, with all its feuds, and all its newspapers, under the immediate administration of the Madras presidency. The report is so probable in itself, and affords so easy a solution of the ministerial difficulties, that we are fain, till we receive further information, to regard it as correct. The island is, geographically, an integral portion of the Indian peninsula, and it must appear to all men not connected with the colonial office, a manifest absurdity to burden a little island with an orthodox "miniature of the imperial government" when a strong and simple government, under the same flag, rules the adjacent continent. What would be said of a project to place the Isle of Wight under the absolute control of the Governor-General of India,—yet it is but one degree more absurd than the separation of Ceylon from the Madras presidency. In the event of the transfer taking place, the cumbrous and expensive machinery of Government would be replaced by a commissioner, the Commander in-Chief by a general of division, and the staff of civil functionaries, by a few deputy and assistant commissioners. The transfer would not affect the imperial revenues—indeed it would be rather a relief—and the burden on the finances of India would not be in any degree increased. It has been said that the acquisition of Ceylon would be a pecuniary advantage to the Company, but this idea, we think, will be found to be without sufficient foundation. Although the Government establishments would be smaller, it would still be necessary to raise the salaries of the Ceylon civilians to an equality with those of their brethren of Madras, and whatever reduction might be made in their number, the augmented salary would absorb all the revenue which was available. The Ceylon civilians, as a general rule, are not only relatively, but positively under-paid, and the usual consequence of such niggardliness appears in the entire neglect of the language of the people among whom they are placed to dispense justice. This crying evil the Company's rule would remedy, at least in a great measure, and this alone would be sufficient to make it a permanent blessing to the Cingalese. We are aware that the habit of speaking English to the natives which prevails at Madras renders the officials of that presidency singularly inattentive to the vernacular languages, but the Government has lately manifested a disposition to improve this department, and we do not despair of seeing it brought up, at least, to the standard of Bengal in this respect. The only objection to the scheme that we can perceive is, that "Koompani Jehan" has no architectural or constructive tastes, and the beautiful roads which intersect the island are likely to fall into a state of hopeless decay.

Should Ceylon be placed under Madras there is one rather costly appointment which might, we say it with fear and trembling, be dispensed with, and that is the Colombo Bishopric. Creating bishops is the monomania of the day, and the peculiar penchant of the Whig Government. It has been facetiously observed, that on every rock an which a sea-gull can stand, it is found that a mitre can be comfortably accommodated. We have a Bishop of Gibraltar with a thousand Protestants to look after, and one at Victoria, with a population for which our Honourable Masters would consider a single chaplain sufficient. The island of Ceylon might be placed under the bishopric of Madras, and would then be nearer and more accessible than a third of his present diocese. A voyage to the island in the magnificent steamers of the Peninsular Company, two or three times a year, would be a great personal advantage, and answer every purpose of ecclesiastical supervision and discipline, while one archdeacon would be perfectly sufficient for all the current duties of the episcopate.—*Friend of India, May* 23.

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PUNJAB CIVIL LIST.

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS UNDER THE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION FOR THE AFFAIRS OF THE PUNJAB.

Lahore Division.

Commissioner.—R. Montgomery, Esq., C.S.

District of Lahore.

Dep. Commissioner.—Major G. H. McGregor, C.B., Ben. Art.
Assist. Commissioners.—G. A. Tytler, Esq., at Kusoor; E. A. Prinsep, Esq., C.S., on deputation; H. Thornhill, Esq., C.S., at Lahore; Capt. Byan Loveday, 15th Ben. N.I., on temporary duty; Capt. R. N. Tronson, 2nd Ben. Fus., in temporary charge of Toshekhana.
Ext. Assist.—B. P. Singer, Esq.
Cantonment Joint Mag.—Capt. J. H. Wakefield, 17th N.I.
Surgeon.—C. Hathaway, Esq., civil surgeon.
Apothecary.—Mr. Mervin.

District of Umritsar.

Dep. Commissioner.—C. B. Saunders, Esq., C.S.
Assist. Commissioners.—G. F. M'Leod, Esq., C.S.; Lieut. W. S. Hodson, 1st Ben. Fus.
Surgeon.—Dr. Wilkie.

District of Deenanugur.

Dep. Commissioner.—Major Edw. Lake, Ben. Eng.
Assist. Commissioner.—Lord W. Hay, C.S.

District of Shaikhoopoora.

Dep. Commissioner.—W. Ford, Esq., C.S.
Assist. Commissioner.—Capt. B. Loveday (on temporary duty at Lahore).

District of Wuzeerabad.

Dep. Commissioner.—J. D. Inglis, Esq., C.S.
Assist. Commissioner.—F. Thompson, Esq., C.S.
Cantonment Mag.—Lieut. A. G. Lister, 2nd Gren. (B.N.I.)

Settlement Baree Doab.

Settlement Officer.—R. H. Davies, Esq., C.S.
Ext. Assistant.—W. Blythe, Esq.

Settlement Rechna Doab.

Settlement Officer.—R. H. Greathed, Esq., C.S.

Mooltan Division.

Commissioner.—M. P. Edgeworth, Esq., B.C.S.

District of Mooltan.

Dep. Commissioner.—H. P. Fane, Esq., C.S.
Assist. Commissioner.—Lieut. J. M. Crippe, 26th N.I. (on leave.

District of Jhung.

Dep. Commissioner.—Major J. Clarke, 25th B.N.I.
Assist. Commissioner.—Ens. H. W. H. Coxe, 70th N.I.

District of Pak Puttun.

(Head-Quarters Futshpoor Goagerah.)

Dep. Commissioner.—Capt. F. C. Marsden, 29th N.I.
Assist. Commissioners.—Lieut. W. D. Dickson, 3rd Bom. N.I.; Capt. G. W. S. Hicks, 8th Ben. N.I.

Leia Division.

Commissioner.—Capt. D. Ross, 51st N.I.

District of Leia.

Dep. Commissioner.—Capt. G. E. Hollings, 38th Lt. Inf.
Assist. Commissioner.—H. B. Henderson, Esq., C.S.

District of Khangur.

Dep. Commissioner.—Capt. O. I. McL. Farrington, 4th N.I.
Assist. Commissioner.—J. Wedderburn, Esq., C.S. (officiating till Capt. Farrington's arrival); J. H. Prinsep, Esq. (to go over to Mooltan on arrival of Capt. Farrington).

District of Dhera Ghazee Khan.

Dep. Commissioner.—C. Van Cortlandt, Esq.
Assist. Commissioner.—Lieut. Ralph Young, Ben. Eng.
Ext. Assist.—W. Wood, Esq.

District of Dhera Ismail Khan.

Dep. Commissioner.—Major G. R. Taylor, 11th Lt. Cav.
Assist. Commissioners.—Lieut. G. G. Pearse, Mad. Eng.; D. Simson, Esq., C.S.

Jhelum Division.

Commissioner.—E. Thornton, Esq., C.S.

District of Jhelum.

(Late Pind Dadun Khan.)

Dep. Commissioner.—L. Bowring, Esq., C.S.
Assist. Commissioners.—R. Simson, Esq., C.S.—G. E. W. Couper, Esq., C.S.

District of Goojrat.

Dep. Commissioner.—W. J. R. Carnac, Esq., C.S.
Assist. Commissioner.—W. Forbes, Esq., C.S.

District of Khelshak.

(Late Shahpoor.)

Dep. Commissioner.—Capt. W. C. Birch, 5th N.I.
Assist. Commissioner.—Capt. F. E. Voyle, 39th Ben. N.I.

District of Rawul Pindee.

Dep. Commissioner.—Capt. G. W. Hamilton, 44th N.I.
Assist. Commissioners.—Major Neville B. Chamberlain, 16th Gren.; Lieut. J. E. Cracroft, 69th N.I.

District under the Board.

District of Peshawur.

Dep. Commissioner.—Lieut. Col. G. St. P. Lawrence, 11th Ben. Light Cav. (on leave); Lieut. Lumsden, 59th N.I. (officiating).
Assist. Commissioners.—Brand Sapte, Esq., C.S.; Lieut. F. R. Pollock, 49th N.I.
Ext. Assist.—R. W. Thomas, Esq.

District of Hazara.

Dep. Commissioner.—Major Jas. Abbott, Ben. Art.

Trans-Sutlej States.

Commissioner.—D. F. M. McLeod, Esq., C.S.

District of Jullundhur.

Dep. Commissioner.—H. Vansittart, Esq., C.S.
Assist. Commissioner.—H. Brereton, Esq., C.S.
Ext. Assist.—A. Blackall, Esq.
Joint Cantonment Mag.—Major J. Hamilton, 36th N.I.

District of Hoosheearpoor.

Dep. Commissioner.—Capt. S. A. Abbott, 51st N.I.
Assist. Commissioner.—J. H. Morris, Esq., C.S.
Ext. Assistant.—C. W. Lennox, Esq.

District of Kangra.

Dep. Commissioner.—G. C. Barnes, Esq., C.S.
Assist. Commissioner.—Capt. W. S. Hay, retired; Major C Herbert, 18th N.I.

Settlement of T. S. States.

Settlement Officer.—H. Scott, Esq., C.S.
Assistant.—P. S. Melville, Esq., C.S.

Cis-Sutlej States.

Commissioner.—G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., C.S. (officiating).

District of Umbala.

Dep. Commissioner.—R. Cust, Esq., C.S.
Assist. Commissioner.—Lieut. M. J. Turnbull, 7th Ben. Light Cav.
Ext. Assist.—J. Taylor, Esq.
Cantonment Joint Mag.—Lieut. H. Russell, 7th N.I.

District of Loodeeana.

Dep. Commissioner.—G. Campbell, Esq., C.S. (assistant to supt. Thugee).
Assist. Commissioners.—Lieut. J. E. Fraser, 4th N.I.; E. J. Brandreth, Esq., C.S.
Ext. Assistant.—J. Christie, Esq.

District of Ferozepoor.

Dep. Commissioner.—Capt. C. Browne, 60th N.I.
Assist. Commissioner.—Lieut. J. W. Bristow, 19th N.I.
Ext. Assistant.—H. W. Wheeler, Esq.
Cantonment Joint Mag.—Capt. S. R. Bagshaw, 7th N.I.

District of Khaitul.

Dep. Commissioner.—Capt. W. H. Larkins, 2nd Gren.
Assist. Commissioner.—Lieut. A. L. Busk, 66th N.I.
Ext. Assistant.—J. C. Vaughan, Esq.

Settlement of Cis-S. States.

Settlement Officer.—W. Wynyard, Esq., C.S.
Second ditto.—H. Davidson, Esq., C.S.

Simla Division.

Superintendent.—W. Edwards, Esq., C.S.

District of Simla.

Assist. Commissioner.—T. D. Forsyth, Esq., C.S.
Joint Mag. at Kalka.—Lieut. F. C. Jackson, 12th N.I.

ABSTRACT.—Including the three members of the Board, and the two secretaries, and excluding the medical officers and subordinates, there are 117 officers employed in the Punjab and Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, of whom 84 are covenanted (civil and military) servants of the Company, and 33 uncovenanted (European and native).—*Lahore Chron.*

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THE DISMISSAL OF CAPTAIN FAGAN AND DR. BUTTER.

We rarely remember to have recorded an event which has so completely astonished, we may almost say astounded, the public as the dismissal of Captain Fagan and Dr. Butter, by the sentence of a Court Martial, for their conduct regarding the Benares Bank. When that Bank was first put in liquidation, and the measures pursued by its directors were indistinctly announced, under the exasperated feelings of the moment, the public indignation was fiercely kindled against them, and their conduct was compared with that of the Union Bank Finance Committee. The strongest language was employed by ourselves, as well as by others, in denouncing the iniquities of its bank parlour, and we consider that we were serving the cause of public morality by expressing a hope that the directors would yet be provided with a free passage to Norfolk Island. But these feelings of indignation gradually subsided under the influence of the explanations which were given, and an impression began to gain ground that the directors were, after all, chargeable only with great and gross indiscretion. Such was, we believe, the opinion of the majority of the English community at Benares, before the court Martial commenced, and Captain Fagan's defence of himself, on that occasion, was considered by all who heard it, as not only conclusive but triumphant, and the conviction began generally to prevail that his acquittal was certain. It is easy to imagine, therefore, with what feelings the unexpected result of the court martial has been received. Captain Fagan cannot, of course, permit this moral stigma to remain on his character; he cannot allow himself to be held up to the scorn and contempt of his fellow countrymen, for falsehood and deceit, without any attempt to vindicate his character; and the most complete vindication will, we are assured, be found in the simple publication of the proceedings, and his own refutation of the charge. Till these documents are before us, it would be premature to form any conclusive opinion on this transaction; but there appears enough on the face of the proceedings to justify us in saying that this court-martial will be considered one of the most extraordinary which has ever been held in India. It is, we believe, the first instance in which officers have been cashiered for their motives; it is unquestionably the first instance in which a court martial has undertaken to determine some of the most intricate questions connected with the science of banking,—of which, strange to say, not one of its members understood the first rudiments. The charge is that of having, while a director of the bank, written a letter to Dr. Edlin, calculated to deceive, but not to injure, him, in which Captain Fagan falsely represented the affairs of the bank, and falsely declared his perfect satisfaction in the then existing securities for the bank's well doing, and his readiness to vouch for the truth of all the contents of the report of the directors then published, whereas Captain Fagan knew that the bank was far from doing well, and had recently cancelled four-fifths of his own stake. It affirms, moreover, that the said report did not correctly describe the state of the capital of the bank. The Commander-in-Chief, in his remarks, fixes the crime by which Captain Fagan's commission has been forfeited, as consisting in his having used "falsehood and deceit, in his dealings with a brother officer, who had confided in him." The court-martial, it must be borne in mind, acquitted Captain Fagan of having written a letter calculated "to injure" Dr. Edlin; and the falsehood and deceit were, therefore, not only without any injurious result, but without any motive. Nor must it be forgotten, that Dr. Edlin has himself distinctly stated that "he thought Captain Fagan, in his correspondence with him, did not tell him the truth, and the whole truth, but he had come to the conclusion that he told him what at the time he believed to be true." How, then, can a charge of having written falsely and deceitfully be sustained? Captain Fagan is charged with having in that letter, on which his condemnation entirely and exclusively turns, stated "his perfect satisfaction in the then existing securities for the Bank's well doing." If he *bonâ fide* felt that satisfaction, then there is an end to the imputation of falsehood and deceit. He may have deceived himself, but he cannot be chargeable with having deceived others. Now, the value of those securities depended, in a great measure, on Col. Pew's solvency; and Col. Pew's reputation for boundless wealth at that time stood so high, and his resources were deemed so inexhaustible, that even if Dr. Edlin himself had been asked whether his security was satisfactory, he would have pronounced it unexceptionable. There can be no doubt that Capt. Fagan took this view of the case, though amidst the wreck of commercial stabilities which at that time presented themselves in every direction, he might have thought it advisable to reduce the risk attending such large advances to a single individual. But if he participated in the universal conviction of Col. Pew's unlimited means, he must have considered the sums lent to that millionaire perfectly safe; and if he communicated this impression to Dr. Edlin, he practised no falsehood, no deceit whatever. It was owing to the failure of Col. Pew's agents at Bombay, with large property of his in their hands, that the downfall of his prosperity is to be ascribed; but how was Capt. Fagan to have anticipated this catastrophe? There appears to be the most satisfactory evidence that he only imparted to others that which he himself believed at the time, however erroneously, to be the true state of the bank; and if this be the case, it is an act of monstrous injustice to brand an honourable man with infamy, and blast his prospects for life, for an error of judgment. This unexpected decision has at once turned the tide of public sympathy in his favour, and we are very much mistaken if the publication of his defence does not create feelings regarding the trial, which will make every member of the Court regret that he ever had anything to do with it.

Since the above was in type, we have seen the vindicatory letter which Capt. Fagan and Dr. Butter have sent to the *Englishman*, and have at once transferred it to our own columns.—*Friend of India, May* 30.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERALSHIP.

The army has been taken by surprise with the announcement that "Colonel Grant was permitted to resign the adjutant-generalship of the army." It is not usual for an officer in the full enjoyment of health and vigour to volunteer his resignation of an office, second to few in emolument, and to none, but that of the Commander-in-Chief, in importance and influence; and the public has been panting to learn the circumstance which brought about such an event. The Calcutta *Morning Chronicle* has partly lifted up the veil by the assertion that Sir Charles Napier, whose feelings towards the Company's army are so well known, and so fully appreciated, has formed a committee to collect information, with a view to the exclusion of the officers of the Company's army from the highest commands in the service, and that Colonel Grant, as the adjutant-general of that army, remonstrated on being excluded from it. His representation was coldly received, and produced no result, on which he is said to have sent in his resignation. How far the details of this statement are correct may be open to question, but we believe it is no secret that Sir Charles Napier is making a collection of all the facts or statements within his reach, which may damage the military as well as the civil service of the Company, and that this formidable array of missiles is to be brought to bear upon Leadenhall-street during the Charter discussions with all the energy of our present military ruler. The chief advantage of this proceeding will consist in the additional interest it is likely to impart to proceedings otherwise dry and unattractive, and on this ground we cannot say that we shall regret it. With all the extraordinary ability of Sir Charles Napier, however, we much question whether he will be able to persuade the Cabinet to adopt any great organic changes, or to dethrone the Company; and his argumentation will, we are sure, be met with equal talent and zeal by those who are opposed to all sudden changes of doubtful expediency.

The papers announce that the post vacated by the resignation of Col. Grant has been bestowed by the Governor-General on Lieut.-col. Henry Tod Tucker. He is only a regimental captain, though a brevet lieut.-colonel, and considering that during the last half-century this post, the highest object of ambition, has not been bestowed more than once on any one under the rank of a field officer, the appointment has created some dissatisfaction. But as regards his standing in the army, the elevation of Col. Tucker to this appointment cannot be considered premature, as the following list of the adjutant-generals in the present century will show:

		Season of appt.	Period of serv.
1800	Major Gerard	1778	22
1806	Major Worsley	1780	26
1810	Lieut. col. Geo. Ball ...	1777	33
1811	Capt. G. H. Fagan ...	1794	17
1816	Major J. Nicol	1794	22
1825	Major W. L. Watson ...	1799	26
1828	Lieut. col. C. Fagan ...	1794	34
1832	Major W. S. Beatson ...	1804	28
1833	Lieut. col. J. R. Lumley ...	1794	39
1846	Major P. Grant	1820	26
1850	Capt. H. T. Tucker ...	1825	25

The mere circumstance of Lieut.-colonel Tucker not being a regimental field officer cannot be allowed any weight in the consideration of this question. There are officers who, in consequence of the rapidity of promotion, have become majors in their own corps after only eighteen years' service. To affirm, therefore, that the objection to Colonel Tucker's appointment rests

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on the fact that he has not yet attained his majority, would be tantamount to saying that eligibility to this important office depends more on the accidental tardiness or rapidity of regimental promotion, than on an officer's standing in the army or his experience and talent.—*Friend of India, May 23.*

SUTTEE AT BOMBAY.

The announcement in the Bombay papers of the case of "a woman burnt alive," in an obscure village, under that presidency, naturally created a feeling of astonishment at the atrocity of the crime; but on further examination it was found to be a case of suttee, or female immolation, which was so common at this presidency a quarter of a century ago, that scarcely a day passed in the lower provinces without exhibiting two or three instances of it. In the present case it appears that the police officers of the village, on hearing that such an act was in contemplation, proceeded to give information of it to the magistrate. During his absence, the act was consummated, as it was said, by the woman's voluntarily casting herself on the funeral pile. But it was not in the nature of things that such a deed could have been completed without the connivance, if not the active assistance, of the villagers; they have therefore been put on their trial, and the most guilty sentenced to various periods of imprisonment. This prompt and vigorous execution of the law will serve effectually to prevent any future instance of immolation.

It is now twenty years since the Act for the prohibition of suttees, which has shed such lustre on the administration of Lord William Bentinck, was passed; and there is reason to believe that no more than three or four instances of immolation have since occurred throughout the whole of India, all of which have been performed surreptitiously. It is gratifying to contemplate the complete success which has attended the effort to eradicate a custom which was represented as an essential element of Hindooism, and as having been uninterruptedly in vogue through the four ages of the world. The total absence of all national irritation on the abolition of a practice so closely identified with the national creed, not only among the quiet and submissive inhabitants of Bengal, but the high-spirited population of the North-West Provinces and the Mahratta states, affords the strongest encouragement to Government to persevere with unflinching vigour in the career of justice and humanity. After a little opposition from the Baboos of Calcutta, in which Europeans had as much to do as natives, the matter of suttees was speedily forgotten; the ineradicable mistrust of the British Government, which this humane interference was said to have implanted in the native mind, turned out to be all moonshine. The loyalty and confidence of the community remained unaffected, and many of the most enlightened natives are at this time disposed to doubt whether any such barbarous custom can ever have existed at all. The same result may be confidently anticipated in reference to the Act for the establishment of liberty of conscience in India. A languid effort is now made to get up a subscription to depute some European agent to England to entreat the Queen and Parliament to restore the rule which made every man a beggar who conscientiously renounced Hindooism. If the deputation should ever reach England, the petition will of course meet with the same fate as the fellow-petition, eighteen years ago, which entreated the sanction of parliament to begin burning widows alive again. And there the agitation will end; the matter will soon pass out of remembrance, and if, in the next generation, any allusion should be made to it, it will be with the same feelings with which we reflect on the monstrous persecution of the Roman Catholics in Ireland in the last century.—*Friend of India, May 30.*

NATIVE ENERGY AND INDUSTRY.

Krishna Chundra Kamar.—It is frequently asserted by those who have observed only the surface of the native character, that the inhabitants of India, and particularly those of Bengal, are deficient in that hard-working pushing energy which distinguishes the Anglo-Saxon, and that they never raise themselves to eminence except by money transactions. We have now, however, to record the death of one who exhibited in his own labours a complete refutation of all these assertions, and who, though moving in the humble sphere of a blacksmith, was as worthy of admiration as any of the men who have in England raised themselves to independence solely by their own exertions. The father of Krishna Chundra, Monohur Kamar, entered the service of the Serampore missionaries shortly after their arrival in this country, as a manufacturer of the steel dies from which the matrix is formed for casting types, or, in the parlance of the trade, as a punch-cutter. In this capacity he worked on the Serampore establishment for more than thirty years, and cut the punches in more than fifteen oriental languages. The son continued at his father's employment, and cut, amongst other difficult type, the intricate Chinese characters required by Dr. Marshman for his Chinese works, and which have puzzled some of the best type-founders in England. Krishna Chundra subsequently determined to set up for himself as a printer, but he was aware of the inefficiency of the old wooden presses, and was without sufficient capital to purchase an iron one. With an energy and patience deserving of the highest commendation, he constructed with his own hands an iron press, on the model of one then employed in the Serampore printing office. With this single press he commenced business, and his low rate of charges, and singular skill in his trade, speedily procured him as much business as he could conveniently manage. He gradually purchased, or constructed, another press or two, and commenced the publication of a "Punjika," or Bengalee Almanac, by far the most popular of the many editions current in Bengal, and the annual circulation of which rose shortly to four or five thousand. Although this gave him a greater command of money, he still continued his trade of punch-cutting, and the great improvements which have been made in the appearance of the Bengal types, now used in twenty presses in Calcutta, is almost entirely to be ascribed to his exertions. His labours, though they never afforded him wealth, gave him an income much superior to that enjoyed by the generality of his countrymen in his own rank, and, we believe, his sudden death has not left his family unprovided for. An attack of cholera which seized him on the morning of the 18th, carried him off in a few hours, and we have rarely witnessed more regret for the death of an individual, than that displayed by the native community of Serampore, by whom he was universally respected. His life and success should be a stimulus to his countrymen in the path of active, patient exertion, and his history, if fully narrated, would go far to redeem them from the charge of being deficient either in energy or perseverance.—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mail from England.—The Bombay Express, with London intelligence to the 24th April, arrived in Calcutta on the evening of the 30th May.

At the opium sale held on the 13th May, Behar averaged Co.'s Rs. 986-13-4, and Benares Co.'s Rs. 979-9-6 per chest.

Disaster at Benares.—A correspondent of the *Englishman*, alluding to the late disaster at Benares, has heard as a report, that a dispute arose between the boatmen and some villagers on their way to that city, and it is supposed that some of them followed the fleet of boats, and set fire to one of them, as an unknown figure was seen on board of the one which first took fire, and disappeared as mysteriously.

Santipore.—The Santipore rum and sugar concern was, on the 16th May, put up to auction by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., but was bought in at Rs. 24,000, as no higher bidder could be obtained.

Australian Horses.—It is a well-known saying in the American horse trade, that the captain's horse never dies; but we were not aware that similar impositions were already practised in the New South Wales trade, till we received a letter mentioning that out of a recent arrival of horses, some of which the property of parties who had sent orders to the colonies to purchase for them—one in particular, consigned to a respectable house here, was reported to be dead; but it was subsequently discovered by the proprietor that the horse had been landed under the captain's orders, and was standing at a public stable in town. Upon this information reaching the consignee, a search was made, and the horse was found with the brand-marks rased from his hoofs, and on a threat of exposure, was delivered up. We have heard that suspicion has attached to another vessel, and that the captain has been called upon to account for certain horses reported to have died on the passage.

The 2nd Light Cavalry.—The *Mofussilite* informs us that the Court of Directors have resolved to restore the 2nd Light Cavalry, i. e. restore the 11th Cavalry to its original rank in the line.

A prospectus of a new daily paper has been issued, to be called the *Bengal Times*.

Sir Walter Gilbert.—The *Hurkaru* announces, on good authority, that Sir Walter Gilbert, G.C.B., is appointed Provisional Member of the Supreme Council. It is rumoured that Sir Walter Gilbert is to be Governor of Scinde.

The Punjabees.—It is said that the Punjabees declare, that since the British have established their rules and regulations with regard to the punishment of crime in the Punjab, the wives of the natives are beyond their control, as they are unable to exercise that amount of severity with which they visited their irregularities and faults on former occasions.

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THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER of the South-east Provinces has received orders to proceed to Saugor, and select a site for the new light-house, and to make preparations for laying the foundation of the structure.

INDIGO.—A letter from the district of Jessore, dated the 13th May, states that heavy rain fell on the 9th and 10th, which had done the plant a great deal of good; the indigo prospects are quite as good, if not better, than at the same time last season.

KISHNAGHUR.—Letters from Kishnaghur state that heavy falls of rain occurred in the district on the 18th, 19th, and 20th, which has been highly beneficial to many factories.

MIDNAPORE.—Letters from Midnapore and the neighbouring districts mention that there is a great want of rain, for which the indigo-planters in that district are all crying out.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.—Calcutta has narrowly escaped a deplorable calamity. On the evening of the 27th May, just after dark, that exceedingly beautiful specimen of the horizontal Gothic style, the new cathedral, was discovered to be on fire, caused, it appears, by a quantity of chips and other materials left by the workmen who were repairing the roof. The immediate interposition of superhuman power in the shape of a heavy north-wester prevented any serious damage from occurring, in gratitude for which there can be no doubt that the lord bishop will show his liberality to the poor (out of the funds at his disposal). Had the destruction of this very unique specimen of piety and taste been completed, the inhabitants of Calcutta could no longer have boasted of the possession of an ecclesiastical edifice unmatched throughout the world for ugliness.—*Englishman.*

GROUNDING OF THE FEROZE STEAMER.—We learn that Mr. Warden, the pilot who grounded the *Feroze*, has been sentenced to be put down three steps, and that the Government have confirmed this sentence, which will appear in this evening's *Gazette.* This reduction brings Mr. Warden down from the rank of master to that of mate.—*Hurkaru, May* 22.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA.—According to the South Australian Almanack, the colonial population at the close of last year amounted to 56,450; the whole population of aborigines is only estimated at 3,730; the immigration in 1849, after deducting the departures, is above 13,000; nearly two hundred millions of acres of land remain for disposal within the limits of the colony.

LIEUT.-COL. MARSHALL.—The *Lahore Chronicle* mentions that the inquiry into the conduct of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Marshall has terminated favourably for that officer.

LIGHTNING.—A ship, the *John Wood*, lying off the Custom-house Ghaut, and a house in town, were struck by lightning on May 25th, doing much damage.

COLONEL PEW.—The *Delhi Gazette* understands that the name of Colonel Pew has been struck off the army list by order of the Court of Directors.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL has sanctioned the construction of a new road from Kalka to Simlah, which has already been laid out by Major Kennedy, Military Secretary to Sir Charles Napier.

EARTHQUAKE.—The *Lahore Chronicle* reports that a smart shock of earthquake was felt at that place on the evening of the 21st May.

EXAMINER OF THE COLLEGE, FORT WILLIAM.—It is stated that Dr. Sprenger, principal of the Delhi College, is to be appointed Examiner of the College of Fort William.

EXPLOSION AT BENARES.—The reports of the dreadful accident at Benares go on increasing the number of the dead and wounded. A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* asserts that in one or two private letters it is said that the casualties upon this truly melancholy occasion are 2,000 killed and 7,000 wounded!

DALY'S CAVALRY has passed through the Kohat Pass without molestation; indeed, the Afreedee chiefs escorted them.

GOLAB SINGH and Tej Singh, sons of Chutter Sing, have been told by Colonel Lawrence that they are to be sent to Calcutta. Tej Singh, a lad of fourteen years of age, wept bitterly at the prospect.

COTTON-CLEANING MACHINE.—Mr. Hamilton Bell, of Omerghur, near Agra, and a Mr. Harcourt, are earnestly engaged in competing for the first prize of Rs. 5,000 for an improved cotton-cleaning machine.

A BRAHMIN BAPTIZED.—A young Brahmin, Khisto Dhon Moonshee, a teacher in the General Assembly's School, has just been baptized by the Rev. James Anderson.

THE 7TH LIGHT CAVALRY.—The *Lahore Chronicle* states that Major Phillips, of the 7th cavalry, is to be tried by a court-martial on a charge of obstructing the course of an inquiry into the conduct of his troopers, some of whom, it was supposed, had murdered a non-commissioned officer of the 37th N.I.

THE MOUNTAIN TRAIN started on their experimental trip from Umbala, under Colonel Laurenson, on the 10th May.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The shares of the General Steam Navigation Company, notwithstanding the vote of confidence on the present management, are selling at the rate of Rs. 180 per share, though it had been asserted that they were now worth Rs. 700 each, and it is added by the *Englishman*, that some of those whose support was boasted of by the management have directed their agents "to sell out at any price obtainable."

REPORTED RETIREMENT.—Brigadier Frith, after a service of 45 years, is said to be about to retire from the Bengal artillery.

THE CAWNPORE BANK is to be closed as soon as its affairs can be wound up.

FROM a detailed statement in the *Lahore Chronicle*, it appears we have 75,000 fighting men cantoned between the river Jumna and the Khyber Pass.

ANOTHER COPPER DEPOSIT has just been discovered in Zillah Beerbhoom, about fifty miles to the south of the copper vein lately noticed in our columns, as having been discovered by Mr. Vincent. The present deposit, or vein, or whatever it may happen to be, was discovered a few days ago by Mr. Robert Smart, an assistant in Capt. W. S. Sherwill's Revenue Survey, whilst engaged surveying the zillah. This is the fourth locality on this high jungle land that has been pointed out *within* the last three years as containing either copper, lead, or antimony, besides coal. It is to be hoped that the passage of the railway through this hitherto almost unknown country will be the means of developing the hidden treasures that have been shown to exist in its sterile but metalliferous soil.—*Friend of India.*

MAIL-COACH IN INDIA.—The Postmaster General of Calcutta has announced his intention to start a mail coach from Calcutta to Burdwan, to convey four inside passengers.

OUDE.—News from Oude mentions that since the affair at the Bettiah Fort several successes have been obtained. The force sent to the Eastward under Captain Thompson, of the 1st Oude Local Infantry, has not only succeeded in capturing nine strong forts, with but a slight loss in killed and wounded, but have destroyed Rajah Pirthelput Sing, the most noted rebel, and most diabolical robber and murderer in the Oude territories. The country has also been cleared of a few other marauders of less note.

ARMY HEAD-QUARTER.—The head-quarter establishments of the army returned to Simla on the 26th April, after having been five months and twenty-one days under canvas, and having marched about 1,264 miles.

RESIDENT AT INDORE.—Lieut. R. L. Taylor has been appointed 2nd-assistant to the resident at Indore, in the place of Captain Harris, removed.

BOARD OF REVENUE.—A rumour is current among the Calcutta papers that the Board of Revenue is about to be joined with that of customs, salt, and opium.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

REGIMENTAL SAVINGS' BANK.

Fort William, May 13, 1850.—The following rules to amalgamate regimental savings' banks with the government savings' bank, at each of the presidencies of Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, having been sanctioned by the Honourable the Court of Directors, in their military letter to the Government of India, No. 6, of the 19th March, 1850, are promulgated for general information, and are to have immediate effect at the three presidencies:—

1. Regimental savings' banks having been established in every regiment and depôt of H.M.'s troops, whether serving in Great Britain or abroad, under royal warrant, dated 11th October, 1843, a copy of which is subjoined, and certain rules connected therewith having been promulgated by his excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, in general order to H.M.'s troops, dated 27th March, 1846, it is expedient that the regimental savings' banks attached to H.M.'s regiments in the Indian presidencies shall hereafter work as branch banks of the government savings' banks established at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, according as the regiments may be serving in each of the three presidencies.

2. Captains or officers commanding troops or companies, therefore, are authorized to receive sums that non-commissioned officers and soldiers under their command may from time to time desire to deposit.

3. On soldiers' deposits reaching Company's rupees 500 (five hundred), the amount is to be invested in 4 per cent. treasury notes, in the manner laid down in Government General Orders dated 10th October, 1848, No. 389.

4. The receiving officers are to transfer all moneys received in deposit to the regimental paymasters, who will account for the same to the paymaster Queen's troops at the Presidency, by furnishing him with a statement exhibiting the name, rank, regimental number, and amount of each depositor; and the pay-

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master to the Queen's troops will deduct all such receipts in regimental paymasters' treasuries, from their monthly requirement for regimental disbursements. The paymaster to the Queen's troops will transmit a consolidated detailed statement of the deposit of each regiment to the government savings' bank. From this statement credit will be passed in the government savings' bank account to the several parties depositing. The government savings' bank will keep a separate ledger for the deposits of each regiment.

5. Interest a 4 per cent. per annum on soldiers' deposits, referred to in the preceding rule, will be allowed from the 1st of the month in which the deposits are actually made in the regimental savings' bank, and up to the last day of the month preceding that in which they shall be withdrawn. No interest is allowed on fractional parts of a rupee.*

6. In the event of withdrawal from regimental savings' banks, the refund is to be made under the provisions of the royal warrant referred to from the treasury of the regimental paymaster. Every regimental paymaster will be held responsible for any error of calculation of interest; and, with a view to his security, he is required to send intimation by the same day's post in which he refunds a deposit, with interest, to the secretary to the government savings' bank, accompanied by a statement of the name of the withdrawer, his regimental rank and number, the amount, principal and interest, paid, all distinctly shown in separate columns. The secretary, on receipt of this intimation, will, by the same day's post, acknowledge the receipt of the advice, pointing out error for recovery, should any occur.

7. Regimental paymasters are required to furnish the paymaster Queen's troops at the presidency with a monthly consolidated statement of withdrawals during the month immediately after the close of each month; and the paymaster Queen's troops will add at foot of the monthly statement he is required by rule 4 to furnish to the government savings' bank, in detail, the month's withdrawals, and he will allow regimental paymasters in account current with him credit for the aggregate of the amount withdrawn.

8. The year of account opens on the 1st May, and closes 30th April. The government savings' bank closes its accounts on the 30th April of every year, and the interest due at that period will be either paid to the depositor or carried to account, thenceforward to accumulate at compound yearly interest.

9. Commanding officers of her Majesty's regiments will send to the secretary to the government savings' bank an account current of each depositor from their regimental ledgers, closing yearly on the 30th April, as soon after the balance shall have been carried forward into the ledger of the succeeding year as practicable; the government savings' bank will then apply the necessary check, and return the account current with a certificate of accuracy.

10. In order that a soldier on quitting India may not be deprived of the advantage of continuous interest upon his accumulations, after the payment by the East-India Company of interest on his deposits has ceased by his removal from the Indian presidencies, all deposits in the savings' bank belonging to men of her Majesty's service who may be returning home with their regiment will be paid over to the paymaster to the Queen's troops, to be included by him in separate remittance-rolls, in the manner laid down in Government General Orders, dated 16th October, 1848, No. 389, so that the soldier may receive interest on his accumulations from his regimental savings' bank from the date following that on which payment has ceased in India, or any other date that the Secretary at War may determine, as contemplated in War Office letter, extract paragraph 7, annexed, dated 18th November, 1843, to the Secretary to the Board of Control, copy whereof was received in the Honourable Court of Directors' military letter No. 10, of 1844, to the Governor-General of India in council.

11. The deposits and effects of soldiers dying in India and leaving orphans who are minors, are to be invested in the names of the officer commanding the regiment, the officer second in command, and the adjutant of the regiment, each for the time being, as trustees for the orphans. Upon the return of a regiment to England, the balances due to orphan minors who proceed home with the regiment are to be transferred in the same manner as soldiers' deposits, and the balances due to orphan minors who remain in India are to be transferred from the regimental to the Government savings' bank, to be dealt with according to the rules of the bank applicable to minors.

12. With exception to the modification necessary to the incorporating of the rules of regimental savings' banks with those of the Government savings' bank, the provisions of the royal warrant dated 11th October, 1843, for establishing and regulating regimental savings' banks, are to have full force and effect in all respects.

* Tables of interest will be furnished to regimental paymasters through the paymaster Queen's troops at the presidency.

13. The spirit of the preceding rules is alike applicable to the Company's troops.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

PRIVATE T. BANKS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 9, 1850.—At a General Court-Martial, re-assembled at Umballah, on the 26th March, 1850, Private Thomas Banks, of H.M.'s 75th regt. of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

For having, at Umballah, on the 31st January, 1850, killed and murdered Sookah Ram, sepoy, 15th regt. N.I., by discharging at him a musket loaded with gunpowder and ball, and thereby inflicting a mortal wound on the left side of the abdomen of the said Sookah Ram, whereof he died on the same day.

Finding.—The Court, from the evidence before them, are of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of the words "and murdered," of which they acquit him.

The Court, having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above recorded, abstain from awarding any sentence, under section 58 of 9 Geo. 4, c. 74.

Head-Quarters, Camp, April 7, 1850.—*Revised.*—I cannot understand how a man can be acquitted of murder, who quits his barracks at night without leave, and, against all orders, takes with him his musket loaded and his bayonet fixed, and while thus breaking through all discipline, shoots a sentry dead, who was on his post and doing his duty. I must hope that the Court will consider the necessity of protecting sentries from being murdered on their posts: if the Court adheres to its finding, I really much fear it will have the natural effect of making Sepoy sentries very summary in the proceedings, if an armed European soldier approaches their posts at night.

2nd. But whether the Court may deem it proper to alter its finding or confirm it, I must insist upon its pronouncing a sentence, whatever that sentence may be, and not excuse itself from doing its duty by quoting ancient Acts of ancient kings, with which neither the Court nor the Commander-in-Chief have any concern whatever. The president and members are to act under their oath. They swear to do justice according to the Rules and Articles for the Government of Her Majesty's Forces; and if any doubt shall arise which is not explained by the said Act and Articles of War, then according to their consciences, the best of their understanding, and the custom of war in like cases. There is nothing in this oath which requires the members to be guided by law books or laws enacted by former sovereigns; but the reverse. The Court has the Mutiny Act and Articles of War given to it by Her Majesty, and I call upon the president and members to pass a sentence upon the prisoner according to their oath and the Articles of War, or refuse to do so at their peril. The Court has nothing to do with any other Act of Parliament.

(Signed) C. J. Napier,
General, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

Revised Finding.—The Court, having carefully read and taken into consideration the remarks of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Private Thomas Banks, did kill Sookah Ram, sepoy, at the time and place stated in the charge, but that he did not murder him, and they acquit the prisoner accordingly; and that, as the prisoner is not charged with having "feloniously" killed Sookah Ram, sepoy, the Court consider themselves precluded from awarding any punishment, for the following reasons:—

The Court respectfully submit for the consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, that under the 31st Article of War, no doubt exists in their minds as to their powers, for by that Article of War they are bound to proceed in conformity with the common and statute law of England in all trials for non-military offences; that the Statute 9 Geo. 4, c. 74, is the law applicable to the case of Private Banks; that the Adjutant-General's Circular, dated the 15th June, 1829, expressly called the attention of the army to that Statute, and that copies of it, having been supplied by the Supreme Government of India for use at general courts-martial, have so been in use for twenty years.

The Court further respectfully submit, that in no part of the Mutiny Act for her Majesty's Forces is the crime of homicide provided for, and that the 31st Article of War, in authorizing general courts-martial to take cognizance of the crime, restricts their powers to the criminal law of England.

Disapproved.

(Signed) C. J. Napier,
General, Commander-in-Chief, East-Indies.

Head Quarters, April 25, 1850.

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Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. — The Court has acquitted the prisoner. The president and members have, I must suppose, decided "according to their consciences, and the best of their understanding." The prisoner quitted his barrack at an unlawful hour, in a dark night, taking with him his arms and ammunition; he wounded one native sentry, and he killed another.

This was "an offence which, if committed in England, would be felony," and it comes under cognizance of the 31st Article of War.

The precise terms in which the charge should be couched are nowhere dictated, either in the Mutiny Act or in the Articles of War, or in any Regulation whatever. It is therefore sufficient for a court-martial that the accusation or charge be made clear and distinct to the Court, and that the crime be one which "in England would be felony," that is to say malicious, wicked, malign; but it is not even necessary, according to the 31st Article of War, that the crime should be felony.

Now the understanding of the Court must be exceedingly limited, if it required an attorney to explain to it that the killing of one sentry and stabbing of another sentry by a soldier, who issues from his barrack in a dark night, contrary to orders, and fully armed, "would be felony in England."

If the president and members of the Court conscientiously believed the prisoner to be innocent (which belief would be incredible if they had not themselves recorded the extraordinary fact), they were right to acquit the prisoner. But unless they were so convinced they have deliberately erred, and have broken the 31st Article of War, in not convicting the prisoner of murder, for that Article does not say that the prisoner is to be charged with having "feloniously" committed a crime, but who shall be accused of any offence, "which, if committed in England, would be felony;" and it goes on to say, "or of having committed any offence against the person or property of any of our subjects," &c. This (whether felonious or not felonious) does away with the necessity for using the word felonious, or other legal technicalities, in forming a military charge against a soldier brought before a military Court.

I will here quote the words of a high legal functionary at Calcutta, expressed on this very case. "Charges affecting the life of another cannot be framed with too much particularity, but it does not follow, neither is it desirable, that they should be framed with the precise technicality of an indictment. All that is essential in a charge is, that the prisoner and the Court should be distinctly informed of the nature of the offence for which the prisoner is to be tried. In the present case (of Private Banks), as the altered charge contains the word 'murder,' I am of opinion that the accused can be convicted and sentenced for murder under such altered charge." To be sure he could, and the Court has been misled by quibbles, instead of being guided by the Articles of War and plain sense.

I am quite at a loss to discover why the Court refers to the Adjutant-General's Circular, dated 15th June, 1829! That Circular was issued by order of the Commander-in-Chief to warn the European private soldiers that a change had been made in the law of the land, and that a man who wounded another could, by that change, now be hanged, whether the wounded man lived or died. What then has this Circular to do with the present case, where a sentry was shot dead? What had the Court to do with this Circular? Nothing whatever; and a reference to it by the Court was calculated to pervert the course of justice, by making a delusive use of that Circular.

I therefore publicly express my disapprobation of this improper introduction of irrelevant matter. It was the special duty of Lieut.-Colonel Horsford, as president of the Court, to have prevented the insertion of this absurd reference in the proceedings, which he ex-officio conducted.

These quibbles appear to me to be unworthy of officers forming a Court of honour and equity, and sworn to judge according to their consciences and the custom of war; they are calculated to injure the discipline of the army. They afford protection to crime!

The result of the Court's finding and sentence is, that the prisoner, who quitted his quarters at an illegal hour, in a dark night, taking with him his arms, loaded and prepared for mischief, who wounded one sentry and slew another, is to return to the ranks an absolved man, because the unnecessary word "felonious" was not inserted in the charge on which he was tried. Thus the integrity of discipline remains unvindicated.

(Signed) C. J. Napier,
General, Commander-in-Chief, East-Indies.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Atherton, H. abkarry com. to offic. as coll. of Dacca, May 18.
Belli, C. S. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee at Hooghly.
Davidson, C. T. to offic. as as civ. and sess. judge of Dacca dur. abs. of Swetenham, to make over ch. of collectorate of Tirhoot, to H. R. Madocks, May 27.
Garland, R. moonsiff of Agra, prom. to 1st qr. May 17.
Gilmore, M. S. civ. and sess. judge of Cuttack, made over ch. of office to prin. sudder ameer, prep. to proc. on circuit duty to Balasore.
Hammond, A. asst. to mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom rej. his station, May 13.
Howe, W. S. app. a dep. mag. with the pow. of an asst. in zillah Bareilly, May 9.
Larkins, T. P. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Sylhet, May 18.
Lind, F. M. to offic. as a mag. and coll. of Allahabad, dur. abs. of R. Money, May 9.
Lowth, F. add. jud. of Behar, rec. ch. of off. fr. T. Sandys.
Mathews, A. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee at Shahabad, May 30.
Money, R. to offic. as acct. to N.W.P. dur. abs. of C. Grant, May 13.
Patton, J. H. civ. and sess. judge of East Burdwan, rec. ch. of office fr. J. Alexander.
Porter, H. mag. of Moorshedabad, vested with spec. powers.
Pringle, D. civ. and sess. judge of Purneah, res. ch. of office fr. prin. sudder ameen.
Reid, H. M. rec. ch. of Moorshedabad collectorate fr. R. F. Hodgson.
Russell, R. H. del. over ch. of Midnapore collectorate to J. Alexander, May 25.
Scott, H. asst. commr. rec. ch. of settlement off. trans. Sutlej states fr. F. B. Pearson, April 6.
Scott, R. mag. of Dinagepore, resu. ch. of his offi. fr. J. C. Dodgson, May 20.
Singer, B. P. to be an ext. asst. in Punjab and to ch. of Lahore treas. May 13.
Taylor, J. app. an asst. to offic. in ch. of Seharunpore stud dep. May 20.
Taylor, P. del. over ch. of collect. of Behar to Hon. E. Drummond, May 20.
Torrens, R. Commiss. 16th div. rec. ch. of off. sess. judge of Tipperah, May 1.
Tottenham, C. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Dacca, May 18.
Wedderburn, J. asst. com. resu. ch. of Khangurh dist. Mar. 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Allen, W. J. 1 mo.
Barwell, A. C. leave canc.
Cockburn, L. J. 1 mo.
Combe, J. 1 mo. on m. c. prep. to app. for leave to sea.
Dalrymple, F. A. E. leave canc.
Finney, R. to March 18, in ext.
Grant, C. 3 mo. on m. c. to Mussoorie.
Hammond, A. leave canc.
Paxton, G. A. 1 mo.
Singer, F. 2 mo. on m. c. in ext.
Swetenham, H. 2 mo. on m. c. prep. to app. for leave to sea.
Swinton, A. 1 mo.
Wilson, J. C. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mayne, Rev. F. O. app. a surrogate for granting epis. lic. of mar. May 20.
Moore, Rev. A. H. D. S. to be chap. at Peshawur, May 17.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Angelo, Ens. J. to do duty with 68th N.I. at Meerut.
Ashburnham, Brig. hon. T. C.B. app. to brig. staff, posted to Cawnpore.
Birch, 2nd Lieut. R. C. 1st Eur. fus. to be 1st lieut. in suc. to Richmond, pr. to rank fr. April 1, v. Thoresby, retired.
Birrell, Lieut. col. D. 1st Eur. fus. to rank fr. March 28, v. Richmond, pro.; posted to 1st Eur. fus.
Boulderson, Lieut. S. S. 37th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
Brayser, Ens. J. to offic. as 2nd in com. of regt. of Ferozepore.
Briggs, Lieut. D. 17th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. gov. of India, prep. to being emp. to superint. construction of line of road between Simla and Kunawur.
Brown, 1st Lieut. E. 1st Eur. fus. to proc. and do duty with detach. of recruits at Ferozepore.
Campbell, Lieut. E. 2nd in com. Malwa Bheel corps, have been placed at disp. of Bombay govt.
Clarkson, Lieut. J. P. 44th N.I. to be adj. v. Gennys.
Crossman, Lieut. F. G. 45th N.I. ret. to duty.
Davidson, Ens. R. 64th N.I. to offic. as a.-d.-c. on staff of Gov. Gen. dur. abs. of Ramsay.
Davis, Lieut. W. 31st N.I. to be adj. v. Norman.

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DAWSON, Lieut. J. 43rd L.I. to act as adj. to Hurrianah lt. inf. batt. dur. abs. of Hilliard on leave, placed at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. on the Kunawur road, to aid in constr. new line of road between Simla and Kunawur, May 18.
DELANE, Lieut. G. 9th irr. cav. to offic. as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Tytler on leave.
DICKSON, Lieut. W. D. asst. comm. in Pah Pattan, placed at disp. of govt. of Bombay for civ. emp. in Scinde.
DRUMMOND, Brev. Maj. J. 19th N.I. to be maj. fr. April 6, in suc. to Galloway, dec.
DUFFIN, Ens. F. 56th N.I. to do duty with detach. of European recruits proc. to Ferozepore under com. of Maj. Showers.
DUNDAS, Ens. E. T. 19th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 7, v. Crawford, dec.
ECKFORD, Ens. J. J. 2nd Punjab cav. to act as 2nd in com. in add. to adjcy. dur. abs. on leave of Lieut. J. D. Willan, April 10.
EDWARDS, 1st Lieut. H. B. C.B. 1st Eur. fus. to be capt. in suc. to Richmond, pro. to rank fr. April 1, v. Thoresby, retired.
FANSHAWE, Capt. R. W. H. 1st Eur. fus. to remain at Ferozepore with detach. of recruits for corps.
FERRIS, Capt. J. H. offic. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. to executive ch. of public works at Mooltan, v. Scott.
GERRARD, Capt. J. G. 1st Eur. fus. to be mag. in suc. to Richmond, pro. to rank fr. April 1, v. Thoresby, retired.
GODBY, Brev. col. C. C.B. to be col. fr. April 6, in suc. to Galloway, dec.
GREEN, Lieut. W. C. 60th N.I. to act as a.-d.-c. to Maj. gen. Vincent, com. Cawnpore div. dur. abs. of Baker, on leave.
GREVILLE, Capt. S. 1st Eur. fus. to rank fr. March 28, v. Richmond, pro.
GRIFFITH, 1st Lieut. J. C. art. fr. 1st comp. 3rd to 2nd comp. 9th batt.
HARRIS, Lieut. R. R. 67th N.I. to be cantonment jt. mag. Dinapore, May 13.
HARRIS, Brev. capt. A. 2nd asst. to res. at Indore, was rel. fr. his du. on April 8.
HARRISON, Cornet J. H. to rank fr. March 20.
HARRISON, Ens. T. P. to do duty with 74th N.I. at Dacca, May 17, to rank fr. March 20.
HAYES, Capt. F. to offic. as princ. of Calc. Mudrussa, and ex-off. visitor and director of Hooghly Mudrussa, May 17.
HOPKINSON, Lieut. H. to be princ. asst. to comm. of Tenasserim provinces, and to be stationed at Amherst.
HUGHES, Lieut. W. T. to off. as 2nd in com. 2nd irr. cav. dur. abs. of Swinton, May 18.
HUGHES, 2nd Lieut. T. E. art. to offic. as adjt. and qr. mr. to 4th comp. 3rd batt. dur. abs. of Maxwell.
JENKINS, Ens. C. V. 47th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
JOHNSTON, Ens. G. J. 1st Sikh loc. inf. to act as 2nd in com. v. Capt. A. Turner, to join, May 9.
JORDEN, Capt. C. inv. est. to be post-mr. of Simla.
LUMSDAINE, Ens. W. L. R. 6th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
MACPHERSON, Capt. A. F. 3rd Scindiah's regt. Scindiah's contingent, to ass. ch. of adjt.'s office from May 10, v. Sneyd.
MAHEW, Capt. W. A. J. to take ch. of jud. adv. gen. off. at pres.
MATHIE, Maj. J. to be lieut. col. in succ. to Richmond, prom. to rank fr. April 1, v. Thoresby, ret.
MCKENZIE, Lieut. col. K. F. fr. 52nd to 22nd N.I.
MURRAY, Ens. C. to act as 2nd in com. 13th irr. cav. v. Quin on leave, May 18.
NEPEAN, Lieut. E. P. T. 38th N.I. May 15.
NEWHOUSE, Ens. L. R. 19th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 6, in succ. to Galloway, dec.
NEWMARCH, Ens. H. F. to rank fr. Mar. 25.
OAKELEY, Cornet, Sir C. W. A., Bart. 8th L. C. to be lieut. fr. May 19, in suc. to Fagan.
ONSLOW, Lieut. A. W. 41st N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 13, in suc. to Brett, transf. to inv. est.
PHILLIMORE, Lieut. W. T. 10th N.I. returned to duty.
PINKNEY, Lieut. F. W. dep. com. 3rd class in Saugor dist. inv. with pow. of joint mag. May 13; to be a memb. of loc. com. of pub. instron. at Saugor, May 16.
POND, Maj. J. R. asst. adj. gen. Benares div. to offic. as post mr. at Benares.
PRENDERGAST, Cornet, G. A. to rank fr. March 20, 1850.
PRENDERGAST, Brev. capt. W. G. 8th L. C. to be capt. fr. May 19, in suc. to Fagan.
PRICE, Lieut. G. 1st Eur. fus. to rank fr. March 28, v. Richmond, pro.
RICHMOND, Lieut. col. A. F. C.B. to be col. fr. March 28, v. White, dec.
RIPLEY, Maj. J. P. 1st Eur. fus. to rank fr. March 28, v. Richmond, pro.
ROSS, Maj. C. J. to be lieut. col. from Apr. 6, in suc. to Galloway, dec.
ROSS, Ens. T. G. to rank fr. Mar. 20.
SINCLAIR, Ens. H. 30th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
SMITH, Lieut. R. A. 19th N. I. to be capt. fr. Apr. 6 in suc. to Galloway, dec.
ST. GEORGE, Lieut. E. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. prof. in Ordoo lang. May 15.
TAIT, Maj. J. maj. of brig. of Rajpootana field force, to be post mr. of Nussearabad, May 16.
VAUGHAN, Lieut. J. L. 21st N.I. to be 2nd in com. of 2nd reg. Punjaub inf. v. Lieut. Willan, on furl. May 13; placed at disp. of foreign dept. for emp. in 2nd regt. of Punjab inf.
WATERFIELD, Capt. J. 38th N.I. to off. as major of brig. at Loodianah, May 18.
WESTON, Lieut. col. J. S. H. Bengal inf. to be col. by brev. fr. March 28, 1850, and to stand above Col. A. F. Richmond.
WHEELWRIGHT, 1st Lieut. art. to off. as adjt. to div. of art. at Umballah dur. abs. of Cox, May 18.
WHELER, Lieut. col. S. G. fr. 1st Eur. fus. to 18th N.I.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. col. D. fr. 22nd to 52nd N.I.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

CRIPPS, A. B. May 15. DARLING, P. May 15.
TEMPLE, A. B. May 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADAMS, Lieut. R. R. 12th N.I. 3 mos. to Eur. on m. c.
BATCHELOR, Lieut. C. 4th L.C. to Eur. on m. c.
BOGLE, Maj. A. commiss. in Tenasserim provs. leave canc.
BOILEAU, Lieut. col. A. H. E. eng. 2 mo. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
BURLTON, 2nd Lieut. P. H. C. 2nd Eur. fus. 5 mo. from May 15, to Goonah in Gwalior.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. C. to Oct. 11, Delhi.
COMBE, Brev. maj. H. T. 1st Eur. fus. fr. April 26 to Nov. 15, to Mussoorie and Nyne Tal, on m. c.
CORNISH, Capt. F. W. 2nd co. 3rd batt. art. to May 13, in ext. to rem. at Calcutta, on m. c.
COX, 1st Lieut. W. F. art. fr. May 10 to Oct. 15, to Simla.
DAVIDSON, Ens. R. 64th N.I. May 15 to Oct. 31, to Kurtapore and hills N. of Deyrah.
ELDERTON, 1st Lieut. A. 2nd Eur. fus. fr. Feb. 21 to June 20, in ext. to remain at pres. on m. c.; to Europe on m. c. May 31.
FARMER, Brev. maj. G. 66th N.I. fr. Feb. 15 to April 25, in ext.
FITZGERALD, Ens. J. H. 19th N.I. to Oct. 10, Umballah.
GARDNER, Ens. W. A. 39th N.I. 5 mo. fr. May 15, to Simla.
GRANT, Lieut. col. C. art. to Nov. 8, Hills N. of Deyrah, m. c.
GRANT, Brev. lieut. col. P. C.B. 59th N.I. fr. May 6 to Jan. 15, to rem. at Simla, and to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
GRANT, Cornet A. C. 10th L.C. 6 mo. fr. April 25.
GRAVES, Brev. lieut. col. H. M. to Europe, on furl.
GRAYDON, Ens. J. 44th N.I. fr. March 24 to May 10, to Barrackpore and Calcutta.
HATCH, Lieut. G. C. 57th N.I. 6 mo. to sea, on m. c.
HEWITT, Col. W. H. 27th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 2, to Allahabad.
KENDALL, Lieut. J. 28th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m.c.
MACBEAN, Lieut. G. S. 74th N.I. June 1 to Nov. 30, to N. W. Prov.
NICHOLSON, Ens. F. C. 72nd N.I. fr. June 1 to Aug. 31, to Allahabad.
PRICE, Lieut. R. H. 31st N.I. to April 29, in ext. on m. c. to enable him to rejoin.
RAWLINS, Lieut. G. S. 44th N.I. leave cancelled.
SCOTT, Lieut. P. G. 12th N.I. 10 mo. fr. March 22, to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
SISSMORE, Capt. E. 69th N.I. 4 mo. fr. June 15, to hills, N. of Deyrah.
SWINTON, Lieut. S. C. A. 8th L.C. to Europe, on m. c.
TEBBS, Capt. G. commandt. reg. of Ferozepore, to Nov. 15.
WEBSTER, Ens. T. 63rd N.I. fr. April 12 to Nov. 15, to Mussoorie and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. col. D. 52nd N.I. fr. May 7 to Nov. 15, to Mussoorie and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
WILLAN, Lieut. J. D. 2nd in com. 2nd reg. Punjab inf. to Eur.
YATES, Brig. W. A. C.B. 1 mo. fr. March 25, to Cawnpore.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Asst. surg. F. F. on assuming med. ch. of left wing 55th N.I. to aff. med. aid also to 5th comp. 8th batt. art. and squadron of 3rd L.C. v. Henderson.
ANDERSON, Surg. J. 36th N.I. to perform med. duties of Moradabad, dur. abs. of Stiven.
ATKINSON, Asst. surg. A. R. M.D. to join and do duty with H.M.'s 10th foot at Wuzeerabad.
BALFOUR, Asst. surg. J. to be surg. fr. May 18, v. Fleming, retired.
BERWICK, Surg. J. G., M.D. art. to offic. as civ. surg. Benares, v. Butler.
BOGLE, Asst. surg. A. L. M.D. 19th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. 7th batt. art.
BROWN, Asst. surg. J. B. S. to continue to aff. med. aid to left wing 34th Madras N.I. until its arrival at Moulmein, thence to return to Calcutta.
COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. civ. asst. surg. of Jounpore, to be post mr. at that station.
COX, Asst. surg. C. L. 15th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid. to guide corps.
FLEMING, Surg. F. perm. to retire on pension, fr. May 17.

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FLETCHER, Asst. surg. J. W. to aff. med. aid to station hospital and magazine at Cawnpore, v. Davidson.
FRANCIS, Asst. surg. C. R. fr. 14th to 60th N.I. at Cawnpore.
GEE, Asst. surg. A. I. app. to med. ch. 1st Punjab cav. v. Dr. Atkinson, May 15.
GOODEVE, Asst. surg. E. to be dep. apoth. May 18.
GRAHAM, Asst. surg. J. C. 49th N.I. app. offic. med. storekeeper Ferozepore, v. F. Douglas, rem. to Nusseeree bat. to join.
HELY, Vet. surg. F. A. 1st L.C. to profes. ch. of horses of art. at Wuzeerabad, to join.
LAWRENCE, Vet. surg. J. to rank fr. May 16.
LOCH, Asst. surg. W. J. to be surg. fr. May 19, v. Butter.
MAYNE, Asst. surg. E. W. to rank fr. March 25.
MOORHEAD, Asst. surg. E. 32nd foot, to aff. med. aid to detach. of 9th N.I. May 17.
PARKER, Asst. surg. R. to do duty with 12th N.I.
PAYNE, Asst. surg. A. J. M.D. placed at disp. of hon. lieut. gov. N.W. provinces, in view to his app. as civ. asst. surg. at Goruckpore; to be civ. asst. surg. of Goruckpore, May 15.
PEMBERTON, Asst. surg. G.R. M.D. to aff. med. aid to detach. of H.M.'s recruit depot at Papamhow, v. Marshall.
PESKETT, Asst. surg. W. passed col. exam. March 13.
RAY, Asst. surg. G. H. M.D. art. to med. ch. of detach. of 3rd brig. (1st and 2nd troops) at Lahore.
SPRENGER, Surg. A. prin. of Delhi college, placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal.
WALKER, Asst. surg. J. P. M.D. civ. surg. at Mynpoorie, to aff. med. aid to left wing of 62nd N.I.
WALLICH, Asst. surg. N. D. S. 7th L.C. to retain med. ch. of 23rd N.I. until arrival of Fletcher.
WHITE, Asst. surg. W. 8th L.C. to offic. as med. store-keeper at Ferozepore, v. Douglas.
WITHECOMBE, Asst. surg. J. R. M.D. placed at disp. of govt. of Bengal, prep. to being app. civ. asst. surg. at Darjeeling.
YOUNG, Asst. surg. D. rec. adm. to serv. to join and do duty wi" art. Dum Dum, May 17; to rank fr. Mar. 20.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

LAWRENCE, Vet. surg. J. May 16.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GIBBON, Surg. A. to Eur. on m. c.
INGLIS, Surg. J. 13th N.I. fr. April 25 to Oct. 15, to remain a Simla.
STIVEN, Dr. W. S. 1 mo.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—9th Lancers. Capt. Little to be major; Lieut. C. H. D. Donovan to be capt. and cornet; R. Shaw to be lieut. fr. April 29, in succ. to Fullerton dec.; Brev. major E. J. Pratt, May 25 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

INFANTRY.—29th. Lieut. J. S. Henderson to Oct. 15, to Umballa; Col. Ashburnham to be a brig. of the 2nd class.—53rd Assistant surgeon Grant, two months to Cashmere; 64th. Lieut. N. H. Shute to be capt. and Ens. A. Applethwaite to be lieut. fr. May 13, in succ. to Jeffery ret.—70th. Major E. F. Edwards and Lieut. A. H. C. Snow, 2 mo. fr. May 20, to Darjeeling; Lieut. G. Evatt to be capt. and Ens. J. T. N. O'Brien to be lieut. in succ. to Hennis dec.; Ens. R. T. Gray to be lieut. fr. May 6, v. Wilson dec.—84th. Ens. T. H. P. Kennan to be lieut. fr. April 12, v. Bolton dec.—94th. Lieut. A. Maclean, 2 yrs. to England.—98th. Capt. C. Colby, 3 mo. fr. June 1, to Cashmere; Capt. W. Auchmuty 4 mo. fr. May 25, to Malabar Coast and Neilgherries.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

HORACE WATSON, late a lieut. in the 17th regt. of B.N.I. to the registrar, Supreme Court.

JAMES H. DANIELL, late a capt. of artillery, in the East-India Company, on their Bengal establishment. Ditto.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS SCOTT, late a lieut. in the 59th regt. of B.N.I. in the service of the East-India Company. Ditto.

HUMPHREY JERVIS WHITE, late a lieut.-col. of the 50th regt. of B.N.I. in the service of the East-India Company. Ditto.

ALEXANDER GILLANDERS CLUNES, late of Bamundhee Factory, in the zillah of Kishnaghur, in the province of Bengal, indigo planter. Ditto.

WILLIAM RITCHIE GLENNIE, M.D. late an assist. surgeon, attached to the 24th regt. of B.N.I. in the service of the East-India Company. Ditto.

GEORGE NEWMAN, late of Garden Reach, in the suburbs of Calcutta, merchant, a member of the firm of Messrs. Leach, Kettlewell and Company, of Calcutta, aforesaid, merchants and agents, to William Wildman Kettlewell, of Garden Reach, aforesaid, Esq. merchant, another of the members of the said firm of Messrs. Leach, Kettlewell, and Company. Allan, Thomas, and Dow, proctors.

CHARLES HYDE MARLEY, late of Buxar, heretofore a capt. on the invalid establishment, and fort adjutant of the fortress of Buxar, to the registrar, Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

WILLIAM SKINNER, a British subject, late of Lahore, in the country of the Punjaub, within the territories of the Company, to the registrar, Supreme Court. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

MARGRETTA THOMAS, late of Calcutta, widow, to Simeon Henry Boileau, Esq., of Intally. W. D. H. Oehme, proctor.

JANE ISABELLA HOWE, a spinster, late of Meridith's-lane, in the town of Calcutta, to Mrs. Sarah Madley Maria Tlery, the sister. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

SAMUEL WOODWARD, deceased, late of the town of Calcutta, to Margaret Woodward, his widow, and John Samuel Woodward, his eldest son. Denman and Abbott, proctors.

FANNELLA CATHERINE ANN GALE, who was in her lifetime, and at the time of her death, a British subject, and an inhabitant of the 24 pergunnahs, in Bengal, to the registrar, Supreme Court. Judge and Burkinyoung, proctors.

BARBARA SNADDEN, of Calcutta, to Walter Snadden, Esq., of Moulmein, merchant, but at present of Calcutta. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

ISABELLA ROSE, heretofore Snadden, of Penang, to Walter Snadden, Esq., of Moulmein, merchant, at present of Calcutta. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

ELIZABETH JANE ROSE, of Penang, to Walter Snadden, Esq., of Moulmein, merchant, at present of Calcutta. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

ELIZA DAVIDSON, heretofore Snadden, to Walter Snadden, Esq., of Moulmein, merchant, but at present of Calcutta. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

JAMES ALEXANDER MANSON, heretofore a lieutenant of horse artillery, in the military service of the Company, on their Bengal establishment, to the registrar, Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

SOPHIA ELIZABETH NORTHGATE, formerly of Westbourne Crescent, Hyde Park-gardens, in the county of Middlesex, spinster, to James Stuart, of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart, and Co. of Calcutta aforesaid, merchants and agents. Judge, Vrignon and Newmarch, proctors.

EDWARD EDLIN, late of No. 2, Camac-street, in the town of Calcutta, doctor of medecine, and an assistant surgeon and deputy apothecary general in the service of the Company, to Alfred Septimus Edlin, of Camac-street aforesaid, dentist, and James Dodd, of the Strand, in Calcutta aforesaid, assay master of the mint of Calcutta. G. O. Beeby, proctor.

MARY ANN DAVIES, late of Tenby, in Wales, widow, to Elliot Voyle Davies, of Wuzeerabad, as assistant surgeon in the service of the Company, on their Bengal astablishment. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

ROBERT WROUGHTEN, late of the Bengal army, to Sophia Wroughten, of Allyghur, the widow. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ADAM, the wife of G. W. d. at Calcutta, June 1.
BRYANT, wife of George, s. at Calcutta, May 18.
BURROWS, Mrs. A. L. s. at Calcutta, May 13.
CHURCH, wife of James, s. at Calcutta, May 28.
LAYARD, the lady of F. P. s. at Berhampore, May 15.
MONEY, wife of Wm. J. H. c.s. s. at Barrisaul, May 19.
RICE, the lady of T. B. s. at Rajmahal, April 22.
RIDDLE, Mrs. d. at Calcutta, May 26.
SANDYS, the lady of Lieut. W. E. 55th N.I. s. at Akyab, May 10.
THOMSON, Mrs. Wm. d. at Calcutta, May 22.
TWEEDIE, Mrs. T. d. at Noacolly, May 17.

MARRIAGES.

DIGNEY, John, to Anne, widow of the late Capt. John Anderson, at Calcutta, May 23.
EDDIS, W. U. to Mary, d. of Alex. Adamson, at Calcutta, May 15.
FITZGERALD, Capt. art. to Miss Matilda Fraser, at Hyderabad, May 20.
GRAY, Charles James, to Miss Elizabeth Paterson, at Calcutta, May 8.
METHOLD, Charles Ellison, to Miss Adelaide Emily Hughes, at Calcutta, May 5.
SMITH, Wm. White, to Sarah Margaret, d. of James Robson, at Kishnaghur, May 24.
STONEY, Edward, to Matilda J. d. of the late Joseph Rodrigues, at Dhurrumtollah, May 25.

DEATHS.

CARRAN, Charles Francis, s. of John, at Calcutta, aged 4, May 19.
DOYLE, Mary Ann, widow of the late James, at Barrackpore, aged 45, May 18.
EDWARDS, Major Edward F. H.M.'s 70th, at Fort William, aged 31, May 25.
GREEN, Eleanor, wife of James, at Ghazeepore, May 24.
HICKMAN, D. C. d. of W. J. at Calcutta, aged 18 mo. May 23.
HOGG, Charles, inf. s. of F. at Calcutta, May 22.
JORE, James O. at Calcutta, aged 34, May 24.
ROSS, Ann Eliza, d. of Serj. H. S. at Calcutta, aged 11, May 17.
VENTURA, Signor G. at Serampore, aged 49, May 15.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 17. *John Mashie*, Groom, Liverpool; *William Carey*, Emmet, Liverpool; steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Bimlipatam.—18. *Sarah*, Espitallier, Marseilles; *Asia*, Watts, Glasgow: *Brahmin*, M'Eacham, Bombay; *William Gallies*, Brown, Bombay; *Templar*, Marshall, Table Bay.—20. *Gambier*, Anderson, Liverpool; *Syria*, Sohst, Hamburgh; *Duo*, Eneroth, Cape Town.—21. *Tennasserim*, Lewis, Port Adelaide; *Eglington*, Lorby, Liverpool.—22. *Bessel*, Hasaloop, Cadiz; *Delhi*, Wheler, Liverpool.—23. *Cotfield*, Cargy, Newcastle.—24. *British Empire*, Martin, London; *Manchester*, Forsayth, Madras.—28. *Constantine*, Winsor, Honololue; *Oscar*, Maller, Cadiz; *Zemindar*, Poole, Sydney; *John Edwards*, Todman, London; *Lady Bute*, M'Kinlay, London; *Warwick*, Owen, Liverpool.—29. *Luise*, Hansmann, Cadiz; *Malabar*, Noakes, London and Madras.—30. Steamer *Enterprize*, Cops, Moulmein; *Fanny*, Tidey, Maurities.—13. *Pauline*, Batrelle, Bourbon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Tenasserim*.—J. B. S. Brown, Mr. Massey.
Per *Templar*.—Mrs. Marshall and child.
Per *Syria*.—Mr. Cohan.
Per *Tenasserim*.—Mr. and Miss McFarlane, Mr. Whish, Mrs. Swyny and 2 children.
Per *Delhi*.—Mrs. Wheeler.
Per *British Empire*.—Mr. Wm. H. Purdon, and Mr. W. H. Monk.
Per *Manchester*.—Mrs. Biggs and son, Mrs. Manson, and Mrs. Forsayth and son.
Per *Malabar*.—John Samuel Wood, Esq.; Mrs. Wood and daughter, P. L. Telbroke, Esq. H.M. 24th regt.; T. P. Smith, Esq.; M. Orchard, W. Mitchell, and C. Trayer, Esqrs.
Per *Enterprise*, from MOULMEIN.—Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Fargel, and Dr. Walker.—From KYOUK PHYOO.—Mr. Williams and two children, and Conductor T. Wear.—From AKYAB.—Capt. and Mrs. Coverley, Mr. W. H. Eales, Mr. G. Ogilvy, Mr. Hicks, and Mr. Phillips.
Per steamer *Haddington* from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Dashwood, Mr. Bouvois, Mr. Rennie, Mr. Williams, Mr. Salkeld, Mr. Thornhill, Mr. W. Johnson, Mr. Le Conteur, Miss Lord, Miss Bowman, Mr. T. Elmslie and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Davey, Mr. Jenkins, and Mr. A. Boyd, jun.—From MALTA.—Mr. J. Jackson.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 17. *Luminy*, Audibert, Marseilles; *Ernst Moritz Arndt*, Hoake, London; *Arcole*, Lawrence, New York.—18. *Juliana*, Powell, Bembay; *Mahomed Shaw*, McMeihan, Hong-Kong; steamer *Bentinck*, Lewis, London; *Mary Weber*, Wilkin, Singapore; *Jaeger*, Bartlett, Liverpool; *Majestic*, Dick, London.—20. *Ardaseer*, Lovett, Hong-Kong; *Rob Roy*, Francis, Hong-Kong.—21. *Mary Somerville*, Johnson, Liverpool.—22. *Ariel*, Collie, Algoa Bay and Cape; *Marie*, Morgoten, Bourbon.—24. *Mooltan*, Chivas, London.—25. *Arratoon Apcar*, Henderson, Hong-Kong.—26. *Broosa*, Soule, Boston; *Hindoo*, Hoblman, London.—27. *Sultana*, Wadge, Mauritius; *Emily*, Lubeck, Hamburg; *Hero*, Henderson, Liverpool.—28. *Hoosanah*, Pearson, Bombay.—29. *Home*, Hopnor, ——; *Calcutta*, Marachale, ——; *Dugnay Trouin*, Tournet, ——.—30. *Limehouse*, Chester, Mauritius; *Canton*, Boyson, ——; *Pekin*, Whitby, London; *Wuzeer*, Sutherland, Liverpool.—31. *Pelham*, Anderson, Mauritius.—JUNE 3. Steamer *Oriental*, Boucher, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Oriental* to MADRAS.—Lady Dowlin and servant, Mrs. Dr. Wise, infant, and servant; Mr. P. Melitus.—To GALLE.—Capt. Hatch and servant, Mrs. Smoult, and Mr. Fagan.—To SUEZ.—Mr. W. S. Kelsall.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. A. R. Adams, Ens. J. Fife, Col. Graves, Mr. A. Key, Mr. Burkingyoung, Mrs. Burkingyoung, Miss Burkingyoung, Mr. H. Polker, Dr. A. Gibbon, Lieut. Black, Mr. S. Massey, and Mr. S. Hanaden.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, June 2, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.		Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	12 8	to	0 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	0 10	..	0 12
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	0 10	..	0 12
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0 6	..	0 8
Third Sicca 4 do.	do.	15 4	..	15 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	14 12	..	15 0

Bank Shares.				
Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1900	to	1950
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	20	..	40
N.W Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	..	65

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do.	..	9 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	7 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver ..... Co.'s Rs.	104	4	to	104	12	per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16	0	..	16	8	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	13	0	..	13	8	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220	10	..	221	8	per 100.
Mexican ditto	220	0	..	220	10	per 100.
Sovereigns	10	4½	..	10	5	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3	..	16	0	each.
Old Gold Mohurs.....	21	1	..	21	3	each.

EXCHANGES.

Bills at six months' sight, 2s. 0⅝d. to 2s. 0¾d. Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight, 1s. 11½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11¾d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3*l.* 5s. to 4*l.* 7s. 6d.; to Liverpool, 3*l.* to 3*l.* 15s.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The LONDON MAIL of April 24th arrived at Madras on May 30th.

REMOVAL OF LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.—It is reported that the Court of Directors have issued, or are about to issue, orders prohibitory of the removal of Lieutenant-colonels from one corps to another, as has hitherto been the usage.

MR. MACLEAN.—We are glad to observe that this gentleman, who was lately suspended from the civil service of Madras, on a charge of having lent money to the Nabob of the Carnatic, has been allowed to receive his retiring pension.

SALT-WATER BATHS.—It is proposed to establish a salt-water baths company at Madras, with a capital of Rs. 100,000.

WALTER ELLIOT, ESQ.—The *Athenæum* mentions it as a rumour, that Walter Elliot, Esq., will soon receive his appointment as provisional member of council.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—Captain Sleeman, at Jubbulpore, is getting a double walled tent made by the prisoners in the jail, for the industrial exhibition of 1851. It will be the largest article of the kind ever turned out in this country.

SAUGOR TERRITORY.—It is stated that the civil administration of the Saugor and Nerbudda territory is to be made over to the Madras civil service.—*Athenæum.*

H. M.'s 70TH FOOT.—A private of this regiment has been tried by court-martial, for threatening to take the lives of two non-commissioned officers, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The Commander-in-Chief remitted a year and a half of the sentence.

RETIREMENT.—Capt. and Brevet-maj. A. Harrison, of the 38th reg. N.I. and Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Ceded Districts, has signified his intention of retiring from the service.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

MOVEMENT OF REGIMENTS.

Fort St. George, June 7.—With reference to G. O. G. August 21, 1849, the movement of the left wing of the 21st reg. N.I. from Madras to Bangalore is canc.—and the following movement ordered:—

Left wing 21st N.I. from Madras to Palaveram.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANSTRUTHER, T. A. civ. and sess. jud. of zil. Rajahmundry, resu. ch. of court fr. P. Irvine, Esq.
ARBUTHNOT, C. T. to act as senior asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to Gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, dur. emp. of Fane on other duty.
FANE, E. G. R. to act as sub-col. and jt. mag. of Rajahmundry dur. Forbes's emp. on spec. duty.
FORBES, H. sub coll. &c. of Rajahmundry, to be commiss. to inq. into and rep. on post-off. system of Madras, May 28.
SCOTT, S. civ. and sess. jud. of Combaconum, del. ov. ch. of court to T. H. Davidson, Esq. May 25.
STORY, E. sub-judge of zillah of Bellary, res. ch. of court, May 18.
WARD, S. N. ret. to duty, May 30.

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ECCLESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GIBSON, Rev. C. D. 1 mo.
MORRIS, Rev. G. E. fr. July 1, to remain on Neilgherry hills on leave on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BATES, Lieut. C. E. 16th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, cred. prog. and to have Moonshee allow. May 17; to rank fr. March 12, 1850, in suc. to Daniel, prom.
BELL, Lieut. col. com. James, M.N.I. to be col. fr. March 12, 1850, and to stand below Col. A. F. Richmond, C.B.
BERESFORD, Ens. G. De la P. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, May 15.
BROWNE, Maj. C. A. to be lieut. col. fr. April 7, 1850, in suc. to Watkins, prom.
BROWNE, Lieut. col. C. A. on st. duty late prom. posted to 18th N.I.
BURDETT, Ens. H. J. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. fr. the serv. fr. May 31.
BURTON, Capt. E. F. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CARNEGY, Ens. P. A. to do duty with 29th N.I. to join, per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, June 5.
CARR, Brev. capt. G. 2nd N.I. to be capt. fr. May 9, v. Shirreff, dec.
CARR, Ens. M. W. to duty with 29th N.I. and join per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, June 5.
DANIEL, Lieut. J. 16th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 12, 1850, v. Lambert, dec.
DRUMMOND, Ens. H. A. to do duty with 21st N.I. June 5.
DRURY, Ens. A. to do duty with 2nd N.I.
DUN, Lieut. P. H. 33rd N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 22, 1849, v. Freese, dec.
FERRERS, Lieut. E. J. 4th L. C. ret. to duty, May 23.
FISCHER, Major T. J. 4th N.I. doing duty with 1st Ens. to join his own corps, May 21.
FOORD, Ens. H. H. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance, May 25.
FORSTER, 2nd Lieut. W. D. art. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1850.
GADSDEN, Ens. F. to do duty with 52nd N.I. to join under orders of adj. gen. of the army, May 23.
GARNAULT, Lieut. col. M. N. I. to be col. fr. Mar. 28, and to stand above Col. A. F. Richmond.
GLOVER, Ens. F. B. G. to do duty with 49th N.I. June 5.
GOMPERTZ, Ens. W. U. E. 16th N. I. to be lieut. fr. Apr. 18, 1850, v. Hughes, invalided.
GRANT, Maj. S. A. 16th N.I. to com. Nair brig. v. Brev. maj. Shirreff, dec.
HANKIN, Ens. F. G. to do duty with 26th N.I. and join per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, June 5.
HARE, Capt. W. J. 41st N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, May 17; exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adjt. May 31.
HARRIS, Lieut. C. R. W. F. 8th L. C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
HARRIS, Brev. maj. H. L. 15th N. I. to be maj. fr. Apr. 7, 1850, in suc. to Browne, pro.
HARRIS, Maj. H. L. 15th N.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. du. June 4.
HARRISON, Lieut. G. A. 33rd N.I. to rank fr. May 16, 1850, v. Bushby, res.
HARRISON, Brev. maj. A. 38th N.I. ret. fr. serv. June 10.
HARVEY, 2nd Lieut. H. C. art. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1850.
HAWKES, Ens. G. F. C. B. to do duty with 29th N.I. and join per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, June 5.
HAWKES, Ens. H. P. to do duty with 26th N.I. and join per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, June 5.
HEATH, Ens. G. J. D. to do duty with 26th N.I. and join per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, June 5.
HENCHY, 2nd Lieut. R. C. art. posted to 4th batt. June 5.
HILL, Maj. W. 1st M. fus. ret. to du. May 30.
HODSON, Capt. B. 7th N.I. ret. to du. May 16.
HOLLAND, Lieut. C. 6th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, May 16, to receive moonshee allowance.
HOLT, Capt. G. 25th F. to act as dep. paym. &c. at Poonamallee, v. Impett, May 28.
HURST, Ens. W. P. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, June 4.
INGRAM, Ens. E. G. 24th N. I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
KNOCKER, Lieut. J. B. 40th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.
LAWSON, Lieut. M. C. art. passed exam. presc. for offrs. of comps.
LILLICRAP, Lieut. J. H. A. 5th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 18, 1850, v. Armstrong, dec.
LUARD, Lieut. G. F. 37th Gren. ex. in Hindustani, and qual. for gen. staff, June 1.
MACDONALD, Ens. H. C. to do duty with 12th N.I. May 22.
MARTYR, Lieut. J. S. 52nd N.I. to be a lay trustee of the chapl. of Vellore, May 21.
MAUD, Ens. J. P. 5th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 18, 1850, v. Armstrong, dec.
M'BRIDE, dep. asst. com. of ordnance J. app. a lieut. on vet. estab. Date of com. May 30.
M'BRIDE, Lieut. J. posted to 1st N.V.B. June 6.
M'NEILE, Ens. D. A. 15th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 7, 1850, in suc. to Browne, pro.
MICHAEL, Lieut. J. 39th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff, and to have moonshee allow. May 20.
MILMAN, 2nd Lieut. E. S. art. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1849.
MOWBRAY, Lieut. G. C. 15th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 7, 1850, in suc. to Browne, pro.
NEILD, Ens. H. J. T. 2nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 9, v. Shirreff, dec.
OGILVIE, 2nd Lieut. A. J. art. posted to 4th batt.
PEARSON, Ens. G. F. 33rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 30, 1849, v. Bannister, dec.
PEDLER, Ens. J. P. 11th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
PLOWDEN, Ens. F. E. to do du. with 15th N.I. June 5.
PRESGRAVE, Lieut. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. to duty, May 30.
RAIKES, 2nd Lieut. C. art. fr. 5th to 3rd batt. June 5.
RHIND, Ens. J. H. B. to do duty with 42nd N.I. and join per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, June 5.
RIDEOUT, Lieut. J. W. 21st N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adjt. May 29.
RUDD, Lieut. C. J. Eur. Vet. ret. to duty, May 16; fr. Eur. Vet. to 1st N.V. batt. May 25.
RUSSELL, Cornet W. G. B. posted to 8th L.C. May 15; to rank fr. March 20, 1850.
SIBLY, Lieut. E. R. fr. 1st N. V. B. to Eur. vet. May 28; inv. estab. to be adj. of Eur. vet.
SMITH, Ens. C. J. 27th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, May 15.
STONE, Ens. T. H. E. passed exam. in Hindustani, May 15.
TAYLOR, Lieut. col. com. W. to half a share fr. off. rect. fund, fr. April 8, in cons. of demise of Col. T. Boles.
TAYLOR, Lieut. C. P. 40th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
WATKINS, Lieut. col. W. to be lieut. col. comdt. fr. April 7, 1850, v. Boles, dec.; posted to 48th N.I.
WATSON, Lieut. col. com. L. W., M. N. I. to be col. fr. March 28, and to stand above Col. A. F. Richmond.
WESTON, Ens. C. fr. doing duty with 21st, to do duty with 4th N.I. and to join, May 18.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

CARNEGY, P. A. June 2.
CARR, M. W. June 2.
CHERRY, H. June 2.
DRUMMOND, H. A. May 30.
GADSDEN, F. May 16.
GLOVER, F. B. G. June 2.
HAWKES, G. F. C. B. June 1.
HAWKES, H. P. June 1.
HANKIN, F. G. June 1.
HEATH, G. J. D. June 1.
MACDONALD, H. C. May 16.
PLOWDEN, F. E. June 1.
RHIND, J. H. B. May 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALLAN, Capt. J. S. 47th N.I. to June 30, 1851, Neilgherries.
ALVEN, Lieut. S. W. 44th N.I. 12 mos. to sea, on m. c.
ARMSTRONG, Capt. E. 51st N.I. to Oct. 31, Penang.
BALDOCK, Capt. G. 28th N.I. fr. Oct. 19 to April 24, to Neilgherry hills, on m. c.
BAMFORD, Lieut. J. B. 31st L.I. prep. to sea, on m. c.
CADELL, Ens. W. 36th N.I. leave canc.
CANNON, Lieut. E. 17th N.I. fr. June 15 to Sept. 20, to Madras.
DOWKER, Brig. H. leave canc. May 31.
DRURY, Ens. A. fr. May 23 to Oct. 31, to Frasrpet.
FALCONER, Capt. G. A. H. 46th N.I. 2 yrs. to sea and places east of Cape, on m. c. May 31.
GRANT, Maj. S. A. 16th N.I. leave cancelled.
GRANT, Ens. D. G. S. St. J. 44th N.I. in ext. to Aug. 15, pres.
HANDS, Ens. W. 36th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 15, to Madras, on m. c.
IMPETT, Maj. J. dep paymr. &c. at Poonamallee, 4 mos. to Neilgherries.
KEIGHLY, Lieut. H. P. 49th N.I. 6 mo. to sea, on m. c.
KING, Lieut. D. J. T. 4th L.C. May 14 to July 31, to rem. at Nellore, on m. c.
LANE, Lieut. T. G. M. 40th N.I. to Sept. 20.
LOWE, Lieut. col. A. leave cancelled.
MACDONALD, Ens. H. C. fr. May 23 to July 31, to Madras.
MCNAIR, Lieut. J. F. A. art. to Eur. on m. c.
MUSGROVE, Maj. J. M. 36th N.I. fr. May 24 to June 30, to Waltair.
NOTT, Maj. G. dep. adj. qr. mr. gen. fr. June 1, to pres.
OAKES, Capt. A. F. art. 2 mo. fr. June 15, to Bangalore.
PALMER, Ens. W. C. 4th N.I. to May 1, 1852, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
PEARS, Capt. A. C. art. to Nov. 15.
PEILL, Lieut. A. H. 32nd N.I. to Sept. 19.
PINSON, Ens. A. W. 1st N.I. 3 mo. fr. June 1, to Madras.
PRENDERGAST, Cornet R. S. J. 2nd L.C. 1 mo. fr. June 20, in ext.
PRINGLE, Lieut. G. 35th N.I. 8 mo. fr. May 7, to Neilgherries and Bangalore, on m. c.
RICKETTS, Maj. R. R. 48th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Mar. 11.
RISHTON, Lieut. A. L. 1st N.I. to Aug. 3, Neilgherries.
RUSSELL, Cornet W. G. B. 8th L.C. 6 mo. to Calcutta.
SAFTE, Lieut. W. 1st L.C. to Eur. on m. c.
SELBY, Lieut. O. art. to Eur. on m. c.

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SHAW, Lieut. A. A. 2nd N.I. to Sept. 25, to Ootacamund.
SHAWE, Brev. capt. R. 2nd N.I. 2 mo. to Bangalore.
SMITH, Ens. C. J. 27th N.I. June 1 to July 31, to Bangalore.
SMITH, Lieut. T. M. 8th N.I. to Europe, on m.c. to emb. at Bombay.
SMITH, Brev. maj. J. T. mint master, 1 mo. to Rajahmundry.
SOUTHEY, Capt. C. G. 48th N.I. perm. to visit pres. dur. leave.
STUART, Cornet R. R. 7th L.C. to Bombay, prep. to res.
THORNTON, Lieut. C. M. J. art. to Oct. 1, Eastern Coast.
TURTON, Ens. T. T. 47th N.I. leave canc.
USSHER, Maj. E. Eur. vet. 2 yrs. to sea and Egypt, on m. c.
WATTS, Lieut. J. P. 27th N.I. 3 mo. in ext. to Madras.
WHITE, Lieut. W. E. 30th N.I. to Calcutta, on m. c. prep. to app. for leave to Europe, on m. c.
WOOD, Capt. A. 2nd N. V. batt. April 1 to June 30, to rem. at Vizianagram on m. c.
WOODBRIDGE, Lieut. A. P. 40th N.I. to Eur. on m. c.
WYLD, Lieut. B. 18th N.I. to July 17, sea coast.
YARDE, Major W. G. 3rd L.I. to Eur. on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Asst. surg. W. A., H.M.'s 51st L.I. will accomp. the C.-in-C. on approaching tour of insp. and afford med. aid to h. q. escort, &c. June 1.
COLLUM, Asst. surg. W. to act as mint master dur. abs. and on resp. of Brev. Maj. J. T. Smith, June 7.
MARRETT, H. R. D. adm. on estab. as asst. surg. and to do du. under surg. of gen. hosp.
MAYER, Asst. surg. J. E. fr. 4th N.I. to 2nd N.V.B. and to join, May 31.
SCOTT, Asst. surg. A. J. M.D. fr. 6th L.C. to 5th N.I.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CORNFOOT, Surg. J. M.D. N.V. batt. fr. May 15 to pres. on m. c. prep. to app. for leave to Europe.
MAULE, Surg. J. T. 1 mo. fr. June 1, to Madras.
MAYER, Asst. surg. J. E. 4th N.I. leave canc. May 31.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BONJOUR, wife of R. d. Chintadrepettah, June 4.
CAMERON, wife of Wm. d. at Mount-road, May 15.
CARRUTHERS, the lady of Lieut. F. J. 2nd L. C. d. at Ootacamund, May 19.
CROZIER, the lady of F. H. c. s. s. at Bimlipatam, May 20.
FISH, the lady of Major, H. A. s. at Aden, May 13.
FOSTON, wife of Asst. apoth. W. H. 17th N.I. d. at Secunderabad, May 14.
GOW, the wife of John, d. at Bangalore, May 31.
HAMILTON, the wife of Lieut. W. E. 27th N. I. d. at Trichinopoly, June 2.
MADEIRA, wife of Asst. apoth. John, at Rajahmundry, May 21.
MORRISON, the lady of Dr. s. at Madras, May 4.
PIRLLOW, wife of John, s. at Black Town, May 26.
SPOTTISWOODE, wife of Capt. M. C. 24th N.I. s. at Nagpore, May 13.
STEVENS, the lady of Capt. W. B. art. d. at St. Thomas's Mount, May 31.

MARRIAGES.

BONJOUR, Benjamin, to Miss Augusta Matilda Jelly, at Madras, May 22.
HARE, Lieut. Henry A. 17th N.I. to Charlotte Maria, d. of Capt. George Hill, at Madras, June 4.
HEIDEN, Conductor P. J. to Mrs. Elizabeth Kellie, at Vepery, May 30.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG, Capt. A. M. 5th N.I. at Mercara, May 18.
DINGER, Margaret R. d. of Charles, at Bangalore, aged 4, May 21.
GIBSON, Jane, widow of the late Conductor Francis, at Vepery, aged 46, May 16.
LAWRIE, Spencer, at Madras, aged 28, May 18.
MALLIS, G. C. d. of G. W. at Arcot, May 22.
NOWLAN, Mrs. Charlotte, at Madras, aged 76, May 22.
REVIS, inf. s. of H. J. at New Town, May 18.
ROSS, Thomas, at Madras, aged 40, June 6.
SHIRREFF, Major Robert, 2nd N.I. at Covellum, May 9.
STOKES, Henry, s. of H. civ. serv. at Masulipatam, May 28.
THOMPSON, Rev. J. C. at Madras, May 18.
WILLIAMS, E. R. wife of C. A. at Khyouk Phyoo, aged 23, Apr. 30.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 18.—*Malabar*, Noahs, London.—19. *Brothers*, Elley, Port Phillip.—20. *Toronto*, Wilburn, London.—21. *Ann*, Stonehouse, Pondicherry; *Sulimany*, Dawson, Bombay.—23. *Macedon*, Edwards, Mauritius; *Clarissa*, Andree, Calcutta.—26. *Minerva*, Coleman, Sydney; *Frederick Hush*, Toby, Mauritius; *Belle Creole*, Henton, Galle; *Mary Graham*, Robinson, Mauritius.—29. *Stephane*, Hardy, Pondicherry.—30. Steamer *Haddington*, Field, Suez; *Hermine*, Turnbull, Colombo.—31. *Eliza Ann*, Furdman, Maulmein.—JUNE 1. *Essex*, Pixley, London.—2. *Windsor*, Pryce, London.—5. *Buena Vesta*, Lennell, Boston.—6. *Jovin Corina*, Meppen, Calingapatam.—7. *Jenny Lind*, Westgarth, Colombo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Paragon*.—Mrs. Houghton and child; Mrs. Conolly.
Per *Lord Elphinstone*.—D. Eaton.
Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Dr. Cornegie, Lieut. Raikes, Ens. Carshew.
Per *Malabar*.—C. J. Rudd, Esq., Mrs. Rudd, B. Hodson, Esq., Mrs. Hodson, Mrs. Waring and daughter; T. R. Nicholson, Esq., Mrs. Nicholson, Misses Nicholson, Reid, and MacFarlane; H. C. Macdonald, Esq., and F. Godsden, Esq.; J. S. Wood, Esq., Mrs. Wood and daughter; P. A. L. Tillbrooke, Esq., T. P. Smith, Esq., W. Mitchell, Esq., M. Oschard, Esq., and C. Fraser, Esq.
Per *Sulimany*.—Mrs. Dawson.
Per *Minerva*.—Lieut. Rossie, H. M.'s 51st regt., and Mrs. Coleman; Sarah Waklin, and Mary Newman; grooms—Charles Waklin, Alfred Newman, George Hutchinson, George Graham, George Morley, and Joseph Hodder.
Per *Belle Creole*.—Mrs. Henton and child.
Per H. C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Serjeant Elder, wife, and two servants.
Per *Stephane*.—Lewis Spelman and son.
Per steamer *Haddington*.—Mr. and Mrs. Ward and servant; Lieut. Presgrave, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Rhind, and Lieut. Patterson; Mr. H. Boyd, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs Davey and servant, Mr. T. Elmslie, Miss Lord, Miss Bowman, Mr. Le Conteur, Messrs. W. Johnson, Thornhill, Salkeld, Williams, Rennie, Beauvoise, Dashwood, and J. Jackson; Mr. Baynes; Major and Mrs. Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Stewart; Mr. Woodcock.
Per *Eliza Ann*.—Lieut. and Mrs. May.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 17. *Lady Kennaway*, Santry, London.—18. *Llewellyn*, Jones, Liverpool; *Lord Elphinstone*, Porter, Mauritius; *Manchester*, Forsyth, Calcutta.—22. *King William*, Avery, London.—29. *Charles Dumergue*, Leete, Penang and Singapore.—30. Steamer *Haddington*, Field, Calcutta.—JUNE 4. *Paragon*, Boxley, Northern Ports; *Belle Creole*, Henton, London.—6. *Sarah Metcalfe*, Yorston, London; *Macedon*, Edwards, Mauritius; *Hermine*, Turnbull, Ennore.—10. Steamer *Oriental*, Boucher, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *James Hall*.—Lieut. and Mrs. Shortland and Mrs. Roe.
Per *Manchester*.—Mrs. Forsyth and family; Mrs. Biggs, Master Biggs, and Mrs. Hanson.
Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Mr. G. Morris.
Per steamer *Haddington*.—C. St. John, Esq. M.D., lady, and servant; Cornet Russell.
Per steamer *Oriental*.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Major Grant, child, and servant; Capt. W. Sapte, S. Clark, Esq., T. H. Cannan, Maj. A. Harrison, Capt. A. A. Geils, and Mrs. E. Conyngham and infant. To SUEZ.—Asst. surg. J. Grant, M.D. To ADEN.—Lieut. R. C. Henchy and servant, and Lieut. A. P. Ogilvie and servant. To GALLE.—Maj. S. A. Grant and servant; J. Broughton, Esq., and Maj. G. Logan and servant.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, June 8, 1850.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26		1½ to 1¾	per cent. dis.
	1829-30	do.	do.
	1841	½ to 1	do.
4 per cent. ..	1832-33	17 to 17½	do.
	1835-36	17 to 17½	do.
	1843	17 to 17½	do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt		No transaction.	
Tanjore Bonds		17 to 17½	per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares		9 to 10	per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	8	per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c.	8	,,
On do. of Indigo	8	,,
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods	9	,,
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	9	,,

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Discount.

On Government Acceptances	7 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	8 ,,
Ditto above 30 days	9½ ,,

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-7 to 10-8
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England..... 1-10¾ to 2s. according to sight.
H.M. Treasury Bills, 1-11¾.
Bank of England Post Bills, 1-11¾.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.

Calcutta.—	Buy, ½	per cent.	dis.
,,	Sell, ¾	do.	do.
Bombay.—	Buy, ¾	do.	prem.
	Sell, 1	do.	do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 3*l.* 7*s.* 6d. to 3*l.* 10*s.* per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD ON THE SYSTEM OF TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

Assistant-surg. Mosgrove's plan of treatment consists of the exhibition of cold or iced water as an emetic, and as a diluent, in quantities as great as the patient can swallow; the exhibition of ammonia and of calomel; the application of sinapisms; the assiduous employment of external warmth and frictions; and preventing the patient from sleeping by keeping him in the sitting posture, and by conversation. All these means have before been extensively used in the treatment of this disease, with the exception of the last, which appears to be novel. It is, however, to the combined use of these remedies that he attributes peculiar efficacy to their partial employment, and he has stated that the free use of cold water alone would, in many cases, be very injurious. It has also been elsewhere stated by him, that his method of treating the disease cannot be carried out without more attendance than can be got in the houses of the indigent, and therefore is applicable only in hospitals or in the houses of the more substantiul of the community.

Regarding the efficacy of his method, Assistant-surgeon Mosgrove, in his published treatise on cholera, states, that of upwards of 150 cases treated according to it, with one exception, all recovered. In the table furnished by the committee of the Cholera Infirmary, after the correction of the inaccuracies that have been discovered, without reference to the statement of Assistant-surgeon Lawes, eight deaths are shown to have occurred in fifty-six cases, while from the returns from the Cholera Infirmary, furnished to the Medical Board by Assistant-surgeon Mosgrove and Dr. Larkworthy, during the periods that they were in charge of it, between 18th November, 1849, and 7th January, 1850, including altogether 156 cases, there were fifty-one deaths and 105 recoveries, or nearly one death to two recoveries. But from information received, it appears that two recoveries to one death are more than really took place, for patients were allowed to leave the infirmary before the danger from consecutive fever and secondary affections of the brain and alimentary organs was over.

The opinion of the Medical Board regarding the method of treatment under consideration is, that it possesses no peculiar excellence; that the part of it which is beneficial is the assiduous use of stimulants and calorific remedies; that the excessive use of cold water is objectionable, on account of its sedative property, and that the impropriety of keeping a patient who is in a state of extreme weakness in a sitting posture is very great.

LAHORE—THE SOLDIERS' GARDEN.

The following is from Lahore, 11th May:—"The weather at Lahore has been to a late period unusually mild, but the blue transparent sky of an Italian summer has at length deepened into the sultry azure of the burning clime.

"'The soldier's garden,' with is bowers and racket court (so honourable to the genius and spirit of the resident), can be no longer visited by mid-day promenaders, while the watch-setting bugles and fashion's dinner-hour have closed it to the lovers of the evening ramble and of the sparkling cup, beneath the charming moonlight; but the pleasure-grounds of 'Shalimar' have yet some cool alcoves, where pleasure can resort, unharmed by noon, amidst the leafy shadows of the lemon and the lime grove. This lovely retreat is laid out with shining walks, that wind among spreading trees of delicious fragrance, interspersed with lawns, illuminated lakes, cascades, and marble temples, from which when the ear is ravished by music, the soul is wafted amidst the melodious strains to a foretaste of paradise. Shalimar is to Lahore what Versailles is to Paris, and the parks to London (the lungs in fact of the metropolis of the Punjaub); and the Indian Government will be disgraced in the eyes of the world, if it do not from time to time epair this monument of Eastern taste and royal splendour, and continue to the Empire the national advantage guaranteed to the people by a barbarian ruler. At Lahore the perfumed tattie, the creaking punkah, the padded purdah, and the grinding thermantidote, are all in requisition to subdue the scorching blaze, destined by Sir Charles's feverish order to beat on more aching brows than expected it.

"The ice-pits have at length been opened, and human ingenuity is completely taxed to cool the air, but, amidst these exertions to render existence more tolerable at home, there is a visible energy at work abroad to meet a greater and nearer enemy than the sun. Officers are all at their posts, which in former years one half as many were deemed sufficient to hold during the summer duties, and there is little doubt we have another campaign before us, on ground which has been at present unsurveyed and untrodden by Europeans. The compass of events points not to Dost Mahommed, whose affront to our arms the Indian Government has quietly put in its pocket, nor to Goolab Sing, who managed to wheedle and cajole a good-natured Governor-General out of the best and most valuable portion of the British conquest; but on those green hills beyond the Indus the sword of England is destined to gleam triumphantly ere long, for there the freebooter is exercising his savage and lawless sway, an enemy distinguished by ignorance, presumption, malice, brutality, and rapine. The flag of Albion will be planted victoriously on the summit of every mountain, but will the Government of India continue to use neither understanding nor judgment afterwards? that is the question. Will it as heretofore lick up every knave and blockhead who calls himself a chieftain, and falls in its way, and whose offers of peace deserve only to be treated with ridicule and execration?

"The Roman conquerors led such captives through their streets in shackles, but Great Britain is compelled by the pusillanimity of our Indian Government to treat with savage hordes on equal terms."—*Overland Athenæum.*

Allahabad, May 24.—Since I last wrote we have had another new arrival from the Punjab:—Budamee Khan, a chief of some note in the Hazareh country, reached this station on the 20th inst., and is now quartered amongst the other Sikh prisoners—with two annas per diem to supply his every want. This chief brought with him a few servants, but on their arrival they were discharged by the local authorities, and he (the prisoner) told that he must cook his own food. It is said by some, and thought by many, that this is carrying the joke a little too far. He says that he never did such a thing in his life, and has never for the past three days tasted any food.

Tej Sing and his brother have obtained permission from Government to visit their father, Chutter Sing, in this fort, on their arrival here. They are on their way to the City of Palaces, and may be expected here shortly. The last-named chief and his two sons, who are prisoners here, are about to submit to the Governor-General an application to be allowed to visit Calcutta on their parole of honour; whether it will be granted, or otherwise, remains to be seen. Shere Sing says that Lord Dalhousie promised them this indulgence, previous to their quitting Lahore; but this story does not appear to have much truth on the face of it.

A royal salute was fired this morning, being H. M.'s birthday. No attempt as yet to rescue the prisoners. Mr. Conductor Forsyth has recovered nearly the whole of his stores.—*Hurkaru, May 30.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

MAHRATTA HORSE.—We learn that an order has been issued directing a regiment of irregular cavalry to be styled "The Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse," to be raised for service in the Sattara territory, has just been issued. It is to be commanded by Brevet Major J. Ramsay, 1st Fusiliers.—*Bombay Times.*

SIR E. PERRY.—A rumour is mentioned that Sir Erskine Perry intends to prolong his stay at Bombay beyond the period fixed by parliament as the term of service necessary to entitle him to the retiring pension of his rank. The *Telegraph* thinks it not improbable that the learned chief justice may be transferred to a seat in the legislative council of India as law commissioner; a post for which his undoubted legal acumen eminently qualifies him.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—There are good grounds for the assertion that the Commander-in-Chief returns to England in October. Had he had his own will, he would, it is affirmed, have retired from India in April last.—*Times.*

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—It is stated in the Bombay papers that the magnificent donations of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy during his recent visit to Surat amount to the sum of Rs. 4,76,500. Such beneficence is above one's power of praise.

SCINDE.—Mr. Pringle, the Commissioner in Scinde, has tendered his resignation. The officers that have been named as the probable successors to Mr. P. are Colonel Melvill, or Mr. A. Malet, or Mr. Inverarity. The chances, however, are thought to be rather in favour of one of the two latter.

LORD FALKLAND.—A letter from Mahabaleshwar, dated 25th May, mentions that Lord and Lady Falkland were then at that place, but were about to leave for Sattara, where they proposed staying a couple of days, and thence proceed to Poona.

DISMISSAL OF COLONEL PEW.—The following are the remarks of the *Bombay Times* on the dismissal of Col. Pew from the service:—"The name of Col. Pew has, it seems, been directed by the India House to be struck from the army list. This puts an end to all further discussion, and removes the necessity of enquiry. The power of summary dismissal is inherent in the Company, but it is so rarely exercised that a strong and clear case indeed must be made out before it can be put into effect. The case of Colonel Pew was strong and clear enough, and fully warranted its exercise. So here the final blow descends, and thus are swept from the army the whole of the Benares Bank directors! The Crœsus or Rothschild of the service, as he was believed to be—the man who five years since could command credit almost unlimited, and who is believed about this time to have possessed a private fortune of well nigh 70,000*l.*—is now without rank and penniless—cast on the world in his old age, without bread to eat or the means of earning it. Such are the perils which environ the most dangerous of all trades—that of money in the hands of novices or amateurs. They sought wealth and eminence by a path unknown to them, which they were unable to thread or climb; and they have

> 'Meteor-like flamed lawless through the void,
> Destroying others, by others destroyed.'"

DR. JOHN MCLENNAN, physician general, has resumed his duties in the Medical Board, which has caused Dr. Taylor to revert to the rank of superintending surgeon. The latter officer has taken his departure to Kurrachee to relieve Dr. Don, who reverts to the rank of surgeon.

MR. GEORGE GRANT, C.S. Senior assistant to the collector of Sholapore, died of cholera on the 24th May.

THE OBSERVATORY.—We understand that the Court of Directors have, with great liberality, sent out a much more powerful set of electrometers, voltaic and other, than those now in use at the Observatory, it being determined to pursue the course of magnetic observation for some further period, for the results hitherto obtained have not been sufficiently marked to enable the scientific persons at home to draw any but a general deduction from them.

BOMBAY RAILWAY.—Mr. West's survey of the Baroda and Tankaria line of Bombay is completed, and an English railway contractor is ready to undertake the line at a "slump sum," without more ado.

LIEUT. COL. MELVILL.—It is supposed that if Col. Melvill should accept the commissionership of Scinde, Major Holland will succeed him as military secretary to Government.—*Hurkaru.*

THE SURVEY of the Baroda and Tankaria line of Railway, by Mr. West, has been completed. The results are said to be so favourable, that an English railway contractor is ready to undertake the line at a slump sum without more ado. All that is now wanted, therefore, is the capital; and with matters in a state so promising, we ought not to require long to wait for this.—*Ibid.*

SHARK-FISHING AT KURRACHEE.—There are twelve large boats, with crews of twelve men each, constantly employed in the shark-fishery at Kurrachee. The value of the fins sent to Bombay varies from Rs. 13,000 to Rs. 18,000 a-year. Of this a portion only passes directly into the hands of the fishermen, each boat earning, perhaps, Rs. 1,200 annually, or Rs. 100 for each man. From this falls to be deducted the cost of material and other charges. Shark-fins sell in China at about 6*l.* per cwt. In the market of Macassar the ordinary price is from 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* per cwt. One boat will sometimes capture at a draught as many as a hundred sharks of different sizes: sometimes they will be a week, sometimes a month, without securing a single fish. The fishermen are very averse to revealing the amount of their captures: inquiries of this sort are supposed by them to be made exclusively for the purpose of taxation. The great basking shark, or mhor, is always harpooned: it is found floating or asleep near the surface of the water, and is then struck with a harpoon eight feet long. The fish once struck is allowed to run till tired, and is then pulled in and beaten with clubs till stunned. A large hook is now hooked into its eyes or nostrils, or wherever it can be got most easily attached, and by this the shark is towed in shore: several boats are requisite for towing. The mhor is often forty, sometimes sixty, feet in length; the mouth is occasionally four feet wide. All other varieties of shark are caught in nets in something like the way in which herrings are caught at home. The nets are made of strong English whipcord, the mesh about six inches; they are generally six feet wide, and from six to eight hundred fathoms, or from three-quarters to nearly a mile, in length. On the one side are floats of wood, about four feet in length, at intervals of six feet; on the other, pieces of stone. The nets are sunk in deep water from 80 to 150 feet, well out to sea: they are put in one day and taken out the next, so that they are down two or three times a week, according to the state of the weather and success of the fishing. The lesser sharks are occasionally found dead,—the larger ones much exhausted. On being taken home, the fins are cut off and dried on the sands in the sun; the flesh is cut up in long stripes and salted for food, and the liver is taken out and crushed down for oil. The largest fishery at any given port is probably that of Kurrachee, which affords nearly one-tenth of the whole; but the shark-fishery is conducted all along our coasts. The fishermen along these coasts are divided into four great castes, over each of which a head man or jumatdar presides: 1, Wayttee; 2, Sòn-kolie; 3, Dòngur-kolie; 4, Thankur-kolie. One great jumatdar, or chief, rules supreme in the craft over all the fisher castes.—*Bombay Times.*

THE DEWAN-I-AM, OR GREAT HALL OF AUDIENCE.—The necessity of providing the European soldier with the best possible hospital attendance and conveniences, is undoubted. The Government are but consulting their own interests, independent of all other considerations, in securing the best available accommodation for their sick. But there is a limit to everything, and we cannot but feel and say, that the conversion of the great hall of audience in the citadel of Lahore, the Dewan-i-Am, the principal relic of by-gone days, into an European hospital, is a misapplication which we are grieved to see in progress, at this particular time too, when we understand that orders have been received for stopping the buildings in progress at Meean Meer for the European artillery, and hurrying on those projected for the European infantry. If the last order be carried out, it is more than probable that the "converted" Dewan-i-Am may never be made use of as now intended, and that all the labour and expense will have been thrown away. We have heard that it has been seriously contemplated to quarter some European Artillery in the Sheeshmuhul apartments, but there must surely be some error in this. If such an intention existed, the Governor-General has just stepped in, in good time, to prevent its being carried out. He has directed that the Sheeshmuhul, and some other portions of the citadel, be left in the charge of the civil authorities, a decision the correctness of which cannot be doubted, seeing especially that many female members of the families of Maharajahs Runjeet Sing, Kurruck Sing, and Shere Sing, are still inmates of the palace, pensioners of the British Government, and whose privacy ought to be scrupulously respected.

THE JULUNDHUR FORCE AND THE PUNJAB BATTA.—Accident has prevented our noticing ere this a matter of some little importance to those concerned. The *Delhi Gazette*, of the 13th April, directed attention to the distinction drawn by the president in Council between the army of the Punjab and the troops serving in the Julundhur Doab in regard to the six months' donation batta awarded by the Court of Directors. The Government say the word "Punjab," as used by the Court, meant the territories which at the date of the campaign were under "the sovereignty of Dhuleep Sing," and does not include the

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Jullundhur Doab, because it had become a British province in 1846. The *Delhi Gazette* maintains that the constrained definition is as unjust as it is absurd, and the *Hurkaru* of the 19th of April is much of the same opinion on the subject. The distinction of the President in Council can, we conceive, only be meant to apply to the two or three corps that never left the Doab during the war. Brigadier Wheeler himself, and a large portion of his field force, were, during a considerable period of the campaign, across the river Beeas, and for some time even across the Ravee. Brigadier Wheeler was, moreover, for a while in command of the "Punjab" division, with the rank of brigadier-general, and the *Delhi Gazette* must, we should think, have made a mistake in saying that his force have been excluded from a share in the parsimonious gift of the Court. If our contemporary will refer to the records of the day, he will find that Brigadier Wheeler was, on the 16th of November, at Emeenabad, half-way across the Rechna Doab, and that he would have joined head-quarters, as a divisional commander (the arrangements were complete), had he not been stopped by an order, dated somewhere about the 19th November, appointing him brigadier-general, and directing him to retrace his steps towards the head of the Baree Doab, still within the Punjab, where his presence in force was required. He must have been, with a large proportion of the Jullundhur field force, for at least two months, and that during the war, within the Punjab as defined by the President of the Council himself.

DOMESTIC.

MARRIAGES.

KING, V. A. to Elizabeth, d. of the late Rev. Edw. Tanqueray, at Bombay, April 11.

WAKEMAN, William Henry, to Louisa B. d. of the late Stephen J. Cross, at Bombay, May 27.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 25. *Hindostan*, Pook, London; *Agnes*, Sutherland, Aden; *Eccles*, Sutherland, Liverpool.—27. *Mariane*, Campbell, Glasgow; steamer *Surat*, Fisher, Surat; *John Bibbs*, Pearson, Liverpool; steamer *Berenice*, Kingcome, Kurrachee.—28. Steamer *Dwarka*, Banks, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Hindostan*.—Dr. Foley, Miss Foley, and Miss Eves.

Per steamer *Surat*.—Ens. Johnstone and Ens. Cooper, 13th N.I.

Per steamer *Berenice*.—Capt. Swinton, 8th Bengal army; Asst. surg. Allender, Master N. Oliver; and Ens. Bennett, B. army.

Per steamer *Dwarka*.—Mr. R. Frith, Capt. Jeffrey, H.M.'s 64th regt.; Lieut. De Lisle, Lieut. Anderson, H.M.'s 78th regt.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 24. *Sagef*, Birch, China.—25. Steamer *Bombay*, Haselwood, Kurrachee; *James Turcan*, Turcan, China; *Sobraon*, Rodger, Liverpool.—27. Steamer *Phlox*, Duverger, Surat; steamer *Medusa*, Rennie, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Sobraon*.—Miss Brown, Miss M. Randall, Miss F. Randall, Mrs. Campbell and child.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, June 2, 1860.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan			..	Rs. 117	
5	Do.	do. 1825-26	..	Rs. 105¼	per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do. 1829-30	..	Rs. 105	do.
5	Do.	do. 1841-42	..	Rs. 99⅞	p. 100 Co.'s Rs.
4	Do.	do. 1832-33	..	Rs. 86½	per 100 Sicca.
4	Do.	do. 1835-36	..	Rs. 85½	per 100 Co.'s.
4	Do.	do. 1842-43	..	Rs. 85½	do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000	pd. up	20 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	16¾ p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	12 p. ct. dis.
Agra Bank	,, 500 each	500	do.	5 p. ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	,, 1,000 each	1,000	do.	8½ per ct. prem.
Apollo Press Com...	,, 12,500 each	12,500	do.	13,000
Colaba Press Com...	,, 7,000 each	7,000	do.	11,700
Colaba Land Com...	,, 10,000 each	10,000	do.	7,200 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com.	,, 500 each	500	do.	66 p. ct. dis. nom.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	,, 50 each	5 deposit.		25 per ct. dis.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 6 as.]
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	,, 10¼
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,, 220½
German Crowns, ,, ...	,, 212
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,, 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,, 16 5-16ths.
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,, 15¾ to 16

EXCHANGES.

On London, at		
6 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 7-16 d.	For doc. bills.
6	2s. 0½d. a 2s. 0⅝d.	For credit bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	Rs. 99¾ a 99¾	
..... 30 days' sight.....	par.	
..... at sight.....	7-16th per ct. prem.	
On Madras at 30 days' sight.....	⅝ per ct. prem.	
..... at sight	1¼ per ct. prem.	
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dlrs.	Rs. 211.	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 2*l.*; Liverpool, 1*l.* 12s. to 1*l.* 15s.; and China, per candy, Rs. 9.

CEYLON.

BIRTHS.

BROHIER, Mrs. Robert, s. at Colombo, June 3.
DIAS, wife of C. s. at Colombo, June 2.
DROUGHT, wife of Lieut. col. C. 15th regt. s. at Kandy, May 8.
FISHER, the lady of Capt. s. at Ceylon.
PATTERSON, wife of M. s. at Colpetta, June 1.
POLLOCK, wife of Serjt. major Wm. d. at Slave Island, May 30.
SIMPSON, the lady of James, s. at Kandy, May 9.
SWAN, the lady of James, d. at Kandy, May 30.

MARRIAGES.

DICKMAN, Andrew C. to Miss D. E. Woutersz, d. of W. A. at Colombo, May 20.
LA BROOG, F. F. T. to Amelia Sophia, d. of G. T. Meynert, at Ceylon, June 2.

DEATHS.

ALLEN, infant d. of J. at Colombo, May 21.
BONODE, Maria H. at Colombo, aged 31, May 31.
DE HOAN, wife of E. W. at Colombo, aged 40, June 3.
GASKELL, Harriet M. wife of Wm. R. at Kandy, May 9.
MATTHEISZE, Alice Isabella, d. of F. at Trincomalee, aged 4, April 23.
REID, Alex. at Kandy, June 4.
SIMPSON, E. Ann, wife of James, at Kandy, aged 21, May 17.
WOOD, E. James, at Galle, aged 46, May 20.

CHINA.

The LONDON MAIL of March 25th arrived at Hong-Kong on May 12th.

The events of the month are extremely unimportant. On the 27th of April, the Governor, his wife, and three secretaries, took their departure for Shanghai in the steamer *Lady Mary Wood*. Various causes are assigned for this expedition; but, except to the parties concerned, it is a matter of no consequence. The Colony moves on under the administration of Major-General Staveley, and people, reasonably enough, inquire,—"Why have a governor at all, if the military commandant is competent to administer the duties of the office?" It may be difficult to answer the question; we recommend it to the consideration of the colonial reformers in England.

On the 1st of May three pirates were hanged at West Point. Through some mismanagement, they were kept on the scaffold for more than half an hour with the cords round their necks. The bolt could not be drawn, and after shaking the gallows violently, the police sent to the naval stores for a hammer, with which they knocked back the bolt. Two of the criminals fainted and were held up until the bolt was forced back; the third kept calling "fidee, fidee,"—be quick, be quick. The scene, we are told, was very disgusting.

Since the arrival of the February mail, it has been reported, and partially believed, that the Portuguese government is sending out a strong naval force and 3,000 troops, with a view to obtain satisfaction for the murder of the late Governor of Macao. It is alleged that Portugal has pawned Goa to the East-India Company for 150,000*l.*, and that this fund furnishes her with the sinews of war. The English papers received by the March mail

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take no notice of this expedition, and we have doubts as to the truth of the report; we can readily believe, however, that the East-India Company would advance 150,000*l.* on the security of Goa. One thing is certain, a Portuguese frigate of 44 guns arrived at Singapore early in this month: at Macao she is looked for daily. This vessel brings out the new governor.—*Friend of China.*

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

MARTIN, wife of the Rev. S. N. D. s. at sea, on board the *Lady Mary Wood*, April 29.
SAUL, Mrs. R. P. d. at Shanghai, April 27.
WILLIAMS, Mrs. S. W. d. at Canton, April 19.

MARRIAGE.

URMSON, George, to Martha Tarrant, at Victoria, May 1.

DEATH.

HERTSLET, Mrs. Fred. L. at Amoy, May 9.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 26. *Sir Charles Forbes*, Kraus, Batavia. MAY 4. *Serpent*, Parker, England.—6. *Lancastrian*, Longley, Liverpool.—12. *Pekin*, Baker, Bombay.—16. *Superb*, Mordue, Singapore; *Panic*, Howard, Liverpool.—18. *Ariel*, Bert, Calcutta.—19. *Aden*, Smith, Liverpool.—20. *Stephen Lorman*, Clark, Shields.—20. *Gwalior*, Edwards, London; *Aqua Marine*, Ellis, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Samuel Appleton*.—Messrs. Parker, Homans, and Hard.
Per *Serpent*.—Rev. Mr. Harrison.
Per *Semiramis*.—Capt. and Mrs. Macdonald, Capt. Fenwick, Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, Lieuts. Darnfold, Gray, and Bruce; Asst. surg. Rambant, Maj. Lushington, and Lieut. Dickenson.
Per *Pekin*, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Silverlock, Mr. and Mrs. Crossley, Messrs. Aspinall, Johnson, and Wilson.—From MALTA.—Dr. Dubarry and Mr. Beesleaux.—From POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. Langley and Mr. Hubertson.
Per *Superb*.—Mr. Hume.
Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—Dr. Tweddell, Messrs. Rathbone, Edwards, and P. F. Cama.
Per *George Fife*.—Capts. Thulstrup and Denaker.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 4.—*Helen Stewart*, Kerr, London.—11. *Lantao*, Johnson, New York.—16. *Sir Edmund Ryan*, Turner, Singapore.—17. *Dullius*, Maxton, Liverpool.—18. *Semiramis*, Daniel, Ceylon.—*Mor*, Alston, Calcutta.—22. *Arrow*, McFarlane, Calcutta.—24. Steamer *Pekin*, ———, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—His Excellency the Governor, and Mrs. Bonham; Capt. Teesdale, Dr. Tweddell, Messrs. Wade, Harvey, White, Hogg, Esnard, Griswold, Rathbone, Tyndal, Dale, M'Duff, and Patullo; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Martin.
Per *Prince of Wales*.—Sir F. Grandpre.
Per *Lantao*.—Lieut. col. Phillpotts and family.
Per steamer *Pekin*.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Young, Miss Young, Messrs. J. Bowman, W. T. Mercer, and Jones.—For SUEZ.—Messrs. R. P. Dana, W. H. Morse, J. W. Davis, and L. Bovet and servant.—For PENANG.—Mr. Gledstane.

COMMERCIAL.

Canton, May 24, 1850.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Bills on London, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d.; on India Company's Accepted, Rs. 225 to 226; Gold Leaf, 21 dol. to 25 dol. per tael; California Gold, 15 dol. to 30, per oz. troy; Sycee, 4-7 per cent. prem.

FREIGHTS.

To England, 3*l.* 10s.; United States, 15 dol. to 16 dol. for Teas, and 30 dol. for silks.

LABUAN.

SUSPENSION OF THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.—The correspondent of the *China Mail* at Labuan, notices the departure of the *Semiramis* on the 16th April for Singapore, having on board the Hon. William Napier, Lieut.-Governor, Mrs. Napier, and Miss Napier. The writer states that "the suspension of the Lieut.-Governor has caused much regret. Several parties have left the colony in consequence, and more are about to leave."

AUSTRALASIA.

Advices have been received from Western Australia, dated the 1st of March, which describe a discovery of lead, silver, and copper, in considerable abundance. The mines are about eighty miles from Port Champion, with perfect facilities of water conveyance, and in the midst of a favourable district adapted to all purposes of settlement. The following is an extract from the *Perth Independent*:—

"We have this week the gratifying task of announcing to the colony some of the most important discoveries which it has yet fallen to the lot of a Western Australian journalist to detail. The *Champion* returned on Tuesday evening from Champion Bay, with a portion of the military and the Geraldine Mining Company's men. Mr. S. Burges, the company's superintendent, reports the discovery of an extensive vein of rich silver-lead ore, in addition to the large lead lodes before worked, and also further strong indications of copper; moreover, that the matrix of the ores is a soft rock, something similar to slate, capable of being broken up with the slightest force. The company will also be saved a large amount of expected expenditure, by the discovery on their land of an abundance of fine clay, suitable for the making of bricks for their buildings and smelting furnaces; added to which, a forest of fine timber, similar to York gum, so well known for giving out a strong heat in burning, has been found close at hand, so that should coal not be discovered on the Hutt River, where the shales appear, there will still be no lack of fuel for smelting purposes.

"The whole party, upon returning, are in the highest spirits, and the company are now only anxious for the arrival of a vessel from South Australia with a mining captain and miners to carry on their works upon an efficient scale.

"But we have yet to report the most important news. It will be recollected by our readers that on the first return trip from the Geraldine mine, at about three miles' distance from it, Mr. Gregory picked up a specimen of copper, but could not discover whence it came. On the party receiving orders to return, it was determined to make a more careful examination of the spot and neighbourhood. After some search, Mr. Gregory found a rock showing indications of copper, and upon making an excavation close to it, of only one foot in depth and a few feet square, a lode of copper was exposed to view. Some splendid pieces of large size have been brought to Perth.

"The tangible proof that has now been obtained of the existence of silver, copper, and lead, in the colony, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect. We are no longer a colony in want of an export which shall be marketable at all times and in all places; we are no longer dependent solely upon agricultural and pastoral resources; we possess that which will tempt the capitalist to come among us as well as the labouring classes—minerals, and those surrounded with a most splendid agricultural country for the production of food, so as to place the district entirely independent of foreign supplies. Already has this produced its effect. Within a few hours of the receipt of the news a private company was started for the purchase of the new discovery, and which will probably be matured within a few days, comprising some of the most respectable and wealthy individuals in the colony. The shares, it is reported, are to be £100 each."

Maharaja Golab Singh (who has paid the last instalment of the seventy-five lacs for which he bought Cashmere from our Government) is to contribute to Prince Albert's Exhibition, the Board of Administration at Lahore having asked him "to send specimens of all the manufactures of his country for the purpose of forwarding them to England."

Two Abyssinian youths, who had been educated by Dr. Wilson at Bombay, on returning to their native land, sent to the reverend gentleman, as a mark of their gratitude, and a sample of the products of their country, a couple of fine lions.

The iron obtained from the Dhunakur Hills, Birbhoom, about thirty miles from Meerbehdabad, and which is reputed the best in India, is smelted by the Sontals, who sink small shafts whereby they procure the ore, and the country being covered with an interminable Saul forest, they make excellent charcoal. These Sontals are described as a hardy race, who subsist upon rats, snakes, and any vermin. They are handy in constructing instruments; but it is remarkable that, though in a country of iron, all their articles of domestic use, even the knife with which they cut their food, are made of wood.

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LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Lieutenant R. Strachey, in a report to the Government of the North-West Provinces (by the Lieutenant-Governor, communicated to the Asiatic Society of Bengal), has given the following interesting account of his proceedings, in his meteorological and trigonometrical observations in the Himalaya country:—

"I reached Nití early in July, having as I passed Joshináth (at the union of Dáuli and Vishnuganj) set up a barometer, &c. there with a rain-gauge. These have been regularly registered from the end of June till the middle of October, as also have a similar set of instruments at Nití. At both places, the registers were kept by natives of Almora whom I took up with me. About a week after my arrival at Nití, I started on my first expedition. My route you will see from the accompanying sketch map. The old map showed none of this, and my brother's map was likewise quite wrong, so it was not till I had been over the ground that I got a clear idea of the geography of this part of the country. I went *viâ* Marshak pass, 18,500 feet, to Raj-hoti, there visited the pass into Tibet called Tumjun-la, 16,500, and went down the river from Raj-hoti as far as it was practicable, returning to Nití by Chor-hoti pass, 17,500. You will see that this valley of the Raj-hoti river exactly corresponds to those crossed on the road, from Milam into Hundes, the Marshak and Chor-hoti passes being the parallel of Unta-dhura, and the identity is still further shown by the geological structure of the mountain ranges. During this and my subsequent journey, I collected a considerable number of fossil shells, which I have no doubt will enable competent geologists to decide fully on the age of the strata in which they were found. I can only venture on generalities.

"Shortly after my return to Nití, I was joined by my brother Henry from Ladak, who came *viâ* To-ling and the Nití pass, without meeting with any obstruction. He remained with me till my return here. With his help I began horary meteorological observations at Nití, which were continued without interruption for six days, by which time it had become clear that the law of the hourly variations had been sufficiently developed. About the first week in August, after these observations had been completed, we started together for the Nití pass, with the intention of undertaking a series of meteorological observations in the plain of Hundes, and also hoping to be able to fix the position of Kailás and Gurlá, and generally to improve the old map of Hundes, by trigonometrical operations, based on the great snowy peaks, the positions of which have been fixed by the G. T. Survey. I may as well at once go on to say that this has been done, and that the new survey has enabled me to draw out, with a fair degree of accuracy, my survey work of last year, and the determination of the positions of Kailás and Gurlá will equally add to the value of my brother's first rough survey of his route to Mánasarowar. The greater part of this work has been drawn out, and a reduced copy, eight miles to an inch, will be begun by my brother directly, which shall be sent to you as soon as it is finished. This map will serve to illustrate the account of my last year's trip into Hundes, as well as this year's operations near Nití. I intend to set about writing them directly, the former being already drawn out in the rough.

"The day after we crossed the Nití pass, we were met by people sent to look after us by the Zungpun of Dábá; they however talked in the meekest possible way, and only asked where we were going. This we explained, and next day we fixed on a place at which to encamp for the meteorological observations, which were at once begun. The following day the Zungpun himself appeared, in company with a man, who it seems had been sent from Gartok (on the news of my having settled at Nití having reached that place), specially to look after me, and likewise to keep the Zungpun up to his work, in preventing my entry into Hundes. They asked permission to visit us, to which we of course assented at once. The interview began by their saying that we must be off instantly; to which we replied, that we intended to remain until we had completed the work for which we came, unless turned out by the Zungpun. After much talk, they by degrees abated in their demands, and from granting one day and then two, at last, when they saw that we were utterly obstinate, ended by saying, that our proposal to go when we had done what we wanted, was quite satisfactory. It was understood, however, that we were not to go to Dábá or Dungpu. We told them indeed plainly, that we only intended to go on four or five miles to some hills, from the summit of which we wished to take angles. The weather, which for the first few days of our stay in Hundes had been fine, became abominable, and a good deal of rain fell, extending as far as we could see, over the whole plain of Guji, and covering the mountains north of the Sutlej with snow. I may as well note here that the plain of which I talk, the existence of which Capt. J. Cunningham doubts, was crossed, in the direction of its length, by my brother, on his way from Ladak. It is, I fancy, 100 miles long, and, where broadest, forty or fifty miles, and it is very distinctly seen from the vicinity of Nití pass, extending in a north-westerly direction to a great distance. We had encamped at the foot of a mountain, the top of which was about 18,000 feet above the sea, and which we had fixed upon as one of our survey stations; our camp was at about 16,500 feet, which is, I think, very near the limit of possibility for a permanent camp in this region. We waited quietly here—the place is called Lanjar—till the weather cleared up, which it did in course of time. The Zungpun remained in camp, with his tail, within a quarter of a mile of us, occasionally stirring us up to go; but he was not taken much notice of. The first fair day, however, we went up the mountain, and remained there the greater part of two days and one night, during which the angles that were wanted were taken, and horary meteorological observations made for a period of twenty-four hours, also of magnetic dip, &c. When this was done, we moved on to the Lung-yung hills, to complete the triangulation that was to fix the position of Kailás and Gurla. The Zungpun did not think it worth while to follow us, though we had, in reality, gone so close to Dábá and Dungpu, that he could not have prevented our going to either place, if we had been so disposed; indeed, it looked very much as though his waiting till we moved was a mere pretence to take in his own superiors. There can be little doubt that, at the bottom of all this non-interference with us, was the utter impossibility of his doing anything if he had wished it. At that time there were, I believe, in Dábá, more British subjects than Tibetans; and although there has hitherto been a sort of impression that our people were afraid of the Tibetan authorities, and therefore declined to take English travellers into Hundes, the result of this last expedition has been to prove most satisfactorily to me that this is utterly unfounded. Indeed, the whole of this part of Tibet is absolutely at the command of our Government, for by stopping the export of grain across the frontier the whole of Guji would be starved, and of this they must be just as well aware as we, and no doubt far better. It is perhaps hardly probable that it will ever be worth the while of the British Government to coerce that of Lassa; but if it be, I should conceive that closing the frontier would most effectually bring them to reason.

"Having concluded our operations at Lung-yung, we returned *viâ* Shelshel, Raj-hoti, and Chor-hoti passes to Nití, which we reached early in September, having satisfactorily cleared up the doubtful points in the geography of this part of the mountains.

"I had determined to remain at Nití till the end of September, in hope of getting fine weather, and of being able to make another ascent to some considerable height. The bad weather towards the end of the month, however, disappointed me in this, and I was at last, at the beginning of October, only able to get up to about 14,700 feet, down to which the mountains were covered up with snow. Between this elevation and Nití (11,500) corresponding barometrical observations were made by my brother and self, and the difference of height was also measured by the theodolite, for the purpose of testing the formula by which heights are calculated from barometrical observations.

"We left Nití on the 10th October, and came straight down here, only stopping a few days on the road, to make another similar set of barometrical observations between heights of 10,500 feet and 5,500 feet.

"In the history of this year's work I shall explain the nature of our trigonometrical operations, from which any one, who wishes to do so, may see the data on which our position of Kailás rests."

We have received advices direct from Mourzuk, by which we learn that Mr. Richardson and his Prussian fellow-travellers, Drs. Bark and Overwege, had safely reached the capital of Fezzan, and were preparing for their long journey to Central Africa. They are waiting the arrival of an escort of Touaricks from Ghat to conduct them from the Ghat territory to Aheer and Aghadez, the unexplored Touarick countries in the southern regions of the Sahara. On the Queen's birthday M. Gugliuff, the British Consul at Mourzuk, gave a dinner to the Bey of Fezzan, with his principal officers, and the travellers. The dinner was sumptuous for the regions of the Desert, and good Mussulmans drank the health of Her Majesty with champagne. In honour of the Germans the health of His Majesty the King of Prussia was also drunk. At noon fifty-one discharges of musketry and matchlocks announced to the natives of Mourzuk, the Tibboos and Touaricks, and Soudanese and Bornouese, congregated there for commerce, the happy event of Her Majesty's birthday.—*Times.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

SATURDAY, July 20, 1850.

THE character of a public man, it is justly said, is the property of his country. It is from a conviction of the truth of this axiom, not less than from sympathy with the individual, and detestation of revengeful dealings, that we rejoice at the recent result of the annual Parliamentary arraignment of Sir James Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, who appears to have been more shamefully used than we had supposed. In the matter of the Bornean pirates, even his assailants, men not given to resile from an attack, seem to be "backing out" of the affair. In the debate upon Mr. Hume's motion in the House of Commons, on the 12th instant, for an inquiry into "the causes which led to the employment of the forces of Her Majesty and the East-India Company on the north-western coast of Borneo, which resulted in a heavy loss of life on the part of the Sarebas and Sakarran tribes, reputed to be pirates,"—the very terms are remarkably abstemious,—Mr. Cobden conceded that Sir James Brooke might not personally be responsible for the "massacre." After all the severe things Mr. Cobden has, on different occasions, uttered against Sir James Brooke on this account, he now admits that that gentleman may have had nothing to do with the responsible part of it at all! "The flaming orb, which so lately scorched us in the meridian, shines temperately to the west, and is hardly felt as it descends." Perhaps the curious revelations of Mr. Henry Drummond, in the course of the debate, may have had some effect in mitigating the hostility, by awakening the compunction, of some of the enemies of Rajah Brooke.

The material facts stated by Mr. Drummond were authenticated by a voluminous correspondence, which he produced, in manuscript, between Sir James Brooke and a Mr. Henry Wise, who had been employed and discarded by Sir James, since which latter occurrence Mr. Wise "had seen reason to change his opinion" of the Rajah (who appears to have been at one time his idol), and this circumstance, according to Mr. Drummond, was "at the bottom of the whole story."

"It was Mr. Wise who was the real author and instigator of the Aborigines' Protection Society, and who had got up this public company that Sir J. Brooke blew up. Mr. Wise had teazed Sir J. Brooke from beginning to end of their connection, in order to draw him into a commercial speculation; but Sir J. Brooke continually refused, and the real charge against him was, that he could not be brought into the scheme. They wished to get possession of the whole territory that was ceded. He had before him the letters of Mr. Wise to Sir J. Brooke, with whom he was a partner for a time. Mr. Wise, in these letters, wrote to Sir J. (then Mr.) Brooke to say that he hoped to obtain a baronetcy for him, in acknowledgment of his efforts in the cause of civilization. Mr. Wise was indefatigable in endeavouring to tempt Mr. Brooke to engage in commercial speculations, which Mr. Brooke felt to be incompatible with his habits, with his objects in settling there, and with his duty to the Government at home. These letters were written before July, 1844. In 1845 it appeared that Mr. Wise 'commenced proceedings for the establishment of the Borneo Company.' What he (Mr. Drummond) wanted to impress on the House was this,—that Mr. Wise throughout endeavoured to hook Sir James Brooke into a partnership, and that the latter steadily refused to be led into any such project. Mr. Wise begged of Mr. Brooke 'not to hazard his valuable life in operations on the coast—he held Mr. Brooke's posthumous fame dear to him—acknowledged his disregard of money, and had ever been animated by a wish to omit no opportunity of serving him.' In fact, every attempt had been made to get Sir J. Brooke to act as the agent of this company, and, on his refusing to do so, they had used every effort to malign his conduct and character. This indefatigable Mr. Wise, understanding what a country this was for humbug, and seeing how easy it was to work on the feelings of the pious, said, he was convinced their only chance was in their own exertions, and in organizing an agitation on the Manchester plan; that he was considering the best means of doing so; and that, aided by the press and members of both Houses of Parliament, as well as by rousing the apathy of the religious world, the Government would be compelled to bestir themselves. He added, that he was now 'stirring up the Philanthropic Society,' and urged that no element of agitation should be allowed to lie dormant, and that all parties and all creeds should partake of the proposed movement. Accordingly, out came a thundering prospectus from the Peace and Aborigines' Protection Societies, stating that the Dyaks were never known as pirates till Sir James Brooke described them as such. Mr. James Bell, treasurer of the Aborigines' Protection Society, had written a letter, in which it was said the movement against Sir J. Brooke originated solely with the Peace and Aborigines' Protection Societies. That was what was called a religious society. A clever and able agent so long as he was the faithful agent of Sir James Brooke, Mr. Wise was as indefatigable in the line he had since taken. It had been shown that he was at the bottom of the Peace and Aborigines' Protection Societies' movements; that he had supplied every particle of the information on which hon. gentlemen opposite relied; a proof that

Death hath no pangs like love to hatred turned,
Nor hell a fury like a traitor scorned."

Mr. Wise, it is but right to say, has written a short letter to the *Times*, in which he declares that Mr. Drummond's accusations against him "were merely his own vague, unsupported, *ex-parte* assertions;" and emphatically denies their truth.

"Let any one," he says, "having any charge against me make it openly and regularly, in a distinct and intelligible form, before a competent tribunal, where I may meet him face to face; let him bring forward all his proofs, fully and fairly, without trickery, evasion, or special pleading, and I pledge myself to confront and confute him and his charges. But I don't understand the justice of attempting, without trial or proof, to injure my good name by irrelevant abuse of me in a debate on a totally different matter."

All this wears so much the character of mere vapouring, that it will have little effect in justifying Mr. Wise from the charge of disingenuous treatment of his former patron; it is all (to use his own words) "vague, unsupported *ex-parte* assertion." Does Mr. Wise mean to charge Mr. Drummond with producing forged documents, or with reading them unfairly; or does he merely dispute the inferences he drew from them? If the letters are genuine, it seems to us that the inferences are irresistible.

But the vindication of Sir James Brooke did not depend solely upon this exposure of the source of the persevering attacks made upon him; it was as triumphant in the very matter of the destruction of the pirates. "Give us," said his accusers, "but evidence that these men were pirates, and we will abandon our case." Mr. Plowden, from local knowledge, spoke to the general character of the tribes to which they belonged, and Sir H. Verney and Sir F. Baring appealed to evidence, on the very point at issue, of the highest kind,—as broad and obvious to Messrs. Hume and Cobden and Colonel Thompson (unless they were wilfully blind) as to all the world,—in the judicial proceedings before an English judge, Sir C. Rawlinson, the Recorder of Penang, who seems to have rigidly scrutinized the proofs upon this particular point, and was satisfied that the men were pirates.

Out of 196 members, only 29 could be got to vote even for an inquiry!

Sir James Brooke will be rewarded by this complete, though tardy, justice rendered to his motives as well as his acts. He has learned, indeed, by painful experience, that

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the most zealous and single-minded servants of their country must not hope to escape the bolts of ignorance or the envenomed shafts of malice. A great departed statesman, whose loss is now universally deplored, by the sincerest and most disinterested devotion to his country, purchased the bitter animosity of his political "friends."

In another part of our present issue will be found recorded the proceedings of a Court-Martial, very remarkable in their details and their result.

It appears that a private, named Thomas Banks, in Her Majesty's 75th Foot, left his barracks at night, without leave, with his musket loaded and his bayonet fixed, wounded one native sentry and shot another dead, who was on duty at his post.

For this offence Banks was arraigned before a Court-Martial at Umballah, on a charge of having killed and murdered the sepoy, by discharging at him a musket loaded with gunpowder and ball, and thereby inflicting a mortal wound in his left side, whereof he died.

The Court found, and, on a revision of the sentence, persisted in finding, that the prisoner did kill the sepoy, but did not murder him; and, as he was not charged with having committed the act "feloniously," they considered themselves precluded, and consequently abstained, from awarding any punishment for the mere killing!

The Commander-in-Chief (Sir C. Napier), in some highly characteristic remarks upon the first finding, insisted that the Court should pronounce some sentence, and should "not excuse itself from doing its duty by quoting ancient Acts of ancient kings, with which neither the Court nor the Commander-in-Chief have any concern whatever;" and, repeating that the Court has nothing to do with any other Act of Parliament than the Mutiny Act, he defies them to refuse to pass a sentence "at their peril." The Court, nevertheless, with commendable firmness, adhered to its finding, considering that it was bound to proceed according to the common and statute law of England,—the "ancient Acts of ancient kings,"—further submitting that the crime of homicide is not provided for in the Mutiny Act, and that the Articles of War, in authorizing general courts-martial to take cognizance of the crime, restrict their powers to the common law of England.

The argument of the Commander-in-Chief upon the case so put is, that the offence with which the prisoner was charged is one which, "if committed in England, would be felony;" that the precise terms in which the charge should be couched are not dictated in the Mutiny Act, the Articles of War, or any Regulation; that it is not even necessary, according to the 31st Article of War, that the crime should be felony, though it is evident from the facts that the offence would be felony in England; and that the difficulties started by the Court are "quibbles unworthy of officers forming a Court of honour and equity, sworn to judge according to their conscience and the custom of war."

We believe that few lawyers can be found who will not say that the doctrine of the Commander-in-Chief is wrong, and that the decision of the Court, though unfortunate in its result, leaving "the integrity of discipline unvindicated," is undoubtedly right. The *dictum* of all writers upon military law is, that charges affecting life should be distinctly and clearly expressed; nay, the opinion of "a high legal functionary at Calcutta, upon this very case," quoted by Sir C. Napier for his own view of the question, contains these words: "Charges affecting the life of another *cannot be framed with too much particularity*."

The Court-Martial has, by its finding, negatived the crime of "murder," a term which, as every tyro in legal studies knows, has a peculiar technical sense, confined to the act of unlawfully killing any reasonable creature in being, and under the King's peace, by a person of sound memory and discretion, with malice aforethought, either express or implied.* This part of the charge, we repeat, the Court negatived. What then remained? The charge of "killing," a term vague in itself, comprehending all acts ranging between the lawful destruction of an enemy and the very highest species of manslaughter bordering upon legal murder. The quality of the act, therefore, must depend upon the sense given to the term "killing" in the charge, and in every charge of this kind that has fallen under our observation, the words "wilfully," or "feloniously," or "of malice aforethought," one or all, have been employed. Here the killing did not, according to the finding, amount to "murder,"—the prisoner might have been mad or drunk;—he was not charged with "feloniously" or "maliciously" killing; and the Court had no power in such a case virtually to alter the charge, in order to adapt it to the evidence; it, therefore, found the prisoner guilty of an offence to which, as it was set forth in the charge, no penalty was attached.

Sir C. Napier declares, *ex cathedrâ*, that the word "felonious" was "unnecessary;" the high legal functionary at Calcutta does not say so, and, with great deference to Sir Charles, we submit that it was indispensably necessary.

COLONIAL REFORM SOCIETY.

At the annual dinner of this Society, presided over by Lord Monteagle, and at which were present the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Lyttleton, the Bishop designate of New Canterbury, South Australia; Sir W. Molesworth, M.P.; Mr. Hume, M.P.; Mr. Aglionby, M.P.; Mr. Simeon, M.P.; Mr. Scott, M.P.; Mr. Campbell, M.P.; Mr. Wyld, M.P.; Mr. Adderley, &c. Sir Wm. Molesworth, in acknowledging the toast, "Success to the Colonial Society," gave the following sketch of its objects:—

"I do hope that success will attend the efforts of that Society, for it has been framed for a great and useful purpose. The Colonial Reform Society owed its origin to a party of gentlemen interested in colonial matters who dined here about this time last year. On that occasion it was felt that our colonies were in a very critical and dangerous state; that Australia was much disappointed at not obtaining free institutions; that South Africa was indignant at the prospect of becoming a convict colony; that Canada was irritated, and thinking about annexation to the United States; and, in short, that dissatisfaction and discontent prevailed throughout the whole of the colonial empire, and seriously menaced the stability of that empire. It was generally agreed that this disastrous and much-to-be-lamented state of things in the colonies had been occasioned by a bad system of colonial government; that that system needed immediate reform; and that to bring about such a reform it was necessary that there should be unity of purpose and combined action amongst those who felt an interest in the colonies. These feelings led to the formation of the Society, which has been framed without deference to political parties. It numbered amongst its members all classes of politicians, Whigs and Tories, Conservatives and Radicals, Protectionists, Freetraders, and Financial Reformers. We have been termed the "happy family." That term, applied in derision, I willingly accept in earnest; for we are happily united in one great and useful object; we cordially concur as to the best means of obtaining that object; we strive to obtain good government for the numerous dependencies of Great Britain; we are anxious to promote the wealth and prosperity of our colonies, and thereby to promote the wealth and prosperity of the mother country; we are desirous to extend

* Lord Coke, 3 Inst. 47.

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their trade and commerce, thereby extending our own trade and commerce; we hope to unite them closely and firmly to us, so that they may for ever be loyal and contented subjects of the British Crown; so that they may henceforth cease to be a costly burden to this country; so that they may no longer require numerous fleets and armies to keep them in subjection, and no longer entail upon us a heavier annual expenditure to be defrayed by odious and vexatious taxes. In order to accomplish these objects, the Society has endeavoured to ascertain and point out the defects in the existing system of colonial government, and not only to do this, not merely to grumble and complain, but it has endeavoured to show by what practical measures, and in what manner, those defects can and ought to be removed. The Society has traced colonial misgovernment to its source in the absolute and irresponsible government of the Colonial Office. It has proved to demonstration that the local affairs of Englishmen on the other side of the globe cannot be well managed by gentlemen in Downing Street, who, however able and laborious, have never had any ocular experience of the condition of the colonies,—who have no personal interest in the prosperity of the colonists,—who are always obliged to trust to second-hand and partial information on all colonial matters,—who are therefore necessarily ignorant and generally misinformed with regard to colonial affairs, and who consequently, with the very best intentions, cannot fail to commit numerous and grave errors in the management of the local concerns of the distant dependencies of Great Britain. The Colonial Reform Society having thus ascertained the nature of the disease which afflicts our system of colonial government, has proposed as a cure to give to the colonies the greatest amount of self-government that is not inconsistent with the unity and integrity of the British empire. To do this, the Society has adopted the old, the well-known, and sound maxim of the first English colonizers, namely, "that an Englisman, go where he will, carries along with him as his birthright as much of law and liberty as the nature of things will bear," or, in other words, that an English colonist in a colony is entitled to all the rights and liberties of an Englishman in England, with the exception only of those rights and liberties which can be proved to be irreconcilable with his condition and duties as a subject of the British empire. In order to reduce this maxim to a practical shape, and to give to the colonists the rights and liberties to which they are entitled, the Society has attempted to distinguish between imperial powers which the colonists ought not to possess, and local powers, of which the colonists ought to have the full and uncontrolled exercise; and the Society has endeavoured to embody this distinction in a measure which has been submitted to the consideration of Parliament. Of that measure I will only say that though its shape may have been imperfect, I am convinced that it was founded upon true principles of government, which have worked well for the last seventy years amongst our brethren across the Atlantic, and I am also convinced that those principles must be adopted and acted upon if Great Britain and her colonies are to continue to form one empire. In order that the colonists may manage their local affairs in the best manner, the Colonial Reform Society has proposed that the true colonies of Great Britain should possess those institutions which theory and experience have proved to be best adapted for the government of the Anglo-Saxon man, and for which the habits and education of centuries have made him peculiarly fit. Thus, the great object of the Society for the Reform of Colonial Government is to procure for the true colonies of Great Britain self-government in their local affairs, and constitutions as similar to those of the mother-country as the circumstances of the colonies will admit of. There can be no doubt that the formation of that Society induced the Prime Minister to commence this session of Parliament by an able and remarkable speech on colonial government, in which the noble lord laid down many sound principles of colonial policy, and has sanctioned by his high authority the most important doctrines of the colonial reformers. To the formation of the Colonial Reform Society may also be attributed the proposal of the Government to give a constitution to the Cape of Good Hope; the early introduction of the bill for the better government of the Australian colonies; the full, careful, and complete discussion of that bill,—the fullest, the most careful, and most complete discussion of a colonial bill which has ever been witnessed in Parliament, and which has succeeded in rousing public attention to the true principles of colonial policy and government."

The daily wages of the native silk-weavers at Bynapoor, in the Mahratta country, where a considerable trade is carried on in silk and cotton fabrics, are 4 annas (6d.) a man, 2 annas (3d.) a woman, and 1 anna (1½d.) a boy. The cotton weavers receive four rupees a month, or about 4d. a day.

LAW.

Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce's Court, July 16.

Ex-parte Watson—In re the Union Bank of Calcutta.—This was a petition for dissolving and winding-up the affairs of this Company. It was stated that the deed of partnership was dated on the 1st of August, 1839, whereby the directors were empowered to buy and sell bills in England, and that, although the business was carried on in India, it was also transacted in England, particularly by means of the banking-house of Glyn, Halifax, and Co., in London; that the affairs of the Company had been suspended, and a deed of arrangement made, under the authority of the Indian Legislature, between them and their creditors; that parties in this country had endeavoured to enforce an assessment on the shareholders to pay the debts, but that such assessment was unjust, and not according to the amount of shares held by each shareholder, and that proceedings had been commenced against the petitioner for his contribution.

Mr. Russell, Mr. Malins, and *Mr. Smale,* supported the petition; Counsel for the respondents were not called on.

His Honour.—I assume that suits may be maintained in this country upon the subject of the transactions of this Company, whether suits between members of the partnership or suits of a different description. I assume that, according to a proper interpretation of the Acts in question, this Court has jurisdiction to proceed for the purpose of dissolving or winding it up, so far as it can be done consistently with the absence from its jurisdiction of some of its members. These things I assume, without deciding in favour of the petitioner; but it is not in every case under these Acts the Court is bound to make it. It is incumbent on the Court not to act under this statutory jurisdiction in a case where there shall appear judicial grounds for holding it to be not necessary, or not expedient to do so. Now this is the case of a company established in India, the members of which had a domicile there, but who had no connection with this country, except that all or some of the members were subjects of her Majesty, and except that it had correspondents here, as possibly or probably it had correspondents in other parts of the world, without which correspondents, probably, the business of banking upon any extensive scale could not be carried on or transacted. It, however, does not render it, in my opinion, a substantial reason for proceeding under this Act of Parliament, unless it shall be shown that there exists in this country the means of doing substantial justice, or of doing more good than harm by interfering with such a jurisdiction as that created by these statutes. In my opinion, the presumption is against the necessity of interfering in such a case. It is incumbent on those who desire the interference of the Court to show that the real view of the case is not the *primâ facie* view of it. Everything I have heard rather strengthens the presumption that much more mischief and inconvenience would be done by acting in this case with the inefficient means and partial results with which the Court must act, than by declining to interfere, and leaving those concerned to such remedies as by the law of this country or of India, or both, would be open to them, if the statutory provision had not existed. Assuming, therefore, in the petitioner's favour, the existence of the jurisdiction, the case seems to me to be one, in my judgment, in which the Court ought not to interfere.

His Honour said, he should dismiss the petition without costs, and without prejudice to any suit the parties might think fit to institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Major Edwardes.—The Hon. East-India Company has granted an allowance during life, of 100*l.* per annum, to the gallant Major Herbert Edwardes, in consideration of his eminent services and the loss of his right hand.

Engagement of Ships.—The *Agincourt,* for freight of stores to Calcutta, and the *Aboukir,* for conveyance of troops to Bombay.

Some of the Indian papers condemn the manner in which Major Edwardes has conducted himself in public in England. The *Hurkaru* says, "all the brilliance of the gallant Major's achievements on the Indus cannot blind us to the absurdity of his proceedings in England." The *Mofussilite* thinks that "his best friends in India will not fail to admit that he has made a most decided fool of himself, on his first appearance in 'dear old England.'" The *Bombay Telegraph* caps the climax by stating that "a very general impression seems to have got abroad to the effect that Mr. Hero Herbert Edwardes is an arch impostor, a veritable quack, a downright humbug."

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 29. *Chippewa*, Barclay, Bombay.—JULY 1. H.M.'s steamer *Medea*, Lockyer, Hong-Kong and Bombay; *Napoleon*, Schmidt, Canton; *Buenos Ayrian*, Major, Whampoa; *Alverton*, Buckland, Madras; *Archimedes*, Wichelo, Breede River.—2. *Conservative*, Waterson, Mauritius; *Protector*, Crouch, Cape.—3. *Eliza*, Pain, New South Wales; *John Bartlett*, Woodward, South Australia; *Nerbudda*, Main, Shanghai; *St. George*, Jones, New South Wales.—4. *Elizabeth Thompson*, Betts, Launceston; *Madura*, Smith, Ceylon; *Andromache*, Passmore, Port Phillip; *Nestor*, Kyle, Port Phillip; *Robert Clive*, Doxford, Algoa Bay; *Orleana*, Henry, Bombay; *Frances*, Jones, Ceylon; *Queen*, McLeod, Bengal; *Alexandrina*, Falconer, Algoa Bay; *Roman Emperor*, Champion, New South Wales.—5. *Equestrian*, Robertson, Bombay; *Fairy*, Riches, Cape of Good Hope; *Morayshire*, Kirby, Cochin; *Aztec*, Wright, New South Wales; *Bergman*, Matthews, Bengal; *Catherine*, Moody, Bombay; *Nemesis*, White, Bengal; *Monarch*, Percival, Shanghai; *Mahtoree*, Gowan, Saldanha Bay, Cape of Good Hope; *Providence*, Popham, Mauritius; *Royal George*, Richards, Port Phillip.—JULY 6. H. M.'s steamer *Geyser*, Brown, Cape of Good Hope; *Collingwood*, Molison, Bengal; *Glen Huntley*, Barr; *Cockermouth Castle*, Wood, and *Victor*, Fisher, Port Phillip; *Winchester*, Carry, Launceston; *Mary*, Grant, Singapore; *Appleton*, Hullen, South Australia; *Australia*, Sleeboom, South Australia; *Lima*, Yule, Portland Bay; *Grassmere*, Vale, Bombay; *Druid*, M'Kirdy, Manila; *Orbona*, Baird, Mauritius; *Rosa*, Bienvenu, Mauritius; *Mary Ann*, Darby, Bombay; *Hyderabad*, Castles, Singapore.—8. *Chieftain*, Edwards, Whampoa; *Halifax*, Wright, Bengal; *Emu*, Smith, Port Phillip; *Ann Smith*, ——— and *Gratitude*, Smith, South Australia; *Eleanor*, Groves, Mauritius; *Prince*, Thomas, Singapore; *Sophia Moffatt*, Poole, Bombay.—9. *Kingsdown*, Nicholson, South Seas; *Blanche*, Abram, Ceylon; *Haidee*, Stewart, and *Vixen*, Lowe, Portland Bay; *Eliza Stewart*, Henderson, Bengal; *Sirene*, Boone, Whampoa.—10. *Eliza Killock*, Norman, Shanghai.—11. *Condôr*, Kersting, Bengal; *Mary*, Hedger, Swan River.—12. *Abyssinia*, Bennett, Ceylon; *Johan Frederick*, Dow, Singapore.—13. *Scotland*, Davie, Hong Kong; *Lord John Russell*, Martin, Singapore.—15. *Blenheim*, Close, Bengal; *Jane Catherine*, Wilson, New South Wales.—17. *Bell*, Chapman, Ceylon.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—JUNE 27. *Helen Lindsay*, Stacey (from Hartlepool), Aden.—29. *Camperdown*, Denny, Calcutta; *Ganges*, Connell, New South Wales; *Hydaspes*, Stewart, Adelaide; *Chance* (from Sunderland), Ceylon.—30. *Australasia*, McPherson, Hobart Town.—JULY 5. *Surge*, Maurice, Bombay; *Alexander Johnston*, Guthrie, Singapore; *Oriental Queen*, Thomas, Mauritius; *Wigrams*, Thurtell, Algoa Bay; *Rival*, Cordiner, Bordeaux and Mauritius.—6. *Pemberton*, Grebow, Aden; *Gladiator*, Thompson (from Hartlepool), Calcutta; *Benjamin Elkin*, McGrath, Adelaide; *Renown*, Walker, Geelong.—7. *Trafalgar*, Wright, Adelaide; *Marion*, Simpson, Maulmain; *Nelson*, Lamond, Port Phillip; *Caroline*, Petherbridge, Singapore and Penang; *Clarendon*, Taylor, Sierra Leone and St. Helena.—10. *Brunette*, Cousens, Madras.—11. *Camilla*, Pugh, New Zealand.—12. *Devonshire*, Browse, Cape; *Secret*, Leighton (from Newcastle), Calcutta.—13. *Calcutta*, Wrankmore, Hobart Town; *Stirlingshire*, Gwatkin, Launceston.—14. *Columbine*, Spencer (from Hartlepool), Bombay; *Investigator*, Gilmore, Hong Kong; *Alpha*, Edwards, Sydney.—16. *Jenny Jones*, Gilbart, Calcutta; *Duke of Argyll*, Smith (from Shields), Calcutta; *Agostina*, Volum, Launceston; *Calphurnia*, Nicholson, Calcutta.—17. *Bengal Merchant*, Faldo, Bombay—18. *Emily*, Wilson, Port Natal; *Sea Park*, Humphries, Calcutta.

From PORTLAND.—JULY 5. *Nile*, Livesay, Hobart Town.

From LIVERPOOL.—JULY 6. *Amistad*, Muñoz, Manila; *Ceres*, Alkemade, Batavia and Sourabaya; *Amoy*, Cunningham, Bombay; *Thomas Blyth*, Davison, Cape and Mauritius.—10. *John Willis*, Sturgeon, Singapore.—11. *Confucius*, Scott, Shanghai; *Christina*, Craig, Singapore; *Mary Ann Johnston*, Johnston, Calcutta; *Bellairs*, Rees, Calcutta.—12. *Mercator*, Brouver, Batavia; *Thomas Forrest*, Smith, Calcutta; *Georgina*, Williams, Calcutta; *Elizabeth*, Main, Bombay.—13. *Sea Serpent*, Anderson, Aden.—15. *Onward*, Fowler, Cape; *Salacia*, Brown, Port Phillip and Adelaide.—16. *Bangalore*, Arnott, Hong-Hong.—18. *Bidston*, Loney, Bombay.

From the CLYDE.—JUNE 27. *Argaum*, Tait, Calcutta.—JULY 12. *Pioneer*, Ellis, Sydney and Otago; *Birman*, Guthrie, Batavia and Singapore.—13. *Kilblain*, Shaw, Calcutta.—15. *Arab*, Hossack, Algoa Bay; *Isabella Watson*, Rodger, Sydney and Port Phillip; *Margaret Connal*, Edwards, Ceylon.

From KINGSTOWN.—JULY 9. *Duke of Cornwall*, Whitehead, Hobart Town.

From BORDEAUX.—JUNE 28. *Henry Curwen*, Hodgson, Mauritius; *Egbert*, Allsopp, Mauritius.

From HULL.—JULY 8. *Haidee*, Hopkinson, Port Natal.

From LEITH.—JULY 11. *Sacramento*, Dove, Adelaide and Melbourne.

From SHIELDS.—JULY 16. *Anglo-Saxon*, Dobinson, Ceylon.

From PLYMOUTH.—JUNE 29. *Kate*, Bredrick, New South Wales; *Wellington*, Crosby, Hobart Town.—JULY 7. *Zenobia*, Saxon, Cape; *Mercia*, Davis, Calcutta (from Shields).—9. *Northumberland*, McKerlie, Port Phillip.—10. *Navarino*, Paige, Port Phillip.—11. *James Gibb*, Jackson, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—13. *British Tar*, Downie, Port Natal.—15. *Worcester*, Hawkins, Cape and Calcutta.—17. *Constance*, Godfrey, Adelaide.

From PORTSMOUTH.—JULY 2. *Bucephalus*, Bell, Madras and Bengal; *Barham*, Gimblett, Madras and Bengal; *Seringapatam*, Furnell, Bombay.—10. *Phœbe Dunbar*, Michie, New Zealand; *Maidstone*, Nash, Cape and Calcutta.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

COX, the wife of Henry, d. in Holford-square, Pentonville, July 1.

HALE, the wife of Major, 3rd (King's Own) Light Dragoons, d. at Cottles, July 3.

KENYON, the wife of Capt. W. 2nd Bombay L.C. s. at Walford-manor, Shropshire, July 3.

LAING, the lady of W. C. late of the Bengal Medical Establishment, d. at Bluehayes-house, Devonshire, June 30.

MALAN, the wife of H. V. M.D. s. at 7, Upper Seymour-street West, Portman-square, July 4.

MASON, Rev. W. L. s. of the late W. Mason, Madras Civil Service, to Anne P. L. d. of Monsieur Loup, at St. James's Chapel, Pentonville, July 8.

STACK, the wife of Capt. G. 24th Bombay N.I. s. at Tubrid, co. Fermanagh, Ireland, July 4.

MARRIAGES.

BELCHER, Andrew, 40th Bengal N.I. to Emily Jane, widow of the late Lieut. U. Moore, of the Bengal army, at Whitchurch, Oxon, July 16.

CORNISH, Rev. H. K. to the d. of the late Rev. B. J. Vernon, Hon. East-India Co.'s chaplain at St. Helena, at the church of the Savoy, July 3.

EDWARDES, Major H. B. C.B. 1st Bengal fusiliers, to Emma, d. of the late James Sidney, at Petersham, Surrey, July 9.

FERGUSSON, Lieut. E. Indian navy, to Sarah C. Sully, at Fulham, July 16.

HAMPTON, Robert J. s. of the late Samuel Hampton, of Calcutta, to Eliza, d. of George Blyth, at Chelsea, July 10.

HAWKINS, Rev. R. to Frances J. d. of the late Lieut. gen. Sir Jasper Nicholls, K.C.B. at St. George's, Hanover-square, July 2.

OLIVER, James, jun. to Caroline E. d. of the late J. S. Scatcherd, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Stepney, July 4.

PURSER, Samuel P. to Eliza T. d. of the late James Chater, missionary at Colombo, Ceylon, at Nantwich, June 27.

VARDON, Capt. F. 26th Madras N.I. to Catherine, d. of John Newton, at St. James's, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, July 11.

WALLACE, Capt. W. F. N. Hon. East-India Co.'s service, to Emma, d. of the Rev. G. H. Peel, at Basildon, Berks, July 4.

WILLIAMS, Rev. J. De K. to Charlotte C. d. of the late Capt. T. Smales, of the Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Brighton, July 16.

DEATHS.

BOURCE, Mrs. W. A. of Hong-Kong, China, at Chislehurst, Kent, aged 29, July 10.

FENN, Maria, d. of the late Major T. Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Upper Clapton, July 11.

GRÆME, Henry Sulivan, Madras civil service, formerly member of council, and acting governor of that presidency, at Braddon's Cliff House, Torquay, aged 69, July 14.

HAMILTON, William, s. of the late William, at the Cape of Good Hope, April 11.

JAMES, Thomas, s. of the late W. R. on board the *Prince*, on his passage to England from Singapore, April 8.

LOMER, Christine F. d. of the late Capt. O. 21st Bengal N.I. at Park-terrace, Islington, aged 11, July 7.

MAINWARING, Elizabeth, d. of George, late of the Bengal civil service, at 21, Harewood-square, aged 15, July 12.

PHILLIPSON, Frederick B. asst. surg. to the forces at Accra, western coast of Africa, aged 31, April 12.

REED, John B. on his passage home from the Cape of Good Hope, on board the *Archimedes* (through falling overboard), aged 22, June 11.

RICE, Sir Ralph, late recorder of Penang, and senior puisne justice of the Supreme Court at Bombay, at Brighton, aged 69, July 3.

In the Madras native army, the average strength of which was 44,129, in the five years from 1842 to 1847, 2,419 men were discharged for all causes—crime, disease, and physical unfitness. Of this number only 37 were discharged for mutiny, 6 being Hindus and 31 Mahomedans; 31 in 1844-45, and 6 in 1846-47. Only 40 were discharged for deserting, and only 7 for drunkenness on duty, one of whom was a native Christian!

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EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

July 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 15th, and 17th, 1850.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Henry C. Tucker.
Madras Estab.—Mr. William H. Babington (retired).
Mr. Henry Dickenson, late member of council.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Charles Dempster, artillery.
Lieut. Henry A. Olpherts, horse artillery.
Capt. James Gifford, 2nd N.I.
Lieut. Robert R. Adams, 12th N.I.
Lieut. Patrick G. Scott, 12th N.I.
Lieut. William Graydon, 16th N.I.
Capt. Henry C. James, 32nd N.I.
Ensign John Jerdan, 43rd N.I.
Capt. James P. Lumley, retired.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Thomas H. Evans, 4th cav.
Lieut. William Down, 1st fusileers.
Major William Halpin, 26th N.I.
Surg. David Sturroch.
Ensign John Swiney.
Lieut. col. Charles Taylor (invalids).
Surg. Thomas Taplin, retired.
Bombay Estab.—Col. Frederick Schuler, artillery.
Lieut. Joseph C. Cumburlege, 1st Eur. reg.
Lieut. Edward G. Clifton, 2nd Eur. reg.
Michael G. Head, 2nd Eur. reg.
Ensign Alexander Hawthorn, 9th N.I.
Lieut. Roderick W. Richards, 10th N.I.
Major Thomas Dickson, 13th N.I.
Capt. John D. Stewart, 14th N.I.
Capt. Thomas W. W. Whittard, 15th N.I.
Capt. Christopher P. Rigby, 16th N.I.
Major Alfred Shepheard, 24th N.I.
Major Charles Hunter, retired.
Assist. surg. William Thom.
Assist. surg. John E. Freeman.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Frederick T. Powell, Indian navy.
Lieut. George N. Adams, Indian navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—The Hon. Humphrey B. Devereux in Oct.
Mr. Francis B. Drummond, ditto.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Samuel Stallard, artillery.
Cornet Henry B. Lock, 3rd cavalry.
Lieut. Alexander Hume, 1st fusiliers.
Capt. Edward W. Bristow, 1st N.I.
Major John Welchman, 10th N.I.
Colonel Frederick Buckley, 14th N.I.
Capt. Charles G. Walsh, 14th N.I. Overland, November.
Lieut. John C. Dickson, 33rd N.I.
Lieut. Frederick Paynter, 31st N.I.
Lieut. Charles R. L. Clarke, 37th N.I.
Lieut. Andrew A. Becher, 40th N.I.
Ensign Edward H. Scott, 55th N.I.
Ensign Thomas H. L. Bland, 61st N.I.
Surgeon John Davidson.
Dr. Hezekiah Clarke.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. Æneas Shirreff, artillery.
Capt. George Selby, ditto.
Capt. Frank Vardon, 25th N.I.
Lieut. Aubone S. Surtees, 41st N.I.
Capt. Alexander J. Greenlaw, 46th N.I.
Lieut. Col. Henry Prior, 46th N.I.
Major Alexander Rose, 50th N.I. *vid* Calcutta.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. Maurice Stack, C.B. 1st cav.
Lieut. Col. David Forbes, 2nd Eur. reg. in October.
Lieut. Charles Thompson, 2nd Eur. reg.
Capt. James C. Bate, 11th N.I.
Ensign the Hon. Edward W. Douglas, 17th N.I.
Asst. Surg. John J. Atkinson.
Veterinary Surg. Augustus J. Poett.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras.—The Rev. Alfred Fennell, per *Ripon* steamer, 20th August.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. William R. Timins, 2 months.
Mr. Fulwar Skipwith, 3 months.
Madras Estab.—Mr. Edward Peters, 3 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Samuel W. Fenning, artillery, 6 months.
Lieut. Edward J. White, 2nd Eur. regt. ditto
Major Alfred Lewis, 32nd N.I., ditto.
Lieut. Frederic P. M. Gosset, 38th N.I., ditto.
Capt. George M. Prendergast, 66th N.I., ditto.
Madras Estab.—Capt. Henry Hall, 1st cavalry, ditto.
Lieut. George Harkness, 25th N.I., ditto.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. Joseph Tyndall, invalids, ditto.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras.—The Rev. Edward Whitehead, M.A., 6 months.

APPOINTMENT.

The Rev. John Edward Wharton Rotton, M.A., of Emanuel College, Cambridge, appd. an asst. chaplain on the Bengal estab.

HAILEYBURY.

Edward Backhouse Eastwick, Esq., Professor of Hindustani at the E. I. College, appointed to the office of Librarian at that Institution, on the retirement of the Rev. Frederick Smith.

ADDISCOMBE.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets who passed their public examination on the 8th December, 1848, for engineer service, and who have since been reported qualified by the Director of the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham, have been stationed as follows, viz.—

At Bengal.
J. McLeod Innes.
George Tomkyns Chesney.
At Madras.
Theodore E. Graham.
At Bombay.
John Archibald Ballard.

LIST OF RANK.

(No. 1 of 1850.)

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

(In continuation of the List dated 26th Sept. 1849.)

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships on which they embarked, and in the following order, viz.—
Charles Matson, per *Windsor*, sailed 17th Feb. 1850.
Charles Milbourne West, per *Nile*, sailed 2nd June, 1850.
Frederick Thomas Wells, per *Charlotte*, sailed 5th June, 1850.
Frederick Thomas Sneed, do. do. do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Portsmouth of the ship on which he embarked, viz.—
Joseph Thomas, per *Nile*, sailed 6th June, 1850.

(No. 1 of 1850.)

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

(In continuation of the List dated 26th Sept. 1849.)

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship on which he embarked, viz.—
Edward Butt, per *Herefordshire*, sailed 31st Jan. 1850.

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To rank from the date of the sailing from Southampton of the ship on which he embarked, viz.—

Robert Williams, per *Indus* (st.), sailed 20th May, 1850.

(No. 1 of 1850.)

CAPTAIN'S CLERK FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

(In continuation of the List dated 4th April, 1849.)

To rank from the date of departure from London of the despatch announcing his appointment, and in the order explained by such despatch :—

Edward William Francis (in India),—Marine, No. 88, dated 18th Dec. 1849, sent *vid* Marseilles, 24th Dec. 1849.

(No. 5 of 1850.)

CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 14th June, 1850, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed sail within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

Arthur Rotton.
Edward Lempriere Earle.
Edward Henry Willoughby.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they respectively proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—

James Graham, *City of Poonah*, 1st May.
Charles Ayshford Sandford, *Nile*, 2nd June.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

William Frederick Pearse, *Coldstream*, 10th April.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—

Alexander John Dashwood, *Ripon*, 20th April.

To rank from the 14th June, 1850, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed sail within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

Henry Thomas Alexander Raikes.
Donald Macintyre.
James Trevenen.
Douglas Reid.
Kenneth Donald John Campbell.
William Lowndes Randall.

To rank from the 15th June, 1850, agreeably to the Court's resolution of 4th Dec. 1833, and in the following order, viz.—

Robert Dallas Campbell, app. 13th March, *Indus* (S), 20th March.
Frederick Alexander Lawford (abroad), para. app. 10th April, para. *via* Southampton, 20th April.
James Vallings, app. 17th April, *Indus* (S), 20th May.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

William Cabell, *Barham*, 26th June.

(No. 5 of 1850.)

CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 14th June, 1850, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed sail within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

Gustavus Frederick Blair.
Hugh Gordon Thomson.
James Stewart.
Malcolm Bandinel Sabin Lloyd.
Frederick Lyon Playfair.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—

Josiah Henry Brougham Rhind, *Ripon*, 20th April.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

Alleyne Fitzherbert Fenton Bloomfield, *True Briton*, 25th May.

To rank from the 14th June, 1850, the day on which he passed his public examination, provided he arrives at Madras by the 14th January, 1851, he having been permitted to visit his father at Singapore, viz.—

Thomas Ross Church.

To rank from the 14th June, 1850, the day on which they passed their public examination, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed sail within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

Henry James Bell.
George Vambrugh Law.
John Thomas Thorp.

To rank from the 15th June, 1850, agreeably to Court's resolution of 4th December, 1833, viz.—

Henry Atherton Drummond, appointed 27th March, *Ripon* (S), 20th April.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they respectively proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—

Henry Mack Nepean, *Wellesley*, 15th June.
Robert Thompson, *Ellenborough*, 15th June.

(No. 5 of 1850.)

CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 14th June, 1850, the day on which he passed his public examination, provided the ship by which he proceeds sails within the period prescribed by the Court's Regulations, viz.—

Frederick Lloyd.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—

Horace Searle Anderson, *China*, 6th April.
Alfred Grey, do. do.

To rank from the 14th June, 1850, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed sail within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

James Sweet Carr.
John Colburne.

To rank from the 15th June, 1850, agreeably to Court's resolution of 4th December, 1833, and in the following order, viz.—

Lionel Henry Pottinger (abroad), app. 13th March, para. *via* Southampton, 20th March.
David Butler Young, app. 13th March, *Indus* (S), 20th March.
Jonathan Duncan Gleig Scott, app. 27th March, *China*, 6th April.
Henry Moore (abroad), para. app. 27th March, para. *via* Marseilles, 8th April.
George Frederick Robinson Jervis, app. 17th April *Ripon* (S), 20th April.
George Edward Stanley Bell (abroad), para. app. 15th May, para. *via* Southampton, 20th May.

(No. 4 of 1850.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they respectively proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—

John Mussendine Camplin, *Constantine*, 15th June.
Alfred Collins, *Kent*, 26th June.
Joseph Fayrer, M.D., *Camperdown*, 29th June.

(No. 4 of 1850.)

AN ASSISTANT SURGEON FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

St. George Williams, *True Briton*, 25th May.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 28TH JUNE, 1850.

Bengal, 29th Foot.—Ens. John Crawford Langford, from the 36th foot, to be ens. v. Bateman, whose appointment has been cancelled. Dated 28th June, 1850.

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32nd Foot.—Major-general Sir Richard Armstrong, C.B., from the 95th foot, to be colonel, v. Lieutenant-general Sir John Buchan, K.C.B. dec. Dated 25th June, 1850.

WAR OFFICE, 9TH JULY, 1850.

Bengal, 29th Foot.—Brevet Major Arthur St. George H. Stepney, to be major by purch., v. Way, who retires. Dated 9th July, 1850.

Lieut. Lindsay Farrington, to be captain by purch., v. Stepney. Dated 9th July, 1850.

Ensign William Congreve, to be lieut. by purch. v. Farrington. Dated 9th July, 1850.

Ensign Edmund Watkin Kent, from the 49th foot, to be ensign v. Congreve. Dated 9th July, 1850.

Madras, 25th Foot.—Ensign Charles Cramond Dick, to be lieut. without purch., v. Veitch, deceased. Dated 15th March, 1850.

84th Foot.—Ensign Thomas H. P. Kennan, to be lieut. without purchase, v. Bolton, deceased. Dated 12th April, 1850.

Ensign Robert Barry, from the 97th foot, to be ensign, v. Kennan. Dated 9th July, 1850.

WAR OFFICE, 12TH JULY, 1850.

Bengal, 3rd Lt. Dragoons.—Cornet Samuel Pearson, to be lieut. by purch., v. Gough, appointed to the 12th Lt. Drags. Dated 12th July, 1850.

John Wynter James Gifford, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Pearson, promoted. Dated 12th July, 1850.

9th Lt. Dragoons.—Robert Charles Kidd, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Elliot, promoted in the 5th Drag. Guards. Dated 12th July, 1850.

29th Foot.—Lieut. Henry Albert Norris, from 12th Foot, to be lieut., v. Nevill, appointed to 12th Foot. Dated 12th July, 1850.

Madras, 25th Foot.—John Henry Tripp, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Dick, promoted. Dated 12th July, 1850.

51st Foot.—Ensign Richard Pilmer, to be lieut. by purch., v. Kemp, who retires. Dated 12th July, 1850.

Ensign Frederick Medhurst, from 73rd foot, to be ensign, v. Pilmer, promoted. Dated 12th July, 1850.

Bombay, 10th Light Dragoons.—John James Thompson, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Stacey, promoted. Dated 12th July, 1850.

86th Foot.—Ensign Robert Edward Henry, from 37th foot, to be ensign, v. Bowen, who retires. Dated 12th July, 1850.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per *Camperdown*, from Gravesend, June 29, 224 troops; Capt. W. O. Harris, 32nd Bengal N.I.; Lieut. Alfred Cooper, 46th M.N.I.; Ensign John Moore, Bengal Unattached; Dr. Joseph Fayrer, Bengal Establishment.

Per *Calphurnia*, from Gravesend, July 15, 220 troops; Capt. Hobson, 10th foot; Ensign White, 24th foot; Lieut. Humfrey, 53rd foot; Ensign Clark, 98th foot; Assist. surg. Murphy, 80th foot.

Per *Sea Park*, from Gravesend, July 17, 179 troops, Col. F. Buckley, Bengal inf.; Lieut. S. Stallard, Bengal art.; Mr. G. L. Thorne, Surgeon of the vessel.

Per *Lord George Bentinck*, from Gravesend, July 17, 190 troops; Lieut. Oliphant, 80th ft.; Lieut. Head, ditto; Lieut. Munro, 53rd ft.; Ens. Alcock, 96th ft.; Lieut. Tyler, 61st ft.

The Hurriallee or Dhoob grass of Madras (the *Panicum Dactylon*, Roxb., *Agrostis linearis*, Linn.), the most valuable forage in India, in its natural state, partakes of the character termed "creeping," the flower-bearing branchlets alone being erect, and these rarely arriving at a foot in height, but by cultivation it has become a hay-grass, growing to the extraordinary height of three to four feet, and averaging two feet throughout. According to a paper by Col. Reid, *Madras Journal*, No. 36, the crops are so luxuriant that the space on which the grass is grown is not sufficiently large to work it on in the drying, and the growth is so rapid that nearly monthly crops could be taken, each acre producing a ton at a bearing, and each ton being worth Rs. 30. One of the most remarkable qualities of this grass is its flourishing in heat, the very best crops being produced in the hottest weather.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 5th June, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the present rate of interest (£3. 10s.), three pounds ten shillings per cent. per annum, on the Company's bonds, will cease and determine on the 7th day of June, 1851.

That from and after the said 7th day of June, 1851, such bonds shall carry an interest only of (£3) three pounds per cent. per annum.

That holders of bonds will be allowed to bring them in to be marked for continuation at the said interest of (£3) three pounds per cent. per annum, until the 7th day of December, 1850; and that such bonds as shall not be marked for continuation, as aforesaid, on or before the 7th day of December, 1850, shall be liable to be paid off on the said 7th day of June, 1851, on which day all interest will cease.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 10th July, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 24th instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

BRITISH IRON,
PAINT, &c.;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 24th day of July, 1850, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 17th July, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 31st instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

MARINE CANVAS,—also
SERGE FLANNELS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 31st day of July, 1850, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 17th July, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 31st instant, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening, for the Election of a Director of the said Company, in the room of Francis Warden, Esq., who hath disqualified.

The form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained upon application at the Treasury in this House.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 17th July, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 24th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 0½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 100 tons of Dead Weight.
50 ,, Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 17th July, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 31st July, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of 500 TONS of COAL from Newport, Monmouthshire, to Bombay; and that copies of the terms and conditions of the contract may be obtained by application at the (Marine Branch) Secretary's Office, in this House, where the Tenders are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 31st day of July, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, upon the delivery of the Coal at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of two shillings and a halfpenny (2s. 0½d.) the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 17th July, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 24th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to Madras, on board Ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is 197, and they must embark between the 20th August and the 10th Sept. next.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 2s. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

IT is with much both of reluctance and regret that I feel myself compelled, by impressions of duty, to withdraw from the office of a Director of the East-India Company, to which I was elevated by your suffrages, and in which I have been since continued, through your unabated kindness and confidence. The infirmities of advancing age warn me that the appropriate time for retirement has arrived, and the retention of office to a period when I should be no longer able to serve you efficiently, would be as much at variance with my sense of right, as it would be inconsistent with your interests and those of the great communities of Britain and India.

My official connection with the East-India Company has been long and almost uninterrupted. In 1796 I entered the civil service of the Company. During my career in it I filled for two years the office of Secretary to the Military Board at Bombay, and subsequently, for a period of seventeen years, that of Chief Secretary to the Government, and of a Member of the Council. In 1829 I returned to this country, and in 1836 was elected to the trust which I now restore into your hands. How far I have succeeded in discharging its duties, it is not for me to say; but, on my own part, I am happy in the opportunity of publicly avowing that I look back on my career with unmixed feelings of personal pleasure, derived from the unvarying manifestation of the kind and affectionate regard of those under whom I served in India, of my honourable colleagues in the Court of Directors, and of you, my constituents.

My warmest wishes for the continued prosperity of the Company, and the steady improvement of India under their administration, will never intermit so long as it shall please Providence to bless me with life; and, cordially thanking you for the constant support for which I am indebted, I have only in conclusion to express an earnest hope that my successor, whoever he may be, and all whom you may hereafter call to the same office, may serve you with zeal equal to mine, and with superior ability.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your very faithful servant,

28, Bryanston Square, 17th July, 1850. F. WARDEN.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

THE RETIREMENT of our much-respected Director, FRANCIS WARDEN, Esq. having created a VACANCY in the Direction of your affairs, I take the earliest opportunity of informing you that it is my intention to proceed to the Ballot, which is fixed for the 31st inst.

Encouraged by the numerous friends who favoured me with 1,026 votes at the former Election, and by many Proprietors who were on that occasion engaged by my opponent, and who have now promised me their support, I look forward to the ensuing Ballot with a well-founded hope of success.

To those Proprietors who have not yet declared themselves, I beg to say that I should feel greatly honoured by their support. As the ground for my solicitation, I have to offer to them the testimony of my public services in India as the best assurance for my useful services in this country.

My Committee will sit daily at the LONDON TAVERN, where all notices of change of residence and other communications will be thankfully received, and the necessary papers for such of my friends as may prefer voting by Proxy shall be immediately forwarded to them.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient and faithful servant,

London Tavern, July 17, 1850. H. T. PRINSEP.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

A VACANCY having occurred in the East-India Direction, by the Retirement of Mr. WARDEN, I have the honour to announce to you that, in accordance with the intimation contained in my letter of the 3rd of May last, it is my intention to proceed to the Ballot, which is fixed for the 31st instant, and I respectfully solicit the Votes and support of such Proprietors as have not yet declared themselves. My Committee will meet daily at the London Tavern, where the attendance of my friends is earnestly requested.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Committee-room, London Tavern, 17th July, 1850. JOHN CARNAC MORRIS, Late of the Madras Civil Service.

P.S.—It is particularly requested that any recent change of residence may be notified to the Committee.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

REFERRING to the support so recently given to Mr. Prinsep, it is not my intention to proceed to the Poll on the present VACANCY in the Court of Directors, caused by the retirement of Mr. WARDEN, but I trust, from the kind assurances which I have received during my canvas, that I shall be able to do so, with every prospect of success, on an early occasion.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your very faithful servant,

DUDLEY COUTTS MARJORIBANKS.

4, Upper Grosvenor-street, July 18, 1850.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

MR. PRINSEP having obtained, on a recent occasion, so large a proportion of your suffrages, it is not my intention to offer myself as a candidate upon the present vacancy. I trust, however, that I shall soon be placed, by your kind favour, in a position to proceed to the Ballot, in respect to which I propose to submit my intentions to you on an early date.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

Woodhill, Ripley, Surrey, 18th July, 1850. FREDERIC MILLETT.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

THE RESIGNATION this day of our highly respected Director, Mr. WARDEN, having caused a VACANCY in the management of your affairs, I have the honour to state that it is not my intention to offer any opposition to Mr. Prinsep, who Polled so large a number of votes on the last occasion. In a few days I shall have the honour of announcing to you my intentions with respect to proceeding to the Ballot.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

6, Vigo-street, July 17, 1850. JOHN HARVEY ASTELL.

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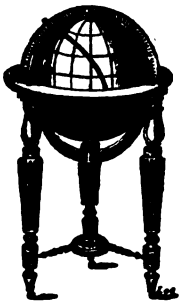

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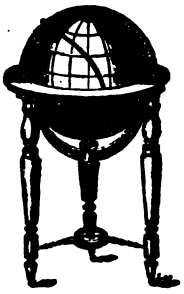

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Saturday, July 20, 1850.

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AND

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Feroze*, with the mails, left Bombay June 25th, arrived at Aden July 8th, and Suez on the 17th. The mails left Alexandria July 20th (per *Merlin*). They reached Malta on the 24th inst., whence they were taken on to Marseilles (per *Medina*), and arrived on the 27th inst.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, *viâ* Marseilles, will be despatched from London on the evening of Wednesday, Aug. 7.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Mauritius, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *viâ* Southampton, will be made up on the morning of Tuesday, Aug. 20. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening, or if marked *viâ* Marseilles, on the evening of Saturday, Aug. 24.

(*Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Aug. 1.*)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal ... . June 15 | Madras ... ... June 18
Bombay ... ... June 25.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

ONCE more we can announce the reign of tranquillity throughout the vast territories of the British Indian empire. Even the Punjab is fast settling down into a province of that empire, partaking of its feelings and interests. "Peace appears to be established in this country," says the *Lahore Chronicle*, "on the surest foundation; where, four years ago, the British soldier and his Government were regarded with the most deadly feeling of hatred, the great majority of the people have learned that the new rule is not only willing but able to afford efficient protection to life and property, and the inhabitants are enjoying a state of security hitherto totally unknown to them."

The disarming of the people, a most judicious measure, it adds, which has been strictly carried out, and, above all, the reduction of the land revenue to the extent of ten, twelve, and even twenty per cent., have had the most beneficial effect on the agricultural population of the country, "while the removal of all customs dues has given an impulse to trade which it never before received, and which must have greatly conciliated the mercantile and monied classes of Punjabee society."

The work of improvement is so far on foot in the Punjab, that the survey of the Ravee Dooab is nearly completed, and ground may be broken for the intended line of canals in September or October next. A writer in the *Lahore Chronicle* says:—

"I went the other day to Kalabagh to look at the coal localities; it was curious to find an extensive vein running up the surface of a hill, and wherever it was cut, fine dry coal was obtained. I wish I could do justice to the scene in describing it. The magnificent Indus, land-locked between ranges of hills, that seem to extend in all directions, limestone of every description — clays — chalk — earths — iron — petroleum — sulphur — alum — alabaster — crystals of quartz — mica — stones for testing gold — shells — coal — salt — marble, and numerous formations such as would puzzle a geologist. It appeared to my unenlightened eyes as if a great volcano had turned a huge hill upside down, and left the rough edges to assume, through a series of years — exposed to the action of air and water — every variety of formation, of which earths, clays, soils, stones, and minerals in combination are capable. There are traces of great antiquity in some of the buildings occupied by Fakeers, or scattered about the hills, and I should not be surprised to find traces, through the medium of coins or parts of buildings, of the route of Alexander's army! In a few years the world will be astonished in attempting to account for such inexhaustible mines of wealth having been so long neglected."

The great topic of the intelligence is the resignation of the Commander-in-Chief-ship by Sir Charles Napier, which is not only confirmed, but unhappily ascribed to a misunderstanding with the Governor-General. The particulars are not given upon authority, but the reports in the Bombay and Calcutta journals tally pretty closely.

According to the *Bombay Telegraph*, Sir Charles, some time back, published, without previous communication with the civil government, an order regulating the space for barracks in Lahore intended for her Majesty's troops, which was considered as an usurpation of authority, as the order should have been promulgated by the Governor-General. This was intimated to Sir Charles, whose reply is said to have been more distinguished by "rough vigour" than by official courtesy, and resented by Lord Dalhousie, who required that the order should be rescinded, that it might be promulgated in the regular form, and through the proper channel. Sir Charles, it is added, peremptorily refused to

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obey this order, and tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

The Calcutta *Englishman* states that "it was known before the Governor-General left Simla, on his tour of the Indian seas, that some disagreement had taken place, and reports among the military circles were then current, that the Commander-in-Chief, ill-brooking inaction, had shown his warlike propensities so unmistakeably, that unusual precaution had been taken to prevent any *escapade* during the absence of the Marquess of Dalhousie. During his lordship's absence, a remarkable General Order announced Sir Charles Napier's intention to return to Simla, not to enjoy the climate, but to meet the Governor-General. The meeting accordingly took place, like that of two thunder-clouds on the mountains, and the explosion has already sounded through the land. The cause of disagreement is still unknown; but it is understood that the papers connected with Sir Charles Napier's resignation have been sent home, and that a motion in Parliament will probably reveal the secret. Those who affect to know it here, say that the Commander-in-Chief is decidedly in the wrong."

Sir Charles would, it was said, take his final leave of India in October. Speculations were afloat as to his successor; Sir Wm. Gomm, who was expected to take charge of the Bombay army in November, was talked of in Calcutta as likely to be the new Commander-in-Chief.

The *Hurkaru* reports that there had been considerable discussion as to the constitution and objects of a "secret committee" of Queen's officers, which Sir C. Napier is said to have formed at Simla, engaged, it is supposed, in collecting information as to the state of the Company's army—some say of the civil service also. "It is conjectured that the information thus obtained is intended to guide Sir Charles's evidence when the renewal of the Charter and the propriety of amalgamating the Indian army with that of the Crown come on for Parliamentary discussion."

The Marquess and Marchioness of Dalhousie were at Mahaseo, near Simla. The Bengal journals still report unfavourably of the health of both the Governor-General and his lady. A trip to Peshawur, and afterwards to Cashmere, is said to be in contemplation; but the Marquess is expected to return to Calcutta by Christmas.

The pestilence known as the *Maha Murree*, or 'certain death,' has again broken out in the hills of Ghurwal and Kemaon. This disease, closely resembling the Palee plague of 1836-37, and which has all the appearance and symptoms of the plague of Turkey, is so infectious, or believed to be so by the hill tribes, that it used to be the custom to taboo a village in which the disease had shown itself, to draw a cordon around it, beyond which, if any of the unhappy residents of the infected place dared to creep out, he was shot as a mad dog. Dr. Renny, the superintending surgeon of the Meerut division, has been directed to investigate the nature of this pestilence, and had set out for the infected districts.

The *Bombay Times* relates a curious example of the tyranny practised in native states, even when most strictly under the surveillance of the British Government:—

"Some years since a wealthy merchant at Baroda died, leaving two wives; the elder was of weak intellect, but had a son; the younger, a woman of talent and spirit, was four months advanced in pregnancy. The husband willed that his property, amounting to above half a million sterling, should be life-rented in the widows, and that in the event of a boy being born, it should be divided equally betwixt the children, the mothers being trustees over the whole till they were of age,—the survivor to inherit all in case of the decease of either. Five months after his death, his widow was delivered of a son. As the heritage was an enormous one, every precaution was taken to secure evidence of the genuineness of the child. Not the slightest doubts on this subject were raised for a year and a half, when the younger widow began to bring Baba, the manager of the estate, to account for extravagant conduct. While the child was out on an airing, it was stolen and carried into the wilderness, by Baba's directions, as is now allowed: the mother was placed under personal restraint, and told she was an impostor—that the child was none of hers,—that hers had died in infancy. Baba secured every channel of access to Government by bribes or loans. At length a punchayet, or jury of five, was proposed: this at first, according to the advice of a native lawyer, anxious to maintain litigation, the widow, strong in her consciousness of innocence, declined. A court of Baba's *élèves* was now constituted, and the case decided against her,—no intimation having been given her as to the charges to which she was to answer, the evidence supporting them, the record kept, or sentence pronounced. Repeated applications on the subject only produced the answer that the case was closed. The Bombay Government have at last been petitioned to take into consideration the new matter of the abduction of the child. The senior widow is now said to repent her of ever having joined the prosecution against her sister, and to be anxious, if left to herself, to come into the field in her defence. The family of the banker were under the protection of the British Government, and on this ground it is that we are specially bound to interfere—either to secure for the widow her rights, or expose her as an impostor, if what has been stated should turn out incapable of proof."

The latest accounts from the Nizam's territories state that the minister has indicated his course of measures; but whether his power and authority will be sufficient to carry them into complete effect, and whether his easiness will not yield to the importunities of his friends, is very questionable. The first is the removal of the old Talookdars, who all have liens upon the districts assigned to them as mortgages, and the placing new ones, who have no such lien upon them, to bring the revenues into the State treasury. The next great measure has been a call by the Government upon some of its principal and opulent servants for pecuniary aid. Disorders are still of frequent occurrence in the interior of the country. A bloody contest is said to have taken place at the village of Dhourea, twelve miles from Omrowtee, from the following cause:—Rajah Nanuk Ram and Radah Kishen, agents of Rajah Beshawchund, were sent with some force from Hydrabad, by order of Rajah Ram Bux, the present Minister of the Nizam, to dispossess Goolam Hussan Khan, the Sooba, or Nazim of Ellichpore. On the 30th May a fight took place between the force of Rajah Nanuk Ram and that of Goolam Hussan Khan, in which nearly fifty men were killed on both sides, and some were wounded. It was rumoured that Sir G. F. Berkeley intended visiting the capital shortly.

A rumour was prevalent in Scinde, that the province is about to be placed under the authority of the Lahore Commission, and that there are to be commissioners for Upper as well as for Lower Scinde. The Governor-General has, it is said, declined accepting Mr. Pringle's resignation, and has desired to be informed of the circumstances which led him to resign.

The local intelligence from the presidencies is not abundant. Mr. Beadon has been appointed to inquire into the state of the Post-office at Calcutta, Mr. H. Forbes at Madras, and Mr. W. Courtenay at Bombay, with a view to the general improvement of the system. It is expected that the franking system, which debits the public with the carriage of Government letters and papers, and is liable, besides, to the most enormous abuses, will be recommended to be done away with; that a large reduction on letter postages, with probably the prepayment system, will be introduced; and that the charge for the transmission of

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newspapers will be commuted from postage to a one-anna (1d.) stamp, enforced on the same general plan as at home.

At Calcutta, much interest has been excited by the discovery of lead and copper mines at Beerbhoom, of which an account is given elsewhere. The ores are extremely rich, the metallic lead yielding fifty ounces of silver to the ton, and ninety-eight per cent. of pure metal. The Electric Telegraph Committee was at work. The line lies to Chinsurah, thirty miles.

At Bombay, on the 29th May, a public meeting took place in the Town Hall for the inauguration of a School of Industry, for some time in contemplation at the presidency. The Chief Justice presided; the whole of the members of Government, the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, and the greater part of the general staff then at the presidency, were present. The Governor was chosen patron. The school had since been opened for the reception of pupils, of whom there was a considerable number in attendance, or in immediate prospect. The objects of the establishment are, in the first place, to reclaim juvenile culprits, and teach them trades, by which they may earn their bread; secondly, to endeavour to improve the processes of manufacture and advance the resources of the country. Destitute juveniles alone are maintained by the charity; but instruction will be willingly imparted to any one desiring it.

A most important step has been taken towards the education of the female Hindu population at the same presidency. Some of the Hindu scholars of the Elphinstone Institution had for months past been working silently, and have succeeded in permanently establishing three schools for the instruction of these young creatures, whose numbers exceed 150 already.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Troops.—Ens. Henry C. Fraser, 22nd regt., at Dugshai, June 2.

Bengal.—Capt. R. Stein, 49th N.I., at Phillour, June 10; Lieut. H. P. Forster, at Mirzapore, aged 28, May 26.

Madras.—Capt. T. J. Newbold, 23rd L.I., at Mahabuleshwur, May 29.

Bombay.—Major T. J. Taylor, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, at Colaba, June 18.

BENGAL.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF BEERBHOOM.

We have of late alluded repeatedly to the discoveries of lead and copper mines which have been made in the district of Beerbhoom, and we have now the pleasure of republishing a correspondence on the subject which has been communicated by Government to the press. There can no longer be any doubt that the district of Beerbhoom, the most out-of-the-way and unfrequented at this presidency, with little or no produce for export, and without a stream that is navigable except during the rains, is rich in mineral productions, and appears destined to become one of the most important districts in Bengal. The present discovery affords an additional reason for rejoicing that the rail is to take the direction of Mirzapore, because it will afford such facilities for working the mines as could not have been obtained through any other means. The locality in which Captain Sherwill found the ores, is about forty-five miles distant from the line the rail will pursue, when it stretches to the North-West Provinces, and the point of junction with the Beerbhoom road is about forty-five miles from the extreme point to which the million sterling will carry the present section. The ores might be brought down with great ease and little expense to the rail, and from thence distributed over India. The discovery of these ores is in no small degree important to the social improvement of the country. The first luxury which a native treats himself to when he emerges from penury, is the substitution of a brass dish for his wooden or earthen one, and a brass *lota*, and these articles of domestic use would become general throughout the country, but for the heavy cost of copper. The quantity of copper imported from various parts of the world into Bengal may be taken at 75,000 maunds in the year, of the value of 25 lacs of rupees; but the demand for it would be doubled, if it could be sold at 20 or 25 rupees the maund. This would be "developing the resources of the country" in right good earnest.—*Friend of India.*

LEAD AND COPPER MINES IN BEERBHOOM.

To E. E. Woodcock, Esq., Magistrate, Beerbhoom.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward you specimens of copper and lead, both in the ore and after having undergone the action of fire.

2. The fact of there being a copper and lead mine within eight miles of Deoghur was communicated to me as a great and important secret by a rich buneea, whom I accompanied to the spot, and myself gathered the accompanying specimens. He is most anxious to work the copper-mine, as the profits would be, he calculates, enormous.

He having nothing to say to the land, and I having given him no pledge to the contrary, I lose no time in requesting you will lay the matter before Government, who might consider it advisable to work the copper-mine, if not both mines, in which case I would suggest a scientific person being sent, as an accredited agent of Government, to ascertain all particulars, as the value would, of course, depend on the extent of the mine.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. A. Vincent,
Deputy Magistrate.

Zillah Bhagulpore, camp Comerabad, Deoghur factory, Fouj-Adawlut, the 26th April, 1849.

Report on the pure contents of specimens of lead and copper, found in the neighbourhood of Beerbhoom, and forwarded by the Government of Bengal for examination.

Metallic Lead*	... ... 98·00	per cent. pure.
Native Sulphuret Lead	... 67·40	"
Metallic Copper ...	... 84·00	"
Native Carbonate ditto	... 24·00	"

(Signed) James Dodd, Assay Master.

Calcutta Mint, Assay Office, the 17th May, 1849.

From Captain W. S. Sherwill, Revenue Surveyor, to Captain H. L. Thuillier, Deputy Surveyor-General.

Sir,—During the present month, and whilst engaged surveying zillahs Beerbhoom and Bhaugulpore, I was requested by Mr. Vincent, deputy magistrate of Deoghur, to visit and give my opinion upon a vein of copper, that had a few months previously been accidentally discovered by a native, and by him reported to Mr. Vincent.

2. Deoghur, or Byjnath, is a small town in zillah Beerbhoom, famous for its temples, visited every year by thousands of pilgrims from the north-west provinces of India; the town is mean in its appearance, the inhabitants chiefly Brahmins. The town is situated on the great primitive table-land, which extends from near Burdwan to the Dunwa Ghat, in Behar, and which is composed of granite, gneiss, serpentine, greenstone, quartz rock, &c. The gneiss strata are much contorted, often vertical, generally inclined, and abundantly traversed by greenstone dykes. The appearance of the country is pleasing; the land is undulating, well wooded, and studded with detached hills of rounded masses of garnetiferous gneiss. The spot where the copper is found is situated in the lands of the village of Byruki of Tuppih Deoghur Saruth, of zillah Beerbhoom, and about one mile from the common boundary of zillah Beerbhoom and Bhaugulpore; eight miles N.W. from Deoghur or Byjnath, and on the watershed of the highland of Beerbhoom, the streams which flow to the south falling into the Hooghly, those flowing to the north falling into the Ganges; it is situated in a dense jungle of Asun, Sakna Dhour, Kuchnar, Kend, Jumun Aoula, Kusumbba, Chirougi, and is on the fork or junction of two small mountain torrents which discharge their waters into the Chandun river, a tributary to the Ganges, which discharges itself into the Ganges near Bhaugulpore: these torrents and the Chandun river are mere dry sandy channels during the cold and hot weather.

3. The occasion of the copper being brought to light was the hill-men bringing in to Mr. Vincent small pieces of bright green pieces of water-worn felspar, which at once showed the existence of the ore. The ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the ore is pretty freely strewed with green felspar, and weather and water-worn fragments of the ore embedded in the felspar. The immediate superficial soil is red and white gravel, composed of quartz, felspar, hornblende, fragments of gneiss, black mica, silvery mica, and schorl. The surface veins run east

* The metallic lead contains about 50 ounces of silver in the ton.

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and west, and present the ore in irregular masses of 3-5ths of an inch broad, so much corroded by atmospherical influence as to appear as a soft, friable, red, yellow, liver-coloured, or garnet-coloured earth; but upon digging a couple of feet below the surface of the country, the veins become a compact liver-coloured mass, spangled with shining particles of copper, the whole enclosed in a soft, friable, apple-green, yellow, or white felspathic rock. Traversing the copper from north to south, small veins of lead appear, which occasionally form the containing wall to the copper. I traced the vein of copper for about 100 feet east and west, and dug to the depth of two feet only. I have smelted, with the aid of coal dug from the Bauslee nullah in the Rajmahal hills, some of the ore, which has given a turn of 30 per cent. good copper; inferior specimens, mostly water-worn pieces picked up on the ———, gave 25 per cent. I have sent a large amount of the specimens, together with the smelted ore, to Mr. Paddington, curator to the Geological Museum, attached to the Asiatic Society, and have requested that gentleman to furnish you with a detailed account of its value, purity, &c., and which will form an addenda to this report. Mr. Paddington, from his ability to do justice to the subject, and from his willingness to assist in such matters, will, I am sure, supply you with his report. A copy of this report has been sent to Mr. Paddington.

4. In April, 1849, Mr. Vincent forwarded specimens, and reported the circumstance of the existence of the copper ore to the magistrate of Beerbhoom, but no notice has been taken of his report.

5. The nearest coal to the spot is at Kurhurbalee, 40 miles S.W., in pergunnah Kurruckdiha, in zillah Hazareebagh; coal is also found 57 miles in a south-easterly direction, in the Rajmahal hills.

6. Believing this to be a valuable discovery, I lose no time in bringing it to your notice, in the hope that you will bring it to the notice of Government. Any further information relative to the spot or roads leading to it will be cheerfully supplied upon application being made to me.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. S. Sherwill,
Captain, Revenue Surveyor.

Camp zillah Bhaugulpore, 31st January, 1850.

To W. Dampier, Esq., Superintendent of Police, L. P., Garden Reach, Calcutta.

Sir,—In conformity to your instructions conveyed to me through the magistrate of Beerbhoom, and with reference to letter No. 473 from the officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal to your address, I have the honour to report, that the copper and lead deposits discovered within my sub division are in the talook or ghatwallee of Rohnee, an estate extending eighteen miles north and south, and fourteen miles east and west, in the immediate vicinity of Deoghur, forming a portion of a large tract of country, the greater part of it under heavy jungle, the whole of it within my sub-division, termed Tuppa Sarhut Deoghur. Through it runs a road the most direct means of communication between the Upper Provinces and Lower Bengal; few, however, availed themselves of this short cut, it being formerly greatly infested by highway robbers, preferring the more circuitous but safer route, *viâ* Rajmehal, along the banks of the Ganges. To obviate this glaring evil, in the year 1814, a regulation was enacted (Reg. 29) ensuring to certain individuals a perpetual tenure, at an almost nominal quit rent, of the forest lands bordering the high road on each side;—they in return agreeing to preserve the integrity of the road. They were, in consequence, styled ghatwals or guardians of the road.

2. This agreement was, in fact, a species of black mail; the ghatwals themselves being generally supposed to be the highway robbers. They were subsequently, in the year 1813, bound down by a settlement officer, Mr. Scott, to make good all thefts or robberies committed within their estates, a custom somewhat similar to one that obtained in England in days of yore, when a similar restitution was exacted from the inhabitants of each hundred. This local custom ere long obtained the strength of law, and was in full force when I received charge of this sub-division, and has not been since formally repealed to modify this seeming hardship. The lands granted to the ghatwals by Government were declared inalienable, but this only within Tuppa Sarhut Deoghur; the surrounding ghatwalees being liable to public sale, whereas should a Sarhut Deoghur ghatwal fall into arrears, his estate can only be attached, and placed under the management of the collector, who allows the proprietor subsistence allowance, the balance of the collections going towards discharging all legal claims against the estate.

3. I may here mention, that, with one or two exceptions, every ghatwallee within the above-mentioned Tuppa is at present under attachment, the ghatwals being an improvident and uncivilized race.

4. I trust I shall be pardoned for making this digression, but the state within which the copper and lead deposits have been found (Rohnee) being in common with many others held under so peculiar a tenure, I considered it necessary to go into detail.

5. The present owner, or rather incumbent (Ghatwals being, I should say, Government tenants at will), is a minor. The state is under attachment, and has been so for years, under several Civil Court decrees.

I would, with your permission on some future occasion, make some further remarks on this subject, having as their object the interests of Government.

With reference to the instructions conveyed to me in letter No. 469, dated 3rd April, 1850, from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal to your address, I have the honour to observe that I trust in a few days to be able to furnish the required information.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. A. Vincent, Deputy Magistrate.

Deoghur, Fouzdy Adawlut, the 18th April, 1850.

To W. Dampier, Esq., Superintendent of Police, L.P., Garden Reach, Calcutta.

Sir,—In conformity to the instructions of the Honourable the Deputy Governor, I have now the honour to furnish answers to the questions put to me.

2. As a preface, I beg to remark that it is to Captain Sherwill I am chiefly indebted for the geological information contained in this report.

3. The land in which the copper deposit is found belongs to a ghatwal or zemindar named Oodit Narian Deo, at present a minor. His estate is called Rohnee, and is under the management of the Collector of Beerbhoom, it being attached under a decree of the Civil Court.

4. Neither the estate nor any portion of it can be purchased, Ghatwallees being inalienable; but there would be no difficulty I should say in leasing for any number of years.

5. The ores have never been worked, indeed, the existence of a copper deposit was not generally suspected, my visit having been made at the dead of night, such being the only conditions on which my informant (the buneeah alluded to in my letter, No. 33 of 1849, to the address of the magistrate of Beerbhoom) would act as guide. The country all around the spot is undulating and well wooded, in fact, a dense jungle on the banks of a hill stream, dry during the greater part of the year, but as in all similar streams, water appears at a depth of a few feet under the surface sand. There would be no necessity for drainage—the soil being so porous, rain-water would never lie.

6. The superficial soil is red and white gravel, composed of quartz, felspar, hornblende, mica, &c.; granite (of various sorts, *i.e.* granite proper, gneiss, and syenite) being the prevailing rock in the vicinity. The surface is hard and rocky, and irregularly traversed by greenstone dykes.

7. The traffic of the country is carried on by means of small hill-carts with solid wheels, transporting from 14 to 16 maunds, if drawn by bullocks. The daily hire of such a cart would be three annas per diem; but I apprehend a difficulty in procuring them in any great numbers.

8. Rates of labour are, I consider, moderate; one anna per diem being considered an adequate remuneration for an able-bodied labourer. The ore or metal must necessarily be conveyed by land to Bhaugulpore (the nearest point to the river Ganges), a distance of sixty-two miles, over a pretty good road, heavy in some places.

9. The necessaries of life, such as fowls, eggs, rice, &c., are procurable a few miles from Deoghur, but everything else must be indented for on the neighbouring stations of Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, and Beerbhoom.

10. There being no European resident within seventy miles of Deoghur, I can only judge of the probable effect of the climate on Europeans by the effect it has had on myself. Last year I went on medical certificate to Monghyr in an almost dying state; but this I attribute to my having had no better shelter during the months of April, May, and June, than a small hill-tent; for since my return in December last, I have enjoyed tolerably good health.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. A. Vincent, Deputy Magistrate.

Deoghur, Fouzdary Adawlut, the 20th April, 1850.

—*Hindoo Intelligencer, June* 10.

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THE EXPLOSION AT BENARES.

A WRITER at Benares gives the following account of the late explosion of gunpowder at that city:—"The usual cooking of messes at a distance from the boats, and under shelter of the ridge of the old fort, had been gone through, and fires put out by 8 P.M., or 9 P.M. at the latest, of the 1st May. About a quarter to 11 P.M. the cry of fire was raised, the foremost boat up stream was seen to be in a blaze, and the alarm naturally attracted the inmates of houses on the ridge to the front to see the spectacle. None of the traders' boats (they being safe from conflagration, which was all that they probably dreaded) attempted to move; but attempts were made in a few instances in the fleet to get the adjoining boats out from the shore. As soon, however, as it was seen that the burning boat was one of those laden with powder, the alarm of the coming explosion was raised, and as the conductor in charge fled for his life up the ghaut, many others followed his example. The progress of the fire was rapid, and in a few minutes the first and most awful explosion took place. It swept away fugitives and spectators, raised a volume of water, which, as it subsided, dashed boats far and near with violence against the hard bank, and shook the adjacent houses into a heap. In about two minutes more, the second explosion took place, which brought toppling houses to the ground. Some conception may be formed of the nature of these explosions by these circumstances. There were 3,000 barrels of gunpowder, or 330,000 lbs. Nearly all the other magazine stores have been recovered from the river, 5,875 out of 6,000 shot and shell, all the 16 guns, the 2 howitzer carriages, and 13 out of 14 muskets, but only 115 barrels of gunpowder. There is thus good reason for believing that 16 boats, with more than 2,000 bls. blew up on the first occasion, and 2 or 3 boats with 500 or 600 bls. on the last. The explanation of there having been two explosions is simple. The greater portion of the powder-boats were up stream, and only a few at the end of the line down stream, the intermediate positions having been taken up by boats filled with other stores. The headmost boats which were not wholly swamped were set on fire by the flame of the first explosion, and the powder that had previously escaped was almost immediately ignited. In the cantonments and the civil station, distant between four and five miles, the shock of these explosions both to those who were asleep and awake appeared to be so much like those of an earthquake, that almost every one attributed it to that cause. Mr. Gubbins, the joint-magistrate, had not retired to rest, and as the noise came from the direction of the police jurisdiction, of which he has charge, he thought it as well to ride down to ascertain what had happened. He returned at speed for aid to the sufferers, and in a commendably short space of time again arrived at the spot, where the police had in the mean time assembled. He was followed in succession by several of the authorities, and during that fearful night and morning, the exertions that were made were creditable to all concerned. To those who first arrived, the scene was truly appalling. A huge heap of coal was blazing and casting its lurid light on the broadway between the crumbling ridge and the water's-edge, strewed with the dead, dying, and wounded. Along the bank above the ghaut, boats half swamped were reeling against the shore; more than one of these, too, were still burning, and the apprehension of further explosions, while it deterred thieves, intimidated others from rendering assistance. Where the fleet had been moored huge hillocks of sand thrown up by the force of the explosions, and some portions of charred wrecks, alone remained to tell the tale—perhaps, too, the most terrible of all was the grim silence of the river, destitute of any floating object, pursuing its course over sunken boats, and drowned men. By 3 A.M. the wounded had been picked up and conveyed to the city hospitals, and, as had been pre-arranged, by daylight, all the convict and hired labour procurable was distributed amongst the ruins. At the same time, two companies of infantry arrived to preserve order, and prevent plunder. The work of turning over the debris of fallen buildings was prosecuted with indefatigable industry, but it was not completely finished till the third day, on which out of almost the last heap two children were taken uninjured. The casualties as to loss of lives and destruction of property have been much exaggerated. It is not possible to state the actual fact, but a careful inquiry, and registry of every ascertained case, while it leaves no doubt as to results on land, has enabled an estimate to be formed which is an approximation to truth as to the number of lives lost in the river. Several of the traders' boats were unladen, and the full number of their respective crews was not with them. Most of these boats were not sunk, but stranded only in shallow water, so that comparatively few lives were lost. The crews in the magazine fleet had been paid up arrears in the day time; some were absent in the town, others fled on the first alarm, and not a few of these, finding their boats destroyed, not expecting to receive any more pay, and probably apprehensive of being detained during an investigation, took themselves off at once. From the crews of boats which have subsequently arrived at Benares, it has been ascertained that many of these fugitives during their return homeward have furnished those whom they have met with astounding narratives of the calamity. On the morning after the event, save the wounded, not one of the boatmen of the fleet was forthcoming. By the third day upwards of ninety had been collected together. The following is the ascertained and estimated list of casualties:—

Drowned men taken out of boats	21	
Blown up, found dead on the bank	50	
Buried under ruins	47	
Died in hospital...	9	127
Wounded		71
Missing estimated to have escaped	100	
Supposed to have been drowned	150	250
		448

"The small number of casualties in the suburb is explained by the fact that in the hot season, many of the inmates of houses sleep outside. The loss of property has been estimated to be about 60 or 70,000 rupees. The old fort stood the brunt of its explosion, the city itself sustained no injury except from venetians and doors blown in by the force of the concussion. It was sufficient to break panes of glass at a distance of four miles, and perhaps nothing can convey a better notion of it than the fact of the shock having been perceptible at Ghazeepoor, Juanpoor, and, as some assert, even at Allahabad. There are many versions of the origin of the fire, some of course wholly absurd. Amongst many, these are the least improbable: 1st. That a boatman in Colonel Lloyd's pinnace was smoking, and that a sudden shift of wind to the east blew fire from his chillum to the thatch of the powder boat. Another is, that a boatman was passing by with fire in his hand, which was struck out of it by another man, by which some portion fell on the thatch. Another is, that the boatmen had bullied the country people of a neighbouring village, and the fire was an act of revenge. Another, that a boatman was enjoying his hubble bubble in secret, so that the sentry could not see him, and this is the most likely to be true. The story of the sentry who escaped has not been reported. He declared that the first appearance of fire was within the boat, and that simultaneously with its appearance, a cry of alarm was given by some man, who jumped out of the boat and made off. As with the steamer *Benares*, so in the present case, there can be little doubt that the calamity was owing to a hubble bubble."

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM MAYNARD GOMM, K.C.B., K.S.A., &c.

As there is now every probability of this officer succeeding Sir Charles Napier as Commander-in-Chief in India, it may interest our readers to know something of him as a military officer, and also of his recent government of the Mauritius; and we have therefore much pleasure in availing ourselves of a sketch, drawn up by a friend, and placed at our disposal for publication:—

"Sir William Gomm is son of Lieut.-Colonel William Gomm and Miss Maynard; born 1784; married first, Sophia, daughter of Granville Penn, Esq., of Stoke Park, in Buckinghamshire, which lady died in 1827; and, secondly, in 1830, Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of Colonel Lord Robert Kerr, fourth son of William John, fifth Marquis of Lothian, Lady Gomm's mother. Lady Robert Kerr was the daughter of the Rev. Edmund Gilbert, of Windsor House, Cornwall, vicar of Constantine, and official of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall, and sister to Major-general Sir W. R. Gilbert, G.C.B.; and hence the relationship, alluded to in the public papers, as existing between Sir William Gomm and Sir Walter Gilbert; Lady Gomm, who was born in 1807, being niece to the latter gallant general, and not his sister, as incorrectly stated by Moff, &c.

Sir William Gomm entered the army in 1794, when only ten years of age, and served in the expedition to the Helder in 1799, including the action of the 19th September at Bergen; in the expedition to the coast of France and Spain, under Sir James Pulteney, in 1800; expedition to Hanover in 1805; and that to Stralsund and Copenhagen, in 1807. Campaign of 1808 and 1809 in the Peninsula, including the battles of Roleia, 17th August, Vimiera 21st August, 1808, and Corunna, 16th January, 1809; expedition to Walcheren, and siege of Flushing in 1809. Proceeded again to the Peninsula in 1810, where he served during the remainder of the war, the principal part of the time as an assistant quarter-master general; including the

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battles of Busaco, 27th September, 1810; and Fuentes d' Onoro, 5th May, 1811; assault and capture of Badajoz, 11th March and 6th April, 1815; battle of Salamanca, 22nd July; action at Villa-Muriel, and battle of Vittoria, 21st June, 1813; siege, assault, and capture of San Sebastian, in August and September; and battle of the Nive, 9th to 13th December, 1813. He also served in the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo, for his services at which, with his corps, the Coldstream Guards, Lieut.-colonel Gomm received from the Emperor Alexander the Russian order of St. Anne, 2nd class; on the 2nd January previous he had been nominated by his own sovereign a Knight Commander of the Bath, for the services he had rendered during the Peninsular campaign, chiefly as asst. quarter-master-general; and was also decorated with a medal and one clasp for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian, and Nivelle, and also wears the Waterloo medal. His regiment he did not obtain until 1846.

Sir William Gomm also received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; and on the accounts reaching England of the death of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, G.C.B., he was nominated to succeed him as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Mauritius and its dependencies, 25th June, 1842, receiving also, on 22nd July, the local rank of lieut.-general in that island (his actual rank in the British army then, and till Nov. 1846, being that of major-general). His salary there was 7,000*l.* per annum, to which was added the sum of 1,122*l.* 18s. 11d. on his being appointed col. of the 13th L.I. in 1846. Sir William remained at the Mauritius nearly seven years; and having, in the early part of 1849, received the provisional appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India, on the expected retirement of Lord Gough, he made over the government of that island to Col. Blanshard, the next senior officer present, and took his departure in May for Calcutta; since which, his disappointment at finding he had been superseded by Sir Charles Napier in that command, and subsequent return to England by Ceylon and Egypt, are circumstances with which all are acquainted, and need not be recapitulated here; though a short sketch of his rule in the Mauritius, and the causes of his unpopularity there, may not be considered out of place, or uncalled for.

It appears that his Excellency the Governor of the Mauritius considered it a duty paramount to every other, to propagate his own views on religious subjects, and to control and check every other person's notions on these matters, which did not happen to harmonise with his own; this too where the great majority of the inhabitants, descendants of French settlers and Creoles, professed a different faith from himself. It cannot, therefore, excite surprise that the bishop of the island, the Right Rev. Dr. Collier, O.S.B., with his well-known firmness of character in all ecclesiastical concerns, should be brought into collision with Sir William Gomm, who never dreamt that his will could be opposed in the island of which he was governor. His Excellency found fault with Bishop Collier for refusing to sanction mixed marriages between Protestants and Catholics, unless upon condition that the children should be brought up Catholics; and he called upon the bishop to give him an assurance that no such refusal should ever again be made. The bishop replied, that the only assurance he could give his Excellency, was that of adhering strictly to the discipline of the Catholic Church, and of never allowing any "mixed marriage," except upon the condition specified. The Governor next quarrelled with Dr. Collier about baptisms, and afterward about communion celebrations; to all which interference the bishop firmly but respectfully informed his Excellency, that in ecclesiastical matters he could not recognize, in Sir William Gomm, any authority whatever to interfere with him.

In 1846, soon after these disputes, a Belgian clergyman stationed in the island, M. L'Abbé Eggremont, successfully performed a medical operation on a woman belonging to his parish, by which the life of an infant was preserved. Sir Wm. Gomm immediately called upon the bishop to suspend him, and to give him an order to leave the island, accompanied with a distinct prohibition never to return to the Mauritius! Of course the bishop said he would do nothing of the kind; upon which the Government expelled the Abbé Eggremont on its own responsibility. Dr. Collier protested against this arbitrary expulsion of a priest of his diocese, a blameless and unoffending clergyman, and appealed to Earl Grey, the colonial secretary, against Sir William's procedure; Lord Grey condemned the governor's conduct, and directed him to inform the bishop of his having done so, at the same time ordering the return of the priest to the colony, to resume his ecclesiastical duties there; for M. Eggremont had actually arrived in Europe, but now returned to the scene of his former labours, where his unmerited treatment, at the hands of Sir Wm. Gomm, had deeply wounded the religious feelings of the people of that island, and more particularly was he welcomed by the coloured population, amongst which class he had principally laboured for many years. Owing to all these circumstances, Sir W. Gomm's government in the island of Mauritius was far from being a popular one, and others of his acts there clearly proved his incompetency to deal with the varied and peculiar features existing in such a colony. The ready attention of the Colonial Office to their complaints, the substitution of a civil for a military governor, in the late appointment of Sir George Anderson, and the sympathy evinced with their progressive desires, has, however, been the cause of much satisfaction to the Mauritians, and has of late caused a relaxation in their steady denunciation of Sir William Gomm's errors and faults during his period of government. But "*Le Cerneen*," the most influential paper in the island, still occasionally recurs to the "Gomm rule" as one of the most unfortunate to which the Mauritius has ever been subjected. It is to be hoped that Sir William will come to India with changed views and feelings, though in his purely military command at this presidency few opportunities will be afforded him of exhibiting his peculiar religious ideas, or of interfering in ecclesiastical and other matters beyond his own particular province.

The dates of his commissions are as follows:—

Ensign.—24th May, 1794.
Lieutenant.—16th November, 1794.
Captain.—25th June, 1803.
Major.—10th October, 1811.
Lieut.-Colonel.—17th August, 1812.
Colonel.—16th May, 1829.
Major-General.—10th January, 1837.
Lieut.-General.—9th November, 1846:

Colonel, of the 13th, or "Prince Albert's" regt. of light inf., 10th March, 1846; K.C.B., 2nd January, 1815; K.S.A., 1815; D.C.L. (Oxon. and Cambridge), &c.—*Delhi Gazette.*

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL PROPER.

We now continue and complete our remarks on the valuable notes regarding the Administration of Bengal Proper, which we published last week.* The writer proposes a furlough of four years, one at the end of ten years, and the other after twenty years' service, instead of the single furlough of three years now given at the end of ten years. He proposes also that the allowances in the first furlough should be 500*l.* a year, and in the second one-third of the official pay. At present they amount to 1,500*l.* in three years; for the four years they would, on his plan, be about 2,200*l.* But this furlough is to be coupled with the vacation of appointments. It is highly desirable, in reference to the important duties intrusted to the civilian, that he should be enabled periodically to visit England, and shake off the Orientalism of his ideas, and enjoy an opportunity of examining the matchless improvements which are constantly in progress, and participating in the impulse which they cannot fail to communicate to the mind. The greatest reformation which has been made in the economy of the civil service, in the present century, is the furlough at the end of ten years, which is now granted; and which enables a civilian to revisit his native land, and lay in a fresh stock of English ideas. Upon the same principle, a second furlough at the end of twenty years, would also be highly beneficial. But the vacation of appointments, though of little consequence at the period o the first furlough, would be a serious objection, when the appointment was so valuable as it would become at the date of the second furlough; and we are not certain that the proposal ought not to be modified so as to give a first furlough of, say 30 months, with the relinquishment of office, and a second of 18 months, retaining it. But what is to be done with sick leave? When England has been brought nearer to Calcutta than the Cape was when the rules were framed, why should men be still compelled to go for health to that colony? Why should they not enjoy the same privileges, if they go home to drink the Cheltenham waters? When it can make no possible difference to the efficiency of the Indian service, or to the public exchequer, whether they go to the Cape or to England, it is difficult to perceive upon what ground the old rules, which have been so entirely superannuated by the progress of events, should be maintained. The Conservative feelings of Leadenhall-street are often valuable, as a check on reckless innovation; but there are occasions on which they prove a serious nuisance; and this is one of them.

The writer proposes to make retirement from the service compulsory at the age of 50, which, on an average, would be after 32 years' service. This would clear the civil list in two years from the present time, of no fewer than thirty-three incumbents, and

* See INDIAN MAIL, page 410.

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give a glorious stimulus to promotion. Such a rule would unquestionably be beneficial to the service; but the reform should begin at head-quarters. It would be of immense advantage to the service, to place some limit on the period of continuing in it. It would make the elder civilians economical,—the younger ones more enthusiastic in their work. The public are apt to commiserate those members of the service, who, by a total disregard of economy, find themselves at the end of twenty or twenty-five years still encumbered with debt, and who must serve ten or twelve years longer before they are able to retire. We reserve our compassion for the young and active members of the service, whose prospects of promotion are thus most deplorably retarded, and who must remain on the lower steps of the ladder for no fault of their own, just till their seniors can get out of debt. Some such rule as that which has now been proposed, appears to be indispensably necessary to promote the general, as well as the individual interests of the service; and perhaps nothing better can be devised than that the older members should move off at a definite period, in order that their juniors may be enabled to move on. To this we would also propose to add the proposal, that after a warning of three, four, or five years from the present date, no civilian should be promoted to a higher appointment than that which he holds, until he was able to declare, upon his honour, that he had ceased to be in debt beyond the amount of two or three months' income. How much extravagance would a rule so stringent and peremptory as this intercept. Lord William Bentinck is reported to have said that one of the collateral benefits of the great failures of 1832 and '33 was that civilians were able for the first time within the century, to say that "they could not afford it," without losing caste. The two rules proposed, the one by our correspondent, the other by ourselves, would be calculated to bring round again this wholesome order of things.

The annuity question has been so elaborately discussed of late, that it appears redundant, at present, to do more than make a passing remark on the proposal in the notes. The present system is open to the most serious objections, and must, sooner or later, undergo a thorough revision. When every civilian was able to pay up, through a trifling deduction from his income, the full sum of Rs. 50,000 at the end of twenty-five years, and take his pension, and at once transfer himself from his cutchery to the Oriental Club in London, there was reason and consistency in the rule; but since he is no longer able to make up this sum, or even much more than two-thirds of it, from his monthly retrenchments, the scheme must be modified, and the civil service placed on the same footing as the medical and the military service. The court profess to give a pension of 500*l.* for twenty-five years of honest service; but unless at the end of that time the civilian has been able to pay for an annuity of equal amount, Government obliges him to remain and work in India till he has made up the sum, without giving him a cowrie of extra pension for his extra labour. A surgeon obtains an augmentation of his pension, if he remains seven years at his post after twenty-five years' service; a civilian none. The pension is for three hundred months of official toil, and as soon as the last day of the last month is completed, and the civilian is entitled to it, he should receive it, whatever be the state of his annuity prospects. In other words, the pension and the annuity should be separated.

We have room only for one more remark; it refers to the per-centage on the zemindar's rent, for the improvement of the districts, and for the maintenance of the chowkeedars. We fear, however, that it is too late in the day to make any such demand for local improvements. We fear that it would be considered by the zemindars an infringement of the decennial settlement, which has been declared fixed for ever. Such a plan has been carried into effect, it is true, with the happiest result in the North-West Provinces; but then it was made part and parcel of the settlement. One of the districts under the Government of Bengal is thus assessed, we believe that of Champarun, but the time has gone by when the rule could be extended to the others. If Government, however, will only give us the judicial fines, which are said to amount to four lacs a year, they would be found amply sufficient. As to the chowkeedaree, or village watchman system, it is at once the most important, and the most crude, and undigested part of our institutions. It is easy to see that there can be no good police unless the 170,000 watchmen, who are tacitly, if not actively, in the interests of the disturbers of the peace, can be enlisted in the cause of order and public security. Yet nothing can be more loose than the provisions on the subject. It is impossible to tell with whom the responsibility of appointing them, or that of paying them, rests. Every zillah appears to have its own system; every magistrate gets on in the best way he can, making as little fuss as possible and securing payment to the chowkeedars with a quiet energy, happy if he meets with no obstruction. It is clear that if the chowkeedars did their duty, dacoity would soon disappear. The whole system must be recast; but as a preliminary measure, we want a commission to go through the country and collect local information, as to the number of watchmen in each village, their average allowances, the channel through which they are paid, and all other particulars which might be deemed necessary. As soon as the revenue surveys are completed, the work of this commission of inquiry should begin; and then, with the whole question and all its details before Government, it would be strange if there could not be found some wise men in the East to digest some excellent plan for the reform of the village watch and ward. —*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mail (express from Bombay), with letters from London to May 7, reached Calcutta June 12.

Tirhoot.—The *Englishman* has letters from Tirhoot to the 31st May, which are unfavourable; rain fell heavily near Mozufferpore on the night of the 22nd, preceded by a hail-storm, and the northern factories had a good shower on the 27th, but the plant still required much more; the heat was unusually great—the thermometer in-doors at 90 deg. and without "like a flame of fire."

The Commander-in-Chief's Resignation.—A Simla correspondent says, that the real cause of Sir Charles Napier's resignation is at present a secret, but as he has sent all the papers connected with the affair to Lord Ellenborough, it is probable that the whole story will come out in the House of Lords, before it gets into circulation in India. Our correspondent adds, as his own opinion, that Sir Charles Napier is decidedly in the wrong, which we think extremely probable, for though decidedly a man of genius, he is not remarkable for prudence, and, in a game of skill against one who is *maximus in minimis*, was very likely to be foiled. The Commander-in-Chief's resignation may cause a new move in the game of *Puss in the Corner*. Sir William Gomm may change his Bombay appointment for the one which originally brought him to Calcutta, and then it is possible that the Court of Directors will endeavour to secure the Bombay command for Sir W. Gilbert. If so, there will be another provisional member of Council to choose, and we have heard General Fraser spoken of, as one whom the Court of Directors is likely to select.—*Englishman, June* 12.

Comparative Expense of a European and Native Regiment in India.—The *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* supplies us with the following valuable statistics of the comparative expense of a European and native regiment in India:—"According to an estimate drawn up by Gen. Caulfeild on this subject, the annual expense of a dragoon regiment, 746 strong, in the British army, is 72,400*l.*; in the native army, it is only 47,900*l.* The annual expense of an infantry regiment, 1,114 strong, in the former, is 66,800*l.*; in the latter, it is but 25,320*l.* Thus the difference of expense in the cavalry is nearly as two to three in favour of the sepoy regiment, and in the infantry, as five to twelve. Be it observed, also, that this calculation allows nothing for the voyage out."

Capt. Hicks.—The *Lahore Chronicle* mentions that Capt. Hicks, formerly chief police magistrate of Calcutta, has been reduced by order of the Governor-General, from the rank of a deputy commissioner in the Punjab, to that of assistant commissioner. It is believed that this measure has been resorted to by Government, in consequence of certain matters connected with Capt. Hicks' incumbency of the Calcutta magistracy.—*Friend of India.*

The Agra Bank.—The *Englishman* has heard that some shareholders in the Agra Bank have given notice that they will not sign the new deed on the termination of the present partnership, which expires with the present half-year.

The Bank of Bengal accounts show a return of Co.'s Rs. 8-7-5¾ per cent. per annum for the five months ending the 31st of May.

A Bera letter states that the Rajpoot tribe have been for a long time destroying the country which is along the banks of the river Wordah; several fights had taken place, in which several were killed on both sides.

At the Opium Sale held on June 10, Behar averaged Rs. 1,001-1-8, and Benares Rs. 1,001-13-7 per chest.

Ghazeepore Opium Factory.—The *Sungbad [illegible]* states that a person of the name of Wooma Churn Mojoomdar, a native of Jessore, acting as a cash-keeper or Tevildar of the Ghazepoor Opium Factory, has proved a defaulter of Rs. 43,000, of which Rs. 30,000 is in hard cash, and Rs. 13,000 in Company's paper; perwannahs are issued for his apprehension, and the seizure of his property.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

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THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL will, it is said, return to Calcutta in the cold weather.

THE MINT.—The Calcutta *Morning Chronicle* mentions that the refinery formerly established at the Calcutta mint for the purpose of eliminating gold from the Sycee silver, and abolished on account of its expense, has been restored by the Governor-General. It is said that Dr. O'Shaughnessy has been enabled to prove that the experiments were suspended exactly at the period when they were beginning to be profitable.—*Friend of India.*

RETIREMENT OF DR. VOS.—The Calcutta *Morning Chronicle* mentions that Dr. Vos, lately appointed to Benares, in the room of Dr. Butter, has tendered his resignation to Government. Dr. Vos has, by his skill and assiduity, created for himself so large a private practice in Calcutta, that the Company's service is no longer of value to him.

RAJAH OF COORG.—The *Lahore Chronicle* mentions that the Rajah of Coorg, a state prisoner at Benares, has applied for leave to proceed to England with his daughter, whom he intends to educate in the style of an English and Christian lady. The Rajah of Coorg has long been remarkable for his freedom from native prejudices, and it would be well for India if all her native noblemen and princes could be induced to follow his example.

PRIZE AGENTS.—Certain officers of the army in the Punjab are already in the field as candidates for the office of prize agent for the expected prize money. The expectations of the officers of the army have been greatly raised of late, we suppose, by the rumours respecting the ultimate destination of the Koh-i-noor.

REGIMENTAL SAVINGS BANKS.—A long general order of the 23rd of May, issued by the President in Council, amalgamates the regimental savings banks with those supported by the Government at the three presidencies. The only portion of the rules which appears to require comment is the following:—"That a soldier convicted by a court-martial of desertion, or recorded by a board of officers in the usual manner as a deserter, shall forfeit to the public all moneys he may have in the regimental savings banks, and such forfeiture shall only be remitted by our authority, signified by our Secretary-at-War." This is scarcely just, as the savings of a soldier are his own property, and not liable to be seized for any purely military offence. Men who have acquired the habit of saving, and the steady conduct that accompanies it, are not likely to desert except under very peculiar circumstances.—*Friend of India.*

NEW BRIGADE COMMAND.—The *Lahore Chronicle* mentions that a new brigade command is to be created for the irregular cavalry of the Punjab. The command will, it is reported, be bestowed upon Lieut.-col. Hodgson, the officer who has so greatly distinguished himself in the irregular regiment which bears his name.

BUDAMEE KHAN.—A correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, writing from Allahabad, states that another Sikh leader of some note in the Hazareh country, named Budamee Khan, has arrived at that city, and been placed in confinement with the rest of the Sikh Sirdars. All his servants were dismissed, and he himself told that he must cook his own food, an indignity to which he will not submit, and he has, accordingly, abstained from food for three days. We think the latter part of this story will be found to be fabulous. There can be no reason for making the confinement of a political captive so unusually rigid, and still less for compelling him to perform menial offices to which he has been entirely unaccustomed. Such conduct would bring neither credit nor security to the British Government, and we are, therefore, strongly inclined to doubt the authenticity of the report.—*Friend of India.*

FEMALE EDUCATION.—We extract from the *Hurkaru* the translation of part of an Essay on Native Female Education said to be written by a Hindu female:—"It baffles all powers of delineation adequately to describe the evils that flow from the ignorance of native females, or the advantages that might be gained by bestowing on them the benefits of a liberal education. At present, the females of this country, destitute of knowledge, employ their time in idle talk; in other words, after the duties of the kitchen, a few assemble together, and commence describing the ornaments and beauty of their neighbours. Alas! had these been properly educated, each could, in her turn, entertain the rest with far more profitable and interesting stories. The blame, however, does not rest with the females themselves; it is the male portion of society that ought to be held responsible for this sad state of affairs. Had there been any inclination on the part of these to educate their females, they might have easily accomplished the great end. It is ignorance alone that causes the ruin of so many respectable females of the country. They purchase worldly pleasure by the sacrifice of happiness everlasting! Fie, oh fie! How cruel are the men of this country!"

MR. DAMPIER, the Superintendant of Mofussil Police, has issued a circular to the magistrates, to the effect that all vacant darogahships be hereafter filled up by natives educated at the Indian schools and colleges.

A BREWERY on a large scale is about to be established at Kussowlie for the supply of malt liquor to European soldiers.

EXPENSES OF A BOAT VOYAGE DOWN THE INDUS.—A correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle* thus particularises the expenditure of time and money incurred in a boat voyage down the Indus:—"The expenses of the trip will depend on the number and size of boats used. A boat sufficiently large and comfortable for an ordinary family ought not to cost more than Rs. 300, including fitting-up. From Ferozepore to Tatta a single individual ought to come down for Rs. 180, about half the cost and expenses of a dak to Allahabad, whence there would be a further expense of Rs. 200 or 300 to Calcutta. There are three river termini in this direction; the first at Tattah, the second at Gorahbarrie, the third at Gisree Bunder; but I consider the first the most preferable, though the route involves a land journey of 64 miles to Kurrachee. Riding and baggage camels, tats and donkeys, are easily procurable at Tattah; but for ladies and children it would be advisable to write from Hydrabad, and have palkies and kahars, or hamals, as they are termed here, sent out from Kurrachee by the deputy-assistant commissary general, under whom the Government hamals are placed. By this means the distance can be accomplished in 24 hours, or if time be no object, in three days or nights."

COURTS MARTIAL.—We learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that the rage for courts-martial has in no degree diminished. No less than five separate trials are expected to take place within a few weeks in the Jullundur alone, but two of the officers are allowed the option of a private agreement among themselves. It will be observed that by far the greater proportion of the courts-martial that have occurred since the assumption of his command by Sir Charles Napier, have taken place in the Upper Provinces, under his immediate eye.

MODEL TELEGRAPH.—The *Englishman* informs us that the model telegraph to Chinsurah is now nearly complete, and animadverts on the conduct of the Government in selecting a line that cannot possibly be of any permanent use, instead of one to Diamond Harbour, whence telegraphic communications would be of real importance. Perhaps the latter line would have been of more practical advantage, but we believe the wires from Calcutta to Chinsurah will be retained, if the experiment succeed, and continue to form part of the long permanent line to Agra.—*Friend of India.*

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—The *Mofussilite* announces, on the authority of private letters from home, the following gratifying intelligence for the medical profession:—"It is intended, we have reason to believe, to limit the incumbency of superintending surgeons to a period of *four* years, at the expiration of which they are to retire, and receive a consolidated allowance of a thousand rupees a month, till entitled to their tour of duty in the Medical Board, for so long as they may remain in India 'out of employ.' The duration of service in the Board to be reduced to *four* years. It is further proposed to appoint three deputy superintending-surgeons to Bengal, two to Madras, and one to Bombay, on the staff allowance of brigadiers of the 2nd class, with allowance of surgeon's pay, and the superintending surgeons (present incumbents) who may have already served in that situation the prescribed period of four years are to enjoy office for a further period of one year." These alterations and improvements, should they be really carried out, will quicken the promotion of the assistant-surgeons at present on the Bengal Army List by a whole year. It affords, moreover, a gratifying vindication of the anxiety of the Court of Directors to promote the interests of their hitherto neglected medical service.—*Friend of India.*

SANATARIUM IN THE HAZARAS.—A short time since we announced, on what we considered good authority, that the establishment of a sanatarium, proposed by Sir Charles Napier, in the Hazaras, was likely to be sanctioned by the Government. We have now additional reasons to know we were correct, since recent letters confirm our previous information.—*Delhi Gazette, May* 29.

A GWALIOR LETTER SAYS—"This appears to be a fashionable period of the year for marching. A wing of the 7th Infantry is now on its way to Sippree; it left Poorsah a short time ago for Etawah, and escorted treasure to Gwalior. The 6th Infantry is now on its way to Gwalior, with treasure, from Orein; and a detachment of the 1st Cavalry, with two guns of Capt. Olpherts battery, and a wing of the grenadier regt. is in camp near the ravine of the Chumbal. Fortunately, the season has been delightfully cool, otherwise I think some of us would have been driven to the hills by sickness."

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A Generous Deed of Sir J. W. Hogg.—We have always pleasure in recording acts of liberality, and we have now one to mention, which is not the first which has come to our knowledge on the part of Sir James Weir Hogg. Most of our readers will recollect that Major Ekins, the deputy adjutant-general, was killed at Chillianwala, in a vain attempt to rally the fugitive dragoons. An old friend of Sir J. W. Hogg brought the orphans of this gallant officer to his notice, expressing the hope that a commission might be bestowed upon the eldest boy. The answer received was an expression of regret, that his own engagements would not permit a disposition of his patronage which would have gratified him exceedingly, and at the same time expressing his opinion that a certain number of appointments ought to be reserved, for the express purpose of being bestowed on the children of officers who had fallen in battle. The application however was not forgotten, for though the election of Sir James Hogg, as deputy-chairman, was only known by this mail, it also brought a letter from Major Ekins's widow, mentioning that Sir J. W. Hogg had written to her, stating that his office would give him some additional patronage, and that he would immediately make use of it by bestowing a cadetship on her son. This is an act of kindness and liberality, which ought to be publicly mentioned, and if the whole court of directors made an equally good use of their patronage, we think the public would join in hoping that it might never be taken from them.—*Englishman, June 5.*

Maha Murree.—The pestilence known as the Maha Murree, or certain death, has again broken out in the hills of Gurhwal and Kemaon. This disease, which has all the appearance and symptoms of the plague of Turkey, is so infectious, or believed to be so by the hill tribes, that it used to be the custom to tabboo a village in which the disease had shown itself, to draw a cordon around it, beyond which if any of the unhappy residents of the infected place dared to creep out, he was shot as a mad dog. We are not sure whether this is still the case under the British Government, but we have no doubt that the hill-men are prepared now to do the same thing, if not otherwise prevented by force. The hills in which this infection almost always shows itself are those at the foot of the great Snowy ranges; it disappears as we approach the outer hills towards the plains, such as the Landour and Gagur ranges. In Gurhwal and Northern Kemaon, it takes a most virulent form, and the visitors of Nynee Tal and Almorah should hesitate in making the usual visits to the Snowy Ranges, whilst this plague is said to be raging in the intermediate country, particularly British Gurhwal The maha murree is believed to be highly infectious; it commences with most violent fever, which is soon followed by swellings in the armpit and in other parts of the body; it destroys the infected in twenty-four hours generally, though there are some instances where the sufferer has lingered a few hours more; it is supposed that not one in a hundred of those attacked recover. We hear that Dr. Renny, the superintending surgeon of the Meerut division, has been ordered to investigate the nature of this disease, and is now on his way towards the infected country. This maha murree resembles the epidemic which formerly broke out at Palee, and to stop the progress of which, Sir Charles Metcalfe (Lord Metcalfe) established a sanitary cordon along the line of the Jumna, from the foot of the hills to Gwalior. We think the authorities in Kemaon ought to establish something of the kind, and prevent thoughtless people travelling through Gurhwal to the Snowy Range, sonething after the fashion of the hill people, though less primitive and decided.—*Delhi Gazette.*

A Court of Enquiry is now sitting upon Capt. Prendergast commanding the third cavalry, who is charged with having struck a native officer of his regiment.

The 2nd L. C.—A General Order, dated the 24th May, fills up the vacant place of the 2nd Light Cavalry. This regiment, it will be remembered, was disbanded on account of the dastardly desertion of its colours at Purwun-durra. The 11th N. C. will for the future be denominated the 2nd Light Cavalry.

A very curious animal has been discovered by Captain Bigot, in the Punjaub. The animal is formed in the rear like a hog deer, but in the front it is covered with quills like those of the porcupine. The fore feet are cloven, but the hind feet have perfect hoofs.

Simlah.—The weather here is very delicious. The Governor-general entertains the heads of departments on the Queen's birth-day, and I understand that the bachelors are about to issue cards of invitation for a ball at the assembly rooms. The Governor-general is at present at his country house at Mahasoo; I have heard that he purposes passing the rainy season at Kunawar.—*Delhi Gazette, May 29.*

Mr. George Beresford, late secretary to the Cawnpore Bank, has been elected secretary to the Delhi Bank.

The Negotiations with the Afreedees between Peshawur and Kohat, have, it appears, from the following extract of a letter from the first-named station, been concluded, and are not considered satisfactory. We are glad to see, however, that Sir Charles Napier's proposition to pay "black mail" has not been acceded to. But we will let our correspondent speak for himself:—

"Peshawur, 5th June, 1850.

"Peshawur at present differs in nothing from any large station below, save that the wind is more fiery, and the snow on the hills more apparent. Our relations, if such a word can be applied, with the Afreedees are restored to the state in which they stood previous to the outbreak, so that the pass will be as formerly, and consequently less safe than it has been during the last six weeks, when penitence was the garb of the Afreedees. Don't run away with any notion that it is a light and easy matter for a force to march in, and finish these gentry. Their mud huts may be laid low, but nothing more. It is all very well shouting about the British vengeance, but they exist only in the imagination of those who have not seen their passes and their rocks."—*Lahore Chronicle, June 12.*

Orders have been sent out from the Court of Directors for all officers on the staff, who have not passed their examination in Hindustani, to be sent back to their regiments immediately. The Governor-General has so far modified this that six months' law is to be given, and then all who have not got the "P. H." to their names are to be removed. Strict attention also is to be paid to the number of officers present with each corps, and not more than six are to be absent on staff employ. It will affect some sixty officers now on the staff.

An Extraordinary Feat.—A performance came off on the 25th of May, from Kussowlie, which has created considerable talk and sensation in the sporting world. Mr. L., of the 60th royal rifles, backed himself to ride on one horse from Kussowlie to Kalka, a distance of eleven miles, according to the route furnished to the 60th rifles by the acting quarter-master-general, within thirty-five minutes. (In the road there is a descent of 5 000 feet.) It has never been done before under three-quarters of an hour. He did it in twenty-eight minutes. The road for about six miles is cut on the side of the Kussowlie Hill, having at the commencement a precipice on the right of, I should say, not less than 5,000 feet. This decreases till the sixth mile or so: then there is a little level ground between the Kussowlie and Kalka ranges of hills, and afterwards an ascent; this part runs immediately above a river on the left. The average breadth of the road is not more than six feet. In many parts the road is tortuous, and at the angles large rocks project. The surface is here and there rough from stones. Over the beds of the several mountain-torrents are narrow bridges without rail. It is always crowded by tattoos and coolies carrying burdens, in many instances broader than the road itself, also droves of cattle of all kinds. When these facts are taken into consideration, few men will not agree that the feat is unparalleled in the annals of Indian sporting. The rider must be gifted with great nerve and judgment; and also have a good seat and hand, as well as confidence in his horse, an Arab Galloway, which was so little knocked up, that he cantered him back in an hour afterwards. The odds offered before starting were twenty to one. If the rider had been a "sporting character," he might have pocketed ten thousand rupees.—*Delhi Gazette.*

Troops in the Punjaub.—We have extracted from the *Lahore Chronicle* an account, which bears the marks of accuracy, of the number of our troops in the Punjaub,—amounting, it seems, in all, to no more than 42,230 men, with no less than 600 European officers. The Sirhind division amounts to some 20,000, the Jullundur field force to 11,000, making a grand total of 63,000 betwixt Jumrood and the Jumna. Lord Ellenborough had considered 17,612 men, with 66 guns, sufficient to protect Ferozepore, Loodhiana, Umballa, and Meerut. This force had been augmented to 40.523 men, with 94 guns, just before the Sikhs assailed us in December, 1845. In 1847 it was still further increased to 54,000 men, and 120 guns; of these there were betwixt 8,000 and 10,000 at Lahore, and nearly as many at Ferozepore, both forces being capable of being employed in the Punjaub almost at a moment's notice; of this magnificent force nearly one-fifth were Europeans; while three moveable brigades of 3,400 men each, with 12 guns, and a due proportion of cavalry—their cattle being regularly mustered once a month, and a report of their serviceableness sent in to head-quarters—were kept ready to start in any direction, or on any service, literally at a moment's warning. One great reason of the war party for attacking the Sikhs was this—that it was perfectly unbearable to be compelled to maintain for ever a force of 40,000 men on our frontier: the remedy requires, it seems, the maintenance of 63,000 in place of 40,000!—*Bombay Times.*

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AUGMENTATION.—It has, we believe, been decided that another battalion of artillery shall be raised forthwith. The engineers will also receive a like augmentation. Both are measures of absolute necessity, if the efficiency of the army is to be considered a matter of paramount importance.—*Delhi Gazette.*

PESHAWUR.—Letters from the Yoosoofzaie Camp of the 2nd Punjab cavalry, received at Peshawur, describe the weather as having become suddenly hot, as was the case here, the thermometer standing, in a single-poled tent, at 110 degrees!—*Lahore Chronicle.*

SYRIA.—A private letter from a townsman of ours, who has been travelling in Syria, gives a very inviting account of the journey. He remarks that the climate has completely set him up in health, and enabled him to endure fatigue with no other inconvenience than a prodigious increase of appetite. We have no doubt that many persons would avail themselves of the facility which steam affords for making this journey, were the P. and O. Company a little more fair in their charges. At present they make scarcely any difference between a passage to Suez and one to Southampton, being, it may be supposed, jealous of the rival steamers of the Mediterranean. They might, however, with no disadvantage to themselves, and with great convenience to Indian passengers, charge a reduced rate to those who take passage to Egypt only, and return without proceeding to Europe. The party to which we refer made a caravan of twenty-five camels, provided with tents, cooking apparatus, &c. They usually travelled seven or eight hours a day, dining after the march, and starting after breakfast in the morning. The air of the desert is described as singularly bracing and fresh, and the effect on the spirits almost immediate. The travellers contracted with their dragoman for the whole journey—a plan which prevents all altercation and trouble, the expense for which is stated at rather less than eight rupees a day. Camels were used in the desert, and several of the party preferred walking the greater part of the way. At Jerusalem the camels were exchanged for horses and mules. They had no remarkable adventures on the journey. A sand storm in the desert was disagreeable enough, and might even have proved dangerous. One tribe of Bedouins attacked the servants and baggage, in consequence of a misunderstanding about their fees, each tribe being entitled to levy "black mail" on all passengers, but they appear to be contented with very moderate sums, which it is folly to refuse at the risk of being plundered. In some instances the clans being at feud, the protecting party dare not approach the boundary. The tribe which claims the shores of the Dead Sea extort a sovereign from each traveller, knowing, it may be supposed, that it is an object of great curiosity. This, however, is not much more than an English nobleman's housekeeper receives for showing his pictures. The greatest inconvenience of the whole journey was occasioned by the quarantine, which, since the Turks have lost their confidence in predestination, has been strictly enforced throughout Syria. The travellers were detained three days at Gaza on this account, and compelled to stay in a dirty lazaretto; ten shillings a day is charged for each room, but fleas and bugs are supplied gratis. The parties worked hard at sight-seeing. The general impression was unfavourable to the authenticity of many things shown to travellers, but the natural features of the country are so well-marked, that no doubt can exist as to the site of almost every place celebrated in history, and the interest felt in them is consequently intense. The journey to the Jordan, the Dead Sea, and the monastery of Saint Saba, is mentioned as of peculiar interest. Jerusalem itself is described as having every appearance of poverty and desolation, wretched houses, narrow streets, and abundance of dirt.—*Englishman, May* 31.

CAPTAIN HARDING, Persian interpeter to the Commander-in-Chief, has been attacked by typhus fever, and lies at Simla in a very precarious state. Capt. Quin, of the 4th cavalry, is also considered to be in imminent danger.—*Delhi Gazette.*

ROAD FROM THE PLAINS TO SIMLA.—We hear that, confiding in the hope of having next year an anti-Napierian chief of the army, a scheme for constructing a grand road from the plains to Simla has been matured. It is to be made so easy, that carriages of every description may travel the whole road to the station. It is said that Government have approved of the plans and estimates, and that the engineer, who is to superintend the works, has been actually appointed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—It is said that Sir Charles Napier repents him of the order against leave, and would feel rather obliged than otherwise, if officers wishing to visit the Hills would give him opportunities of granting their applications, in moderation. The hint will, no doubt, be acted on to a sufficient extent, but the rule of "first come first served," had better be borne in mind by those who wish to avail themselves of the altered mood of his Excellency.

A FURTHER DELINQUENCY, not the one alluded to about a month ago, at least we think not, has been discovered in that unfortunate military fund, which seems doomed to be plundered and mismanaged in every possible way. We shall hear more about it in a short time. The loss by this fraud is estimated at Rs. 10,000.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

THE SIKH RECRUITS.—The experiment of enlisting the soldiery, ability, and valour of the Sikhs in the cause of European domination, is likely to succeed, if we may judge from the experience afforded in the case of the 13th N.I. There are now seventy Sikhs in this regiment, and if the officers were allowed to exercise a choice in the matter, they would gladly fill the ranks of the entire corps with the sons of the Khalsa, who transcend the Hindoostanees by far in all the essential qualities of soldiership. For prompt and cheerful obedience, no less than for superiority in bone and sinew, they are unmatched, except by British troops, and almost the only question to be determined now, is that of their ultimate fidelity to their present masters. Amongst those eating the Company's salt in the 13th, are men who have fought against us through both campaigns, and who curse, to this hour, the treachery of their leaders; but the instinctive love of war as a profession, combined with the pressure of necessity, has brought them to seek service in the ranks of their late enemies: and it may be, that if occupation and a vent for their daring valour can be found by the British, the hopes and aims of the mere mercenary fighter, may take the place of their ardent nationality and religious zeal. The Commander-in-Chief has refused to allow them to form a separate company, preferring that they should be scattered amongst the mass of Hindoostanees; and the consequence of his decision will be, that the Sikh sepoy will stand to the rest of the army pretty much in the position which used to be occupied by the Royal Marines when afloat during the late war. They will be hated and feared, for their contempt for caste, and disdain of idolaters, will always render them disliked by their Hindoo or Mussalman comrades, whilst their superior courage and higher military virtues, are sure to win for them the favour of their officers. It is not difficult to foresee numberless heartburnings and discontents from such causes, and we shall hear in due time of quarrels and mutinies, in which the Sikh may be expected to side with his European masters, rather than with his fellow sepoys. At present, he seems happy enough; wears by solemn covenant his beard, untouched by the regimental barber, and eats pork, and drinks water, or beer when he can get it, out of anybody's lotah. If the Government can but renew the successful policy adopted in dealing with the Highland clans little more than a century since, they will change altogether the genius of the Sikh race, and turn back a forward impulse, which, but for English interference, might in time have controlled the destinies of a hundred millions of human beings.—*Delhi Gazette.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

HYPOTHECATION OF GOODS.

Fort William, Financial Department, March 19, 1850.—*Notification.*—Notice is hereby given, that for the present, no further advances will be made in India on the security of goods hypothecated to the East-India Company.

By order of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council.

J. A. DORIN, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

ABOLITION OF CUSTOMS IN THE PUNJAB.

Lahore, May 21, 1850.—Under the instructions of the Board of Administration for the Affairs of the Punjab, it is hereby notified for general information:—

I. That, with the exception of the duty on salt, no duties are leviable on any article of commerce within the Punjab, that is within the tract from the right bank of the Beas and Sutledge to the Soolymani range.

II. No duties will be leviable on the customs line along the right bank of the Sutledge down to Mithunkote, on salt which has paid the salt duty of Rs. 2 the Company's maund, and which is covered by a rowanah of a British custom-house.

III. That a duty of Rs. 2 per maund is leviable on all salt crossing the Sutledge line, whether from east to west or from west to east, which is not covered by a rowanah of a British custom-house.

IV. Salt passing from east to west may be covered by a rowanah of any British custom-house on that side the river Sutledge, and salt crossing from west to east, which is not covered by a rowanah of the collector of customs at the Pind Dadun Khan mines, must be protected by a rowanah of the deputy collector of customs at Soojabad, showing that the duty has been paid into the treasury of that district.

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V. Salt, seized on the above line, not covered by rowanahs, will be liable to confiscation, and the owners and carriage to all the penalties laid down in Act xiv. of 1843.

(Signed) P. MELVILL, Secretary to the Board.

CAPTURE OF A STANDARD—RESTORATION OF 2ND L. C.

Simla, May 24th, 1850.—The following extract of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated March 19th, 1850, is published for the information of the Army:—

"Para. 5. We have perused with satisfaction these proceedings, as exhibiting the spirit of gallantry and excellent service of a wing of the 11th Light Cavalry while in action with the enemy at Mooltan, on the 7th November, 1848, on which occasion some guns and a standard were captured, the standard having been taken by Lieut. (now Captain) Edward Vibart, commanding the 2nd troop, by cutting down the standard bearer. We entirely approve of this trophy having been presented to the regiment as an honorary standard.

"Para. 6. We would call your attention to the present as an opportunity which, with advantage to the service, may be taken for the restoration to the Army of No. 2 of the ten cavalry regiments of your establishment, a number which was lost by the misconduct of a part of the 2nd Regiment of Light Cavalry in the year 1840. If, in consideration of the gallantry displayed by the 11th, raised instead of the 2nd Regiment, you shall, after reference to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, see no objection to this act of grace, we authorise you to carry it into effect."

In accordance with the above expressed wish of the hon. the Court of Directors, the Most Noble the Governor-General, with the concurrence of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, has much satisfaction in restoring the 2nd regiment of cavalry to the rolls of the Bengal army, by directing the present 11th regiment to be called, from this date, the 2nd regiment of light cavalry,

MEDICAL.

Simla, May 25, 1850.—Doubts being entertained whether medical officers are entitled to demand fees for attendance on the families of members of the ecclesiastical establishment, the Most Noble the Governor-General is pleased to declare, that the government general order, dated 19th July, 1822, is to be considered applicable to medical attendance by civil and military surgeons, on chaplains and assistant chaplains, and their families, who may make application to them for professional advice.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BATTYE, G. W. to be coll. of Nuddeah, June 1.
BLYTH, J. R. to be a mem. of ferry committee of Sarun, June 3.
CHEAP, G. C. cir. and sess. judge of Rajshahye, made over ch. of office to prin. sudder ameen, June 3, prep. to proc. to Pubna to hold sessions.
COOKE, C. N. to be an auditor of accounts of administrator gen. in Bengal.
COOPER, F. H. to offic. as mag. of Shahabad.
DRUMMOND, Hon. R. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Muttra, but to cont. duties at Billibheet, May 28.
EDMONDSTONE, G. F. to be comm. and supt. cis Sutlej states, fr. Apr. 6, v. Mackeson.
EDWARDS, R. M. vest. with spec. pow. June 1.
GILMORE, M. S. civ. and sess. judge of Cuttack, res. ch. of office.
GRANT, J. civ. and sess. judge of Dinagepore, res. ch. of office.
HATHORN, H.V. to be a mem. of ferry committee of Sarun, June 3.
HODGSON, R. F. coll. of Behar, ass. ch. of office.
KEMP, F. B. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Borra, to offic. as coll. of Tirhoot dur. abs. of Davidson, June 6.
LAUTOUR, E. to offic. as. coll. of Chittagong dur. abs. of Allen.
LILLIE, J. E. S. to be a mem. of ferry committee of Sarun, June 3.
LITTLEDALE, A. to be mag. of Shahabad, June 6.
LYNCH, J. F. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee of Sarun, June 3.
MACDONALD, A. G. rec. ch. of coll. of Purneah, June 7.
MARTIN, G. L. mag. of Bhagulpore, rec. ch. of office.
MCLEOD, K. to be a mem. of ferry committee of Sarun, June 3.
MEISS, G. D. to be a mem. of ferry committee of Sarun, June 3.
QUINTON, C. B. to be coll. of Sarun, June 6.
RADCLIFFE, E. F. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Noakolly dur. abs. of Lautour; to be mag. of Sylhet, to continue to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Noakolly, June 6.
SIMPSON, A. to be a mem. of ferry committee of Sarun, June 3.
SWINTON, A. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Moozuffernugger.
THORNHILL, M. B. returned re-attached to N. W. Provinces.
WOODCOCK, E. E. returned to duty, to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Malda, June 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BUSK, Lieut. A. L. 1 mo. on m. c.
COMBE, J. 2 years on m. c. to Australia or Cape of Good Hope.
MCCHLERY, W. 6 mo. on m. c. to Simla.
MONEY, A. 1 mo.
PRINSEP, J. H. 6 mo. fr. May 12, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BATTINE, Ens. C. with 44th N.I. posted to 14th N.I. at Dinapore, May 25.
BAX, Ens. G. J. with 27th, posted to 48th N.I. at Bandah, May 25.
BERESFORD, Lieut. R. 62nd N.I. to ch. of irreg. cav. att. to bat. dur. abs. of Lieut. T. Rattray, May 27.
BIRCH, Ens. F. W. with 27th N.I. posted to 59th N.I. at Berhampore, May 25.
BLAKE, Ens. H. B. posted fr. 47th to 60th N.I. at Cawnpore, as jun. of his rank, May 25.
BUDD, Ens. T. to be riding mr. on est. in suc. to R. M'Auliffe, relieved.
BUTTANSHAW, Ens. T. rec. adm. to do du. with 27th N.I. May 27; posted to 47th N.I. at Cawnpore, May 25.
CAMPBELL, Ens. J. A. with 27th., to 15th N.I. at Umballah.
COPELAND, Corn. J. E. not arr. posted to 10th L.C. as 3rd corn.
DENNISS, Capt. G. G. app. to com. 4th regt. Punjab inf. to date fr. Dec. 7.
DUNDAS, Ens. R. B. with 27th N.I. posted to 38th L.I. at Barrackpore, May 25.
ELPHINSTONE, Ens. N. W. 4th N.I. entitled to a degree of honour in Persian lang. May 20.
FAGAN, Lieut. J. 23rd N.I. returned to duty.
FAITHFUL, Lieut. G. to offic. as prin. asst. to comm. of Arracan at Rainnee, June 6.
GORDON, Ens. W. with 27th N.I. posted to 47th N.I. at Cawnpore, as 4th ens. May 25.
GRANT, Corn. A. C. rem. fr. 10th to 8th L.C. at Ferozepore.
GRIERSON, Ens. W. M. posted fr. 48th to 70th N.I. at Umballah, as jun. of his rank, May 25.
HAWES, Lieut. H. J. adj. to Punjab guide corps, to conduct duties of comdt. of cav. May 27.
HAWES, Ens. A. B. with 27th N.I. posted to 38th L.I. at Barrackpore, as 4th ens. May 25.
HILDEBRAND, Ens. C. P. rec. arr. posted to 10th N.I. at Lucknow, May 25.
HOPKINSON, Lieut. H. prin. asst. to comm. of Tennasserim provinces, passed exam. in Burmese, June 11.
INGRAM, Ens. J. S. with 1st N.I. posted to 1st Eur. Beng. fus. at Lahore, as 9th lieut. May 25.
JACKSON, Ens. W. with 70th N.I. posted to 1st Eur. Beng. fus.
KING, Lieut. H. 39th N.I. to be adj. v. W. Campbell, prom.
LUMSDEN, Lieut. H. B. comdt. of guide corps, to offic. as dep. com. of Peshawur, dur. abs. of Lawrence, on leave, June 3.
MASTER, Ens. G. A. with 33rd, to 53rd N.I. at Delhi, May 25.
M'ANDREW, Lieut. J. F. posted from 1st Eur. Beng. fus. to 19th N.I. at Bordee Pind, as jun. ens. May 25.
MILLER, Lieut. H. N. comdt. of cav. to act as 2nd in com. of Punjab guide corps, v. Adams, on leave, May 27.
MORLAND, Ens. J. not arr. posted to 1st Eur. Beng. fus. as eighth 2nd lieut. May 25.
NATION, Capt. H. M. asst. supt. for sup. of thuggee, vested with powers of jt. mag. June 5.
NORTHCOTE, Ens. M. C. W. with 27th, posted to 1st N.I. at Jullundur, May 26.
PATTLE, Ens. W. with 54th, to 20th N.I. at Noorpore, as 4th ens.
PESTER, Lieut. H. L. 63rd N.I. to offic. as adj. dur. indisp. of Lieut. C. R. Woodhouses, May 27.
REID, Lieut. B. T. 34th N.I. to be 2nd in com. 4th regt. Punjab inf. fr. Dec. 7.
RUSSELL, Ens. R. W. T. 43rd N.I. to be postmr. at Shahjehanpore, June 1.
RUXTON, Ens. A. U. F. with 66th, posted to 71st N.I. at Peshawur, May 25.
SANDERS, Lieut. col. T. inv. estab. to reside within limits of Cawnpore div. till Nov. 1.
SPANKIE, Capt. T. 48th N.I. to be postmr. at Banda, v. Grierson, res. May 29.
SPARKS, Capt. T. P. prin. asst. to comm. of Arracan at Ramree, to be in charge of district of Akyab, June 6.
STAFFORD, Lieut. W. J. F. Hurriaiah L.I. to make over ch. of stat. staff. off. to Lieut. J. Dawson, May 27.
THOMPSON, Ens. W. H. with 26th L.I. posted to 32nd N.I, at Wuzeerabad, May 26.
THOMPSON, Ens. E. posted to 67th N.I. with which he is to do duty, May 25.
TYLER, Ens. J. H. with 27th N.I. posted to 20th N.I. at Noorpore, May 25.
WHITE, Ens. J. D. posted fr. 59th N.I. to 42nd L.I. at Barrackpore, as prin. of his rank, May 25.
WILSON, Lieut. H. M. 8th N.I. app. offic. major of brig. at Ferozepore dur. abs. of Brev. maj. M. E. Sherwill, May 27.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEER.

BOULNOIS, A. June 3. SALKELD, P. June 3.
WILLIAMS, E. C. S. June 3.

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ARTILLERY.

SMITH, T. P. May 31.

INFANTRY.

DASHWOOD, A. J. June 3. FRASER, C. May 31.
MITCHELL, W. C. May 31. ORCHARD, M. A. D. May 31.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Ens. R. W. 70th N.I. to Nov. 20, Simla, on m. c.
CHEAPE, Capt. C. brig. maj. Umballah, to Nov. 30, hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.
COOKWORTHY, Lieut. C. to Nov. 15, Simla, on m. c.
LAWRENCE, Lieut.-col. G. H. P. 8 mo. fr. May 1, on m. c.
OSBORN, Lieut. A. E. 45th N.I. to Nynee Tal, on m. c.
PARSONS, Ens. Q. D. 27th N.I. to Oct. 15, Gwalior.
RAMSAY, Lieut. E. B. jun. asst. to comm. at Mysore, 6 mo. in ext.
SHERWELL, Brev. maj. M. E. brig. maj. Ferozepore, to Sept. 3, to Juttogh, &c.
TOOGOOD, Lieut. A. D. 2nd Eur. B. fus. to Oct. 15, to Moorshedabad.
WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. G. D. art. to Oct. 15, to Kangra and hills.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOND, Surg. H. R. 26th L. I. to afford med. aid to 14th N.I. dur. illness of Asst. surg. C. R. Francis, May 20.
CANNON, Asst. surg. H. M. to med. ch. of hospital and civ. est. at Simla.
CORBYN, Asst. surg. F. with 10th L. C. to proc. to Phillour and aff. med. aid to 49th N.I. May 20.
FOGARTY, Asst. surg. G. T. C. 70th N.I. to offic. as med. storekeeper at Umballah, v. C. B. Handyside, May 27.
FORBES, Asst. surg. C. 65th N.I. to do duty with 3rd tr. 3rd brig. h. art. at Meerut, May 20.
GOODEVE, Asst. surg. E. to be *ex officio* professor of Materia Medica in medical college.
LOWDELL, Asst. surg. C. att. to 6th L. C. to do duty with 29th F. May 27.
O'CALLAGHAN, Asst. surg. D. J. att. to civ. stat. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 44th N.I. May 27.
PESKETT, Asst. surg. W. rec. posted to 10th L.C. to continue in med. ch. 65th N.I. till rel. by Asst. surg. Forbes, May 20.
ROSS, Asst. surg. J. T. C. att. to 1st Punjab cav. to afford med. aid to brig. st. May 20.
SPRENGER, Surg. A. to be prin. of Calcutta Madrussa College, and *ex-officio* visitor and director of Hooghly Madrussa, June 3.
WALKER, Dr. J. P. to be post mr. of Mynpoory, June 1.
WITHECOMBE, Asst. surg. J. R. to be civ. asst. surg. of Darjeeling.
WOODFORD, Asst. surg. C. O. to be *ex-officio* professor of med. jurisprudence in med. college.
WOODS, Vet. surg. J. S. to rank fr. May 31.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

WOODS, Vet. surg. J. S. May 31.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MCCOSH, Surg. J. to Nov. 15, Mussoorie, &c. m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd Drags. Capt. H. A. Ouvry to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, to Oct. 31, on m. c.—9th Lancers. Lieut. Head, May 25 to Nov. 1 to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah.—10th. Hussars, Lieut. K. W. to June 4 to Bombay.—15th. Hussars, Hinxman, Lieut. C. W. 2 years to England.

INFANTRY.—8th. Ens. Baily to offic. as interp. to 64th Foot, v. Anderson, app. Persian interp. to C.-in-C.; Lieut. Meane, leave cancelled, June 17.—22nd. Maj. F. D. George to Simla to Sept. 20; Lieuts. Bowden and Young to Simla, 4 mo. fr. June 10.—29th. Brev. maj. A. St. G. H. Stephens, 4½ mo. fr. May 22, to hills n. of Deyrah; Ens. F. Browne, in ext. fr. May 18, to Calcutta, and 6 mo. to England, on m. c.—53rd. Lieut. A. J. Johnston, June 1 to Aug. 14, to Lahore; Capt. Hon. W. L. Talbot, in ext. to Oct. 15, on m. c.—60th. 2nd Lieut. Richardson, June 27 to Oct. 30, in ext.; rifles, Lieut. Rigaud, 2 mo. fr. June 1, to Bombay.—61st. Ens. T. G. D. Peyn, to do duty with 29th regt.—64th. Capt. Holland, leave to Bombay fr. May 30.—70th. Capt. G. Durnford, to be maj. fr. May 26, without purchase, v. Edwards; Lieut. J. E. Addison, to be capt. fr. May 26, v. Durnford; Ens. A. Penton, to be lieut. fr. May 21, v. Addison.—78th. Lieut. D. Hastings, to June 30, in ext. to remain at Poona; Lieut. Anderson, app. pers. interp. on C.-in-C.'s personal staff, fr. May 6.—87th. Lieut. H. Fitzgerald, to com. and payment of No. 3 div.—94th. Capt. G. A. K. D'Arcy, to be an A.D.C. on staff lieut. gen. v. Fellowes; Asst. surg. W. Westall, M.D. 6 mo. to Madras, on m. c.—98th. Brev. maj. Hay Thorne, and Lieut. Shadwell, fr. May 27 to July 15, to Cashmere.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AVIETMALL, the lady of J. s. at Calcutta, June 8.
BASHFORD, Mrs. F. d. at Guttaul, June 2.
BEAULAND, Mrs. J. G. s. at Kishnaghur, May 20.
BLEWITT, wife of H. s. at Kakoolia, June 3.
BRYDGES, wife of A. s. at Calcutta, June 4.
CHAPPLE, Mrs. s. at Calcutta, June 11.
COOK, the lady of Capt. L. A. 36th N.I. s. at Moradabad, May 8.
CRAWFORD, wife of M. B. d. at Chitpore, June 8.
EARLE, wife of Asst. apoth. C. s. at Peshawur, May 30.
EDLIN, Mrs. Alfred, d. at Calcutta, June 5.
FANSHAWE, the lady of Capt. R. W. H. 1st fus. d. at Ferozepore, May 14.
GAHAGAN, wife of H. s. at Calcutta, June 6.
HAMILTON, wife of serj. maj. d. at Deyrah, May 26.
LANE, wife of Wm. s. at Simla, May 28.
LEYCESTER, the lady of G. P. d. at Monghyr, May 25.
LING, wife of Lieut. J. 14th lt. drag. s. still-born, at Jungeree, May 9.
MAYHO, wife of T. J. d. at Agra, May 21.
M'CARTY, wife of Lieut. J. 53rd N.I. d. at Delhi, June 12.
METCALFE, the lady of Henry C. d. at Comillah, May 28.
MONEY, the lady of G. P. c.s. d. at Cawnpore, May 31.
NICOLSON, the lady of Lieut. C. A. 25th N.I. s. at Darjeeling, May 25.
NISBETT, wife of Lieut. J. 69th N.I. s. at Agra, May 18.
O'BRIEN, Mrs. Edmund, s. at Calcutta, June 11.
PEARSON, wife of J. T. s. at Calcutta, June 5.
PHILIPE, Mrs. Wm. s. at Simla, May 25.
RIELLY, wife of N. s. at Cawnpore, June 7.
SMITH, the lady of G. H. c. s. s. at Simla, June 6.
TURNBULL, the lady of Asst.-surg. F. M.D. s. still-born, at Loodianah, May 24.
TWALLING, Mrs. James H. d. at Calcutta, May 30.
WILLOWS, the lady of Ens. J. E. L. 10th N.I. d. at Futteyghur, May 12.
WRIGHT, wife of W. B. d. at Allahabad, June 14.
YOUNG, the lady of Lieut. P. A. 3rd N.I. d. at Jhelum, May 11.

MARRIAGES.

ABERCROMBIE, Robert, c.s. to Charlotte H. d. of R. H. Mytton, at Dacca, June 11.
BAILIE, Capt. James, 87th R. Ir. fus. to Charlotte Jemima, d. of the late Capt. W. C. Carleton, at Moradabad, May 15.
CAWOOD, Charles, to Miss Rebecca R. Lasbury, at Meerut, May 21.
COCKELL, W. J. to Hannah Maria, d. of the late J. Ludlam, at Meerut, May 22.
COLE, John J. to Judith M. d. of Capt. Fraser, at Lahore, May 28.
CONNORS, Charles, to Miss Irvin, at Simla, May 24.
COX, J. W. to Miss Henrietta Jane E. Sheills, at Calcutta, June 10.
DREW, Lieut. C. M., H.M.'s 24th, to T. S. d. of J. S. Boldero, c.s. at Agra, May 7.
DUNBAR, Fred. K. to Miss Emma Simmons, at Calcutta.
HEBERLET, Charles, to Matilda A. d. of the late Thos. Steele, at Simla, June 5.
JERVIS, Capt. Wm. 42nd N.I. to Helen M. Anne, d. of J. P. Strong, at Calcutta, June 11.
LORD, Thos. H. to Mary E. Bowman, at Calcutta, June 11.
MAGNAY, Lieut. James D. to Frances Mary Jane, d. of the late Capt. T. R. Cookson, at Nainee Tal, June 6.
THOMPSON, Lieut. B. 30th N.I. to Augusta, d. of Lieut. R. Macanliff, at Meerut, June 10.
WILLIAMS, J. B. to Miss Martha Russell, at Jubbulpoor, May 20.

DEATHS.

BELL, W. at Almorah, June 2.
BOTELHO, Joseph, at Calcutta, aged 19, June 8.
BOURKE, E. M. widow of the late Conductor J. at Futtyghur, May 23.
BRAN, Richard, at Meerut, aged 62, May 25.
D'AGULAR, Frances, at Calcutta, aged 30, June 11.
DOYLE, Mary Ann, relict of the late James, at Barrackpore, May 18.
FORSTER, Lieut. H. P. at Mirzapore, aged 28, May 26.
FRASER, Ensign Henry C. H.M.'s 22nd regt. at Dugshai, June 2.
GALE, Mary, wife of John, at Tirhoot, May 29.
GREAVES, Harriet S. d. of the late Wm. at Mozufferpore, aged 19, June 2.
GREEN, Eleanor, wife of James, at Ghazeepore, aged 35, May 24.
HEARSAY, the lady of the late Major, at Calcutta, aged 79, May 13.
HEARSAY, Miss Harriet, at Bareilly, aged 7, June 1.
HODGSON, Wm. inf. s. of Lieut. R. 3rd lt. drag. at Umballa, aged 1, May 22.
JONES, Eliza, wife of J. J. at Calcutta, aged 36, May 31.
MARTIN, Wm. at Calcutta, aged 19, June 4.
NEWBOLD, George T. s. of T. at Allahabad, aged 4, June 3.
NIXON, Henry C. inf. s. of Robt. at Delhi, May 15.
PEAKE, Rid. mas. Thos. 16th L.C. at Kurtapore, May 31.
PEARSON, Richard, at Umballa, June 8.
ROSS, Andrew, inf. s. of Lieut. W. D. H. 28th N.I. at Peshawur, May 14.
SPENCER, Orton, at Lahore, aged 15, June 8.
STEIN, Capt. R. 49th N.I. at Phillour, June 10.
TONNOCHY, Caroline, wife of Thomas, at Meerut, aged 41, June 1.

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TOWNSEND, Mary Ann, wife of E. at Calcutta, aged 46, June 3.
WINTLE, E. B. inf. s. of Lieut. E. H. C. 61st N.I. at Cawnpore, May 29.
WITTENBAKER, Isabella, A. wife of M. at Calcutta, aged 33, June 1.
YATES, Sophia Margaret, d. of Brig. M. A. C.B. at Lucknow, May 29.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 3. *Argo*, Carlham, Muscat; *Duchess of Argyle*, Burnie, Bombay; *France*, Ernauld, Bourbon.—4. *Erin*, Plum, Penang; *Lanrick*, White, China and Singapore.—5. *Concorde*, Galland, Pondicherry; *Zapnath Paneah*, Fowle, Singapore.—6. *Thomas Brocklebank*, Ponsonby, Liverpool; *Loodianah*, McDonnell, Liverpool.—7. *Neredes*, Mitchell, Liverpool; *Linton*, Riggs, Liverpool; *Joseph Saunderson*, Wilson.—8. *Harriet Humble*, Bevis, Liverpool; *Punjab*, Palmer, Juddah.—9. *Flora Mure*, Stobe, Glasgow; *Rustomjee Cowasjee*, Wright, Mauritius; *Petrus*, Albim, Cadiz.—10. *Bella Marina*, Johnson, London; *Steadfast*, Spencer, London; *Glenorchy*, Nicol, Glasgow; *Zion's Hope*, Parker, Liverpool; *Matilda*, Marshall, Liverpool; *Isabella Hamell*, Whelen, Liverpool; *Ararat*, Rouse, Singapore; *Necoline*, Valkerston, Cardiff; *Montrose*, Kerr, Akyab.—11. *Gallant*, Connew, China and Singapore; *Sir Henry Pottinger*, McWean, Liverpool.—12. *Essex*, Pixley, Madras.—13. *Blorenge*, Banks, Liverpool; *Dublin*, Robinson, Liverpool.—14. *Lord Dalhousie*, Ferris, London; *Levingston*, Thomas, Liverpool; *Catherine Apear*, Fowler, Bombay; *Anna Mary*, Stephen, London; *Teak*, Ruadle, Singapore; *Thomas Perkins*, Rogers, Honnolula.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Lanrick*.—Dr. Jones.
Per *Zaphnath Paneah*.—Mr. Nessim.
Per *Erin*.—Mrs. Philips and Mrs. Sheriden.
Per *Bella Marina*.—Mrs. Johnson.
Per *Ararat*.—Mr. Mackenzie.
Per *Gallant*.—Mrs. Connew and three children.
Per *Essex*.—Capt. Keighley, 49th M.N.I.; Capt. Thomson, 14th L.D.; Mr. Winson, and Mr. Russell.
Per *Lord Dalhousie*.—Mrs. Cogin and son, Mrs. Mera, and Mrs. Brown and child.
Per *Livingston*.—Mr. J. Lombard.
Per *Thomas Perkins*.—Mr. B. H. Howard.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 2. *Cecelia*, Smith, Moulmein; *Maria*, Howard, Moulmein; *Fernand*, Biclet, Boston; *Alibi*, Walker, Penang and Singapore; *Christabel*, Harding, Mauritius; *Ann Cropper*, Martin, Mauritius.—3. *Isa*, Towzel, Adelaide; *Prince Albert*, Thompson, Mauritius.—4. *Pharsalia*, Allan, Boston.—6. *Anne M'Lean*, Robertson, Singapore and China; *Manilla*, Harris, Mauritius; *Templar*, Marshall, Liverpool.—8. *Walpole*, Cutter, Boston.—10. *Robina Mitchell*, Evetts, London; *Hollander*, Callagan, Philadelphia; *Cordelia*, Carricks, Mauritius.—11. *Mary Stoddard*, Bell, Mauritius.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, June 15, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.			Buy.	
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	11	8	to	12	0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	2	0	..	2	2
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	2	0	..	2	2
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0	8	..	0	12
Third Sicca 4 do.	do.	16	0	..	16	8
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	15	12	..	16	0

Bank Shares.					
Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1900	to	1950
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	40	..	50
N.W Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	..	65

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do. ..	.. 9 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. 7 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. 7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104	4	to	104	12	per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16	0	..	16	8	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	13	0	..	13	8	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220	10	..	221	8	per 100.
Mexican ditto	220	0	..	220	10	per 100.
Sovereigns	10	4½	..	10	5	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3	..	16	0	each.
Old Gold Mohurs.....	21	1	..	21	3	each.

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0⅜d. to 2s. 0½d. Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight, 1s. 11⅝d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11½d.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London, 3*l.* 7s. 6d. to 4*l.* 5s.; and to Liverpool, 3*l.* 5s. to 4*l.*

MADRAS.

CALAMITOUS SHIPWRECKS.

From the official letter of Capt. Biden we quote the following particulars of the recent calamitous wrecks on the Madras coast:—

"At daylight (May 24) there was a light air from N.N.E., with a smooth sea, and but very little surf. At 8 A.M. the wind was N.E., and barometer 29.94, when the weather became thick with rain.

At 11 the weather was threatening, the sea rising and surf increasing, and blowing hard in frequent squalls, wind veering from E.N.E. to E., ships riding well. From eleven until ¼ past 2 P.M. there were frequent heavy gusts, with thick weather, and much rain. The sea ran with great force, and the surf was impassable, whilst a strong northerly current as suddenly set in along shore. After 8 A.M. it was impossible for any ship to slip and put to sea, because with the wind from E.N.E. they were on a dead lee shore.

At 1 P.M., in a severe squall from the eastward, several ships dragged their anchors, and at 1.40, two dhonies were driven on shore, and the *Sulimany*, the *Gunga*, *Mary Ray*, and the *Three Brothers*, dragged their anchors, and three dhonies foundered at their moorings.

At 2.15 the *Sulimany* having driven into the hawse of the barque *Culdee*, and carried away that vessel's and her own jibboom, drifted so close to the *Mary Ray*, that her bowsprit end grazed that ship's fore-rigging. She then brought up for a few minutes without the outer surf, and about 2.30 her quivering masts indicated that she had struck on the outer ridge of sand, over which the outer surf breaks in rough weather. The sea broke with great force over her bows, the spray as high as her mastshead. Within ten minutes after she struck, and her mainmast fell by the board, and her hull parted amid-ships; the forepart soon afterwards heeled to port, and settled down, and about the same time her fore and mizen masts fell, and in less than a quarter of an hour after these events, the after-part having surged and heeled over to port, she broke up, and scarcely a vestige of the *Sulimany's* hull was visible. Before the mainmast fell, the crew were gathered together on the poop and starboard-quarter, and many individuals were seen on fragments of the wreck, whilst others had jumped overboard and were seen swimming. Divers and catamaran men darted in all directions, to aid their escape, but such was the strength of the current, that many of those poor fellows were only got safe on shore beyond the Custom House, about a mile from the wreck.

When the *Sulimany* struck, a boat well manned was launched, and Captain Gabb volunteered his services, and did his utmost to approach the wreck, but before he could cross the inner surf, he was driven abreast the Custom House; Mr. Boyton started one of his boats about the same time and he also failed. A catamaran made the same attempt, and it then became evident that the only effectual aid which could be afforded was by the individual exertions of divers and catamaran men, who, in the most praiseworthy manner, swam off and brought several persons on shore, who were nearly exhausted.

Thus perished the *Sulimany*, her unfortunate commander, Captain Dawson, his poor wife and two young children, her chief and second officers, four sea-cunnies, two Chinese, and twenty-seven lascars. The remnants of the crew were last seen on the starboard quarter, and it was indeed a most heart-rending sight to witness their awful plight, without any means of affording them relief.

At this time it was evident that the barque *Gunga's* fate was inevitable, and every effort was turned towards the rescue of her crew. Several attempts to get a line from her failed; two stout lines being carried away by the force and friction caused by the current; however, at 5.30 we succeeded, and got the end of a five-inch hawser on shore, which with a slip rope was triced up to her jib boom end, and at an angle of 45°. The captain and crew, one after another, got safe on shore about 7 P.M.

When Captain Throwell, of the *Gunga*, found that he could not save the vessel, and that she had struck heavily on the sand, he very judiciously slipped, cast in shore, and made all sail, and with a rising tide the *Gunga* was fo ced to within 40 yards of the beach. The vessel with about 1,000 bags of sugar on board is a complete wreck, but her masts are standing, and although bilged, her hull has not in any way broken up.

Beyond the lamentable loss of two ships, three dhonies foundered, and, including brigs, 15 native vessels are stranded, but most providentially only one man belonging to those 18 vessels is lost; every look-out has been kept along shore, but as yet only ten bodies have been picked up.

I am much indebted to my zealous assistant, Captain Gabb,

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for his active exertions throughout these operations, and the whole of my department have done their duty manfully. It is also due to the anxious solicitude manifested by a number of officers and gentlemen who were present to bear witness to their manly endeavours to render every assistance in their power. The chief magistrate, the deputy-superintendent of police, the town-major, the commander of the fort, together with a Captain Lavie, and a number of officers with a strong detachment of H. M. 51st Regt., and a very considerable police force, lined the beach, and Dannett's rocket apparatus was in readiness abreast of the *Gunga*.

The *Sulimany's* crew, who have so fortunately escaped, are entirely destitute, and those who have so miserably perished have, in all probability, left wives and relations who were dependent on them for support.

So sudden a visitation as this was never experienced in these roads. All former experience has shown that a ground-swell, a threatening appearance from the N.W., and other indications, preceded a gale of wind, but on this disastrous occasion nothing of the kind occurred."

The body of the captain of the *Sulimany* was washed ashore at Ennore May 26th, and committed to the earth by R. B. Bell, Esq., at present residing there. Several native corpses likewise have come to land there. The remains of Capt. and Mrs. Dawson have been found near Ennore, and buried with every respect, under the offices of several gentlemen who were at Ennore. The body of an European officer has also been found there, and received the same attention. J. J. Franklin Esq. and C. Bides, Esq., form the committee of management for the distribution of funds.

THE LATE CAPTAIN NEWBOLD, MADRAS ARMY.

It is with much regret that we have heard of the death of Capt. T. J. Newbold, of the 23rd Madras N.L.I., assistant to General Fraser, resident at the Nizam's Court, Hyderabad. The melancholy event took place at Mahabuleshwar, whither the deceased had gone for change of air, on the forenoon of the 2nd instant. Captain Newbold entered the army in 1827, and was promoted to captain on the 10th April, 1842. He was known as an enthusiastic and indefatigable student,—languages and history at this period of his career forming his favourite pursuits. In 1835 a short but promising paper, subsequently published in their Transactions, was laid by him before the Literary Society of Madras, entitled "A Brief Notice of some of the Persian Poets." The next paper from his pen, to be found in the *Madras Journal*, is on the Genealogy of the Kings of the Mahomedan Dynasty in Ackin, extracted from a Malayan manuscript,—it is printed in the second and third volumes; and this was followed by a short but learned notice, printed in the latter of these, on the language of the Balias of Sumatra, with remarks on its Hindoo affinities. These papers were quite sufficient to bring our young linguist into notice, and he at this time became member both of the Bengal and Madras Societies, and was shortly after appointed aide-de-camp to Brigadier-general Wilson, then commanding at Kurnool. In 1838 an elaborate paper on the Malayan Peninsula was prepared by him for the information of General Wilson, and presented by that officer to the Madras Society—it appears in the 7th volume of their Transactions. Along with this was presented a large collection of Malayan MSS. and books, accompanied with a valuable note on their contents. In the same year he prepared for the press, and despatched to England for publication, his work on the Straits of Malacca—the largest of the productions of his pen. It contains a full and elaborate account of the British settlements in the Straits—their geography, political and physical, and their civil and natural history, together with a vast variety of miscellaneous information, such as required the utmost patience, labour, and care, to have collected. He, about this time, prepared a zoological and botanical catalogue for the Straits; it was printed and circulated for correction and enlargement, but was considered too incomplete for publication. In the same year Lieut. Newbold first appears before the world as a geologist,—though it is quite obvious, from his papers, that the subject had long been familiar to him, and that he had attained a high degree of proficiency in the study of the science. A paper by him on the regur, or black cotton soil of India, was in the spring of that year read by Mr. Christie before the Royal Society of London; with a very excellent account of the geology of a portion of the Deccan is to be found in "A Description of the Valley of Sunder," in the heart of the Balaghat territories, ceded to the British by the Nizam in 1800. The paper is a very elaborate one, abounding in agricultural, statistical, and commercial, as well as in scientific information. This was followed in 1839 by a geographical, historical, and statistical account of the ceded districts, distinguished by the same valuable characteristics as the paper preceding it. In 1840, Captain Newbold visited Europe, and was about two years absent from India. His time, wherever he went, was as usual devoted to those studies which from the date of his arrival in India until the hour of his demise, were never for a moment interrupted. The Egyptian desert was on this occasion minutely surveyed by him: the survey afterwards became the subject of a paper, and the travertine around Rome, and conglomerate and recent calcarious formations along the shores of the Red Sea and Mediterranean, became subjects of his special attention. Captain Newbold was about this time advanced from the post of aide-de-camp to General Wilson to that of assistant resident at Kurnool; and in 1844 (we are unable to trace his various contributions to the press for the five years preceding this), appeared a very able article in the Bengal Transactions,—those already noticed having been published in the *Madras Journal*,—on a recent fresh-water deposit in Southern India.—*Athenæum*.

[The more recent labours of Captain Newbold are too familiar to need being detailed, although their valuable nature deserves the fullest recognition.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Danger of Marching in the Mid-day Heat.—The journals of the presidency animadvert with great justice on the danger attending the practice of marching European soldiers to and from church in the Sunday mornings, in the heat of the sun. The *United Service Gazette*, which recommends the simple substitution of a service early in the morning for the garrison, states that on Sunday last one of the soldiers in church fainted from the heat, and had to be carried out by his comrades. The *Advertiser* notices the sudden death of an English pensioner, while going from the quarters of one officer to those of another, during the heat of the forenoon. The danger does not depend on the length of the march, but on the power of the solar influence. A walk of twenty yards in the open air between the hours of eleven and twelve, at this time of the year, may prove fatal to the healthiest European constitution.

Fight between a Panther and an Elephant.—Letters from Belgaum give an account of a fight, or attempted fight, between a panther and an elephant, the results of which were somewhat different from what was expected by the numerous spectators, European and native,—for we are told that all, from the general to the drummer, turned out to witness this exciting if not intellectual sight. The elephant it seems appeared more disposed to turn tail among the crowd than to crush his puny antagonist, and the latter having managed somehow to escape from his keeper, dashed among the crowd, and severely but not dangerously wounded Lieut. Thacker, of the 9th regiment, who unfortunately came within his reach before he could be destroyed. The scene of confusion which ensued on the escape of the panther, we are told, beggars description, and lost and soiled hats and turbans, spoilt teeth and crushed noses, will long give evidence of the tumasha, to say nothing of the hysterics of sundry fair ladies in terror for their children and spouses.

German Mission.—The Tenth Yearly Report of "The German Evangelical Mission in the Canara, Southern Mahratta and Malayalam provinces and on the Nilagiris," which details the proceedings of the fifteenth year of the mission, speaks in the most favourable terms of the newly-commenced mission on the Nilagiris. In the Malayalam mission a new station had been established at Chombala, ten miles to the south of Tellicherry, and in the Canara district the native church was gaining strength, and the schools under the charge of the mission were prospering. In the Appendix to the Nilagiris Report there is an interesting letter on the subject of the labours of Mr. Casamajor, lately deceased, addressed to his sister. The report embraces specific details from all the head-quarters of the mission.

Ootacamund, June 9.—In consequence of some admirable suggestions made by Dr. Horak, that "officers should first acclimate themselves at Coonoor," this place is likely to rise into eminence, and parties have consequently been induced to build here. About a dozen houses have been run up during the late fine weather, but one or two others which were not finished when the south-west monsoon set in have fallen, I fear, never to rise again. Arigultural pursuits are now quite the rage; gentlemen and peasants bring waste grounds into cultivation, and sow potatoes, &c. The climate is so pleasant, and out-door exercise is so agreeable, that ladies as well as gentlemen assist in gardening. One of the most favourable spots for such operations is the site lately purchased by Captain Ouchterlony.

Bangalore, June 5.—The setting in of the monsoon may now be looked for at the ensuing full moon.

It is rumoured that Government have decided that henceforth there shall not be more than two native corps stationed here, instead of three as at present, in consequence of which the 15th N.I. is to be removed hence to Vellore.

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The steeple of the new church was about being finished when our good general discovered that it in shape resembled a mosque more than the steeple of an English church, whereupon he immediately put a stop to the work, and brought the circumstance to the notice of the higher authorities, with a view to its being removed, and a proper one put up in its stead.

After the church shall have been completed, it is to be opened for divine service with great marks of distinction, that is to say, officers and their families are to have comfortable seats, corresponding with those in the kirk, while the soldiers and their families are to have nothing more than hard benches, without even backs.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Levasseur gave a grand soirée of entertainment, at the public rooms, to the inhabitants of Bangalore. There were about 100 ladies and gentlemen present. There were, it appears, some young officers in the gallery, whose behaviour was not quite what it ought to have been; one was hissing Mr. Levasseur, and another crowing like a cock and mewing like a cat!—*Correspondent of Athenæum.*

Mr. H. Forbes has been appointed to inquire into the state of the post-office at Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RANK OF ENGINEER CADETS.

Fort St. George, June 11, 1850.—No. 120 of 1850.—With reference to G. O. G. 4th April, 1837, No. 60, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following extract from a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated 9th April, 1850, No. 24.

"3. Under present regulations,* the date of the first arrival at your presidency of the artillery cadets in any one season, is that at which the arrival of the engineer cadets of the same season is considered to have taken place, with a view of determining their claims to furlough and to retirement from the service, we now desire that this date be that of the first arrival of an artillery or infantry cadet who passed his public examination at the same time as the engineer cadet. In the possible case of there being no such artillery or infantry cadet, we approve of the term of four and a half months, from the date of the examination being fixed as the date of the commencement of service, for the objects above specified, of the engineer cadets."

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, June 11.—29th Regt. N.I. from Vizianagrum to Trichinopoly.

45th Regt. N.I. from Trichinopoly to Secunderabad.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Blane, T. L. to be 3rd memb. of bd. of rev. fr. July 1.
Drury, G. D. res. H. C.'s serv. fr. July 1.
Elliot, W. to be 1st memb. of bd. of rev. fr. July 1.
Galbraith, R. S. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, and to act as hd. asst. v. Hathaway, m. c. June 12.
Goldingham, J. to be 2nd memb. of bd. of rev. fr. July 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Maltby, E. leave cancelled.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Campbell, Brev. capt. T. H. art. to be ext. a.-d.-c. to gov. June 11.
Carnegy, Ens. P. A. fr. do. du. 29th, to do du. 11th N.I. June 12.
Carr, Ens. M. W. fr. do. du. 29th to do du. 11th N.I. June 12.
Carter, Lieut. C. 30th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 10, v. Harrison, ret.
Cunningham, Lieut. F. 23rd L.I. to be capt. fr. May 29, v. Newbold, dec.
Devereux, Lieut. W. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. prom. capt. by brev. fr. July 12.
Fellowes, Lieut. W. B. 3rd L.C. ret. to du. June 11.
Flint, Lieut. J. 38th N.I. ret. to du. June 11.
Gage, Ens. J. 23rd L.I. to be lieut. from May 29, v. Newbold, dec.
Hawkes, Ens. G. F. C. B. fr. do. du. 29th to do du. 11th N.I.
Hay, Ens. L. 30th N.I. qual. in Hindustani for gen. staff.
Lukin, Lieut. W. A. 14th N.I. prom. capt. by brev. fr. July 12.
May, Lieut. J. 11th N.I. prom. capt. by brev. fr. July 12.
Menzies, Ens. H. C. rec. arr. and prom. app. to do du. with 21st N.I.
Meyers, Ens. W. F. W. 38th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 10, v. Harrison, ret.
Mitchell, Lieut. W. S. 22nd N.I. ret. to du. June 10.
Moorcroft, Lieut. R. 19th N.I. prom. capt. by brev. fr. July 12.
Pollen, Ens. C. E. B. res. serv. of E. I. C. fr. May 31.
Warden, Lieut. F. F. 2nd Eur. L.I. prom. capt. by brev. fr. July 12.
Wilson, J. rec. arr. and adm. to do duty und. surg. 2nd batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

Foster, J. A. June 10.
Hastie, J. June 10.
Magnay, J. June 10.
Menzies, H. C. June 7.
Miller, F. T. June 10.
Muir, J. J. June 10.
Richards, C. J. June 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Burton, Capt. C. 42nd N.I. 5 mo. to Neilgherries.
Hay, Lieut. D. 6th M.L.C. to Bombay, prep. to Eur. m. c.
Maclure, Ens. W. D. 26th N.I. to Eur. m. c.
Middleton, Lieut. 8th L.C. leave canc.
Miller, Capt. E. E. 1st L.C. leave canc.
Mitchell, Capt. W. S. 1st Nat. V. B. 1 mo. fr. June, to Poonamallee, L. Pres.
Phillips, Lieut. G. R. 5th L.C. to Oct. 1.
Smith, Brev. maj. J. T. eng. 1 mo. to Rajahmundry.
Southey, Capt. C. G. 48th N.I. to Eur. m. c.
White, Lieut. W. E. 30th N.I. furl. to Eur. on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Clementson, Asst. surg. F. L. to be zillah surg. of Tinnevelly, v. Supple, June 11.
Walter, Asst. surg. G. W. fr. doing duty 2nd batt. art. to do duty with H.M. 51st L.I. June 10.
Whitelock, Asst. surg. T. W. 8th N.I. to med. branch of the Nizam's army, v. Stokes, dec.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

Wilson, J. June 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Carnegie, Asst. surg. H. to Eur. m. c.
Hay, Surg. W. K. Mysore div. 1 mo.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

Du Vernet, wife of Capt. J. S. 2nd Eur. reg. s. at Mussoorie, June 2.
Stevens, the lady of Asst. surg. J. B. 34th L.I. d. at Maulmain, May 14.
Strange, the lady of Capt. A. 7th L.C. d. at Mount Aboo, May 27.
Mills, wife of J. d. at Negapatam, June 5.

MARRIAGES.

Anderson, Lieut. H. T. 34th N.I. to Anne Hessey, d. of the late S. Paxton, at Dacca, June 8.
Anderson, H. B. to Susan, d. of Daniel O'Leary, at Hyderabad, May 29.
Salmon, Capt. G. F. 30th N.I. to Jemina Leonora, d. of the late Capt. T. Ward, at Calcutta, June 1.
Stevens, Lieut. Chas. B. 23rd L.I. to Eliza Anne, d. of the late Col. Holbrow, at Kamptee, June 13.

DEATHS.

Chatelier, J. I. Elizabeth A. d. of J. at Berhampore, aged 4, May 30.
Mallis, Grace C. d. of G. W. at Arcot, May 22.
Newbold, Capt. T. J. 23rd L.I. at Mahabuleshwur, May 29.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 10. *Madagascar*, Hight, London.—11. *Futtay Salem*, McClure, Port Louis.—12. *Defiance*, Sargent, Mauritius.—13. *Norfolk*, Kreeft, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Madagascar*.—Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie, Mrs. Pearse, Mrs. Mitchell, Misses Pearse, Langley, Mitchell, Bridge, S. Mitchell, and Cantes; Lieuts. Fellowes, Mitchell, and Flint; Messrs. Wilson, Miller, Muir, Magnay, Richards, Foster, Hardy, and Hastie; Mrs. Eccles and Mrs. Dickson; Mrs. Hight and child, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Clint, Messrs. Oldfield, Copeland, Moreland, Campbell, and Bernard.

Per *Essex*.—Mrs. Brooking, Mrs. Horan and two children, Mrs. Jervis and child, Miss Brooking; Lieut. Horan, H.M.'s 84th regt.; Messrs. Hawkin, Plowden, G. Hawkes, H. Hawkes, Heath, and Brooking; Capt. Thompson, H.M.'s 14th L. D.; Mr. Russell, and Mr. Winson.

Per *Futty Salem*.—Mrs. McClure.

Per *Defiance*.—Mrs. Serjent and servant.

* *To Court. 2nd Oct.* 1849, *No.* 199.—Paras. 2 and 3. No provision is made for fixing a date from which an engineer officer can count service when there is no artillery cadet of the same examination, Government have fixed the period of four and a half months from the date of the public examination, or the date of the arrival of the first Addiscombe cadet as the commencement of the service of such engineer cadets.

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DEPARTURES.

JUNE 10.—*Mary Ray*, Ellwood, Mauritius and London.—11. *Windsor*, Pryce, Calcutta.—12. *Ann*, Stonehouse, London; *Sarah Swan*, Swan, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, for MASULIPATAM.—Capt. Gordon, Ens. Rhind, 42nd regt. N.I.—For CORINGA.—Major Smith.—For VIZAGAPATAM.—Lieut. Burn and 2 servants, Ensigns Hawkes, Heath, and Hawken, of 26th regt. N.I.; Ensigns G. Hawkes, Carnegy, and Carr, of 29th N.I.; Mr. J. Perrman, Mr. H. Baptist, Lieut. Silby, wife, 4 children, and 3 servants; Barrack Serjt. Ronan.

Per *Mary Ray*.—Mrs. Ellwood and family.

Per *Essex*.—Capt. Keighly, Overseer Ginby, wife, and children.

Per *Windsor*.—Mr. Gerber.

Per *Sarah Metcalfe*.—Lieut. Cadell.

Per *James Hall*.—Lieut. and Mrs. Shortland, and Mrs. Rae.

Per *Manchester*.—Mrs. Forsyth and family, Mrs. and Master Biggs, and Mrs. Hanson.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—G. Morris, Esq.

Per *Paragon*.—Mrs. Boxley and child, T. Nicholson, Esq.; Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Nicholson, and Mr. A. Colquhoun.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, June 17, 1850.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of	1825-26	1½ to 1¾	per cent. dis.
	1829-30	do.	do.
	1841	½ to 1	do.
4 per cent. ..	1832-33	17 to 17¾	do.
	1835-36	17 to 17¾	do.
	1843	17 to 17¾	do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt		No transaction.	
Tanjore Bonds		17 to 17½	per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares		9 to 10	per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	8	per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c.	8	,,
On do. of Indigo	8	,,
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods	9	,,
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	9	,,

Discount.

On Government Acceptances	7	per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	8	,,
Ditto above 30 days	9½	,,

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-7 to 10-8
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England..... 1-10¾ to 2s. according to sight.
H.M. Treasury Bills, 1-11¾.
Bank of England Post Bills, 1-11¾.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy,	½	per cent.	dis.
,, Sell,	¾	do.	do.
Bombay.—Buy,	¾	do.	prem.
Sell,	1	do.	do.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 3*l.* 7*s.* 6d. to 3*l.* 10*s.* per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The MAIL, with letters from London to May 24, reached Bombay June 21, the transit having been accomplished in the singularly short space of twenty-seven days fourteen hours.

Mr. W. COURTNEY has been appointed to enquire into the state of the post-office at Bombay.

SCINDE.—A rumour is at present prevalent, that Scinde is about to be placed under the authority of the Lahore Commission, and that there are to be commissioners for Upper as well as Lower Scinde.

THE GOVERNOR and Commander-in-Chief of Bombay reached Poona on the 31st May and 3rd June, where they remain till October.

CHOLERA.—The papers record the devastation caused by the cholera in the province of Guzerat, which appears to have been almost unprecedented. It is a common opinion, and one maintained, we believe, by all the English press, that the cholera travels, that is, it moves slowly, in a regular direction toward the west. The experience of India is totally at variance with this theory, as the cholera breaks out in places hundreds of miles apart, and apparently without any rule of any kind.

MASTER-ATTENDANT.—The formal inquiry instituted into the conduct of Captain Frushard, the officer in command of the *Feroze* at the time of her unfortunate accident, has not only terminated in his acquittal, but he has been recently appointed master-attendant of the harbour of Bombay, one of the few lucrative and honourable appointments open to the members of the Indian naval service.

CAPTAIN J. KILNER.—Amongst the names of those confined for debt in the Bombay jail, it is with much regret that we observe that of Captain J. Kilner, three years since executive engineer at Aden. Captain Kilner is a lieutenant of 1826, and thus has been in the Company's service for twenty-four years: during this period he was for sixteen years employed in the department of public works. Some misunderstandings having occurred betwixt him and the political agent while at Aden, he incurred the displeasure of Government, for measures considered unnecessarily severe employed in stimulating the labourers under him to exertion. He was directed, in the end of 1847, to be recalled,—Government intimating, at the same time, that though they did not consider it expedient to employ him longer at Aden, they had no intention of dispensing with his services, and should feel gratified in seeing him employed anywhere else, that these might be considered of advantage. On this occasion he was highly complimented by Colonel Waddington, by whom he was superseded, and the distinguished corps to which he belongs contains few names of higher authority. Colonel Grant had the preceding year, while employed at Aden, stated that the greatest advantage was conferred on the service from Captain Kilner's great practical knowledge and perseverance, and undoubted zeal and energy,—the method and system exhibited in the management of some 3,000 work-people appearing to be considered as unusual as it was praiseworthy. Shortly after his return from Aden, Captain Kilner found himself compelled to seek change of climate, and to the loss of his appointment and the expenses consequent on his return home, his present embarrassments are, we believe, mainly to be ascribed. Without offering any apology for running into debt, we cannot but deplore the spectacle of an able, zealous, and efficient officer shut up in the debtors' jail, and wish that some better means of giving a man a chance of retrieving or meeting his liabilities could be devised than that of depriving him of the means of exerting himself to advantage, or securing such emoluments as might avail for the liquidation of his debts.—*Bombay Times, June* 12.

MR. PRINGLE.—The Governor-General has, it is said, declined accepting Mr. Pringle's resignation, and has desired to be informed of the circumstances which led him to resign.

MAJOR T. J. TAYLOR.—It is with much regret we announce the death, early on the morning of the 18th of June, at Colaba, of Major T. J. Taylor, commanding the right wing of Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders. The deceased officer entered the army as an Ensign in March 1812, obtained his Lieutenancy in September 1814, his Captaincy in May 1830, a Brevet Majority in November 1846, and his Regimental Majority on the demise of Colonel Douglas in October last. The late Major Taylor had but lately arrived from Aden to assume command of the wing in Bombay: he was greatly esteemed by his brother officers and a large number of friends, by whom his remains were followed to the grave.

THE LATE GEORGE GRANT, C.S.—We regret to hear of the demise of Mr. George Grant, C.S., head assistant to the collector of Sholapore. He was seized with cholera on the 24th May, at Mungalavera, in the territory of the chief of Sanglee: and such was the malignity of the disease, that he expired about three o'clock in the afternoon, before medical assistance could reach him. Mr. Grant had, on the morning of the 24th, delivered over charge of the collectorate at Sholapore to Mr. Inverarity, and was on his way out to his encampment, at Churchum, when he was so suddenly cut off. The body of the deceased gentleman was brought in to Sholapore, and buried on the evening of the 25th inst. The late Mr. Grant only returned to India from furlough to Europe in January last, and his untimely death, cut off in the flower of his age, will cause the greatest grief to his relatives and friends, by whom he was greatly beloved and esteemed.

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DEATHS.—The total number of deaths on the islands of Bombay and Colaba during the month of May was 1,570, or 50½ nearly per day,—a decrease of 12 per diem on the rate for April. Of these, 295 were from cholera and small pox, 11 from violence, and 1,264 from natural causes. Amongst the European community the number of deaths was five.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REMOVAL OF HEAD-QUARTERS.

Head-Quarters, Khandalla, May 30, 1850.—The head-quarters of the army will be removed to Poona on the 3rd proximo. All reports and communications intended for the Commander-in-Chief's information are to be addressed, accordingly, from that date, until further orders.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CHAPMAN, F. S. 3rd assist. coll. of Belgaum, rec. ch. of office.
CORFIELD, A. K. acting asst. judge and sess. judge of the Koncan, for station of Rutnagherry, made over ch. to G. Coles, rec. ch. of Adawlut at Tanna, June 5.
ELANDER, G. app. asst. to coll. of Kurrachee, in Scinde, for superint. of canal clearances, June 19.
FERN, E. W. to be moonsiff at Jainbooseer, June 5.
FORBES, C. act. sen. asst. judge of the Koncan, for station of Rutnagherry, rec. ch. of Adawlut at that station.
HOBART, Hon. G. A. to pres. to complete his studies in Mahratta.
JENKINS, E. L. act. coll. of Ahmedabad, assu. ch. of his du. June 8.
LUMSDEN, J. G. to act as Govt. director of Bank of Bombay, and mem. of mint committee dur. abs. of Goldsmith, June 5.
MALET, H. P. to be act. coll. and mag. of Poona, May 25; coll. of land revenue, del. over ch. of office to Mr. Hutchinson, June 7; del. over ch. of office of supt. of stationery to Mr. Hutchinson, June 7; assu. ch. of off. June 14.
MALET, A. to res. ch. of secret and pol. dep. and to cond. duties of rev. and fin. dep. dur. abs. of Goldsmid, May 29; to res. app. as Gov. bank director and mem. of mint committee, June 5.
MANSON, C. J. offic. asst. to pol. agent southern Mahratta country, to rem. on deputation in dist. for 4 mo. fr. Feb. 21.
PELLY, J. H. jt. judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad, ass. ch. of duties.
PRENDERGAST, C. G. act. coll. of Kaira, to rem. in dist. on dep.
RAVENSCROFT, A. W. post mr. gen. proc. on a tour of insp.
SIMS, F. to be act. coll. of land rev. and supt. of stationary at pres. June 7, ass. ch. of duties.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAGSHAW, R. S. to July 30, in ext.
BELL, A. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOYS, Rev. M. J. to be chapl. of Rajcote and Bhooj, May 29.
GOLDSTEIN, Rev. Dr. asst. chapl. of Sholapoor, 1 mo. leave to Pooaa, fr. June 8.
HUGHES, Rev. J. H. returned to duty June 4, to act as chaplain of Surat and Broach, June 12.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Ens. F. 2nd Eur. regt. L.I. rep. prof. in vern. lang.
ARTHUR, Cornet S. M. 3rd L.C. to be lieut fr. May 26, 1850, v. Scott.
BARTON, Lieut. C. J. art. passed exam. in Mahratta, May 28.
BATTISCOMBE, Lieut. R. C. fr. 4th to 1st bat. art. to join at Kolapoor, May 28.
BIGGS, Lieut. T. to join hd. qrs. of 1st bat. art. at Ahmednuggur.
BLAKENEY, Ens. W. posted to 18th N.I. v. Ross, pro. to rank fr. May 28, 1850.
BLOWERS, Ens. W. H. 29th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta.
BONNOR, Ens. 7th N.I. fit for duty, to rejoin his station.
BUCKLE, Lieut. O. adj. of S. Mahratta irr. horse, app. 2nd in com. of corps, v. Barnewell, June 7.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. E. 28th N.I. his serv. having been dispensed with, are placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
CAMERON, Lieut. 24th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of Commr. in Scinde with a view to his offic. as Lieut. of police in U. Scinde dur. abs. of Lieut. Younghusband, June 14.
CANDY, Maj. T. 20th N.I. tr. to inv. estab. May 31.
COOPER, Brev. Maj. J. 7th N.I. returned to duty, May 23.
COWPER, Lieut. A. engs. to be 2nd asst. to supt. of roads and tanks, June 5.
CRACROFT, Capt. H. 18th N.I. tr. to the inv. estab. May 28.
DENNIS, Capt. to act as paym. N. div. of army dur. abs. of Capt. Loch.
DICK, Lieut. W. A. 3rd L.C. to be adj. v. Buckle.
DICKSON, Lieut. W. D. 3rd N.I. to be dept. coll. of Shikarpore in Scinde, June 7.
DUNSTERVILLE, Ens. L. D. A. 28th N.I. passed examination in Mahratta, May 28.
EALES, Lieut. G. D. 29th N.I. to temp. com. 2nd div. camel baggage corps, dur. abs. of Connell, on leave.
ELDER, Brev. maj. A. M'D. 29th N.I. ret. fr. H. C.'s serv. as a lieut. col. fr. June 25.
FORBES, Ens. J. P. to do duty with 7th N.I. at Ahmednuggur.
FORBES, Cad. C. H. att. to do duty with 14th N.I. at Poona, to join, June 10.
FORBES, Ens. C. H. H. att. to do duty with 28th N.I. at Bombay, to join, June 18.
FORD, Lieut. St. Clair, 14th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta.
FOSTER, Capt. h. art. to act as sub. asst. com. gen. &c. at Deesa, on depart of Capt. M'Gregor, June 18.
FRANKLAND, Lieut. A. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be adj. to marine bat. v. Wray, May 30.
GLASSE, Capt. J. M. art. to act as agent for gun carriages, dur. abs. of Grant, June 10.
HARPER, Ens. J. to act as qu. mr. and interp. to 6th N.I. v. Johnson, May 31.
HOUGHTON, Lieut. W. R. 14th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta.
JOHNSTON, Lieut. W. T. doing duty as adj. to left wing Southern Mahratta irr. horse, ass. ch. of app.
JONES, E. to rank as ens. 16th N.I. fr. May 25, and posted, v. Macauley, prom.
KEYS, Lieut. F. 11th N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee, May 28.
LAMBERT, Lieut. dep. coll. in Hyderabad collect. joined his appt. May 31.
LANCASTER, Lieut. H. 20th N.I. to be maj. fr. May 31, 1850, in suc. to Candy inv.
MACAULEY, Ens. G. W. 16th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 25, v. Hunter, ret.
MACDONALD, Brev. capt. A. 18th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 28, in suc. to Cracroft, inv.
MACKENZIE, Lieut. T. W. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Persian.
MASON, Ens. W. H. 3rd N.I. to act as qr. mr. v. Neale, proc. on leave, June 10.
MCGREGOR, Capt. 21st N.I. to act as sub. asst. com. gen. and superint. of bazars, Deesa, v. Dunsterville, m. c. June 18.
MILLS, Lieut. G. L. 1st Eur. regt. to exch. regts. with Ens. G. Nicholetts, 14th N.I. each joining as jun. of his rank, June 14.
MOYLE, Lieut. 10th N.I. to rel. Capt. Forster fr. du. of act. sub. asst. com. gen. &c. at Deesa, June 18.
MOYLE, Lieut. C. L. 21st N.I. to act as interp. to 23rd L.I. fr. April 15, v. Fife, on leave.
NICHOLETTS, Ens. G. 14th N.I. to exch. regts. with Lieut. G. L. Mills, 1st Eur. regt. each joining as jun. of his rank, June 14.
NIMMO, Ens. T. R. to do duty with 7th N.I. at Ahmednuggur.
PARK, Ens. W. A. to do duty with 7th N.I. at Admednuggur, to join, June 6.
PELLY, Lieut. W. P. 10th N.I. to rejoin, June 6.
PIRIE, Lieut. dep. coll. in Hyderabad collect. joined his app. May 31
RAITT, Lieut. A. 16th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 25, v. Hunter, ret.
ROBINSON, Lieut. H. G. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, May 28; to be qr. mr. and interp. fr. May 25.
ROOME, Ens. F. 10th N.I. to do du. with h. q. w. 1st Gr. N.I. at Tannah, May 28.
ROSS, Ens. F. T. 18th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 28, in suc. to Cracroft, inv.
SANDFORD, Lieut. H. B. art. to join at Sattara, May 28.
SCATCHERD, Lieut. G. R. 24th N.I. att. to do du. with 28th N.I. June 18.
SHIRT, Capt. C. 20th N.I. to be maj. fr. May 31, 1850, in suc. to Candy, inv.
STEVENS, Com. S. W. O. 2nd L.C. att. to do du. with 1st L.C. to join June 7.
STEVENSON, Lieut. A. to conduct du. of commissary of ord. n. div. of army, till ret. of Brev. maj. Lucas, May 31.
TAYLOR, Lieut. R. L. 18th N.I. passed exam. in Persian, May 28.
THACKER, Lieut. S. 9th N.I. to be adj. fr. May 25, v. Church, proc. to Europe.
UTTERSON, Ens. M. C. posted to 20th N.I. v. Waddington, prom. to rank fr. May 31, 1850.
WADDINGTON, Ens. W. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 31, in suc. to Candy, inv.
WEMYSS, Capt. F. executive eng. Central Scinde, to act as supt. eng. at that station until arr. of Col. Scott fr. Mooltan, June 10.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. J. D. 28th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. fr. May 28; passed exam. in Mahratta.
WILSON, Lieut. col. G. J. Bomb. inf. to be col. by brev. fr. Mar. 28.
WILSON, Capt. W. J. 43rd N.I. app. a memb. of Pres. Mil. Exam. Committee, May 5.
WOODHOUSE, Ens. H. A. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustan
YOUNGHUSBAND, Ens. G. A. P. to do duty with 20th N.I. to join.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

SWANSON, F. March 25. TWISS, G. May 30.

CAVALRY.

STEVENS, S. W. O. May 31.

INFANTRY.

FORBES, J. P. May 31. JERVIS, G. F. R. May 23.
FORBES, C. H. H. May 31. NIMMO, T. R. May 31.
PARK, W. A. May 30.

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LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AITCHISON, Lieut. C. T. 2nd Eur. L. I. to Aug. 15, on m. c.
CAMUSAO, Lieut. W. L. 11th N. I. to June 30, in ext.
COOPER, Ens. E. M. G. 13th N.I. to June 30, in ext.
CRACROFT, Capt. A. N. V. bat. 1 mo. to Sattara, on m. c.
EVANS, Capt. H. W. 9th N.I. 3 years furl. to Europe.
FIFE, Ens. J. 23rd N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
GRANT, Maj. J. agent for gun carriages, fr. June 15 to Aug. 1, to the Deccan.
GRANT, Ens. G. 9th N.I. 1 mo. to Poona, on m. c.
GRIEVE, Lieut. 4 mos. to Cutch and Scinde.
HOLT, Lieut. J. M. 20th N.I. 1 mo.
JOHNSTONE, Ens. R. G. H. 13th N.I. to June 30, in ext.
MAYOR, Capt. F. 6th N.I. to June 30, in ext.
MUNBEE, Capt. G. B. exec. eng. Dharwar, 1 mo. to Belgaum, June 17.
NEALE, Lieut. W. A. 3rd N.I. to Eur. 3 years.
QUANBOROUGH, Lieut. inv. estab. leave canc. and to rem. at Salem.
PAUL, Ens. A. G. 23rd L. I. to June 30, in ext.
PELLY, Lieut. W. P. 10th N.I. to June 30 in ext.
SMITH, Ens. J. D. 6th N.I. 1 mo. Poona, on m. c.
SWINTON, Lieut. A. 8th L. C. 3 years furl. to Europe on m. c.
THOMPSON, Lieut. G. L. 26th N.I. 1 mo. to Poona, on m. c.
WAINWRIGHT, Ens. M. F. 15th N.I. leave canc.
WARD, Lieut. 4 mos. to Scinde.
WARDELL, Capt. R. H. 5th N. L. I. 1 mo. to Poona, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BABBINGTON, Asst. surg. to be civ. surg. at Poona, June 11.
BEAN, Asst. surg. to do duty with 1st Eur. regt. fus. June 11.
COSTELLO, Asst. surg. D. passed in exam. in Guzerattee, May 28.
DAVEY, Asst. surg. W. to med. ch. 12th N.I. May 28.
DON, Superint. surg. I. to revert to reg. du. May 25, app. to med. ch. 6th N.I. May 28.
FOLEY, Asst. surg. att. to 1st batt. of art. to join h. quar. at Ahmednuggur, May 31.
HAMILTON, Surg. mar. batt. to rec. med. ch. of wing of 1st Gr. N.I. arr. fr. Poona, June 13.
HUNTER, Asst. surg. placed under orders supt. surg. pres. div.
LEITH, Surg. A. H. app. gar. surg. at pres. in suc. to Surg. Watkins, June 18.
M'LENNAN, Dr. J. app. a member of board of edu. v. Capt. Hart, June 18; ret. to duty May 25.
OGILVIE, Asst. surg. M.D. 13th N.I. to med. ch. of staff, art. and details at Baroda.
PEART, Surg. J. H. to be supt. of Mahableshwur, in suc. to Babbington, June 10.
PERLE, Asst. surg. R. D. res. ch. of duties as oculist, June 1.
RUSSELL, Asst. surg. to assu. med. ch. of 4th tr. h. brig. dur. abs. of Turner.
SPOTTISWOOD, Capt. to resu. vet. ch. of 1st L. C. fr Lieut. F. Loch.
TAYLOR, Insp. gen. W. B. to revert to his former pos. of superint. surg. May 25.
TAYLOR, Supt. surg. W. B. posted to Scinde div. June 3.
WATKINS, Surg. F. W. to be surg. to police and surg. to House of Correction and County Gaol, June 10; to be civ. surg. at pres. v. Leith, June 6.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

FOLEY, N. P. May 25. | HALLEN, J. H. B. May 23.
HUNTER, W. G. May 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALLENDER, Asst. surg. G. 1 year to Egypt and Syria, m. c.
HALLEN, Vet. surg. att. to do du. with h. brig. at Poona, and to join, May 27.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BAKER, Mr. rep. fit for du. and to join the *Hastings*, June 5.
BARKER, Mids. perm. to reside on shore, May 27.
BUTT, E. volunteer, arr. May 31, to join the *Moozuffer*, June 1.
CLARK, Mids. to the *Ajdaha*, June 11.
COOKE, J. E. of the *Hastings*, to be store acct. of the *Tigris*, June 3.
CUTLEY, Mids. to the *Feroze*, June 11.
FORSTER, Mids. C. of the *Hastings*, to be sc. disch. to the *Feroze*, June 13.
GARDINER, Lieut. fr. *Auckland*, to com. of the *Meduse*, fr. May 1.
GEORGE, Mids. to the *Feroze*, June 11.
GRIEVE, Lieut. 4 mo. to Cutch and Scinde.
GROUNDS, Lieut. fr. the *Ajdaha* to the *Medusa*, June 8.
HARDING, Mr. rep. fit for du. and to join the *Moozuffer*, June 5.
HARRISON, J. 2nd master of the *Taptee*, rep. fit for du. and to join the *Hastings*, as supern. June 5.
HAWKINS, Capt. J. C. app. asst. superint. I.N. v. Ethersey, June 15; to act as asst. superint. fr. June 1.
LAMB, Act. mast. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Medusa*.
LAMB, Mids. of the *Palinurus*, fit for duty, to join the *Hastings*, as supern. for purp. of study at Butcher's Island.
LEEDS, Lieut. R. to join the *Hastings*, June 1.
LEEDS, Lieut. R. W. of the *Hastings*, ret. to duty, and app. to the *Moozuffer*, June 5.
MANNERS, Lieut. F. E. fr. the *Meduse*, to com. the *Tigris*, June 3.
M'CAULEY, Mids. fr. the *Taptee* to the *Moozuffer*.
M'LAUREN, Mids. perm. to reside on shore, May 27.
MELVIN, Lieut. A. M. sentenced by court martial to lose rank 15 steps, the name of that officer to be pl. in I.N. List next below that of Lieut. R. F. Jermyn, June 15.
MONK, Mids. of the *Feroze*, to reside on shore, on m. c. fr. May 7.
MONK, Mids. to the *Feroze*, June 11.
MORRIS, Mids. to the *Moozuffer*.
MORRISON, D. act. 1st class 2nd mast. to be act. mast. May 22.
PENGELLY, Lieut. W. M. 6 mo. to Egypt, m. c.
PHILBRICK, Mids. fr. the *Medusa* to the *Mahi*.
POWELL, Capt. F. F. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe on m. c.
RENNIE, Lieut. fr. the *Medusa* to *Ajdaha*, June 8.
ROGERS, Mr. fr. *Victoria* to be clerk in ch. of *Tigris*, May 1.
STEPHENS, Com. J. to com. the *Auckland* fr. May 1.
WARD, Lieut. 4 mo. to Cutch and Scinde.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BOYRENSON, the lady of the late F. A. M.D. s. at Bombay.
CABRAL, wife of George, d. at Aden, May 15.
CAMPBELL, the lady of Commr. C. D. I.N. d. at Tardeo, May 23.
CHAMBERLAIN, wife of W. E. d. at Kurrachee, May 17.
DURHAM, the lady of Surg. A. 7th N.I. d. at Ahmednuggur, June 3.
ERSKINE, the lady of C. J. d. at Bombay, June 4.
FORD, the lady of Sir Francis, s. at Kotagherry, June 11.
GORDON, wife of Wm. s. at Sattara, June 13.
GROVES, the wife of Capt. J. C. 3rd L.C. d. at Neemuch, May 9.
JAMES, wife of Capt. W. J. H.M.'s 64th, s. at Kurrachee, May 6.
LAVIE, the lady of Capt. Henry, 13th N.I. s. at Bombay, May 24.
MAIDMENT, Mrs. W. s. at Bombay, May 26.
MILDMAY, wife of Ens. Arthur St. John, 25th N.I. s. still-born, at Neemuch, June 6.
NEWTON, wife of Henry, C.S. d. at Poona, June 2.
PRESCOTT, the wife of Capt. Henry W. (inv. estab.) d. at Dapoolee, May 23.
RANDALL, wife of Lieut. J. h. art. d. at Poona, May 27.
RAWLINS, the lady of Capt. T. A., H.M.'s 86th, s. at Deesa, June 13.
WELLIS, Mrs. s. at Bombay, June 16.
YATES, wife of Henry, d. still-born, at Kurrachee, May 31.

MARRIAGES.

FANNING, Lieut. Fred. 9th N.I. to Sophia, d. of the Rev. Joseph Taylor, at Belgaum, May 16.
FISHER, E. A. to Anna W. d. of the late Mr. Roper, at Bombay, June 13.
FRANK, J. to Miss M. Fernandes, at Mazagon, June 17.
GORDON, Lieut. James, 1st N.I. to Georgiana, d. of Capt. C. T. Hall, at Tanna, June 5.
SPENCER, N. to Miss Frances Quintorn, at Colaba, May 27.
WAKEMAN, Wm. Henry, to Louisa B. d. of the late Stephen John Cross, at Bombay, May 27.
WILKINSHAW, Alex. to Elizabeth, d. of Thos. Bewley, at Byculla, June 15.

DEATHS.

BRETT, Geo. F. W. inf. s. of Lieut. R. R. W. 2nd L.C. at Bombay, May 25.
DALZELL, the inf. d. of P. M. at Malabar, June 14.
FRITH, Harriet, wife of J. at Bombay, aged 29, May 27.
HACKNEY, Miss Harriet, at Bombay, June 1.
LARKWORTHY, Dr. of Cholera, at Mazagon, June 16.
MARTINANT, Samuel Rogers, inf. s. of E. at Mazagon, June 6.
SEALY, Arthur P. inf. s. of Capt. art. at Neemuch, May 30.
SUMMERS, John, at Tanna, June 15.
TAYLOR, Maj. T. J. H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, at Colaba, June 18.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 2. *Lord Sidmouth*, Don, Aden; *Fairfield*, Hugh, Liverpool; *Sobraon*, Nicol, London; *Ferozepore*, Masterton, London.—3. *Bolivar*, Murray, Port Phillip; *Condor*, Daly, Adelaide; *Emma*, Bibby, Hong-Kong.—4. Steamer *Ajdaha*, Grounds, Suez.—8. Steamer *Victoria*, ———, Zanzibar; *Agnes*, Scowcroft, Calcutta.—9. *James White*, Turner, Hull; *Flora M'Donald*, Smith, Liverpool.—10. *Quentin Leith*, Fitzmorris, London; *Prince of Orange*, Stephens, Liverpool; *Norton*, Mathews, Aden.—12. Steamer *Carnac*, Duverger, Surat; *Ganges*, Cornforth, Sea.—13. *Lady Rowena*, Macdonald, Sea.—14. *Josephine*, Leader, London.—15. *Charlotte*, Thomas, Hong-Kong.—16. *Dadaloy*, Page, Aden; *Trafalgar*, Richardson, Port Adelaide.—20. *Sovereign*, King, Port Natal; *Rachel*, Brown, London.—21. *Fortitude*, Christmas, Portsmouth, and Cape of Good Hope; steamer *Semiramis*, Daniell, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, and Colombo; steamer *Queen*, Campbell, Aden; steamer *Pekin*, Baker, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, and Point de Galle.—22. *John Moore*, Sleigh, Liverpool.—23. *Margaret Ann*, Farnham, Zanzibar; *John O'Gaunt*, Macdonald, Liverpool.

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PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Arienis*.—R. B. Stronach, Esq.

Per *Ganges*.—Mrs. Walsh, Miss Walsh, Albert Carrel, Esq.; Asst. surg. M. G. Hunter, Bo. army; Lieut. G. Twiss, Bom. art.; Cadet W. A. Park, Bom. army.

Per *Ann Martin*.—Mrs. Martin and child.

Per *Cheber*.—Mr. M. Leesen.

Per *Herefordshire*.—Mrs. Leeds, Lieut. R. W. Leeds, I.N.; Lieut. G. Rigaud, H.M.'s 60th rifles; Ens. E. Meurant, H.M.'s 83rd foot; Messrs. T. Nimmo, J. B. Forbes, and E. H. Forbes, cadets Bom. inf.; Mr. W. S. Stephens, cadet Bom. cav.; Mr. E. Butt, midshipman, I.N.; Mr. Alexander Cummings, and Mr. Landon.

Per *Sobraon*.—Mrs. Nicol and son.

Per *Bombay*.—Capt. Holland, H.M.'s 64th.

Per *Condor*.—Mr. Hallett.

Per *Carnac*.—Mrs. Beyts and child.

Per *Trafalgar*.—Miss Yates.

Per *Rachel*.—Mr. H. J. Baldock.

Per *Fortitude*.—Mr. and Mrs. Forster, Miss Daniel, Capt. M'Lean.

Per *Semiramis*.—Mr. A. Cavendish.

Per *Margaret Ann*.—Mr. C. Bavastro.

Per steamer *Ajdaha*.—From SUEZ.—Mrs. Hughes and child, Miss M'Kenzie, and the Rev. Mr. Hughes. From ADEN.—Major T. J. Taylor, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders; J. Seater, and Serg. Finn.

Per steamer *Queen*.—Mrs. Morison and servant, Capt. B. G. Morison, 24th Bom. N.I.; G. L. Forbes, Esq.; W. Frith, Esq.; — Cababee, Esq. and two servants; and Mr. Williams, I.N.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 2. *Charles Grant*, Evans, China.—4. *Madonna*, Ferguson, London.—6. *Libella*, Coleman, Colombo.—7. *Caledonia*, Bond, Hull; *Thomas Fielden*, Lawson, Liverpool; *Seringapatam*, Morris, Madras.—8. *Strabane*, Anderson, Glasgow; *Edmonstone*, Sayers, London; *Ganges*, Cornforth, Liverpool.—9. *Lady Rowena*, M'Donald, China.—11. *Chancellor*, Turner, London.—12. *Regina*, Quintorn, Madras; *Adelaide*, Wharton, China; *Margaret Shelly*, Topping, Madras.—14. *Malacca*, Consitt, China.—15. *Coromandel*, Brown, China; *Sir John Beresford*, Threadgold, China; *James Watt*, Turpie, China.—17. *John Adam*, Dixson, Calcutta.—18. Steamer *Braganza*, Potts, Point de Galle and China; *Alan Ker*, Gray, China.—20. *Arienis*, Remington, China.—21. *Gertrude*, Campbell, China.—25. Steamer *Feroze*, ——, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Lady Rowena*.—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence and three children.

Per *Thomas Field*.—Mr. Wm. Campbell.

Per *Libella*.—Capt. Annesley, and Mr. J. Jerrard.

Per steamer *Phlox*.—Mrs. Hughes and child, Miss M'Kenzie, Rev. Mr. Hughes, Capt. Pelly, and Mr. London.

Per *Edmonstone*.—Mr. and Mrs. Bose and three children.

Per *Regina*.—Mrs. Quintorn.

Per *Malacca*.—Mrs. Consitt and child.

Per *Coromandel*.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and three children.

Per *Braganza*.—Mr. H. H. Woodnam, to Calcutta; Capt. Lovell, to China; and Mr. J. Tullock.

Per steamer *Feroze*.—To SUEZ.—Mrs. Penny and servant, Miss Jenkins, A. E. Penny, esq., Alfred Hallett, esq., William Campbell, esq., Capt. C. S. Jeffrey, H.M.'s 64th foot; Maj. A. McD. Elder, Bombay army; Lieut. W. A. Neale, 3rd Bombay N.I.; Ens. W. E. Utterson, 17th M.N.I.; Illmo Senhor Fortunato Alexandre Generozo; Dr. G. Allender, Bombay army, and servant; Jose E. Cardozo, esq.; Lieut. W. D. Shipley, H.M.'s 7th fus.; Lieut. col. A. Swinton, 8th Bengal N.L; and Capt. H. W. Evans, 9th Bo. N.I. To ADEN.—Ezetally Jumaloodeen, and two servants; Shaik Hoozein Shaik Rassool, and Moolay Fuzelally Syed Lazenally.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, June 25, 1859.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan			..	Rs. 117	
5	Do.	do.	1825-26	.. Rs. 105¼	per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30	.. Rs. 106	do.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42	.. Rs. 99	15 as. to par.
4	Do.	do.	1832-33	.. Rs. 88½	per 100 Sicca.
4	Do.	do.	1835-36	.. Rs. 85	per 100 Co.'s.
4	Do.	do.	1842-43	.. Rs. 85	do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000	pd. up	20 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	16¾ p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	11½ p. ct. dis.
Agra Bank	,, 500 each	500	do.	4½ p. ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	,, 1,000 each	1,000	do.	8½ per ct. prem.
Apollo Press Com...	,, 12,500 each	12,500	do.	13,000
Colaba Press Com...	,, 7,000 each	7,000	do.	11,700
Colaba Land Com...	,, 10,000 each	10,000	do.	7,200 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com.	,, 500 each	500	do.	66 p. ct. dis. nom
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com	,, 50 each	5 deposit.		40 per ct. dis.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 5 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	,, 10¼
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,, 220½
German Crowns, ,, ...	,, 212
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,, 104¼
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,, 16 5-16ths.
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,, 15¾ to 16

EXCHANGES.

On London, at		
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 0⅛d.		For doc. bills.
6 .. .. .. 2s. 0⅝d.		For credit bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	Rs. 99¾	
..... 30 days' sight.....	par.	
..... at sight.....	⅛ per ct. prem.	
On Madras at 30 days' sight.....	¼ per ct. prem.	
..... at sight	1¼ per ct. prem.	
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dlrs.	Rs. 210.	

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2*l.* to 2*l.* 5*s.*; to China, Rs. 7 to 8 per candy.

CHINA.

In the *Hongkong Register* appears the following document, emanating from the Chinese shopkeepers of the Lower Bazaar in Victoria:—

"It is said where the Ying (hawk) and Cheen (another bird of prey) keep watch the smaller birds sneak away, and where the weeds do not grow the grain flourishes. We find that our Sheong-wahn (the lower bazaar) is a residence of the respectable, consisting of numerous shops, trading in Chinese and foreign commodities, and is therefore a resort of merchants and traders. But, unluckily, thefts in the houses and robberies in the streets prevail, in consequence of which the innocent are (frequently) implicated. There were regulations established by our Seay (community), but these thieves could not be extirpated. Considering that in destroying grass the roots must be removed, and in unravelling silk the chief knot must be untied, and having now petitioned the English authorities, we, the shopkeepers, shall employ more watchmen, that they may keep watch to search out the haunts of thieves and wash away this band of vagabonds. Those who are able to make seizure shall be rewarded according to the regulation (following). You, gentlemen rafter leapers! (meaning those who burglariously break into houses through the roofs) move speedily away from your station. Quickly hide yourselves; and you, highway robbers! retire to other haunts, that you may not become prisoners and meet with heavy punishment. Do not sneer at this; it will be executed as quick as the lightning and be as effectual as the law.

"REGULATIONS.

"1. Sheong-wahn (Lower Bazaar) shall be divided into four sections, and four day watchmen employed; one to be on duty in each section, armed with a rattan whip, and clothed with a uniform jacket, that the shopkeepers may know whether they are diligent or idle.

"2. Should any shopkeeper or people in the streets be robbed of anything, the watchmen shall exert themselves in pursuing and apprehending the offenders; if they (the watchmen) are overpowered, they are to cry out for assistance, that the shopkeepers may come forth and assist them in seizing the offenders. Ten of the shops immediately in the vicinity of the place where a robbery or theft is committed are considered to be neighbours or standers-by, and if assistance be not afforded on the alarm being given they shall each be liable to a fine of 5 dols.

"3. For every robber or thief taken by the watchmen there shall be a reward of half a dollar paid to the watchmen, and for those taken by the shopkeepers or people of the street,—without the knowledge or assistance of the watchmen,—they shall receive 1 dol., and on every such instance a fine of half a dollar to be inflicted on the watchmen for neglect of their duty. The

above rewards to be paid by the trustees of the Po-leong Seay (name of the Sheong-wahn, Lower Bazaar, community); and any one not knowing who the trustees are, let him inquire of the shopkeepers, and he will be led to the place to receive his reward.

"4. If there be any resort for thieves, let the watchmen report the same to the Po-leong Seay, that they may petition and request the police to take them into custody and have them severely punished. Every time a harbourer of thieves is detected and seized by the watchmen a reward of 2 dols. shall be granted to the watchmen.

"5. Whoever shall be wounded in apprehending thieves shall be healed (have medical aid) at the expense of the community, and also be liberally rewarded.

"6. Any thief or robber taken shall be first conveyed to the police station by the watchmen, and the following day the Po-leong Seay will affix their stamp (petition with all their seals attached), and send him up to the English authorities to be sentenced to punishment by whipping, 100 strokes, imprisonment with hard labour for one year, and again to be whipped, 200 strokes, and discharged. The sentence is to be passed according to the value of the property stolen; if the value is small the sentence is to be as above, but if great the punishment to be doubled.

"7. The wages of the watchmen shall be paid monthly by the shopkeepers, and none exempted from such payment; if any shopkeeper does not observe this regulation, let the watchmen state the same to the community, that they may assemble and oppose such shop.

"8. Should the watchmen, availing themselves of their office, oppress the destitute and poor, let them (the destitute and poor) report the same to the trustees (of the Po-leong Seay), that they may meet together and decide the matter. If the watchmen have really done wrong they will be immediately dismissed; if it be too serious, our Seay will send them up as vagabonds to the authorities, to be severely punished.

"9. If at daytime these watchmen are not seen on duty in the streets, a fine of half a dollar shall be inflicted per day. If they meet with thieves and do not seize them, they shall be fined every time 5 dols., and dismissed.

"10. These regulations shall be posted upon the wall (in the street). If any person dare to tear or destroy them, any person detecting him shall receive a reward of 2 dols."

PERSIA.

The feuds which have existed in Farsistan since the decease of the late King Mahomed Shah, and the subsequent deposition of Hussein Khan Sahib Ukhtiar, the viceroy of the province (who by his superior ability and firmness had kept the turbulent people of Farsistan in some degree under check), have rendered that fair and naturally fruitful province almost a desert. Bahram Meerza (paternal uncle of Nusseer-ood-deen Shah), the present Viceroy of Farsistan, has neither the tact nor the firmness necessary to his position, and the consequence is that his beard is laughed at, and orders—whether emanating from himself, or proceeding from the court, and promulgated through him—are disregarded and ridiculed, the Shah's firman having become almost a dead letter in Persia, in consequence of his inability to punish disobedience, the knowledge of this having encouraged the chiefs to rebellion. Bahram Meerza has disappointed many in Persia for the steady soldierly habits and aptitude for the command he displayed at the head of the army of Azerbijaun in 1836, had led to the belief that his character, backed by his rank, would assist him in maintaining a respectable position in Southern Persia. The activity and energy which distinguished him in former times has now, however, entirely deserted him, he having degenerated into a tame, good-natured, and superstitious man, being completely under the control of his numerous courtiers and advisers, and utterly unfit to control so lawless and turbulent a race as the tribes of Farsistan consist of. Nusseer-ood-deen Shah himself is as yet too young to possess any decided political opinions or influence, and has hitherto shown no signs of either strength or originality of mind. He has already a large harem and is reported to be inclined to give way to sensuality, in which case the stability of his dynasty may be endangered, as there are ever some bold, adventurous chieftains in Persia ready to improve their fortunes when opportunity offers. The Kajar tribe, from which the shah is descended, is of nomadian or Tartar origin, and a strong feeling of jealousy and hatred has sprung up of late on the part of the aboriginal Persians towards these detested interlopers, who had attained considerable preponderance at court since the accession of Mahomed Shah, that prince having been favourable to them, from having in a great degree been indebted to them for his throne. Hajee Meerza Aghassee, the late very able Minister of Mahomed Shah (and who died lately at Kerbelah), was also of Tartar descent, possessing very extensive estates and exercising powerful influence among the hill tribes of Azerbijaun. Since his resignation and death, however, the Tartars have materially declined in their political influence, but their numbers and warlike and active habits will prevent their losing, without a severe struggle, their former influential position in the state. The present ministers of Nussoor-sod-deen Shah are Meerza Tuckey Khan, the moomalek or prime minister, Mahomed Ally Khan, and Hussein Ally Khan, the two latter being secretaries of state. The prime minister, Meerza Tuckey Khan, is not, however, possessed of a tithe of the ability or administrative talent displayed by his predecessor in office Hajee Meerza Aghassee. So, what with a young and luxuriously inclined monarch, and a comparatively incompetent minister, Persia is not likely soon to behold its star again in the ascendant. The rich province of Khorassan yields little or no income to the state treasury, having been for several years in a continual state of disturbance and rebellion. This appears to have originated chiefly in the strongly-rooted and rapidly-increasing antipathy of the people of Khorassan, the greater part of whom are the aboriginal inhabitants of Persia, towards the lately dominant Tartars, who are not so much countenanced by the present shah as before. The actual commencement of the insurrection was, however, caused by offence given by the court to the former governor of the Khorassan province. This chief, by name Ally Verdi Khan, styled Assaf-ood-Dowla, or minister of the state, was viceroy of Khorassan in 1839, his son, Sallar, being at the same time governor of the holy city of Meshed, the capital of Khorassan. Assaf-ood-Dowla was maternal uncle to Mahomed Shah; he rendered important assistance in placing that king on his throne, and afterwards accompanied him in his attack on Herat, doing good and efficient service, and being one of his most active and distinguished generals. On Hajee Meerza Aghassee's assumption of the Vuzeerat, he took every opportunity of slighting the old chief, having an ancient grudge against him. The viceroy at last resolved on visiting the court, and bearding his enemy in his den, but on repairing there he met so markedly cold and rude a reception, that he went off in high dudgeon to Mecca, bequeathing to his son, whom he had left in charge of his Government, the office of avenging the wrong and deep insult offered to the family in the person of its chief. These parental injunctions have been religiously observed, the son Sallar having ever since appropriated to himself the principal part of the revenues of Khorassan, and successfully resisted all attempts made by the royal forces to suppress his rebellious proceedings.

Immediately on receipt of the intimation from his father that he had been slightingly treated by Meerza Aghassee at court, Sallar caused the mercenaries in his service, consisting of Affghans and Toorkmans, to massacre all the regular royal troops and Tartars in Meshed, which insulting act the Government have been ever since vainly attempting to punish. With the proceeds of the revenue collected from the province of Khorassan, Sallar has contrived to keep up a numerous and effective force of Affghans and Toorkmans, and, according to Persian reports, has offered such vigorous resistance to the attacks of the shah's troops, repulsing them on every occasion, that upwards of a hundred thousand lives have been sacrificed on both sides since the commencement of the war. Meshed is said to have suffered exceedingly by the long duration of hostilities, most of the fighting having taken place in and about that city.—*Bombay Courier.*

THE AUCKLAND ISLANDS.

Her Majesty's ships *Havannah* and *Fly* have been on a cruise to the Auckland Islands, where, in February last, they found two ships of the Southern Whale Fishery Company, the *Samuel Enderby* and the *Fancy*, together with a small cutter from Sydney. The members of the preliminary expedition, comprising Lieut.-Governor Enderby, his assistants, and about 30 artizans and labourers, had arrived all well. They had been there some weeks, and had erected their houses, and everything, it is said, was proceeding satisfactorily, and evinced energy. A cargo of fresh provisions from Sydney was daily expected. There were a few New Zealanders on the islands, who would prove useful, and whose condition would be improved by the arrival of the expedition.

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LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

A curious little periodical, published at Colombo, and entitled *Young Ceylon*, conducted, as we understand, entirely by a class of "Ceylonese" for whom no distinct designation has yet been invented,—namely, sons of Europeans by Ceylonese women,—furnishes, amongst other amusing matter, the following account of Buddhist Charms:—

"The language of the greater number of the *Mantras* is intelligible to none but the Yakhos themselves, and sounds very harsh and discordant to the human ear. Some few are partly intelligible, while a great portion of them are in the Tamil language. This unintelligibility of the language is accounted for by the circumstance that, in composing these *Mantras*, a certain number of the alphabetical letters are first written down, in a certain order, at some distance from each other, leaving a blank space between every two of them, which are then filled up without the suspicion that they may be unintelligible. In this manner, it is said, were all *Mantras* made by the Irshe, the inventor of the *Shastra*, as well as by a few of his learned disciples afterwards; it is this arrangement of the letters that imparts to the charm its peculiar virtue, and the omission or displacing of any of them from its proper place is considered to render the charm altogether inefficacious. Another circumstance is also said to affect its virtue. The efficacy of the *Mantra* being limited to a certain duration of time,—50, 100, or 500 years,—it ceases to operate at the expiration of that time, and can in no way be restored, though it were to have ten *Jewames*. The following is a specimen of the few *Mantras* which are intelligible; it has suffered much in its terrific effect from translation. It is used at the commencement of the Devil-dance, as an invocation to Seeriyaka (Blood-devil) and his sister Sgeriyaksenee, who are considered as the most malignant and bloodthirsty devils in Ceylon, and are said to afflict men with divers kinds of very painful diseases, and ultimately to cause their death. They are held in such dread by the people that the very mention of their names makes them shudder with fear:—'*Ohn namo* while Seeriyaka and Seeriyaksanee were in the womb of their mother Ginimaruyaksanee (the devil of death and fire), of Hanumanta Colville, in the country of Hanumantadesse, they made two apertures in her shoulders, and thence came out in the world, one through the right shoulder, the other through the left; soon afterwards they broke the neck of Surangepatmarusea and drank his blood, and also devoured the only child of Queen Tilleka. Whilst they were one day bathing in a lake of blood, they were seen by the gods Saman and Vishnu on their way to the council of gods, and being questioned as to their names, who they were and what they were doing there, they immediately replied, "Oh lords, we are those two individuals called Seeriyaka and Seeriyaksanee, whose sole delight and happiness consist in devouring human beings and sucking their blood, but most unfortunately our power to do so is very limited;" and they further begged the gods most earnestly that they may be vested with more power. The two gods, upon this request, gave them power over the lives of men for three minutes only during the three yamas. When the god Iswaree summoned them to his presence for the purpose of keeping them under his control by means of the all-powerful charm *Iswarebandenaye*, they most obsequiously obeyed, and repaired to him, each ornamented with a necklace of clotted blood, bearing in the right hand a huge bloodstained bludgeon; holding with the teeth a human being by the neck, who was struggling and screaming in his merciless grasp, the body streaming over with sparkling red blood; a terrible royal cobra capello twining round the head, which continued to hiss most dreadfully all the while; with a face as grim and ghastly as that of Hanumanta (monkey); and two large streams of black fire gushing out of the nostrils with a stunning roar, having also the sun and moon for their ear-rings.'

"The effect of their appearance was doubtless so great upon the god, that Isware immediately pronounced these words, '*Ohn maru neela cattoo cattoo bande bande áshwá.*' Having by these magical words brought them within his power, he compelled them to restore to life the two persons whom they had deprived of life, namely, Surangepatmarusea and Queen Tilleka's child. Such power have the gods over you Yakos. '*Rubra bile bala bala gilley poyilley maruya éha Ohry alindry áshwaáh.*'" Every *Mantra* begins with *Ohn namo*, or sometimes with *Ohn* only, and ends always with *éshwáh*. *Ohn* is perfectly unintelligible, and I have seen the best Singhalese scholars puzzled as to its meaning; *namo* means 'I bow down,' but some few are of opinion that it does not admit of this meaning, but has, like *Ohn*, a meaning unknown to us; however, *Ohn namo* is supposed by the generality of the people, including the Cattadiyas themselves, to mean 'I bow down to thee, oh Buddha.' *Eswáh* is equally mysterious, and can be be traced to no known language on earth, but as it is invariably the last word of *Mantra* it is supposed to mean 'Let it be so,' or 'Amen.' As for the other mystical words found in the above *Mantra*, it is useless for anybody to rack his brains for explanation of them; they are wrapped in deep mystery and will probably ever be so; however, all are of opinion that they form the nucleus of the whole *Mantra*, and that the virtue of the charm principally centres there. *Mantras* may be divided as follows:—I. *Pillee*; II *Hoonian*; III. *Esbendun*; IV. *Yantra*; V. *Angam*; VI. *Yaksebandane*."

The Great Bull, and upwards of 100 tons of sculpture, excavated by Dr. Layard, are now on their way to England, and may be expected in the course of September. In addition to the Elgin, Phigalian, Lycian, and Boodroom marbles, our museum will soon be enriched with a magnificent series of Assyrian sculptures. It is said at Nineveh that the French Government are determined to excel us in the exhibition of Assyrian works of art, in order to compensate the comparative deficiency which the Louvre is obliged to acknowledge as to the treasures it possesses in the other great catalogues, and that large sums have been accordingly voted for the expenses of excavation. A drawing which represents the shipping of the sculpture has been just brought over by one of the Messrs. Lynch, of Bagdad, who has been with Dr. Layard exploring the remains of Nineveh. It represents the action of placing the Great Bull on board the *Apprentice*, at Morg-hill, on the right bank of the Euphrates, about three miles above the old city of Bussorah. This place long formed the country residence of Col. Taylor, lately the political agent of this country at Bagdad and Bussorah, and is now rented, by Messrs. Stephen Lynch and Co., to the East-India Company, as a depôt for their vessels on the Euphrates. Alongside the *Apprentice* is the *Nicotris* steamer, under the command of Capt. Jones, I.N., whose influence with the natives is most powerful, and to whose assistance the success in effecting the difficult operation on the muddy and deserted banks of the Euphrates is in a great measure attributable. The *Apprentice* was sent out from this country by Mr. Alderman Finnis, at the instance of the trustees of the British Museum, and to that gentleman and his nephews, Messrs. Lynch, the public are indebted for a periodical communication between the Thames and the Euphrates. Another vessel belonging to the Alderman is about leaving London for the same object.

**** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

THURSDAY, August 1, 1850.

The House of Commons, maugre the embarrassment into which it has been plunged by the appearance of a Jew at its table, desiring to be sworn, as a member, upon the Old Testament, and not "upon the true faith of a Christian," has had its attention directed to several matters of an Eastern complexion since our last issue.

In adverting to the first of these topics, we are called upon to do a certain degree of justice, conditionally, to the memory of the late Tickory Banda, of Ceylon, whom, upon the strength of an assurance from Captain Albert Watson, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, and of a report of a Parliamentary Committee, we accused of fabricating a proclamation, with Captain Watson's name attached, which that officer declared to be "an unprincipled forgery." It would now appear, from a statement made by Mr. Baillie in the House of Commons on the 25th July, that the Royal Commission, appointed to proceed to Ceylon, and there inquire into the subject, and to ascertain the truth or falsehood of

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the statements, had made a report to her Majesty's Government, which report states, "that the signature of Captain Watson to these documents has been proved by the most conclusive evidence—on the evidence of those of his staff who drew up the proclamations under his orders, and saw Captain Watson sign them; that a great number were distributed in the district under his command, and that property was confiscated under the provisions of those proclamations, and delivered to Captain Watson himself." It is right to add, from the reply of Lord John Russell, that Captain Watson, having seen the report, still declares that the assertion that he signed any such proclamation is totally false, and that any such signature of his name must be a forgery. Thus, for the present, stands this "very strange and inexplicable case," as his Lordship justly termed it.

On the same night, the subject of steam communication with the Australian Colonies was brought before the House of Commons by Lord Naas,—a young Irish nobleman of some promise,—who moved for an address to her Majesty, praying that she would order "such measures to be taken as would insure the immediate establishment of regular steam-packet communication with the Australian colonies." In reply to this motion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer entered into details respecting the subject of steam-communication with these colonies, which, if they did not directly impute to the East-India Company an obstructive system of policy, gave an indirect countenance to the reports propagated through the press and otherwise, prejudicial to the character of that body. On that very night, in the House of Lords, a petition was presented by Lord Monteagle, signed by individuals connected with the city of London interested in its trade with Australia, praying for the establishment of steam communication with that continent by way of Singapore, alleging that the East-India Company, "which had no right to complain of that project, had strenuously resisted it." The misrepresentations of Sir Charles Wood were exposed in a very spirited manner by Sir James Hogg, who laid grounds for suspecting that there has been some not very straightforward proceeding on the part of the Government in this affair. Sir James openly accused Sir Charles Wood with acting a most unfair and uncandid part; with suppressing important facts; and with want of frankness and openness in his dealings with the Company. The report of the conversation is given in another page.

Another matter brought before the Commons was the oft-repeated case of Sir James Brooke, who has had the misfortune to provoke a class of men who never forget, if they ever forgive. On the vote in a committee of supply, on the 22nd July, of 6,914*l.* for defraying the charges of the settlement at Labuan, Mr. Hume,—whom Mr. Drummond described as "the common cesspool, into which every slander against Sir James Brooke might be poured,"—instructed apparently by Mr. Wise, renewed his attack upon the Rajah of Sarawak; and although that attack was supported by reading letters of the most confidential character, evidently never intended for any other eye than the party to whom they were written, it resulted in as complete a discomfiture as that of the Dyaks, whom Messrs. Hume, Cobden, and Bright are labouring to whitewash. "When Sir James Brooke went to Sarawak," observed Mr. Drummond at the close of his vindication,

"It had a population of 800 persons; the population was now 15,000. It exported little or nothing under native rule, and the work done was by slaves. It now exported 2,000 tons, and the work was done by free labour, and not by slaves. There was no situation in the world requiring such a combination of the qualities that made up a great character, as for a single individual to go into a savage country, and there plant a colony. Sir J. Brooke was a willing, fit, and excellent servant, and the whole of the outcry made in that house and in the country came from that one dishonourable source; and, as the activity and vengeance of that man would remain, he warned the Government against allowing similar clamours to influence them in withdrawing their support from this excellent public servant."

It is to be hoped that a sense of decency will restrain the enemies of the Rajah from further annoyance of a man who, with unusual talents, and extraordinary devotion to his country, has combined a rare spirit of disinterestedness. Even the great Clive could not resist the blandishments of gold; but Sir James Brooke seems to have surrendered comfort, sacrificed fortune, and ventured health, whilst he despised lucre, and he has earned the return which such actions invariably receive from men who cannot separate the idea of human impulses from sordid motives.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CAPTAIN FAGAN AND DR. BUTTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—You will oblige me by permitting me, through the medium of your columns, to inform the public that I am anxious, as the nearest relation of Captain C. G. Fagan in England, to make it known that it is the determination, both of Dr. Butter and of my brother, to take all lawful and practicable means to bring under appeal and review the decision of the late court-martial upon them, as directors of the Benares Bank.

Their determination is grounded upon the testimony of their own consciences, that the sentence of that Court, in its bearing upon their personal honour and integrity, in the transactions referred to, was one of the most extreme (though, doubtless unintentional) injustice. And though I am not sanguine enough to expect that, under present circumstances, the unshaken confidence which has been expressed in the integrity and purity of intention of my brother, by every member of his family, and every personal friend with whom I have had communication since the result of the trial was known, can be shared by the public at large, I do trust his friends may not be considered as unreasonable in entreating the public to suspend their judgment upon this case, and to treat it *as one still under appeal.*

I have, of course, only a right to speak for my own relation, but I think it due to both parties to state (what I know as a matter of fact) that, though there are points, both in the charges and in the findings, which are peculiar to each, Dr. Butter and Captain Fagan are entirely as one in their repudiation of every charge affecting the personal honour and integrity of both parties. Their appeal, so far as it is on common ground, will be a common one, and it will be an appeal not to considerations of mercy only, but to mercy as founded upon truth and justice.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

London, July 30, 1850. G. H. FAGAN.

REPORT OF THE CEYLON COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the grievances complained of in Ceylon, in connection with the administration and government of that colony, and to report their opinion whether any measures can be adopted for the redress of any grievances of which there may be shown just reason to complain, and also whether any measures can be adopted for the better administration and government of that dependency, and to whom the minutes of the evidence and papers produced before the Select Committee on Ceylon in the last session of Parliament, and the petitions presented to the House on the same subject, were referred, and who were empowered to report from time to time, have further considered the matters referred to them, and have agreed to the following report:—

"Your Committee deeply regret that the House did not see fit to acquiesce in the recommendation submitted by them, at the close of the last session, viz., that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to appoint a commission to inquire on the spot into the means taken for the repression of the late insurrection in Ceylon.

"Your Committee also regret that, notwithstanding their utmost diligence and perseverance, they find themselves still unable to make a couple report upon some of the various matters into which they were directed by the House to inquire.

"Your Committee are of opinion that the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government should be called to the evidence taken in the course of this inquiry, and they recommend that a Royal Commission should be appointed to proceed to Ceylon, to ascertain what changes may be necessary for the better government of that colony, unless some step should forthwith be taken by the Government which may obviate the necessity of further investigation.

"July 24, 1850."

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RAILWAY COMMUNICATION IN INDIA.

Note.—There has been no correspondence with the Madras Government upon the subject of a railway between Madras and Arcot. The only letter upon the subject of a railway in the Madras presidency was addressed by the Court of Directors to the Supreme Government, and is included in the present Return.

Copy Financial Letter to India, No. 27; dated 14th November, 1849.

1. Agreeably to the intimation conveyed to you in our letter of the 25th April last, No. 9, we now forward in the packet the deed of contract in duplicate between the East-India Company and the East-Indian Railway Company for the construction of an experimental line of railway from Calcutta towards the Upper Provinces of India; we forward likewise a copy of a deed of contract between the East-India Company and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the construction of an experimental line of railway from Bombay to or near to Callian, with a view to its extension to the Maleej Ghaut.

2. These deeds are based upon the "terms and conditions" of which you have been already advised, and which have been accepted by the Railway Companies.

3. Although these deeds are so comprehensive, and appear so fully to meet the objects in view, yet, that you may the better comprehend the precise motives which have actuated both parties during the negotiations with respect to the terms of these contracts, and that you may thereby the more clearly understand their various provisions, we think it may save much trouble in future if we now enter into a detailed explanation of each of their conditions: it is, however, highly satisfactory to us that the nobleman who is now at the head of your Government has already given much attention to railway subjects, and we anticipate that great benefit will result in the course of your deliberations from his Lordship's experience.

4. The Government of India being deeply interested, both in a financial and political point of view, in the experiment now about to be undertaken, it has been deemed necessary, in the arrangement which has been entered into, to insist upon complete supervision and control by the East-India Company of the Railway Companies, and their officers, servants, and agents, in all accounts, matters, and affairs whatever, both during the construction of the railway, and after it shall have been opened for the conveyance of passengers and goods, as more particularly specified in the clauses of the deed relating to such supervision and control. The mode in which the power thus given to the East-India Company can best be exercised in India will become matter for your early consideration and determination. It is our desire, that, whilst the supervision and control should be entire and efficient, every facility compatible therewith should be afforded to those who may be employed by the railway companies for the purpose of carrying out the undertakings which it is our most anxious wish, and which it is so obviously for the public interest, should be commenced and prosecuted with all practicable expedition. We trust that no difficulty will arise in fulfilment of the covenants mutually entered into on behalf of the East-India Company and the railway companies; and that our officers and servants, and those of the railway companies, will cordially co-operate for the accomplishment, at as early a period, and in as efficient, and at the same time economical a manner, as may be practicable, of the great object to which the contracting parties are pledged.

5. As the provisions of both deeds are similar in the main, and differ only as far as it is necessary to apply the same principles to the two different localities, we shall proceed to consider the clauses separately, making such observations thereon as we think necessary, in order to elucidate more clearly our objects and our understanding with the other contracting parties, in the hope that these observations may be found useful for reference in the future, if differences of opinion should arise as to the true meaning of the said provisions.

6. In the first place, however, it may be useful that we should preface these remarks by an explanation of the essential difference between the "terms and conditions" which we have now accorded to these companies, and those to which we had formerly consented, but which proved insufficient to induce the public to embark capital in the undertakings. By the "terms and conditions" formerly offered and accepted by the railway companies at the time, it was provided that we should guarantee to them an interest of five per cent. upon the capital invested. By many it was understood that our proposed guarantee implied that each shareholder should at least receive a dividend of five per cent. on his stock; and when it was explained to the public that our guarantee extended only to an interest upon the capital, and that the dividend might be reduced below that rate by any contingency which increased the annual expenditure of the railway company above the income, and which would, therefore, require that a portion of the interest received from us should be used, in order to make up such deficiency, it became clear that the capital could not be obtained, subject to that risk for an undertaking so perfectly novel to the English capitalists. It was then urged upon us, that we should extend our guarantee so as to secure a dividend of five per cent. to the shareholders. To this proposal we could not assent, and chiefly on the ground, that had we done so, it would, so far as that amount of dividend was concerned, have removed all risk whatever from the shareholders, and of course destroyed, to a great extent, the motives for that strict economy and energetic conduct of the affairs of the railway which could alone secure its success. Recognizing, however, the great importance of making this experiment, and finding that it was essential that the risk to which we have alluded, should be removed by some means or other, in order to enable private companies to embark in these undertakings, which we always thought preferable to their being taken up by the Government of India, we at length consented so far to modify our former "terms and conditions," as to introduce a provision, which will be found in Clause 22, the effect of which is, to enable the Railway Company to relinquish and surrender the undertaking to the East-India Company, by giving six months' notice at any time after the railway shall have been finished at least three months, but still limiting our guarantee to an interest of 5 per cent. on the capital. This provision has proved entirely satisfactory to the public, inasmuch as it secures to them the power of recovering back their capital, in the event of any unexpected or unforeseen disappointment arising, which had the effect of reducing their dividend below the guaranteed rate of interest; while, on the other hand, it does not interfere with those advantages which we look for from private enterprize. This is the essential difference between the terms on which these contracts have been concluded, and those which were formerly proposed as a basis for these undertakings.

7. The introductory clause of the two contracts recites the incorporation of the respective companies, by Act of Parliament, of which we herewith send you copies. In our public despatch of the 13th October, 1847, No. 26, we intimated our intention of consulting with our law officers in regard to the Charter of Incorporation which should be granted to the Railway Companies by the Indian legislature. We are now advised, that, inasmuch as they are incorporated by Acts of Parliament, no act of incorporation by the Indian legislature will now be necessary. By this clause you will observe, that in the case of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company the sum of 25,000*l.*, and in that of the East Indian Railway Company the sum of 33,600*l.*, have been respectively allowed as having been expended "for the purposes of their undertaking, prior to the 28th day of March in the present year." We are desirous that you should understand that, in fixing upon these amounts to be allowed as preliminary expenditure, we were governed entirely by a reference to the actual value of the past labours of the companies in procuring surveys, plans, and general information, which would prove useful and necessary for the undertakings now, and not by the sums actually expended. It is necessary, however, that we should remark, that, in these estimates of past expenditure were included the whole of the surveys, plans, and documents of every description relating to the proceedings of these companies, not alone in immediate connexion with the experimental lines to which these contracts particularly refer, but also in connexion with the more extensive surveys, sections and plans, which it was deemed necessary to be made.

8. If, therefore, these railways should ever be transferred to the East-India Company under any of the provisions contained in these contracts for that purpose, all such surveys, plans, and papers of every description whatsoever, will be included in the amount of the purchase-money provided under the contract.

9. Clauses 1 and 2 do not call for any particular remark, but sufficiently explain themselves.

10. Clause 3 provides that the East-India Company shall furnish the land necessary for the undertakings as soon as the precise route or direction shall have been fixed which the line shall take between the points indicated in the contracts. This provision of the contract will demand your first and immediate consideration, and we request that no time may be lost in taking whatever steps may be necessary for putting the railway companies respectively in possession of the first portion of the land which will be required for their immediate commencement, and that special care may be taken that the whole of the land may be furnished as quickly as it shall be required. From the minutes which were recorded by some members of your Government in May, 1846, it appears that doubts were entertained whether the existing law would be found sufficient for this purpose. If it be

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found necessary to pass any special legislative enactment for this purpose, you have our authority to do so. In the exercise of any power which may thus be conferred upon you, we rely on your observance of great caution and circumspection; so that, whilst individual interests are duly regarded, no expense may be incurred which is not absolutely necessary. You will observe that this clause contains a provision that all land which shall not be permanently required for the use of the said railway companies, shall, as soon as possible, be restored to the East-India Company. This provision has been inserted, because we have been advised that, in the construction of a railway, considerable quantities of land are sometimes required for purposes of a temporary nature, for supplying means, in some places, of procuring material for filling up hollows, and in other places for supplying places for the deposit of excavations and cuttings, but which will not permanently be required for the railway; it will be for you to consider the most economical plan upon which such extra land can be provided; whether it shall be purchased, in the first place, with that which is permanently required, and afterwards re-sold, or only rented for the period for which it is wanted. It is certain, as has been the case whenever railways have been introduced, that they have added greatly to the value of the land through which they pass, not only by offering great facilities for its improvement and cultivation, but also by affording an easy and cheap access to markets for the produce. We hope that such an obvious advantage to the land through which these railways pass will be good reasons for your obtaining the land required for them on much more moderate terms than would be possible if such considerations did not exist.

11. Clause 4, among other objects, confers on the East-India Company the power of determining whether these experimental railways shall consist of single or double lines of rails. Having given this subject our best consideration, we are clearly of opinion, that, although it would be a slight saving of outlay, in the first place, it would be unwise to make the experiment upon a single line. We have come to this conclusion on the following considerations: first, there is unquestionably much greater risk of accidents from collisions and otherwise on single than on double lines of railways; and in a country like India, where these undertakings are so new, where engineering talent is scarce, and will be difficult to find at first, it is more neeedful that every possible precaution should be taken against accidents, not only in consideration of the safety of the people, but also for the interest and success of the undertakings, which, it cannot be doubted, would be greatly injured in the estimation of the great masses in India, were serious accidents to happen in their working, and which might interfere greatly with their use by the natives for a long time. Next, as it would undoubtedly be advisable, even though only a single line were laid down in the first place, that all the earthworks for the permanent way, and that all bridges, tunnels, &c., should be constructed for a double line, the real saving of capital would be very little, and would only be the price of the iron rails, chairs, &c., and the laying of the same, which would amount to little more than 1,000*l.* or 1,200*l.* a mile, which, in the contemplated entire expenditure, would form a very small proportion. For these reasons, we have come to the decision that it would be wisest to construct these railways at once with double lines.

12. These remarks have reference to the main lines contemplated in these experiments. With reference to any short branch lines, which may, in the course of the construction of these works, or hereafter, be thought necessary, we might be disposed to sanction the adoption of single lines especially when the traffic was such that the objects in view could clearly be obtained by working one engine to and fro, so that a collision would be impossible. In such cases the saving of expense is of essential importance, and the whole arrangements of such short auxiliary lines would be made with a view only to a single line permanently. By the adoption of such inexpensive lines, the advantage of railway communication may be extended to neighbouring towns or districts, greatly to their convenience and to the advantage of the main line, to which they would act as profitable feeders of traffic, but which would be unprofitable under the ordinary outlay of a double line.

13. With respect to the weight of rails and the gauge of line to be employed on these railways, we are disposed to recommend those used by the North-Western Company here, namely, a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, and a weight of rails of 84 lbs. to the yard, as combining the greatest utility and economy.

14. With regard to the use of any telegraphs which may be established, we request to call your attention to the necessity of maintaining so strict and immediate control and command of this powerful engine of rapid communication, so important for political and public purposes, as to secure to yourselves all the advantages which, as a Government, they are capable of affording to you. At the same time, it is our wish that the public shall be permitted to use them on fair terms for all private purposes which do not in any way interfere with your views. It will be necessary to place them under such a control as will secure their faithful administration.

15. Clause 6, amongst other things, provides for a payment of such portion of the capital of the Railway Companies into your treasuries in India as shall be raised by calls from shareholders resident in India; but we have limited these payments to such sums as shall be required for the expenditure of the companies, from time to time in India, in order that you may not be placed under the necessity of remitting any portion of such moneys to this country, which might interfere with the opportunities of transmitting your own funds.

16. You will therefore take care that no more money is paid into your treasury on account of the capital of these companies than is needful, from time to time, for expenditure in India.

17. Clause 7 provides for re-drawing the capital from the East-India Company for the purpose of prosecuting the works. The two cases referred to in the beginning of this clause are, first, where works have been done by contract, and where the payment is to be made either after the whole work has been completed, or in certain portions, as they are completed, in which case the necessary moneys will be drawn when such works, or part of works, shall have been completed to the satisfaction of your officers; the second case intended to be provided for is where the Railway Company undertakes its own works, in which case, after the plans and other details and arrangements have been approved by your officers, it will be necessary to permit the Railway Company to draw the sums necessary for their performance during ther progress for the payment of wages and other necessary expenses; a vigilant attention being paid to such expenditure, and accurate accounts being required to be kept and rendered of the same. It is provided that such sums of money shall be drawn from our treasuries, either in London or in India; but, of course, reference must always be had to the amount at the credit of the company in either place at such times. As a general rule, we should object to their drawing moneys in London against funds standing to their credit in our treasuries in India, because such operations would interfere with our remittances from India for our own purposes; but it will probably be a convenience to all parties, that these companies should be permitted to draw money from our treasuries in India against balances due to them by our treasury here, as such operations would facilitate the transmission of our own funds; it is provided that such operations may take place "according to such equitable arrangements as shall be made from time to time with the East-India Company for that purpose."

18. Clause 8 refers to the opening of the railways for traffic, and fixing the fares and tolls for passengers as well as goods. The clause itself fully expresses our views in relation to all the objects to which it refers, except that which refers to the control which you will exercise over the amount of fares, and the circumstances under which you will be entitled to require a reduction of fares. In the first instance, the rate of tolls will be proposed by the companies, but before they are adopted they must have your approval. This is a portion of the management of these novel undertakings, which will require great caution and consideration, and with reference to which the experience of this country can afford little or no assistance. It has been suggested that it may be found necessary to have a greater number of "classes" than in England, some very cheap, in order to suit the large masses of natives who travel at particular periods of the year. In the first place, however, we think you will do well to approve of whatever rates of fares may be thought most suitable for the circumstances of the country only for one year, in order that the subject may again necessarily be brought under your attention at the close of that period. The great object which you will have in view will be to arrive at that medium which will afford a fair remuneration to the railway company, and enable the public to avail themselves of the advantages which these undertakings will afford to the greatest possible extent consistent with the first-mentioned object. You will observe that this clause provides that you shall have the power to require a reduction of fares when the net receipts shall exceed the rate of 10 per cent. on the outlay. By this provision we would not wish it to be understood that it is our desire to limit the profits of these undertakings to 10 per cent.; for we feel that any attempt to limit profits with that object only in view, has but the effect in many cases of stifling enterprise, energy, and exertions, which are best promoted by the hope of large gains, and that the true interests of the public are best promoted where these motives are the strongest, or of producing laxity,

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carelessness, and want of economy in the management; so that while the shareholders are injured by such a policy, the public are not benefited, but on the contrary, are frequently worse served. We would not, therefore, have it to be understood that the simple fact of the dividends equalling 10 per cent. or any other amount, would call upon you to interfere and require a reduction of fares, but that that fact only empowers you to do so, should other considerations induce you to consider such a step required by a due regard to the interests of the public and of the railway company; but it is the intention of this clause, that under such circumstances, any reduction which you would make in the exercise of this power would be such as would not reduce the probable dividend below 10 per cent.; and hence it is clear that you could not safely interpose until the dividend had reached a rate so much above 10 per cent. (say 12 or 13 per cent.) as would afford you a margin on which any reduction which you might make would operate.

19. Clause 10 describes so fully the nature and character of the supervision which you are to exercise with regard to the execution of these undertakings, and the working of the lines when completed, that you will have no difficulty in taking such measures as may be required, in order to give full effect to our intentions, by securing that efficient control and supervision provided for. We cannot, however, too strongly impress upon you our desire that the greatest efforts may be used, in order that your officers may work in perfect harmony with the officers appointed by the Railway Company. Such an harmonious co-operation appears to us to be essential for the success of the undertakings, upon the principle which we have adopted.

20. Clause 12 refers to the capital account of the railway companies. We attach to this part of the contract the greatest importance. There is probably nothing in the management of railways generally in which greater abuses have been committed than by a want of a proper discrimination between their capital and current working accounts. As long as the capital account remains unclosed, there are numerous expenses which, though properly payable from the traffic receipts as current expenditure, are put to the capital account, thus increasing the entire cost of the line upon which dividends must ultimately be paid, but in the meantime leaving a larger sum to be divided in the form of dividends. We have therefore to request your special attention, in order that under no circumstances any charge whatever may be made to the capital account that is not strictly entitled to be so. This is more necessary with regard to these undertakings than is usually the case, insomuch as the East-India Company can be called upon at any time after the railways have been completed for three months, to purchase the same at the first cost. The chief difficulty which you will experience in keeping these accounts separate, will be while only portions of the lines are completed and in operation; when the whole is completed, the capital account will be at once closed, and the distinction will then be simple. Before that time, and while portions only of the lines are open, you will require to exercise great vigilance, in order to see that the current working expenses and repairs properly chargeable against the traffic receipts are charged to the income account. The net balance of such receipts will be appropriated by us to the credit of the current interest paid by us under our guarantee on the capital received into our treasuries.

21. The additions, alterations, or improvements, which are referred to at the close of this clause, as being subject to be added to the capital account after it has been closed, will consist only of such corrections of errors which may have been made in the course of construction, or improvements in the construction which you may sanction as being worth the expenditure of additional capital, but will not in any case extend to repairing, renewing, or replacing any part of the works or plant which shall have been injured or destroyed by time, wear and tear, or accidents.

22. Clauses 14 and 15 refer to the revenue accounts of the railway companies. You will observe that they provide that, in the first place, all the receipts, without any deduction whatever, are to be paid to you, or in such way as you shall direct; that is, either direct into your treasuries, or into such bank or banks as you may appoint for the purpose, but from which they shall only be re-drawn with your sanction. It will probably be the easiest plan, imposing less trouble upon you, that you should appoint a certain bank or banks in different places to receive these moneys, and that all cheques drawn upon them should require to be countersigned by the officer appointed by you for that purpose, after the payment has been sanctioned by you. It is also our wish, that so far as it is possible or consistent with the practice of your banks, the Railway Companies shall have any advantage which they can derive from interest allowed on deposits of their receipts from time to time. There will, of course, be a certain amount of fixed current weekly expenses for salaries, &c. in working the line, and repairing the works and working stock, for which you will make some arrangement most convenient to all parties.

23. We attach much importance, however, to the complete separation of the receipt and expenditure accounts; and we desire that they may not be permitted, on any pretext, to be mixed, but that all the traffic receipts shall be paid into your account, and all expenditure whatever be again paid out through the proper officers, and accounted for by them.

24. Clause 17 provides for the excess of capital which may be required above the respective sums of 500,000*l.* and 1,000,000*l.* in order to complete the exact length of line which may be determined upon. In the first place, our guarantee extends only to those sums; but as it is impossible exactly to define the cost of the undertaking beforehand, and more especially as in neither case is the exact route fixed, and in the case of the East Indian Railway the point of its termination is not even fixed, it was necessary that some provision should be made for any margin either of excess or deficiency of capital necessary to complete these experiments. In the case of the Great Indian Peninsula Company, the two poinst of Bombay and Callyan are determined; but in the case of the East Indian Railway the starting point (Calcutta) only is fixed. You will not only have to determine the exact route of this line, but also the point to which it would be most expedient, with a view to a fair trial of the experiment, to which it should be carried, always having reference to the sum which is contemplated to be expended. And you will have to determine, in the event of the sum mentioned in the contract (1,000,000*l.*) appearing sufficient only to bring the line to some intermediate point, at which it would be undesirable to stop, whether you will make your terminus at a nearer or more distant point, and to that extent increase or decrease the capital, as the case may be, and the surplus or deficiency will be dealt with as provided for in the 17th and 27th clauses of the contract: in the one case the capital will be increased on the same terms as the original capital; in the other case the excess will be returned to the shareholders.

25. Clause 19 fully explains the intention of the contracting parties with regard to the application of the profits. So long as the net receipts, after payment of the current expenditure, shall not exceed five per cent., they will be appropriated entirely to our reimbursement for the interest on the capital paid under our guarantee. When such net receipts are more than is required for this purpose, one-half of the surplus will be appropriated to the repayment of the arrears of interest, with interest thereon, as may at the time be standing from former years, and the other half shall be applied to an additional dividend above the guaranteed interest of five per cent. Our motive for not appropriating the whole of such surplus at once to the repayment of arrears of interest is, that the directors and shareholders may have the strongest inducement for an active, energetic, and economical management of their affairs, by an early participation in any excess of profits above the guaranteed rate of interest. After the arrears of interest due to us shall have been repaid, then the whole of any excess of profits which may arise will be applicable to increasing the dividends of the shareholders.

26. Clause 20 sufficiently explains the privileges which you are entitled to in the conveyance of your mails, troops, stores, &c.

27. Clause 21 provides for your resumption of the land at the termination of the lease of 99 years, together with all buildings, works, fixed machinery, &c., such as usually attach to the freehold, as also for your purchase of the moveable working stock.

28. Clause 22 contains the provisions for the optional surrender of the undertaking by the Railway Company any time after it has been finished for three months, the objects and effects of which have already been alluded to. The clause itself is very clear and distinct.

29. Clause 23 contains provisions for the purchase of the railway, at the option of the East India Company, at the end of 25 or 50 years, which are fully explained in the clause.

30. The remaining eight clauses so clearly and fully express their different objects, that they require no remark in order to make our intentions more plain, and we therefore only claim your attention to them, as well as to all the other portions of these contracts which we have not considered it necessary to remark upon.

31. We cannot conclude this despatch without calling your attention to a great error which has been committed by railway companies in Europe, in the hope that you will studiously avoid a similar error. We allude to the large sums of money which have been most unnecessarily and extravagantly expended in

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ornamental works, especially those connected with the stations and offices of the companies. By this error, the cost of railways in this country has been so much increased, that it appears now very doubtful if many of them will be remunerative. While we would wish that all the works should be of a useful and substantial kind, it is our special desire that they shall be constructed at the least possible cost, consistent with real utility, and that nothing shall be expended in unnecessary ornaments. We look upon these experiments as of the highest importance to the future welfare of our Indian empire, and we are, above all things, desirous that they shall not in any way be endangered by any useless or inconsiderate expenditure of any kind whatever.

32. We will conclude by repeating our previous injunction, that no time should be lost in taking the steps necessary to place the land required for these undertakings at the disposal of the respective companies, in order that they may commence their operations at the soonest possible time.

Financial Despatch to Bombay, No. 35; dated November 14, 1849.

In forwarding to you the deed of contract (in duplicate) between the East-India Company and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, for the construction of a railroad in your presidency, we refer you to the accompanying copy of a despatch.* which we have addressed to the Supreme Government, with whom it is our desire that you place your government in communication without delay.

Copy Financial Letter to India, No. 16; dated May 15, 1850.

Para. 1. We are desirous, before the termination of Mr. Simms' engagement, that his services should be made available for the inspection and survey of any proposed lines of railway in the Madras presidency, having reference, as in the case of his survey of the proposed railway in Bengal, not to an experimental portion only, but to the ulterior destination of such a mode of conveyance as forming part of a general system, the object of which would be to facilitate communication for political as well as commercial purposes, and to effect more ready intercourse with other presidencies.

2. We desire, therefore, that as soon as Mr. Simms has concluded his duties at the Bombay presidency, you will place his services at the disposal of the Government of Madras for this purpose.

3. In the event of Mr. Simms being prevented from so proceeding to the Madras presidency, you will direct the employment of some of our own engineer officers by the Madras Government, who, we doubt not, will adopt every means in their power for securing an efficient survey, and will transmit to us without delay any reports which they may receive, in order that we may judge with accuracy of the expense and advantages of a railway undertaking in that presidency.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, July 25.

Steam Communication with the Australian Colonies.—On the motion for going into committee of supply,

Lord *Naas* moved an address, praying her Majesty to order such measures to be taken as will insure the immediate establishment of regular steam communication with the Australian colonies. He adverted to the great inconveniences suffered through the present mode of communication with those colonies, the voyage from this country to Sydney occupying, upon an average, between 120 and 130 days, whereas by steam the time could be reduced at the outside to 70 days. He described the different routes and their comparative advantages and disadvantages, giving the preference to that which joined the existing lines of communication between Europe, India and China, at Singapore or Point de Galle; he noticed the steps taken by the colonial legislatures and by individuals to establish steam intercourse with Europe, and enlarged upon the great advantages, military and naval, as well as commercial, which would result from extending steam communication to Australia.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* declined to consent to the motion, and stated the causes which had hitherto prevented the attainment of an object the advantages of which were great and obvious, and which he was as anxious as anybody could be to accomplish. The preferable route was undoubtedly that by way of the East Indies, which would connect the Australian colonies with the East Indies and China, and an offer had been made by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company so advantageous, that he regretted it had not been closed with. The present communication between this country and India was carried on in the first place by what was termed the Calcutta line, under a contract which would expire at the end of two years. Two or three years ago there had been a Bombay line from Southampton, but that portion of it between Southampton and Alexandria had been discontinued, and the present Bombay mail was carried through France to Malta, thence by Government vessels to Alexandria, and by vessels of the East-India Company from Suez to Bombay, where it stopped. The payment for this service was about 100,000*l.*—half by the East-India Company and 50,000*l.* by this country. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company had offered, if the whole communication were confined to them, to carry the heavy mail from Southampton to Malta, thence to Alexandria, and from Suez to Bombay, and on to Singapore, thence to branch out into lines that would effect a direct communication between Bombay, Calcutta, China, and the Australian colonies. The company offered to do this for 105,000*l.* As the East-India Company were parties to the present arrangement, he could not disturb it without their concurrence, but they had declined to be parties to any new arrangement, from a desire to keep in complete efficiency the Indian navy, and because the arrangement would place a monopoly in the hands of a single company. The proposal he had made was, that two-thirds of the sum should be paid by this country, and one-third by the East-Indian Company, and he could not sufficiently express his regret that such an arrangement could not be effected until the expiration of the existing contract.

Sir *J. Hogg*, with some degree of warmth, complained of the uncandid and unfair course taken by Sir C. Wood, who had given an *ex parte* exposition of the correspondence between him and the East-India Company. In referring to the communication between Suez and Bombay, in the hands of that company, Sir Charles had said nothing of the political considerations out of which had arisen a condition precedent, distinctly understood in the correspondence, that that part of the communication should be conducted by the Indian navy, and which condition the Government proposed to get rid of. When the communication was established, there were in operation two heavy mails; one of these was then abandoned; but why? For the sake of the public? Not at all; it was abandoned simply because the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, in whose hands these mails were, represented to the right honourable gentleman that they did not desire to continue it, considering it a useless expense, and the right hon. gentleman at once adopting their suggestion, the communication was abandoned. He was happy to find that the intercourse between this country and the East Indies had increased so much that the resumption of the double communication had become necessary. He sincerely rejoiced in the prosperity of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the sake of the company, and as an indication of general prosperity; but he protested against the attempt to represent this resumption as a tribute to the public service, when it was simply the commercially putting on a double communication, a single communication having become inadequate to the commercial purposes. The money part of the affair had been most unfairly represented by the right hon. gentleman. When this contract was made with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the expense of steam navigation was little understood, and the number of passengers and the amount of traffic by steam still less comprehended. The prevailing impression then was, that passengers would continue to go round by the Cape of Good Hope, and that all the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company could reasonably expect to combine with the profit of the mails, was the carriage of parcels and the conveyance of occasional passengers. It was under this mutual impression that the contract with the company was made; but since, instead of a few straggling passengers travelling by the vessels of the company, it was found that the passengers to India, almost without exception, used that conveyance, so that the contract had turned out an extremely beneficial one to the company. He did not in the least complain of this; the company had, as enterprising men, undertaken the contract, at the risk of little remuneration, and they had, as honourable enterprisers well merited, gained large remuneration. But, because they had made large profits by the existing contract, this was no reason why so beneficial a contract, entered upon under so erroneous an impression, should, by indirect means, be continued to them for ten years more, to the manifest loss of the public. It was against any such renewal of the contract that he had raised, and would continue to raise, his voice. The East-India Company were anxious to co-operate with the right hon. gentleman in every possible way to effect a contract beneficial to the public, but they could not consent to pay double rates to Singapore, merely because the contractor said they

* India Financial, No. 27; November 14, 1849.

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would send letters on an additional 2,000 miles for 5,000*l*. This was the *gravamen* of the objection put forward by the East-India Company, and he trusted that the House, concurring in its justice, would resist the renewal for ten years of a contract so detrimental to the public. The East-India Company were anxious to have the best possible communication between Singapore and the Australian colonies, and they were willing to contribute any sum towards that object which the government might consider fair. He was at a loss to understand what more could be required from the Company, on the part of any reasonable man. Nothing, however, would satisfy the right hon. gentleman but the renewal of the contract for another ten years with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, upon the existing disadvantageous terms. The right hon. gentleman said these things were better done by one company. His rule was a correct one, in relation to a company that did its work well; but the rule did not seem quite to agree with an advertisement in that morning's papers, which, on the part of the Admiralty, solicited tenders for conveying the mails to the Cape of Good Hope. If there was to be a communication beyond the Cape to Mauritius, to Australia, why was the advertisement directed accordingly? and why, contrary to the right hon. gentleman's rule, was the Cape to be handed over by piecemeal regulations to one company, or contractor, when the work could be done far better and more economically by a comprehensive contract, which, extending to Australia, should include the Cape? He could not conceive what business persons going to Australia had at Bombay; and, in fact, this line was only put in by the Government as a sort of screw upon the East-India Company, because the Company, very naturally, resented what they considered most unfair treatment." Sir James again complained that the East-India Company should have been held up by Sir C. Wood to obloquy, and gave notice that he should move that the whole correspondence be laid before the House.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* explained; and Mr. *Anderson*, on behalf of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, replied to Sir J. Hogg.

After some further discussion, the amendment was negatived.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM COMPANY.—On the 24th July, the directors of this enterprising company gave a grand ball at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, in honour of the visit of the Nepaulese Ambassador to this country. The whole of the rooms of the establishment were thrown open, and every possible resource was adopted to make the entertainment as brilliant as possible. Jullien's band attended and performed with extraordinary effect. The refreshments were on the most magnificent scale, and the arrangements were complete in every respect. The visitors, who numbered in all about 1,000, comprised many members of the nobility and *corps diplomatique*, &c. Dancing commenced shortly after ten o'clock, and was kept up with great spirit until an advanced hour.—*Times*.

THE EAST-INDIA DIRECTION.—Yesterday a ballot was taken at the East-India House for the election of a director in the room of Francis Warden, Esq., who has disqualified. At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq.

MR. H. T. PRINSEP.—The election of this gentleman into the direction, which took place yesterday, is an event upon which we may congratulate all who are interested in the welfare of the Company. Mr. Prinsep's official knowledge and experience, his learning, and his familiarity with all matters connected with India and Indian administration, will be of great value in the approaching discussions upon the charter, and materially strengthen the hands which will have to manage the cause of the Company.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS.—The *Vernon*, for conveyance of troops to Madras, and the *Lord Auckland*, for freight of stores to Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 20. *Sutlej*, Gregson, Bengal; *Alert*, Davidson, New South Wales; *John Gibson*, Halliday, Mauritius; *Gemini*, Harvey, Bengal.—22. *Harpley*, Buckland, Port Phillip; *Blonde*, Soulter, New South Wales; *Bolton*, Young, New South Wales; *Courtenay*, Tobin, Bombay; *Tory*, McBride, Manila; *Lucille*, Benson, Mauritius; *Philip Oakden*, Duggan, Van Diemen's Land; *Naiad*, Dempster, Mauritius; *Olinda*, Sinclair, Van Diemen's Land; *Dorisana*, Robertson, Bengal.—23. *Warrior*, Duthie, Port Phillip; *Pearl*, Gaine, Maulmain; *John Gray*, McDonald, Bombay; *Richardsons*, English, South Australia.—24. *Maria Hardy*, Mauritius.—25. *Ascendant*, Spencer, South Australia; *Caspar*, Eldred, Java; *Menam*, Maxton, Hong-Kong; *Countess of Zetland*, Jones, Penang; *Robina*, Milford, Bombay; *Isabella*, Baird, Bombay.—26. *Kirkman Finlay*, Potter, Ceylon; *Alexandrina*, Mowbray, Bengal; *Nautilus*, Stockdale, Mauritius.—27. *Herculean*, Overend, Bombay.—29. *Lynher*, Bremner, Shanghai; *Competitor*, Young, Mauritius; *Earl Durham*, Patterson, Cochin; *Jane Andson*, Leslie, Ceylon; *Adam Lodge*, Johnson, Bombay.—31. *Alexander*, Stewart, Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—JULY 18. *Amity*, Morrison, Mauritius.—22. *Anglo-Saxon*, Robinson (from Shields), Ceylon.—19. *Isle of Wight*, King, Mauritius.—21. *Victory*, Allen, Cape.—18. *Lord George Bentinck*, Edgell, Calcutta.—19. *Agricola*, Bell, Sydney.—20. *Cambria*, Shaddock, Ceylon; *Gitana*, Ligertwood, Port Phillip; *Tuscan*, Tillman, Natal and Mauritius.—21. *William Hyde*, Applewhaite, Adelaide and New South Wales.—25. *Canada*, Williams, Mauritius; *Choice*, Robertson, Port Natal and Mauritius; *Medway*, Mackwood, Port Phillip.—24. *Hempsyke*, Barlow (from Shields), Calcutta.—25. *Senator*, Burrell, Port Phillip; *Panama*, Watt, Adelaide and Melbourne; *Conservative*, Crawley, St. Helena.—26. *Kestrel*, Ipnes (from Shields), Ceylon; *Helen Mary*, Legg (from Shields), Cape.—28. *Nerbudda*, Main (from Hartlepool), Singapore.—29. *Westminster*, Seaton (from Hartlepool), Aden; *Colombo*, Eyre (from Shields), Calcutta.—28. *Britannia*, Cruikshank, Portland Bay; *Aden*, Byron, Launceston; *Richmond*, Greengrass, Algoa Bay.—30.—*Earl of Balcarras*, Morris, Bombay; *William Jardine*, Raitt, Hobart Town; *Athol*, Dumsden, South Seas.—28. *Monarch*, Wiltshire, Calcutta.—29. *Ellen*, Buckham (from Hartlepool), Singapore.

From PORTLAND.—JULY 21. *Hashamy*, Ross, Swan River.

From PORTSMOUTH.—JULY 20. *Agincourt*, Hyne, Cape and Calcutta.—26. *Owen Glendower*, Pare, Bombay.—28. *Southampton*, Bowen, Calcutta.

From PLYMOUTH.—JULY 26. *Abberton*, James, Adelaide and Port Phillip.

From the CLYDE.—JULY 27. *Bucephalus*, Skinner, Calcutta.

From LIVERPOOL.—JULY 22. *Chatham*, Morrison, Shanghai.—23. *Speed*, Jackson, Ceylon; *Devonian*, Stamper, Port Natal.—24. *Cornelius*, Clark, Hobart Town.

From NEWPORT.—JULY 27. *Elise*, Detering, Ceylon.

From BORDEAUX.—JULY 27. *John King*, Martin, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Indus*, from Southampton, July 20, to proceed per steamer *Haddington*, from Suez:—

For MALTA.—2nd Lieut. Purvis, R.A., 2nd Lieut. Williams, R.A., Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Lieut. Monro, and Asst. surg. Jenkins.

For ADEN.—Mr. W. Sillar, Mr. D. Campbell, and Capt. Duncan.

For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Rich, Dr. Graham, Mr. Cullimore, Miss Lissent, Mr. Perry, Capt. Brennan, Mrs. Brennan, Mr. Rebello, Mr. Ripley, Major and Mrs. Rose, Mr. D. Reid, and Mr. Studdert.

For MADRAS.—Mr. French, Major Mann, Mr. F. Nash, Col. Franklyn, Mr. Forth, Col. Prior, Miss Prior, Miss Thomson, and Capt. Elder.

For CEYLON.—Miss Baigrie, Mr. and Mrs. Woodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cocq, Mr. Worms, Mr. J. W. Vean, and Mr. Pride.

For HONG-KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Potter, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Donaldson, and Mr. Newton.

For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Church, Mr. J. G. Von Aschen.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ACHESON, Mrs. H. d. at Blakeney-parade, Sandymount-strand, county of Dublin, July 26.

BENNETT, Mrs. R. N. d. at Denmark-hill, July 29.

FARQUHAR, Hon. Mrs. H. s. at 18, King-street, St. James's, July 29.

GRISSELL, the lady of Capt. C. 61st Bengal N.I. d. at Park-place, Regent's-park, July 18.

MARKE, the lady of F. B. d. at the Crescent, Plymouth, July 27.

WARD, the wife of A. W. s. at 29, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, July 29.

MARRIAGES.

FRITH, Rev. Richard, chaplain, Madras Presidency, to Mary Ann, d. of J. B. Hill, at St. Pancras Church, July 25.

THOMAS, Capt. C. W. late of the Bengal Establishment, to Mary H. d. of the late J. W. S. Cruttwell, at Weston-super-Mare, July 23.

DEATHS.

BROWN, Hannah E. d. of the late George, formerly member of Council at Bombay, July 26.

BURKINYOUNG, Frederick H. late of Calcutta, on board the steamer *Ripon*, aged 66, July 24.

FISHER, Thomas W. engineer, R.N. at Malta, aged 26, June 18.

NORTHMORE, Emmeline, wife of Thomas Northmore, and d. of the late Sir John Eden, Bart. at Axminster, July 26.

SMITH, Robert E. of the Military Department, East-India House, at 22, Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square, July 22.

WHITE, Capt. F. S. Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at 4, Leonard-place, Kensington, aged 70, July 19.

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EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

July 24th, 1850.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Arthur H. Cocks.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. Samuel Mansfield.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. James A. Ross, 5th cav.
Lieut. Trevor Wheler, 1st Europ. reg.
Lieut. col. David Downing, 4th N.I.
Lieut. John R. Currie, 4th N.I.
Lieut. James M. Nuttall, 6th N.I.
Capt. John Morrieson, 30th N.I.
Lieut. Charles Oakes, 45th N.I.
Lieut. Theophilus Green, 48th N.I.
Ens. Charles Thomas, 54th N.I.
Lieut. Thomas M. Sutton, 56th N.I.
Lieut. Peter A. Roberton, 68th N.I.
Maj. John Clarke, retired.
Maj. James R. Colnett, invalids.
Assist. surg. Archibald White, M.D.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. Archibald Spiers Logan, 33rd N.I.
Assist. surg. Alexander H. Howe, M.D.
Bombay Estab.—Col. Matthew Soppitt.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Hervey H. Greathed, in Oct.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Gravenor Kirby, artillery.
Lieut. George Bourchier, do.
Capt. John N. Sharp, engineers.
Lieut. col. William Alexander, C.B., cav., in Nov.
Capt. William K. Wollen, 19th N.I.
Capt. David S. Dodgson, 30th N.I.
Capt. Charles Grissell, 61st N.I.
Lieut. Charles L. Montgomery, 65th N.I.
Lieut. Hastings B. Impey, 70th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Capt. George L. H. Gall, 5th cav.
Capt. John Bates, 40th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Lewis Pelly, 17th N.I.
Assist. surg. Thomas S. Butler.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Joseph Wells, Pilot Service.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. James D. Robinson, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. William Burlton, C.B., 8th cav., 6 months.
Maj. John Ludlow, 6th N.I., do.
Surg. Samuel Winbolt, 3 do.
Madras Estab.—Surg. Hugh F. C. Cleghorn, M.D., 6 do.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Robert T. N. Tubbs, 9th N.I., 3 do.
Assist. surg. John Y. Smith, M.D., 6 do.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. James Wardlaw, 24th N.I.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 19TH JULY, 1850.

Bengal, 18th Foot.—Capt. Abraham Parkinson Kenyon, from the 56th Foot, to be capt., v. John Bruce, who retires on half-pay of the 56th Foot. Dated 19th July, 1850.

BOOKS.

Sir Charles Napier's Indian Baggage Corps.—Reply to Lieut.-Col. Burlton's Attack.—By Major MONTAGU MCMURDO, late Head of the Quarter-Master General's Department in Scinde. London. Moxon.

THIS is a smart reply to the smart "Comments" bestowed by Lieut.-Colonel Burlton, late Commissary-General of the Bengal Army, upon Sir Charles Napier's remarkable letter to Sir John Hobhouse on "the Baggage of the Indian Army." If Colonel Burlton indulged, as we thought he did, in rather too sarcastic a tone of raillery towards the veteran military reformer, Major McMurdo has balanced the account, on the General's behalf; not only is his pamphlet most unmercifully pulled to pieces, and characterized as "indecent, disrespectful, and intemperate," but he is himself accused of "assurance," of "calumny," of "witless levity," of "clumsy ribaldry," of "palpable misrepresentation," and "wilfully seeking to mislead," of "utter ignorance," "indecent curiosity," "vain, frivolous, and false criticism," &c.

We do not think the vindication of Sir Charles would have been less complete had his advocate abstained from the use of these terms, and of the contemptuous epithets applied to Colonel Burlton, such as "non-military officer," and "voluntary slave-driver." An attentive reader will not forget that, in the question at issue, the Colonel has all the advantage of practical knowledge and experience, and may suspect that these bespatterings are intended to divert attention from that material fact. The frontispiece of the "Reply" is a caricature, representing Sir Charles Napier as a huge ox, and Colonel Burlton as a little puffy frog: it is difficult to say which makes the most ridiculous figure of the two.

Where the question depends upon facts respecting which the parties give the most contradictory statements, an impartial critic cannot venture to adjudicate. Assuming all Major Mc Murdo's representations to be correct, he has certainly convicted Colonel Burlton of grave errors. This is all we can say of the "Reply."

There is much truth in the remark of Major McMurdo that improvements in our Indian army are desirable, not merely abstractedly, but in order to maintain its relative superiority in that quarter, where other powers have learned our tactics; "they have adopted from us all that is efficient and good in arms and equipment, and rejected all that is useless and cumbrous." He says:—

"A gallant officer, who was prisoner in the late campaign, told me that the march of the Sikh army from the neighbourhood of Chillianwalla to Goojerat was one of the best executed and most magnificent manœuvres he ever witnessed. Drawn up in order of battle, facing the British camp, Shere Sing first passed his baggage well to the reverse flank of his intended march; he then commenced his march, preserving his order of battle, every battalion keeping its place and alignment for a distance of twenty miles! So perfectly was the order of battle preserved, that the British captive believed our army must have been marching close and parallel to that of the Sikhs, instead of being, as it was on that day, quietly in camp at Chillianwalla!"

That the enormous baggage which embarrasses the movements of an Indian army is a great evil, no one will deny; whether Sir Charles Napier's plan of a camel baggage-corps is, as he affirms, a remedy, or as Colonel Burlton alleges, a failure, time will shew; but, as we remarked, in our notice of the Colonel's "Few Brief Comments,"* Sir Charles, in bringing into prominent notice a subject of such importance, has done good service.

* Vol. vii. p. 248.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 31st July, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 25th September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 31st July, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 14th August, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of 500 TONS of COAL from Newport, Monmouthshire, to Bombay; and that copies of the terms and conditions of the contract may be obtained by application at the (Marine Branch) Secretary's Office, in this House, where the Tenders are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 14th day of August, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, upon the delivery of the Coal at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of two shillings and a halfpenny (2s. 0½d.) the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 31st July, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 14th August, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

BEST PLATE IRON,—also
PITCH and TAR;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 14th day of August, 1850, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 24th July, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 7th August, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

BRITISH IRON,—also
FLANNEL and WORSTED STOCKINGS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 7th day of August, 1850, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 31st July, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 7th August next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 2s. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 78 tons of Dead Weight.
114 ,, Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 31st July, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 7th August next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to Bmbay, on board Ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is about 100, and they must embark between the 3rd and 14th September next.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 2s. 0½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

THE large majority by which Mr. Prinsep has this day been placed in the honourable position of a Director of your affairs, will fully justify me in the concession I was induced to make to his high pretensions to that important office.

I may now, I trust, confidently prefer my own claim, founded on long and varied service in Bengal, and, since my return to this country, an earnest appeal of some years to the favour of your approbation and support.

In announcing my determination to proceed to the ballot on the next vacancy, when I confidently anticipate success, I gratefully acknowledge my deep sense of obligation to the friends who, during my unusually protracted canvass, have so steadfastly encouraged me by their support; and I would now respectfully and earnestly entreat all those Proprietors who are disposed to favour me with their votes to give early intimation of their kind intention.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
WILLIAM DENT, late Bengal Civil Service.

11, King's Arms Yard,
July 31, 1850.

*** My Committee will sit daily at 71, Cornhill, where I hope my friends will favour me with their attendance.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Haddington*, with the mails, left Calcutta July 3rd, Saugor 5th, Madras 10th, Point de Galle 13th, and Aden 28th, reaching Suez on the 4th instant.

The *Achilles*, with the China mail, left Hong Kong June 23rd, Singapore July 2nd, and Penang July 4th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, and arrived on the 7th inst. They reached Malta (per *Indus*) on the 11th, and Marseilles on the 14th inst.

The *Indus*, with the remainder of the mails, may be expected at Southampton on the 23rd inst.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Mauritius, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *viâ* Southampton, will be to-morrow morning Aug. 20. Letters should be posted in London this evening, or if marked *viâ* Marseilles, on the evening of Saturday, Aug. 24.

A mail for Bombay, *viâ* Marseilles, will be made up in London on the evening of Saturday, September 7.

(*Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Aug. 19.*)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	July 2	Ceylon	July 11
Madras	July 10	China	June 22

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE sum of the political intelligence from India is still peace and tranquillity. Scarcely a ruffle disturbs the surface of affairs in the Punjab, as well as in British India proper. In the former country, "order and prosperity have taken the place of anarchy and misery," says the *Mofussilite*; "canals, roads, and other public works have been undertaken, and are being actively carried on at immense expense, and with the appliance of the highest skill and energy at command."

The *Delhi Gazette* remarks, that "were the Governor-General to visit the immense uninhabited tracts below Umritsur, he would think any sum well spent that would tend to restore something of their former prosperous condition. That the country was once flourishing, is evident from the remains of villages in every direction, some of them of immense extent. The traces of by-gone cultivation appear on all sides, though now overgrown with wild shrubs. From about ten miles below Umritsur, the jungle may be said to commence, and it runs almost without a break to Mooltan; but above Umritsur to the foot of the hills, the view is magnificent, and bounded as far as the eye can reach by waving crops of grain."

The *Lahore Chronicle* furnishes the particulars of several new lines of road now in the course of construction in the Punjab:—

"We learn that much has already been achieved in the way of surveying new lines of roads. The distance from Jhelum to Rawul Pindee will, we are credibly informed, be reduced from the present eight marches to six, and instead of frequently going up and down the sides of precipitous ravines, and through passes at all times difficult of access, and occasionally inaccessible, the new road will run, in a great measure, over the high table-land beyond Rhotas up to near Rawul Pindee, affording singular facilities for road-making, as compared with the old line that is now frequented. Two companies of sappers and pioneers, which have for some time been employed in Potwar, are to be immediately placed on this line, or as soon as Col. Napier may have examined the work, and to commence blasting where that operation may be necessary. We are further informed, that considerable progress has also been made in the survey of the roads from Rawul Pindee to Atok, and from Lahore to Jhelum, *viâ* Wuzeerabad, and augur therefrom that Col. Napier and his road assistants have not been idle in their vocation. We trust soon to hear of a good road being constructed all the way from Lahore to Peshawur, the great line of military communication in the Punjab."

The negotiations with our troublesome neighbours on the north-west frontier of the Punjab,—the Afreedee tribes,—appear to have been brought to an unsatisfactory conclusion. A letter from Peshawur, in the *Lahore Chronicle* of June 19, states that the "black mail" proposition had not been acceded to, and that our relations with these tribes had reverted to the *status in quo*. Later accounts, indeed, assert that they had resumed their old system of attacking travellers, some of our officers having had a very narrow escape. Lieut. Pollock and Mr. Brand Sapte, assistant commissioners, and Lieutenant Miller, of the Guide Corps, who had commenced a journey on horseback through the pass from Peshawur to Kohat, were fortunately stayed in time from proceeding. Captain Coke, the officer commanding at Kohat, having received intelligence that a plot had been formed by the people of the pass to waylay and murder the travellers, sent off a messenger to warn them of the impending danger, and thus, as was proved beyond a doubt by subsequent inquiries, saved them from a cruel

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death. Force will probably be again resorted to, in order to suppress their outrages; but the last expedition to the Afreedee hills proved that the work will be an arduous one.

The accounts from the Nizam's territories repeat the same tales of insurrection, violence, and bloodshed, which have been told and retold for some time past. The details, which are long, will be found under the Madras head.

One of the most noticeable incidents mentioned in the journals, is the rising of a gang of thirty-nine Sikh prisoners, who appear to have been very slenderly guarded, in their way from Allahabad to Calcutta, on board a Government vessel, in tow of a steamer. The leader was Narain Sing, a sirdar of some little note during the war. When the vessels were below Patna, the prisoners, at a preconcerted signal from their chief, seized an opportunity of freeing themselves from the chain on which they were strung, and turned the arms of their feeble and incautious guard, some naiks, gaol guards, and burkundazes, upon their proper possessors. The European officers of the two vessels endeavoured to resist the desperadoes, but being insufficiently armed, and overpowered by numbers, were compelled to provide for their own safety and that of the vessels, by running the steamer and flat on shore, and abandoning them till assistance could be brought from Dinapore. The prisoners, meanwhile, after vainly attempting to steam the vessels off, took boat and escaped to the other bank. A number of them, including Narain Sing, have since been recaptured. Two of the band were killed in the struggle on board the vessel. Two of the guard also were wounded mortally, and seven less severely.

The resignation and return of Sir Charles Napier continue to form a prolific topic of speculation and comment in the journals of all the presidencies. No doubt is now entertained that there have been serious misunderstandings between this great officer and the supreme authority in India. "It is now known," observes the *Englishman*, "that he (Sir Charles) has taken upon himself, in more than one instance, to settle matters by his own authority which are not within his province, and it is said that the disbanding of the men of the 66th Regt. B. N. I. was one of the instances in which no reference was made to the supreme authority; that the Governor-General, in order not to derange the public service, has confirmed orders so given by the Commander-in-Chief, but not without the strongest expression of his disapprobation at the irregularity, and that his minutes thereon caused the tender of Sir Charles Napier's resignation, which was at once accepted." On the other hand, the partisans of Sir Charles allege that a very good counter case may be made out on his behalf; that some of the measures objected to took place during the Governor-General's absence from India, on his pleasure trip to sea, and that the Commander-in-Chief had good reason to consider his own authority as sufficient during the absence of his superior. The remarks of the *Friend of India* upon this subject are worth citing:—

"Sir Charles Napier's career in India has been one of disappointment, if not mortification. He was selected to take the command of the Indian army, when the news of that most calamitous engagement, Chillianwallah, reached England. The salvation of the empire was supposed to depend on his immediate arrival, and he was hurried out with breathless haste; but ere he could reach the shores of India, he was informed that the danger was already past; that in one decisive engagement, fought on those true military principles which Lord Gough had been persuaded for once to adopt, his lordship had retrieved his military reputation, and brought the campaign to a happy close. The empire had been saved without Sir Charles Napier. He had naturally expected that to his lot would fall not merely the conquest, but the administration, of the Punjab, and that, as in the case of Scinde, he would reign alone. But on his arrival in Calcutta he found that the administration had been completely organized by the Governor-General, and that every appointment had been already filled up by that class of men whom he holds in such unmitigated abhorrence, 'politicals.' Could he have anticipated these events, and foreseen that, after having been chosen by the public voice to retrieve the fortunes of the empire, he would have comparatively little, if anything, to do, he would assuredly not have left England. It was impossible that these mortifications should not seriously affect a sensitive temperament, in which the principle of self-esteem was so strongly developed, and render the task of those who were associated with him in the management of public affairs more arduous and delicate than usual. To this cause must be attributed that constant bickering with the Board of Administration in the Punjab, and that systematic depreciation of everything they have done, or may do, which has marked the last twelve months. It is not to be wondered at, that their 'high mightinesses,' the chief civil and military authorities in the state, should have lived for many months past on the verge of actual collision. It has hitherto been warded off by the tact, judgment, and forbearance of those to whom Sir Charles has been opposed; but it appears that, at length, some radical disagreement at head-quarters has served to bring matters to a crisis, and the result has been Sir Charles's premature resignation."

It is added, that "he goes home, as it is understood, with a bill of indictment in his pocket against the Civil Government of India in general, and the Board of Administration in the Punjab in particular, quite as sweeping as that which has been brought against Lord Torrington, and if the turn of affairs at the period of the charter should afford any scope for such combats, we may expect the interest, if not also the amusement, of the scene to be in no small degree heightened." The *Hurkaru* is "sorry to be compelled to think that the officers of the Indian army generally will not regret his premature departure."

The *Mofussilite* denounces as "a baseless fabrication" the story, that a private committee, composed of the Commander-in-Chief's staff, with his military secretary, Major Kennedy, in the chair, is sitting at Simla, to collect facts regarding the Company's army and Government, to be used against Leadenhall-street during the approaching charter discussions. "Major Kennedy," says the Meerut editor, "so far from taking the chair anywhere at present, is engaged in conducting public works of utility which the Government has recently sanctioned."

The local intelligence at the Presidencies furnishes scarcely an incident worthy of especial notice. At Calcutta, great indignation had been excited by the discovery of further frauds committed upon the Military Fund. The amount happily does not exceed Rs. 8,000; but this is a severe loss to such an institution, the ruling authorities of which can scarcely be pardoned for suffering themselves to be again imposed upon, after the ample warning they received from the defalcations of the late secretary. The railway was giving signs of life; contracts were advertised, and it is understood that ground will be broken at the commencement of the fine season. Mr. Simms' report, it is said, gives the preference to the Mirzapore line. The Post-office Commissioner at Calcutta had concluded the examination of witnesses, at least as regards the Post-office establishment, and proposes to proceed at the close of the rains into the interior to collect all the information he can get.

At Madras, an order had been promulgated, which has been much praised. The Revenue Board has been directed by Government to call upon the civil engineers for condensed annual reports of all large and important works executed in their several divisions. These will be printed and circulated among the revenue and civil engineer officers, to whom they will prove sources of much valuable information. Mr. H. Forbes had commenced in good earnest the investigations into the state and working of the Post-office. Circulars had been addressed to all the mercantile and trading firms, and the conductors of the public press, requesting

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information on the various points submitted. So confident are the people of Bombay that a radical reform of the postal system is not far distant, that the *Bombay Times* has announced that, from the 1st of September next, it will be converted into a daily journal.

The Ceylon and China papers contain very few matters worth extracting; these will be found under their appropriate heads.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. col. Thomas Robinson, 23rd N. I. at Neemuch, aged 63, June 18; Lieut. T. S. Irwin, of the Engineers, at Hazareebagh, June 16.

MADRAS.—Capt. M. B. Ward, 26th N. I. at Southampton, aged 32, July 30; Lieut. James Knowles, 32nd N. I. at Kamptee, June 17; Lieut. F. Keightly, 24th N. I. at Kamptee, June 6.

BENGAL.

THE CRIMINAL CODE.

The *Bengal Times* has let the cat out of the bag, by informing the public that the Legislative Council are now diligently employed in discussing and revising Macaulay's Criminal Code, with a view to its early enactment. This is doubtless in pursuance of an arrangement said to have been made by the Governor-General before his departure, that the council should appropriate one day in the week exclusively to the consideration of the code. Perhaps this may serve to explain the ground on which the passing of the Act for placing Europeans under the jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts of the Company has been postponed. That measure, combined with the cognate Jury Act, would not have subjected British subjects to the barbarous Mahomedan code, as has been asserted, but it would have left them without any distinct and complete code of criminal law whatever. The Jury Act provided that the futwa of the Mahomedan law officer should be dispensed with altogether, which was tantamount to the exclusion of the Mahomedan law from the Courts, and such we doubt not was the intention of it. But it seems to have been at first overlooked, that the abrogation of one code must be accompanied with the establishment of another. Hence the promulgation of a criminal code for India became an indispensable preliminary to the alteration which was contemplated in the position of Europeans in this country. It is generally reported, though with what truth we are unable to say, that the main objection of the judges of the Supreme Court in Calcutta to the Act for subjecting Europeans to the County Courts, had reference to the non-existence of a criminal code, suited to the wants of the community and the enlightened character of the age, and it is not improbable that this opinion may have contributed to influence and quicken the proceedings of Government, in this department. The proposed enactments, therefore, and the discussions and remonstrances to which they have given birth, have thus proved highly beneficial to the interests of society, by enforcing on Government the absolute necessity of enacting a criminal code for British India, which should embody all those improved principles of criminal jurisprudence, by which the present century is distinguished above those which preceded it. This duty has been so long neglected, that it has become a standing reproach to Government. After the arrangements made by Parliament at the period of the last charter, for the formation of a code, and the vast sums expended in the law commission, instituted for that express purpose, the neglect of the criminal code, on which three years of their time had been employed, could not but appear inexcusable. If, by any accident, the state of the criminal law in India came to be mooted in Parliament, during the charter discussions, in 1852-53, the Indian authorities would not have been able to offer anything to justify this negligence, but would have stood convicted of a very glaring dereliction of duty. This cause of censure will now be removed, and in the course of a few months we may expect to have a short, simple, and intelligible code, based on the soundest doctrines of modern jurisprudence. With the best code the light of the age can give us, with the best juries the country can supply, and the right of appeal to the Sudder Court, where the best barristers of the Supreme Court may be employed, in the defence of right and innocence, every reasonable and tangible objection to the subjugation of British subjects to the same tribunals as the natives will be removed, and this measure of equity and reason will be consummated under the most favourable auspices.—*Friend of India, June* 13.

FRAUDS IN THE MILITARY FUND OFFICE.

Considerable excitement has been created in military circles here by the discovery of a series of frauds on the Military Fund. Some of the native clerks in the office, sheltered from detection by an inefficient system of accounts and careless superintendence, have from time to time during the last two years helped themselves to various sums, amounting in the aggregate to about Rs. 8,000. The subscribers to the fund may congratulate themselves on their good fortune in escaping with so moderate a loss; for to all appearance the plunder might have gone on for an indefinite period and to any extent, had not one of the dishonest clerks, for some unexplained reason, exposed the system. A meeting of subscribers has been held here, and a voluminous correspondence on the subject has also been published. The secretary, Captain Brittridge, and the auditor, Mr. C. N. Cooke, have been removed from their appointments; but the directors themselves are not entirely blameless in sanctioning the perpetuation of a system of book-keeping which, as their auditor assured them, afforded no check, and in carelessly and repeatedly passing as correct, accounts which had been fraudulently falsified.—*Hurkaru, July* 2.

The meeting of the subscribers of the Fund was held at the Town Hall on the 25th June. A more stormy meeting in Calcutta was never known. There were about forty subscribers in the room. Among them were Col. Garstin (in the chair), Col. Hawkins, Col. Riley, Col. Sage, the Hon'ble Major Dalzell, Capt. N. A. Staples, Capt. Thuillier, Dr. Lamb, Dr. John Grant, Dr. Mouat, &c. A large number of documents relative to the recent frauds in the fund office were read to the meeting. The propositions which came before the meeting, and were disposed of, were the following:—

Resolution 1.—Proposed by Col. Sage, and seconded by Col. Riley, "That this present meeting be adjourned, and that the whole of the papers elucidatory of the late frauds on the Bengal Military Fund Office, be printed and circulated to the army; and that after a sufficient time has elapsed for the reception of the opinions of the different regiments and brigades, —the meeting re-assemble, due notice to that effect being given."

Amendment 1.—Proposed by Capt. N. A. Staples, and seconded by Capt. Richardson, "That the papers connected with the recent frauds be printed and circulated to the subscribers at the presidency, for consideration at a special adjourned meeting of subscribers at the presidency, in order that definite proposals in connection with, and founded upon them, may be submitted for the consideration of the army at large; and that this meeting do adjourn for one fortnight, to enable the paper to be printed and circulated."

Amendment 2.—Proposed by the Hon. Major Dalzell, and seconded by Dr. Allan Webb, "That the Report of the Directors be received and adopted by this meeting."

Amendment 3.—Proposed by Capt. Broome, and seconded by Col. Sage, "That the measures recommended by the directors be sanctioned as a temporary arrangement, and such of them as the directors consider necessary be carried out under their authority."

"That all papers connected with the report read this day, be printed and circulated to the army at large, and that the directors be requested to embody their propositions in such a form as will admit of the vote of the army being conveniently registered.

"That the directors be requested to call a public meeting three months after the issue in circulation of the papers for final consideration."—Carried by a majority.

"The question is," the *Hurkaru* adds, "How is the money to be replaced? It appears that the secretary was to have given security to the amount of Rs. 20,000; that this security was tendered to the management of the day, but for some unexplained cause not taken; nor has any subsequent management been at the trouble of repairing this omission. The secretary does not consider himself liable, and, moreover, states that did he deem himself so, he has not the means of making the loss good. The directors do not hold themselves responsible; so we suppose the army, as usual, will suffer. The accounts having been audited and passed at the conclusion of each six months, we think that the responsibility up to the date of the last audit rests upon the auditor or directors, rather than upon the secretary. The auditor, however, pointed out the faultiness of the system that prevailed in keeping the accounts of the Fund, and the great facility that existed for the perpetration of fraud; so that he is in measure exonerated, though, had he examined the books and accounts with proper care, he surely ought to have detected the defalca-

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tion. The system adopted appears to have been that of cashing forged bills at the Pay Office. At the end of the month the paymaster's accounts were sent to the Fund Office with the vouchers, these vouchers the secretary neglected to compare with his own accounts, and handed them over to one of his native subordinates; the forged documents were then abstracted from the bundle, and the accounts falsified so as to make those of the Pay Office and the Fund tally."

MUTINY OF SIKH PRISONERS.

Narain Sing, Golab Sing, and other of our opponents in the late Sikh campaign, with other Sikh prisoners (dacoits, &c.), in all 39 muscular and powerful people, were embarked at Allahabad on board the flat *Kaleegunga*, in tow of the steamer *Berhampooter*; their guard was composed of two old and infirm Naiks, eight gaol guards, and eight teeka burkundazes. The prisoners were shackled hands and feet, and secured to the larboard side of the cargo-boat by long chains running through their shackles, both ends being fastened to the vessel. The vessels started from Allahabad on the 18th June, and arrived at Dinapore on the 22nd; having coaled, the voyage downwards was resumed at noon.

At about half-past five o'clock that afternoon, a portion of the prisoners as usual were removed from the chain, for the purpose of performing their ablutions, &c., when, no doubt, according to a preconcerted arrangement (for the prisoners had during the day made inquiries regarding the width, &c. of the hill-stream, called the Gunduck, which empties itself at the bank immediately opposite to Patna), a shrill whistle was heard to proceed from Narain Sing, and in a moment the other prisoners cast off the long chain, and seized the loaded muskets belonging to the guard, which were piled on the hatches of the flat. On the noise reaching the ears of the commander (Mr. Stout) of the cargo-boat, who was seated forward, he went aft and was immediately assailed by the prisoners; he defended himself, and returned forward to alarm the steamer by a cry of mutiny. The commander and officers of the steamer, accompanied by the passengers, went on board the flat; they were likewise attacked, and as they had merely a sword and a few sticks, with which they could do nothing against loaded muskets, they prudently retreated in the steamer in search of arms and ammunition. Arms were found, some *sans* locks, others *sans* flints, &c. In this predicament a capstan consultation was held, and it was determined to run the vessel ashore. Having thus secured the vessel, all who had escaped the flying bullets commenced their escape to the shore, but not without a few vollies of balls being sent at them.

The commander of the steamer, and one or two others, lost no time in proceeding to Patna, and reporting the occurrences to the civil authorities, while the others were obliged to wander about the country nearly all night, fearing the prisoners would make an endeavour to seize and murder them. The Sikhs in the meantime continued their murderous work; they killed one naik (whom they shot and bayoneted—he was a marked man), and two jail guards, and wounded two others, and three of the crew; during the first skirmish with the commander of the flat, and some of the guards, two of the prisoners were mortally wounded; these bodies, before their spirit were out of them, were thrown by their party into the river. They next boarded the steamer, and seized a poor sergeant's wife, and desired her, at the peril of her life, to discover to them where the treasure was stowed (there are thirty-one boxes of money on board). The pleaded her ignorance, but, on finding they were determined to obtain money, she tendered to them her all, about Rs. 100. They visited the cabins, broke open almirahs and boxes, so took from them about Rs. 100 more. A foray was made on the flat for the Government treasure, which they fortunately did not succeed in finding.

Escape being theis great object, they turned their attention to working the steamer; a cook and then a classy was pressed, to fire up the boilers, and take the vessel across the river; the former pleaded his inability to perform this task, but offered to cook up any dish they required; the classy got off with a kick, it was fortunate he was not turned into fuel. The Sikhs then put their hands to work, and fed the stoves; but, as the vessel disregarded the heat, they gave the task up as a bad job. They then turned their attention to other means of escape—a party was despatched to the shore to seize on any boats they could find; two were procured; in them the party crossed the river. It is said two of the prisoners, by some chance, fell overboard and were drowned: its correctness is, however, not vouched for. Thus ended this sad scene.—*Englishman.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY IN, AND ON THE FRONTIER OF, THE PUNJAB.

SIRHIND DIVISION.

Major-Gen. Sir D. St. L. Hill, K.C.B., H.M.'s 50th foot, commanding division; at Kusowlee.

Capt. D. C. Hill, H.M.'s 75th foot, aide-de-camp; ditto.

Major J. A. D. Fergusson, 6th L.C., dep. assist. adj. general; ditto.

Lieut. E. B. Johnson, artillery, dep. judge adv. general; ditto.

Capt. H. W. Burt, 46th N.I., dep. paymaster.

Lieut. A. S. Galloway, 3rd L.C, dep. assist. qu master gen.

Sen. Surgeon W. Jackson, F.R C.S., superintending surgeon.

Umbala Brigade.

Brig. T. Monteath, C.B., 35th N.I., commanding.

Capt. C. Cheape, 51st N.I., brigade major.

Rev. Fitz H. Ellis, chaplain.

Troops.—Head-qarters and 1st troop 2nd brigade [Major Huish's] horse artill., head-quarters and 1st co. 4th bat. foot artill.—3rd co. 4th bat. (No. 7 light field battery, Capt. Brind's) foot artill.—H.M.'s 3rd light drags.—11th reg. light cavalry—H.M.'s 75th foot, 15th, 56th, and 70th regiments N.I.—3rd reg. Sikh infantry‖—detachment Hurrianah light inf. bat.

Ferozepore Brigade.

Brig. G. E. Gowan, C.B., artillery, commanding.

Major M. E. Sherwill, 2nd Europ. B.F., brigade major.

Troops.—4th troop, 2nd brig. horse artill.—3rd and 4th co. 3rd bat. foot artill.—8th reg. light cavalry—H.M.'s 87th foot—18th, 22nd, and 52nd regiments N.I.

Loodheeana Station.

Lieut. Col. E. Huthwaite, C.B., artillery, commanding.

Major J. Cumberlege, 41st N.I., officiating brigade major.

Troops.—Head-quarters and 3rd troop, 1st brig. horse artill.—1st and 3rd co. 6th bat. foot artill.—head-quarters sappers and pioneers—2nd and 3rd cos. of pioneers—17th reg. of irregular cavalry—7th, 8th, and 46th regts. of N.I.—4th reg. Sikh infantry.

Detached Stations.

Hansee.—Major R. Campbell, 43rd N.I., commanding.—11th reg. irregular cavalry—Hurrianah light inf. bat.

Kythul.—Detachment Hurrianah light inf. bat.

Hissar.—Detachment Hurrianah light inf. bat.

Sirsa.—Detachment Hurrianah light inf. bat.

Kusowlee.—Col. Bradshaw, H.M.'s 60th rifles, commanding.—Wing H.M.'s 60th rifles; detachment 66th (Goorka) reg.

Subathoo. — Wing H.M.'s 60th rifles; detachment 66th (Goorka) reg.

Simla and Kalka.—Detachment 66th Goorka reg.

Jutog (Simla). — Major O'Brien, commanding; 66th or Goorka reg.

Kurnal.—Remount depôt.

Dugshaie.—Lieut. Col. S. B. Boileau, commanding; H.M.'s 22nd foot.

PUNJAB DIVISION.

Comprising the whole of the military stations and forts, from the Sutledge and Beeas to the Khaiber Pass, including the province of Peshawur and dependencies.

Major-Gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert, G.C.B., 1st En.B.F., commanding.

Lieut. C. R. Colt, H.M.'s 3rd light dragoons, aide-de-camp.

Capt. W. F. Burroughs, 17th N.I., deputy assist. adj. gen.

Lieut. T.T. Tucker, 8th light cavalry, dep. assist. qu. master-gen.—leave to Simla.

Capt. J. M. Drake, 46th N.I., offi. dep. judge adv. gen.

Major K. Campbell, 45th N.I., dep. paymaster.

Sen. Surgeon F. Corbyn, superintending surgeon cis-Ravee.

Sen. Surgeon A. Wood, superintending surgeon, trans-Ravee.

Capt. R. S. Simpson, dep. assist. com. gen.

Lieut. col. Tremenheere, superintending engineer.

Capt. J. H. Wakefield, cantonment magistrate.

Capt. J. Glasfurd, engrs., executive and garrison engineer.

Lieut. F. G. Glover, engrs, assist. ditto.

Lieut. Donovan, engrs., ditto.

Lieut. Medley, ditto.

Lahore Brigade.

Brig. J. Tennant, art., C.B., commanding.

Major J. D. Macpherson, 22nd reg. N.I., brigade major.

Lieut. P. Christie, dep. comm. of ordnance.

Rev. H. Tuson, chaplain.

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Troops.—1st and 2nd troops 3rd brigade horse artill.*—head-quarters 1st, 3rd, and 4th cos., and 2nd bat. and 1st co., 5th bat. (with No. 11 horse battery),* Europ. foot artill. and 2nd co. 8th bat. native ditto,* 3rd co. sappers and 1st* co. pioneers—H.M.'s 14th light drags.,* 1st Europ. fusiliers,† 5th, 9th,* 39th,§ 57th,§ and 65th§ regs. N.I.—1st* and 18th regs. irregular cavalry, 4th reg. Punjab irregular inf., detachment corps of guides, and 4th Punjab irregular inf.‖

Detached Out-posts.

Sheikhoopoora.—A detachment 5th reg. N.I.

Jhung.—A co. of the 9th reg. N.I.

Wuzeerabad Brigade.

Brig. J. B. Hearsay, C.B., 7th light cav., commanding.
Capt. H. D. Maitland, 72nd reg. N I., major of brigade.
Capt. C. Campbell, dep. paymaster.
Capt. G. R. Mainwaring, dep. assist. com. gen.
Lieut. J. Harley Maxwell, engrs., executive engineer.
Lieut. E. Davidson, engrs., assist. executive engineer.
Ens. P. Lumsden, assist. executive officer.
Rev. Charles Slogett, chaplain.

Troops.—1st co. 1st bat. Europ. foot artill.—4th co. (No. 1 horse battery) 7th bat. native foot artill.—H.M.'s 9th lancers—4th reg. light cavalry—H.M.'s 10th and wing of the 24th regs. of foot—the 31st, 32nd, and 34th regs. N.I., and detachment 6th irreg. cavalry.

Detached Station.

Seealkote.—Lieut. col. J. Mackenzie, commanding.—4th and 7th cos. sappers and pioneers—1st troop 1st brig. horse artill.—a wing of H.M.'s 24th foot—63rd reg. N.I., and 6th irregular cavalry.

Sind Saugor District (Rawul Pindee).

Brig. H. W. Breton, H.M.'s 53rd foot, commanding.
Capt. G. G. Anderson, 15th N.I., major of brigade.
Lieut. Cadell, executive engineer.
Lieut. J. Young, offi. dep. assist. qu. master gen.
Capt. G. F. Whitelock, offi. sub-assist. com. gen.
Rev. F. W. Shaw, chaplain.

Troops.—5th troop 1st brig. horse art.—H.M.'s 53rd foot—2nd (gren.) and 4th N.I., and 16th reg. irreg. cavalry.

Detached Stations.

Jhelum.—Lieut. col. G. Huish, commanding.—5th co. 7th bat. native foot artill. (with No. 13 horse battery)—3rd and 37th N.I., and 9th irreg. cavalry.

Atok.—Capt. Pattenson, commanding.—1st co. 7th bat. foot artill.—1st co. sappers, and three cos. 4th N.I.

Husun Abdal.—3rd reg. Punjab infantry.

Camp Bukrale.—5th co. pioneers.

Camp Putteeah.—6th co. pioneers.

Peshawur Brigade (Peshawur).

Brig. Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., H.M.'s 98th foot, commanding.
Capt. W. H. Norman, 31st N.I., major of brigade.
Capt. T. G. Harriott, 9th light cav., dep. judge adv. gen.
Lieut. J. G. Paton, dep. assist. qu. master gen.
Capt. G. B. Reddie, dep. assist. com. gen.
Lieut. J. Willes, sub-assist. com. gen.
Lieut. C. D. Newmarch, engrs., executive engineer.
Lieut. C. Pollard, engrs., assist. executive engineer.
Lieut. W. T. Quayle, offi. assist. executive engineer.
Lieut. A. D. Denniss, ditto.
Surg. C. S. Curling, superintending surgeon.
Rev. T. C. Smyth, chaplain.

Troops.—2nd troop 1st brig. and 2nd troop 2nd brig. horse artill.—3rd co. 1st bat. (with No. 17 horse battery)—2nd co. 2nd bat.—2nd and 4th cos. 4th bat. and 4th co. 6th bat. (with No. 19 horse battery)—Europ. foot art.—7th reg. light cav.—H.M.'s 61st and 98th regs. foot—23rd, 28th, 29th, and 71st N.I., and 9th and 15th irreg. cavalry.

Detached Stations and Out-posts.

Shubkudar.—A detachment of the 15th irreg. cavalry, and ditto of the 23rd N.I.

Yoozoofzaie.—Capt. Keiler, commanding.—2nd Punjab cavalry, and guide corps.

Kohat.—Capt. Coke, commanding.—1st Punjab cavalry, and 1st and 2nd regs. Punjab inf.

Camp Khairabad.—2nd co. sappers.

* At Anarkulee. † Citadel. ‖ In the town. § Meean Meer.

Mooltan Brigade.

Brig. G. W. A. Lloyd, C.B., 28th N.I., commanding.
Capt. Powell, 28th N.I., brigade major.
Capt. J. H. Ferris, offi. assist. qu. master gen.
Major Hicks, field commissary of ordnance.
Lieut. col. Walter Scott, Bom. engrs, commanding engineer.

Troops.—2nd co. 1st bat. with (No. 14 camel battery), and 3rd co. 6th bat. Europ. foot artill.—12th and 41st N.I., and 5th irreg. cavalry.

Detached Stations.

Leia.—A detachment 41st reg. N.I.

Derka Ghazee Khan.—4th Punjab cavalry—5th Punjab inf.

Detached Stations

(Corresponding direct with Division Head-Quarters).

Govindghur.—Major Balfour, H.M.'s 32nd foot, commanding, and fort adjutant.—3rd co. 8th bat. native foot artill.—one co. H.M.'s 32nd foot—three cos 9th N.I.—a detachment of 18th irreg. cavalry, and the 3rd Punjab irreg. cavalry.

Pathankote.—A detachment of the 20th N.I.

Noorpoor.—Lieut. col. Corfield, commanding.—Head-quarters 20th N.I.

Kangra.—Major Joseph Ferris, C.B., commanding.—A wing of the 20th N.I., and the 2nd Sikh inf.

Dhera Ismial Khan.—Sind camel corps, and 4th reg. Punjab cavalry.

JULUNDUR FIELD FORCE.

Brig. H. M. Wheeler, C.B., 48th N.I., commanding.
Major H. Palmer, 48th N.I., brigade major.
Capt. G. M. Hill, 17th N.I., dep. paymaster.
Capt. G. Newbolt, assist. com. gen.
Rev. B. Burney, chaplain.

Troops.—3rd troop 2nd brigade horse artill.—head-quarters and 2nd co. 6th bat. (with No. 9 horse battery)—European foot artill.—H.M.'s 32nd foot—1st, 31st, and 51st N.I. and 12th irreg. cavalry.

Detached Stations.

Hooshearpore—Lieut. Col. Coventry, commanding.—4th troop, 1st brigade horse artill.—17th and 58th N.I., and 7th and 14th irregular cavalry, and 1st Sikh infantry.

Hajeepore.—Detachment 58th N.I.

Kurtapore.—10th light cavalry.

Nakodah.—5th light cavalry.

Mookerian.—13th irregular cavalry.

Philour.—49th N.I.

Boodie Pind.—Major Ross, commanding.—2nd co. bat. (with No. 6 horse field battery) native foot 7th artillery, and 19th N.I.

The following may be received as a tolerably accurate approximation of the aggregate strength of the Punjab division alone, as detailed above:—

Artillery, horse and foot:—		
European	1,650	
Native	600	
		2,250
Cavalry:—		
European	1,100	
Native regular	980	
„ irregular	3,550	
		5,630
Infantry:—		
European	5,200	
Native	21,800	
		27,000
Sappers and Pioneers	850	
Punjab irregular cavalry ...	2,500	
„ infantry ...	4,000	
		7,350
Total ...		42,210

The number of European regimental officers is close upon 600. The number of staff officers may be calculated from the above. The strength of the Sirhind division, where European troops bear a very large proportion to the native, may be roughly estimated at 20,000 men, that of the Julundhur field force, at 11,000 men, making a grand total, in round numbers, of 73,500 men between the Jumnah and Khaiber, of which military force Lahore is the centre. The number of field guns is 126, 11 horse artillery batteries, and 10 light field batteries.

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DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUNJAB LOCAL FORCE.

1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry.—Kohat.

Lieut. H. Daly, 1st Bom. E. R., commandant.
Lieut. H. R. Nuthall, 2 3rd Mad. N.I., 2nd in command.
Cornet K. Forbes, 1st light cavalry, adjutant.
Assist. Surgeon Ross, 11th do. do., assistant surgeon.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.—Minea, Eusoffzye.

Major D. C. Keiller, 6th N.I., commandant.
Lieut. S. Browne, 46th N.I., 2nd in command.
Ensign C. J. Nicholson, 31st N.I., adjutant.
Assist. Surgeon T. Maxwell, 46th N I., assist. surgeon.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.—Umritsir.

Lieut. W. G. Prendergast, 8th light cav., commandant.
Lieut. C. S. Weston, 36th N.I., 2nd in command.
Ens. Walter Fane, 11th Mad. N.I., adjutant.
Assist. Surgeon E. C. Thorpe, M.D., assist. surgeon.

4th Punjab Cavalry.—Dehra Gazee Khan.

Capt. R. Dowson, 5th N.I., commandant.
Capt. G. O. Jacob, 1st B.E.F., adjutant.
Lieut. A. L. McMullin, 23rd N.I., adjutant.
Assist. Surgeon A. Fleming, M.D., assist. surgeon.

5th Punjab Cavalry.—Dehra Ismael Khan.

Capt. R. Fitzgerald, 12th Bom. N.I., commandant.
Lieut. H. Bruce, 2nd Bom. E. light inf., 2nd in command.
Ensign C. F. F. Chamberlaine, 26th N.I., adjutant.
Assist. Surgeon J. J. Cole, assist. surgeon.

1st Punjab Infantry.—Kohat.

Capt. J. Coke, 10th N.I., commandant.
Lieut. E. Dandy, Bomb. Fusiliers, 2nd in command.
Lieut. C. P. Keys, 30th Mad. N.I., adjutant.
Dr. Atkinson, in charge.

2nd Punjab Infantry.—Kohat.

Lieut. J. C. Johnson, 29th N.I., commandant.
Lieut. J. D. Willan, 44th N.I., 2nd in command (res.).
Ensign J. J. Eckford, 6th N.I., adjutant.

3rd Punjab Infantry.—Husun Abdal.

Lieut. R. Moorcroft, 19th M.N.I., commandant.
Lieut. B. Henderson, 48th N.I., 2nd in command.
Lieut. A. Wilde, 19th M.N.I., adjutant.

4th Punjab Infantry.—Lahore.

Capt. G. G. Dennis, 1st B.E. Fus., commandant.
Lieut. Blair T. Reid, 34th N.I., adjutant.

5th Punjab Infantry.—Dehra Ghazee Khan.

Capt. J. E. Gastrell, 13th N.I., commandant.
Capt. G. W. Green, 2nd B.Eu.Inf., 2nd in command.
Capt. W. McNeile, 5th N.I., adjutant.

Guide Corps.

Lieut. H. B. Lumsden, commandant.
Lieut. R. R. Adams, 2nd in command.
Lieut. Muller, commandant of cavalry.
Ensign H. Hawes, adjutant.
Dr. J. J. Cole, medical charge (not joined).

Distribution Return of the Punjab Regular Force.

Stations.		Corps.
Dehra Ghazee Khan	...	5th reg. Punjab infantry.
Ditto	...	4th do. do. cavalry.
Dehra Ismael Khan	...	5th do. do. do.
Hoshiarpore	...	1st do. Sikh local infantry.
Husan Abdal	...	3rd do. Punjab infantry.
Kangra	...	2nd do. Sikh local infantry.
Kohat	...	1st do. Punjab infantry.
Ditto	...	2nd do. do. do.
Ditto	...	1st do. do. cavalry.
Lahore	...	4th do. do. infantry.
Loodeeana	...	4th do. Sikh local do.
Minea	...	Eusofzye 2nd reg. Punjab cavalry.
Peshawur	...	Corps of guides.
Umbala	...	2nd reg. Sikh local infantry.
Umritsir	...	3rd do. Punjab cavalry.

THE RELIGIOUS LIBERTY ACT.

The *Hindoo Intelligencer* informs us that meetings have been held in Calcutta by the highest class in native society, to petition the Court of Directors, and eventually the Parliament, for the abrogation of the Act recently passed for the establishment of religious liberty throughout India. Those who are parties to this movement are said to comprise the most influential, the most wealthy, the best educated, and the most intelligent members of the native community. At a meeting held on the 14th of May, at the house of the late Baboo Woodychund Bysack, for the purpose of preparing and sending a memorial to England against the enactment of the law, Rajah Radhakant in the chair. The following regulations were agreed to unanimously:—

"That, in consequence of the Governor-General having refused to listen to the prayer of the memorial presented to his lordship by the Hindoo communities of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, remonstrating against the passing of the Act xxi. of the current year, extending the right of inheritance to native converts on the 26th of February; a gross act of injustice has been done to them, and it is therefore absolutely necessary that an appeal should be forwarded to the Court of Directors to obtain from them the repeal of that obnoxious law.

"That a competent European should be appointed as the agent of the Hindu population of this country, who should be charged with the presentation of the memorial in England and obtain from the authorities there that justice which has been denied to them here.

"That a subscription be opened for the purpose of collecting funds to defray the expenses.

"That Raja Radhakant Bahadoor, Baboo Aushootosh Deb, Romanauth Tagore, Doorgachurn Dutt, Madhubchunder Ghose, Mothoormohun Biswas, Chundermohun Chatterjea, and Dinobundhoo Mullick be requested to form themselves into a sub-committee, and submit a report on the best means to be adopted in giving effect to the wishes of the assembly; which report would be laid before a general meeting to be hereafter called."

The report having been sent in, the following resolutions were proposed:—

"That subscription-books be sent round in Calcutta and the Mofussil without any further delay.

"That in addition to their other avocations, the general committee, to be named hereafter, be authorized to prepare a list of the most influential persons in the different parts of the town, and request them in the name of this meeting to form themselves into sub-committees for the more speedy collection of the subscriptions.

"That Mr. Leith, formerly of the bar of the Supreme Court at this place, be requested to accept of the office of agent, and to prosecute our appeal before the Hon. Court of Directors, and eventually, if necessary, before the British Parliament.

"That a memorial be drawn up, to be signed by the Hindu community of this country, and forwarded to the Government for being laid through them before the Hon. Court of Directors."

The *Friend of India* observes—"This movement originates in that morbid hatred of Christianity which pervades the minds of the bigotted, equally with those of the intellectual, Hindoos. Indeed, if popular report be correct, this feeling,—we had almost said,—of detestation of Christian truth, is even more strongly developed among the educated Hindoos, the ornaments of the Government colleges and schools, than among those who still believe that the sun goes round the earth, and that the earth rests on the head of a tortoise. This is matter of deep regret; but it would be a subject of still deeper regret if the Government, either here or at home, were to allow itself to be swayed by such feelings, or permitted the native dislike of evangelical truth to be the basis of its own legislation."

LAW.

Supreme Court, June 21.

Marshall v. *Chiene.*—The defendant in this suit, just as he was about to embark on board the steamer for England, on the 6th of April last, was arrested by the sheriff, under an order granted at chambers by Mr. Justice Colville, at the instance of the plaintiff. An application was afterwards, on the 8th of April, made to the court to set aside the order, but the court refused the application.

Mr. *Ritchie* now applied to the court for a commission to examine Sir C. Napier, who was reported to be at Simla, as a witness in this cause. The application was made on grounds that an action for libel was now depending in this court between the plaintiff and the defendant; and that the evidence of the Commander-in-Chief was necessary to prove the publication of

the libel, by the receipt of a letter in which the libel was contained, addressed and sent to him by the defendant. It was contended that, under the 5th section of Act VII. of 1841, the judges had a discretionary power to issue the commission, notwithstanding the witness might be within the jurisdiction of the court, and the question in this case was, whether the court would dispense with the attendance of the Commander-in-Chief, on the ground that the public service and the general safety demanded his presence at the head of the army elsewhere. The difficulty in this case, for which the evidence of Sir C. Napier was necessary, was to connect the letter containing the libel, and which was now in the hands of the plaintiff's attorney, with the envelope bearing the post mark in which it was sent.

Mr. *Dickens* opposed the application.

Sir *L. Peel.*—If you prove the letter to be in the hand-writing of the defendant, and that it is out of his hands, that will be a *primâ facie* case, which the defendant will be bound to answer. I think we have no power to issue the commission applied for. Ever since the passing of the Act of 1841, the practice stands upon the statute, and the power thereby given is of great convenience. By the statute the court is only empowered in the case of absence from the jurisdiction, sickness, or other cause allowed by law, to issue a commission to examine witnesses. The Commander-in-Chief could not be excused from attendance on this court on the ground of it being necessary that he should be at the head of the army, unless he were actually combatting the Queen's enemies. We could not prevent an action being brought against him, if he did not attend to give evidence when called on. We cannot make a distinct rule for Sir C. Napier, on the ground of politeness to the Commander-in-Chief, for we should be bound to accord the same politeness to any other officer in the army, though he might be of inferior degree. If officers in the army are engaged on the Queen's service abroad, on that ground they are excused from attendance. The application must be dismissed, but without costs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Mail of May 24 reached Calcutta June 30, per *Hindostan.*

Earthquake.—A letter from Mussoorie mentions that a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at that station on the 5th instant.

An Indian Battue.—The following list of game bagged by Maharajah Hindoo Rao "and party," we suppose, during a sporting excursion from Delhi, would read well beside one of the British court-newsman's chronicles of Prince Albert's doings among the corpulent hares and lazy-winged pheasants in the Windsor preserves. There is something princely in the sport which produced such a "butcher's bill" as this:—"Tigers, 40; bears, 7; hog-deer, 804; deer, 11; black partridges, 615; grey partridges, 352; boa-constrictors, 2; alligators, 8; hares, 725; quails, 1,525; cheetul, 325; jungly fowl, 715; wild cats, 14; wild boars, 413; wolves, 7; koolung, 63; nullung, 25; and many others." The time may come when English princes, disdaining the small game of the British Isles, or finding none for them to exercise their courage upon, will find their way fast by steamships and fleeter railways to India in search of sport like this.—*Hurkaru, June* 22.

Fair at Nyosbag.—There were about 150,000 people collected at the fair at Nyosbag in the Punjab, but all went off quietly. The people were unarmed.

Effect of Conversion to Christianity upon Hindu Morals.—The *Chundrika* has been informed that Kristo Dhan Moonshi, who was a few days ago baptized in the Scotch church by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, has, since the celebration of the ceremony, withdrawn his aid from his relatives hitherto supported by him. Pecuniary assistance to Pagans, however related, is, in the opinion of the convert, an abuse of the means Heaven has placed at his disposal. He is accordingly living with his wife in comparative affluence, leaving those wretches that for years contributed to his bodily comforts to make a shift for themselves in the best way they can.—*Hurkaru, May* 27.

Corruption of Sikh Officials.—Three tehseeldars, of this part of the country, have been dismissed during the past few weeks, chiefly, we are told, for having accepted large bribes. The first, Seraj-ood-deen, tehseeldar of Sealkote, son of Fuqueer Cheeragh-ood-deen, formerly Sikh agent of Ferozepoor, and grandson of the celebrated Fuqueer Azeez-ood-deen, is or has been tried at Wuzeerabad for his offence. The chief native judicial officer of Lahore, whose "spirited" defence of the *Koohee-noor* was so much admired by a contemporary, is under a cloud for alleged practices of a similar nature; specific accusations have been brought against him, and will no doubt be duly investigated.—*Lahore Chron. June* 13.

Dr. Butter has been reinstated in his office as post-master at Benares.

Improvements in Lahore.—The streets of the town, many of which are now almost impassable, in consequence of the wretched state of the drains, &c. are being paved anew. The drains are placed on either side, under small open arched terraces, of convenient height and width, running in front of the shops. A new police station has been commenced upon, and we look for other improvements, both inside and outside the town, under the management of Major MacGregor and his assistant, Mr. Thornhill. The road round the town, on the glacis, is also being put in order; trees are being planted on either side, and if opportunities were granted to individuals to clear the land now covered with ruins in the immediate vicinity of the town, the appearance of desolation, now so prominent a feature, in many directions, would soon be removed and replaced by luxuriant vegetation.—*Lahore Chron.*

Damage at Benares.—The *Mofussilite* states that the total amount of the damage done at Benares may be estimated at less than a lakh, and that the Government intends to make good that sum to the sufferers.

Moolraj.—The Calcutta *Morning Chronicle* reports that Moolraj has attempted to bribe the sepoy placed over him, to connive at his escape, by the present of a pair of gold bangles. The sepoy was, however, inaccessible to temptation, and reported the matter to his immediate superiors. Two European sentries have consequently been placed in charge of the ex-Dewan, as it is imagined that they are less open to the influence of bribery.

Military Intelligence.—A Wuzeerabad communication is to the effect that Captain Maitland will probably vacate the office of brigade-major, and proceed to Bareilly in the same capacity.—The 72nd regt. N.I. is likely to gain a step by the expected retirement of Captain Tickell, now commissariat officer of Dinapoor, and whose state of health is very indifferent. That event, if it occur, will also cause a change in the proposed commissariat arrangements for Lahore, where Captain Tickell was to have relieved Captain Simpson towards the close of the year. —Two companies only of H.M. 24th Foot proceeded, on Monday morning, *en route* from Wuzeerabad to Seealkote, instead of a wing, as had been previously arranged.—*Lahore Chronicle, June* 5.

Lieut. Holland.—We hear that Lieut. Holland, of the Artillery, who was recently tried by court-martial, has been sentenced to lose twenty-five steps in the regiment, which, we believe, will bring him immediately below Lieut. Pearson.—*Mofussilite.*

Improvements.—A friend at Rawul Pindee writes, that although the Governor-General has thought it proper to persist in his determination to close the entrance of the Hazara country to health-seeking visitors, notwithstanding the strong recommendation of Sir C. Napier, hopes are entertained that he may, ultimately, yield the point, and permit the establishment of a sanatarium at Maree, or Mara, as it is frequently written by those near the spot. We learn also from the same neighbourhood, that much has already been achieved in the way of surveying new lines of roads. The distance from Jhelum to Rawul Pindee will, we are credibly informed, be reduced from the present eight marches to six, and instead of frequently going up and down the sides of precipitous ravines, and through passes at all times difficult of access, and occasionally inaccessible, the new road will run, in a great measure, over the high table-land beyond Rhotas up to near Rawul Pindee, affording singular facilities for road-making, as compared with the old line that is now frequented. Two companies of sappers and pioneers, which have for some time been employed in Potwar, are to be immediately placed on this line, or as soon as Col. Napier may have examined the work, and to commence blasting where that operation may be necessary. We are further informed, that considerable progress has also been made in the survey of the roads from Rawul Pindee to Atok, and from Lahore to Jhelum *viâ* Wuzeerabad, and augur therefrom that Col. Napier and his road assistants have not been idle in their vocation. We trust soon to hear of a good road being constructed all the way from Lahore to Peshawur, the great line of military communication in the Punjab. The district roads, too, have not been neglected. We see that a commencement has been made on the line from Lahore to Mooltan, and learnt the other day, from the list of engineer officers published by us, that one is especially engaged on the line of communication between Umritsur and Ferozepore *viâ* Lahore, the road on which the greatest amount of traffic exists, probably, in the whole country. From Umritsur, as we intimated some two months ago, a line is to be carried towards Jullundhur *viâ* Wuzeerghat, instead of Bhairoowal.—*Lahore Chronicle, June* 5.

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INSURANCE OF THE "LADY MARY WOOD."—In the beginning of the year 1848, the *Lady Mary Wood* was seized by the convicts, who murdered the captain and crew, and then ran the ship on shore. We perceive from the *Bombay Times*, that the owners had insured the vessel for Rs. 20,460 in the Amicable Insurance office of Calcutta. This office, considering the circumstances of the case, refused to pay the money, and an action was consequently brought against one of the underwriters at Bombay. The action has been successful, and the office will, therefore, be compelled to pay the whole policy.

THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE has, it is understood, expressed his determination again to visit the Punjab during the ensuing cold season, and we believe that his lordship will proceed as far as Peshawur, on a tour of inspection. If our information be correct, and we believe it is, the metropolis is not likely to be honoured with another visit for some time to come.

MUNEEPORE.—A letter from the Eastern frontier says:—"In consequence of the death by cholera of Maha-raja Nur Sing, of Muneepore, there has been a regular row among the princes of the blood, and, and some six or seven have been killed in trying to get possession of the 'Singa Shoa,' or throne. Two of the young princes of the valley have been expelled their country, and sent close prisoners under a strong guard to Dacca, for the heinous offence of trying to get their own rights, in a country independent of our government; and in whose internal affairs we profess not to interfere at all."—*Englishman.*

BONUS FUND SCHEME.—We have been requested to inform our military readers that the Bonus Fund scheme, set forth in a letter lately published under the name of "Young Promotion," and now in circulation for votes, has been very generally approved of. Nearly every officer to whom it has been shown has agreed to support it.—*Mofussilite.*

HEAD QUARTERS OF ARTILLERY.—We are informed that the Court of Directors have again referred the Dum Dum Head-Quarters question to the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, for final decision. As the opinion of both functionaries is said to be strongly in favour of removal to Meerut, we doubt not that the next relief will embrace the head-quarters of Artillery; and the words of Sir Charles, "from Dum Dum to Meerut," will have some effect. We cannot forbear congratulating Brigadier Frith and the Artillery on this projected difference of location.—*Mofussilite.*

THE HOOGHLY STEAM TUG COMPANY held their final meeting on Monday, the 17th June, at the office of Messrs. Allan, Deffel, and Co. Out of the original subscription of Rs. 250 per share, the sum of Co.'s Rs. 18-10 will be returned.

MILITARY.—The *Delhi Gazette* states that it is probable another battalion of artillery will be raised forthwith. This measure, if carried out, will give a great impulse to promotion in the artillery—a branch of the service which, of all others, has the most cause to complain of the slowness of promotion. The engineers will also, it is reported, receive a like addition to their numbers.

COL. PEW.—The *Mofussilite* mentions that the report of the sudden removal of the name of Col. Pew from the army list, by the express order of the Court of Directors, is unfounded, no such order having yet arrived in India.

SAUGOR.—We hear from Saugor that the health of the force has been remarkably good, the hot weather having both set in later than ordinary and being unusually bearable. The Nursingpoor detachment, consisting of four companies of the 38th M.N.I., came into Saugor on the 4th instant, all well. They were relieved by an equal number of the 10th M.N.I. An order had arrived from Madras, permitting officers and men to wear white jackets on duty, parades, &c., during the hot weather, and the gratification of all interested in the boon is so great, that it has been voted, that Madras ought no longer to be subject to the reproach of being termed the benighted presidency. One of our correspondents says: "The remarks you have made upon a communication from Saugor, touching the propriety of raising a corps of local horse for service in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, are just, and the Madras army should thank you for them. The coast army seems for many years to have been looked upon as a kind of reserve force, which the Bengal and Bombay armies were entitled to draw upon according to their necessities, without giving us any corresponding advantages in return. If we are to occupy this country, in common fairness let us have the staff appointments which properly belong to the force holding it. We have many claims and few advocates, but I hope we shall not be hindered of our right to succeed to the vacancies as they occur in the Malwa and Bhopal contingents." We think it will be the fault of our southern friends if this reasonable exception should be disappointed, for their claims are so palpably just, that Government will hardly venture to overlook them.—*Delhi Gazette, June* 19.

SIR DUDLEY HILL.—We rejoice to learn that Major-General Sir Dudley Hill, K.C.B. has derived much benefit from his sojourn at Kussowlie, and is gradually shaking off the debilitating effects of the distressing malady which we regretted to hear he had contracted at Loodiansh.—*Mofussilite, June* 25.

PHŒNIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A further dividend, at the rate of 15 per cent. on all admitted claims, is declared payable on and after the 10th June.

CHINESE IN SINGAPORE.—The *Singapore Free Press* publishes some statistics of the number of Chinese who have emigrated from their own country to Singapore since the year 1841. It appears that during the last nine years—1844 being omitted for some unexplained reason—77,176 Chinese have arrived in Singapore. A very large proportion of the emigrants do not remain in that settlement, but betake themselves to Malacca, Rhio, and Penang, where their diligence and skill in mechanical trades speedily secure them a competency. With this they return to their native country; and, although the law against the return of emigrants, we believe, still exists, they appear to experience very little difficulty in obtaining an entrance.

MR. CARGILL, Mathematical Master of the Dacca College, will be appointed principal of the College at Delhi, in the room of Dr. Sprenger.

BRIGADIER WHEELER.—We are glad to perceive from the *Lahore Chronicle* that there is every probability that Brigadier Wheeler will receive the honour of the knighthood of the Bath. Both Brigadier Wheeler and the troops under his command, though they performed good service during the late campaign, were a little overlooked in the official bulletins. The omission will speedily be rectified, as far as Brigadier Wheeler is concerned, but we hope the Court of Directors will reconsider their determination concerning the six months' batta, and extend this pecuniary grant to the soldiers who composed his force.—*Friend of India.*

THE AFREYDEES.—We intimated, on the 12th instant, that the negotiations with the Afreedees, in the neighbourhood of Peshawur, had been concluded, but were not considered satisfactory. Our correspondent said that our relations "were restored to the state in which they stood previous to the outbreak, so that the pass will be as formerly, and consequently, less safe than it has been during the last six weeks, when penitence was the garb of the Afreedees." How far his inference was correct may be gathered from the fact that three British officers, relying on the fancied security afforded them by the recent submission of the Affreedees, have had a very narrow escape, with their lives, from these treacherous barbarians. Lieut. Pollock, assistant commissioner, Mr. Brand Sapte, ditto, and Lieut. Miller, of the Guide Corps, had arranged to ride through the pass from Peshawur to Kohat, and had proceeded some distance, when they were, most fortunately, met on the Peshawur side by a special messenger, from the officer commanding at Kohat, Capt. Coke, of the 1st Punjab Irregular Infantry, and warned not to proceed, as a plan had been laid by the villagers of the pass to intercept and murder them. Subsequent inquiries improved the entire correctness of Capt. Coke's information, and, as their treachery has been brought home to the villains, and no reliance can now, nor, in fact, ever could, be placed on any of their professions, other measures must, at the proper time, be adopted for their effectual punishment.

THE MORALITY OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S ADMINISTRATION.—It is not often that we touch upon military affairs, nor should we ever travel out of our record to tread on such ground, were it not in connection with military morality. We have been induced to do so at the present time on the strength of the morality of Sir Charles Napier's orders, and his remarks on not a few of the courts-martial which have been held since his appointment to the office of Commander-in-Chief in India. There may, and has been, a difference of opinion as to the style and manner in which the Commander-in-Chief has sometimes set forth his opinions; but there can be but one opinion in all rightly constituted minds as to the moral effect of his judgments. The tenor of his administration has been to strike at the root of meanness, duplicity, gambling, inebriety, and misplaced lenity. His object has been to raise the tone of honourable feeling, and to restore discipline and morality where it had lapsed into undue leniency, laxity, and immorality. He has almost uniformly applied military law to confirm and strengthen his strong common-sense views, of the delinquencies of men, and has seldom failed to fix merited chastisement on the right party: and while he has upheld the majesty of the law, he has, where he thought it deserved, mingled mercy with justice. That he should have made "the galled jade wince" is not surprising; punishment never sits pleasantly on the shoulders of the guilty, but calm reflection will give a unanimous opinion generally as to the wisdom and correctness of his decisions.—*Cal. Christ. Adv. June* 8.

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THE CASUALTY caused by the dismissal of Lieut. E. O. Bradford, of the artillery, will promote 2nd-Lieutenant Robert Murray, a cadet of the 14th of June, 1845, to the higher grade.

We regret to learn that fevers are becoming prevalent at Peshawur, but not in a severe form. They are attributed to the heat, which had become very great.—*Lahore Chronicle, June* 19.

NAPIERIAN PUNISHMENT.—A correspondent of the *Mofussilite*, writing from Umballa, gives the following account of an amusing but not unimportant incident which had just occurred there:—"Umballah, June 15.—A strange scene was enacted here today, in presence of the whole station. Sir Charles Napier ordered all the officers to be assembled to hear a rebuke given to an officer who has been some time under arrest, and closed his reprimand by ordering the youth to write out a copy of the Articles of War, as a punishment. The rebuke was taken coolly enough, but the copying part of the business was declined, on the score of its being illegal in the Commander-in-Chief to award such a punishment. What will follow it is hard to say; it is a childish affair, though involving a rather large question, and does no great credit to either of the parties concerned." Another correspondent of the same paper confirms this statement, and fixes the case on an officer of the 2nd cavalry. This punishment by "imposition" is not entirely new to Sir Charles Napier; we remember his having inflicted it, in a mitigated form, upon an offending officer when he was in Scinde. The legality of such a punishment, which is disputed by the officer on whom it has now been imposed, we are not prepared to discuss. We fancy it is not provided for in the Articles of War; but we incline to the belief that though his excellency may not be justified in inflicting it as a punishment, he has the power to order it as a duty.—*Hurkaru, June* 25.

PIRACY AND MURDER.—The following is an extract of a letter from Penang, dated 25th May, 1850:—"A most melancholy murder took place the day before yesterday, which I have shortly adverted to in our business letter. Mr. Damadian started from this place in a Kling boat on Thursday morning, for Kreean, his sugar estate in the province, with seven boatmen (Klings), and one Chinese servant; he had also with him about 500 or 600 drs., which seemed to be the main attraction. As he was proceeding up the Kreean River, two boats were observed pulling down towards him, with about twenty Chinamen on board. One got foul of Mr. D's boat, the other dodged behind. Mr. D. had a double-barrelled gun and pistols with him, but they had been loaded (so his servant says) two months before, so consequently the caps only went off, not the contents of the gun, which when the Chinamen saw, they immediately boarded Mr. D's boat, and one with a spear struck the poor man on the forehead, which sank deep into the brain. After clearing the boat of everything, they went off, leaving the Chinese servant untouched. The boatmen had previously taken to the water, and bolted. Mr. D. was brought back here to his poor wife, but was quite insensible, and expired in about three hours after he was landed. The inquest is still sitting. I half suspect the Chinese servant."—*Englishman, June* 29.

A DISTURBANCE.—We copy the following from the *Englishman* of June 29:—"The affair which was alluded to in our paper of the 12th instant, in which a gentleman of the civil service distinguished himself, is likely, we understand, to come before the Sudder Nizamut. The parties accused of being concerned in this disturbance are Mr. Muspratt, the magistrate of Backergunge; Mr. Davis, his assistant; Mr. James Sutherland, deputy-collector; Mr. Swinden, the salt superintendent; Mr. Watts, the municipal commissioner; Kooer Suttechurn Ghosaul; and Mr. F. Grant. The complaint was, in the first instance, preferred before Mr. Muspratt, the magistrate himself; he transferred it to the deputy-magistrate Gogaeschunder Ghose; upon which the complainant, Mr. Mackay, appealed to Mr. Money, the sessions judge, citing, as his reason, that by law the deputy-magistrate, not being a justice of the peace, could not take cognizance of cases in which an European British subject is concerned, and secondly that one of the accused parties is his immediate superior, the magistrate himself. Upon this, the judge desired the magistrate to report the case for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut, because it is a novel one. We are also informed that the complainant has stated to the judge his reluctance to proceed in the case, and that he only does so, because all apology has been refused by the parties. We hear also that the complainant being himself in the service of Government, thought it more respectful, in the first instance, to lay his case before the deputy-Governor, than to proceed in the usual way; but he was answered that a criminal court is the proper tribunal to apply to for redress. We shall make no comments at present, as the case will soon come on judicially, when we shall endeavour to give a faithful report of what occurs."—*Hurkaru.*

NAPIERIANA.—As Sir Charles Napier is so soon about to retire it would be well we think, to collect and publish a volume of Napieriana. We have read several very characteristic letters, which we regret that we were not permitted to publish; but one has just been handed to us for that purpose, and we accordingly subjoin it. The affair, as related to us, is as follows:—A person employed in a public office, in sending a small sum due to Mr. Rowe, addressed him as Sergeant Rowe. The Sergeant's better half was incensed at this, he being a tailor by trade and employed in the clothing department, and probably expected to be addressed esquire. She wrote an angry letter to the offender, who considering the Sergeant implicated, complained to the commanding officer of the station, and not obtaining the redress he expected, forwarded his complaint to the commander-in-chief, from whom he received the following reply, which we think would have been recognized without the signature:—

(Copy of Sir C. Napier's letter to Mr. Morgan.)

"Camp, 18th April, 1850.

"Sir,—I have received your complaint and your very sensible remarks on Mrs. Sergeant Rowe's letter. There is, as you say, nothing disgraceful in being a sergeant any more than in being a tailor, which by your letter Sergeant Rowe appears to be. My opinion is that he who wears a uniform is of higher rank than he who makes it; and the sergeant is, in my mind, much the highest in rank of the two!—all soldiers are gentlemen, and tailors are only tailors! But it seems that Mrs. Rowe thinks otherwise, and prefers being a tailor's wife to being an officer's wife. Now in my opinion a lady has a right to hold her own opinion on these matters, and I am unable to give you any redress, because my commission as Commander-in-Chief gives me no power to make ladies apologize for being saucy, which is an unfortunate habit that they fall into at times, and more especially those who are good-looking, which I suppose Mrs. Sergeant Rowe happens to be. As to the sergeant having written the letter, that is neither here nor there! Some husbands cannot well help doing as they are ordered, and he may be innocent of malice.

"The only thing that I can do is to advise you to apply to your superior, the collector and magistrate of Furruckabad, who will represent the insult which has been put upon you by Mr. Sergeant Rowe (as you state) and, if possible, Major Tucker will endeavour to persuade the lady to apologize for calling you an ass. More than giving you this advice I cannot do.

—*Englishman, June* 28. "C. J. NAPIER, Com.-in-C."

LIEUT. BRADFORD'S DISMISSAL.—The *Englishman*, with reference to this occurrence, remarks:—"We fear that many similar cases must shortly be brought to light, unless the banks prefer losing the money to divulging facts, which must satisfactorily prove that much of the debt incurred by the army is attributable to the lax manner in which they at one time were in the habit of granting loans to almost every applicant belonging to it. An endeavour was made, originating we believe with the Simla Bank, to put a stop to this system, by giving exchange lists of those under liabilities to the banks, with marks against the names of the borrowers, indicative of the confidence to be reposed in them. These marks were to be of a nature which would not betray confidence, as the key to their meaning would be with the secretary of each bank, and never allowed to pass out of his hands. Whether this plan has been carried out we know not. We rather think that to a certain extent it has been, and other methods have been devised for preventing an officer borrowing from more than one bank. In order to preclude his so doing, he is called upon to state, when he applies for a loan, whether he is indebted to any other bank, if so to what amount, and how he intends to pay the debt. He is, we believe, further required to state whether he is a security to any banks, and if those he proposes as his sureties are engaged to the banks, and how. We know of a case of a certain Queen's corps, which shall be nameless, of which the officers in general—that is, more than half of them—were deeply in debt to the banks, many of them much in arrears of instalments. They were ordered home. Their bonds to the banks prohibited their leaving India without the permission of their sureties and the banks; the circumstances were brought to the notice of their commanding officer, a man, fortunately for them, as kind-hearted as brave,—one who in the field led them to victory, in quarters was the friend and adviser of all under his command. Through his intervention it was arranged that they should all be permitted to return to England, upon giving a pledge that, unless the debt were paid to the London agents of the banks within one year of their reaching home, they would exchange into corps in India or sell. Several paid the debts, others have come out again; we believe the banks have lost nothing by their generosity, and one of the finest regiments in the royal army has been saved the stigma which might have fallen upon it."

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Lieut. de Bude has already set out for the field of Chillianwallah, to lay the foundation of the obelisk which it is intended to erect to the memory of the slain.

Mr. H. V. Bayley, instead of Sir H. M. Elliot, is to accompany the Governor-General to Konawar, Sir H. being required to remain behind to conduct the government of Simla.

The Marriage Bill.—The *Benares Magazine* has an article on Mr. Wortley's Marriage Bill, which brings the subject home to British Indians:—"There is one point," observes the writer, "to which we must call the attention of people in this country. Are the British, living in India, aware of the effect any change of the law would have on their domestic circles? A lady engaged in England, in coming out to this country to be married to her future husband, very often brings her sister out with her, and if not then, generally invites her to come out, when she is herself comfortably settled. The sister lives in the house, as the law stands at present, as the sister of him who is but one flesh with her own sister. But alter the law. Let a flood of lax feeling on this point into society, and the sister becomes one who may take the place of the deceased wife. Would many wives choose to bring out their sisters on such terms? Would many sisters choose to come out on such terms? And then how is that sweet domestic intercourse which now obtains even in Indian families broken up! And how perplexing a position is the husband placed in if his wife should die! If he may marry his sister-in-law, he may not live in the same house with her while unmarried. He must either marry her, or send her back at an enormous expense, and to the serious detriment of his young family. A law that should say a man *may* contract such a marriage, would in India be almost obliged to say a man must contract it. And when it is contracted, the quondam aunt becomes the step-mother, her children are at once the first cousins, and half brothers and sisters of her sister's children; that is, they may intermarry, and they may not. Verily, the Scripture word 'confusion' is most applicable here."

Travelling in Kashmere.—The following official rules have been published at Lahore for the guidance of officers and other travellers visiting Kashmere and the dominions generally of Maharaja Goolab Sing:—1. Presents of every description must be rigidly refused, and every article supplied by the local authorities paid for at the market rate. 2. Coolies employed in carrying baggage, or for other purposes, to be settled with, as in our provinces, daily, and to receive three Company's annas for every march of ten miles, and half an anna for every one and a half mile above ten. 3. No interference is to be offered to kardars, thannadars, or others, servants or subjects of the maharaja, and no calls to be made on them, except in decided emergencies, and, in such cases, payments to be made at the rates demanded, which, if exorbitant, to be reported to the deputy secretary at Lahore. 4. If, by accident or otherwise, a traveller, or his servants, be brought in contact with the maharaja, his son, nephews, or any of his agents, they must remember they are travelling in the dominions of an independent sovereign, and must treat him and his officers with respect, and be guided by and conform to the local laws and usages. 5. In regard to carriers and traders, travellers should act as they would in the British territory. Where there are bazars or shops, their servants should go to them, and not force again dealers to attend at their tents. Travellers proceeding to Ladak and other places, where food is not procurable, should take supplies and carriages with them, and should not make demands on the maharaja's servants, or be in any way dependent on them. Mules are the best carriage, and will make travellers independent of local aid. 6. Officers proceeding by way of Bhimber will obtain a servant of Maharaja Goolab Sing to accompany them, on application to the police station at that place, and at the Jummoo police station, if they proceed by the latter road. All references to the local authorities to be made through the servants of the maharaja; but payment of coolies, &c. should not be made through them, but in their presence, by travellers themselves. 7. It will be the duty of the board to report any officer or traveller infringing any of these rules, which are passed under the orders of Government.

Travelling in India.—The Governor-General has sanctioned the construction of a new road from Kalka to Simlah, which has been already laid out by Major Kennedy. The road will reduce the journey from the plains to four or five hours. This will greatly enhance the value of Simlah as a sanitory resort. The road, when completed, will be practicable for wheeled carriages all the way to Simlah. Preliminaries have already been arranged, and probably within a year from this date the promised advantages will be actually enjoyed. New roads have also been sanctioned from Simlah to Mahasoo and Kanawur. We are not without hope that the latter may ultimately tend to facilitate the commercial relations which it is so desirable to establish with Thibet and the adjacent countries. We may further mention that the practice, hitherto inevitable, but not the less objectionable, of forcing coolie labour, is to be discontinued, on the completion of these new roads. Let us hope that the same spirit of progress and improvement, which has actuated his lordship to move in the above matter, may shortly afford us improved means of communication in the plains—and that we may be speedily relieved from that vile practice—at once barbarous and humiliating—of being carried in a black box—"feet foremost and toes upwards"—before our time—on the shoulders of our fellow-creatures—at the hearse-like pace of three miles an hour. Who has not, writhing under the combined tortures of heat, dust, of bootless impatience, the grunts of bearers, and the stench of torches, sleepless nights, and feverish days, tension and retention, wished that, in reality, as in semblance, he were on his way to his last home? Let us hope that these horrors, which we have but faintly depicted, may soon be numbered amongst the things that were. From Saharunpore to Lahore there is no possibility of travelling on wheels, and we are not aware that any steps have been taken for laying down a good kunka road. Even from Umballah, the mail is carried on men's shoulders! We feel satisfied that since the subject of roads is under consideration, such facts as these cannot escape the notice and the rectifying influence of the highest authority.—*Mofussilite.*

Sporting in India.—The following is an extract of a letter from Jhansi:—"I was out shooting and fishing, all last month, not very far from this, with a few friends. Up where we were, the weather was too cold, and too much rain had fallen to favour our sport, in fact it was much against our bagging many of the denizens of these wilds; however, eight bears, four tigers, two saumber, one lion, one leopard, one hyena, one cheekara killed; one old male lion, one tigress, one saumber severely wounded, and two tigers taken alive, was none so bad. If my syce had not bolted with my mare when a tiger showed himself, though I told the rascal to stick close to my elephant, I would have ridden into that lion with the greatest ease; never in all probability shall I have such an opportunity again. There was this king of the forest on three legs crossing a plain, two miles in breadth before he could reach any hill or cover, and there was I on my elephant shouting and roaring to the syce to bring the mare, and notwithstanding my entreaties in the name of the fellow's father, mother, brothers, sisters, &c. &c., 'to come along,' not a step would he advance; he must have heard me, but whether or no, I lost my lion. We all followed him as hard as the mahouts were inclined to drive their respective elephants, but it was no use. Fancy, four lions were seen going away at the same time; a splendid sight certainly, only one was bagged; we tossed up who should have him, and I lost. Now that I *know* there *are* lions in the country, I shall never rest till I bag one, and that old male in particular. He was an immense fellow with bushy black mane and black tip to his tail; some of the bears gave us capital fun before they bit the dust and fought like devils; two unfortunate jacks got touched up by one of these sons of Bruin. On one occasion when we were beating for a wounded tigress, up got a bear with a loud grunt; my elephant immediately 'bout ship' and nearly smashed me, howdah and all, to smithereens. ——'s took a line of her own down an almost perpendicular precipice and went across country, at best pace, for five miles as the crow flies, before she ventured to pull up."—*Delhi Gazette, May* 25.

Duty of Judge Advocate.—Sir C. Napier, in a general order with reference to a court-martial upon a soldier of H.M. 18th Royal Irish regiment, thus lectures the deputy judge advocate, through the president: "I am surprised that the court permitted the deputy judge advocate to hold such dictatorial language as he did. In addressing the court as prosecutor, he says, 'I have to add, that if the court convict the prisoner under the first charge, they should acquit him under the second charge, and *vice versâ*.' This is the language of a learned judge from the bench instructing an ignorant jury, and not that which becomes a young officer to a court-martial composed of officers, the youngest captain on which is ten years his senior in the service, and, probably, his superior in knowledge of military law, of which Captain and Brevet Major Wiggens has, in this trial, shown himself to be very ignorant.—2nd. In drawing up the proceedings of this trial, the president should not have allowed the deputy judge advocate to have inserted 'conducting the trial of Major E. Wiggens, officiating deputy judge advocate general.' The deputy judge advocate general does not conduct a trial. The articles of war expressly charge the president of the court with all the duties and details of conducting the trial; he is to make the members take their seats according to their rank; he clears and reopens the court when necessary; he preserves order; he collects the votes; no questions are put but

through him and by his permission, or by that of the court; the judge advocate cannot interfere with anything of his own authority in the proceedings of a court-martial, for which the president and the members are alone responsible."

ETIQUETTE.—Last week we omitted to notice the assault which Mr. Dickens had committed upon Baboo Ramkisto Doss, head clerk to Mr. Ochme, the attorney. The Baboo had engaged Mr. Dickens in a police case, on behalf of some of his friends, for 15 gold mohurs, and, after the case was adjudged, repaired to his house with 12, which he sent up through a Chuprasee, together with his *Salem*—with a view, it appears, of being called in. A grave mistake was here committed with regard to etiquette. The Baboo had sent his *Salem* instead of his card. Mr. Dickens fancied that the blackee had the presumption to send for him, instead of (as more became his post) waiting upon his pleasure. The affront was, of course, too much for a senior counsellor-at-law to bear from a native Karanee. The great lawyer was accordingly highly exasperated—much as the black drafts have irritated his brains—and, in vindication of his honour, flew upon the helpless Baboo to chastise him for his insolence, with a savage ferocity, which, to speak in plain terms, more became a naked Tartar than a gentleman wearing the long robes. *Salam Deea Banchud!* were the terms which the infuriated gentleman uttered; and with these he despatched the poor attorney's clerk with a bloody nose. The case had since been taken to the police, where Mr. Dickens (according to whose notions of honour, it seems to be more dishonourable to have a *Salam* sent up by a native clerk, than to appear at the bar of the police, not as an advocate, but as an *ashamee*—defendant) admitted the assault which he had unlawfully committed upon Ramkisto Doss, and was justly sentenced to pay a fine of fifty rupees. Father John, as is his wont, has been sorry that the great man has been fined, rather than the little man made to wipe a bloody nose.—*Hindu Intelligencer, May* 13.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LIEUT.-COL. GRANT, LATE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 7.—In publishing the resignation of Lieut. Col. Grant, Sir C. Napier has great pleasure in expressing his high opinion of that officer's abilities, and in acknowledging the assistance which, as commander-in-chief, he has received from the adjutant-general, during the short period that he, Sir Charles, has had the honour to command the armies of India. It is due to Lieut. Col. Grant, that when resigning the high appointment, of which he has so honourably discharged the duties, he should receive this public acknowledgment of distinguished services; services that could have been much better described by that nobleman, the late commander-in-chief, under whose orders Lieut. Col. Grant so long and so gallantly fought, in whose glories he bore so conspicuous a part, and whose full confidence he is well known to have possessed.

RELIEF OF ARTILLERY DETACHMENTS.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 12, 1850.—It being found inconvenient to carry into effect the provisions of the general order of Feb. 18, 1846, as regards the relief of the artillery detachments at the out-posts of Dacca, Berhampore, and Goruckpore, the Commander-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the honourable the President in Council, directs that these artillery details shall be relieved every six months, instead of quarterly, as directed in the order above referred to.

RETURN OF INSIGNIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 12.—Under instructions from the Supreme Government, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to announce, for the information and guidance of parties concerned, that in all cases of advancement to a superior class of the "order of merit," the inferior badge is to be returned to the Government, through the office of the adjutant-general of the army.

Officers commanding corps in which members of the order, who may have been promoted to a higher class, now are, as also such as may have been transferred to the pension establishment, are directed to return the inferior insignia without delay.

NEW STATIONS OF EXAMINATION COMMITTEES.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 18, 1850.—His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, is pleased to direct that committees for the examination of officers for the office of interpreter, and for the Hindoostanee examination, shall assemble annually, on the 15th of July, at the hill stations of Simla, Landour, and Almorah, in addition to the stations specified in the General Orders of the 25th May, 1846, and 23rd of August last.

EXEMPTION OF SUGAR AND RUM FROM DUTY.

Fort William, Home Department, Separate, Revenue, June 21, 1850.—The President in Council is pleased to resolve that sugar and rum be henceforth exempted from any demand on account of export duty throughout India.

SCINDE PRIZE MONEY.

Fort William, June 28, 1850.—At the request of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, the Honourable the President in Council hereby suspends, at the three presidencies, until further orders, that portion of the general order by the Governor-General in Council, No. 200, of the 3rd April last, which requires the recovery from certain sharers in the Meeanee and Hydrabad portions of the Scinde prize-money of the sums exhibited in Statement A annexed to that general order, and which had been overpaid to them under the circumstances therein stated.

In cases where any portion of the sums in question has been recovered, it is to be refunded to the parties, pending further orders.

COURTS MARTIAL.

FIRST LIEUT. EDWARD OUSELY BRADFORD, ARTILLERY.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Umballah on Thursday, May 23, 1850, First lieut. E. O. Bradford, art., was arraigned on the following charge:—

For conduct highly unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

1st. In having, at or near Calcutta, on or about Dec. 8, 1846, failed to redeem his promissory note for Rs. 800, dated Dum-Dum, Aug. 5, 1846, and endorsed by Lieut. W. Delane and (the late) Lieut. Graham, of art.; and having, by such failure, imposed upon the endorsers of the note the necessity of paying the amount to Messrs. Allan and Thomas, attorneys for the Cawnpore bank, who had negotiated the promissory note.

2nd. In having, at Umballah, dishonourably and without the consent of Syed Ahmed, Arab horse-dealer, to whom, in payment of a debt of Rs. 1,700, he had given an order on the pay department, dated Cawnpore, June 12, 1849, for monthly deductions of Rs. 100 from his pay and allowances, and without the consent of the secretary of the N. W. Bank of India, to whom the said order had been sold by Syed Ahmed, in a letter dated August 28, 1849, countermanded the said deductions in full, and directed, in lieu thereof, that Rs. 50 monthly only should be paid in liquidation of the said debt; and further, in having, at the same place, in two letters, one written on or about Dec. 12, and the other dated Dec. 15, 1849, dishonourably directed the discontinuance of any payment under the substituted order referred to.

Finding.—E. O. Bradford, on the first instance of the charge, *guilty*; on the second instance of the charge, *guilty*, with the exception of the words "in a letter, dated August 28, 1849, countermanded the said deductions in full, and directed in lieu thereof that Rs. 50 monthly only should be paid in liquidation of the said debt," of which they acquit him; and the Court are further of opinion, that such conduct is highly unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, as alleged in the preamble.

Sentence.—To be dismissed from the service.

Head-Quarters, June 5, 1850.

The name of First Lieut. E. O. Bradford is to be struck off the roll of the artillery regiment from the date of publication of this order at Umballah, of which a report is to be made to the Adjutant-General of the army, and to the Assistant Adjutant-General at the Presidency.

CAPT. ANDREW G. BRINE, H.M.'S 32ND REGT.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 20, 1850.—At a general court martial assembled at Jullundur, on Wednesday, June 5, 1850, Capt. A. G. Brine, H.M.'s 32nd regt. was arraigned on the following charges:—

1*st Charge.*—For having, at Jullundur, on or about October 9 and 28, 1849, neglected his duty as captain of the company to which the late privates J. Craney and J. Hardinge belonged, in not having secured and taken inventories of their effects, as directed in the 31st Article of War.

2*nd Charge.*—For having, at Jullundur, between March 30 and April 28, 1850, repeatedly and pertinaciously refused to give in writing an explanation which had been required by the paymaster, and ordered by the officer commanding the regiment, of the reason of there having been but his own signature to the inventories of the effects of the deceased soldiers mentioned in

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the first charge, and of the reason of the delay which had occurred in sending in those inventories to the paymaster.

Finding.—Guilty of both charges.

Sentence.—To be severely reprimanded.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Gen. C. in C. in India.

Head Quarters, 16th June, 1850.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—Brigadier Wheeler is hereby directed to reprimand Capt. Brine severely, if his state of health appears to justify it; but the prisoner's conduct has been altogether so very extraordinary, that the brigadier is requested to consult the medical officers of Capt. Brine's regiment, as to the state of that officer's health, before the brigadier executes the sentence of the court, and he is to be guided by the opinion expressed by those medical officers as to whether the reprimand ought to be inflicted or not, reporting what is done to me.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BENSON, G. S. asst. to mag. of Allahabad, invested with special powers, June 12.
CAMPBELL, J. S. to be an asst. commis. in Punjab, June 15.
CARNAC, C. F. asst. to jt. mag. and dep. col. of Pubna, placed at disp. for employ in Punjab, June 11.
CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess. jud. of Rajshahye, resume ch. of cur. duty of civ. ct. June 15.
DAMPIER, L. to be a member of loc. com. of pub. instruction at Cuttack, June 20.
FAGAN, C. W. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Humeerpore, dur. abs. of J. J. W. Taunton, on till further orders, June 14.
LONGMORE, W. J. to offic. as mag. of Jessore dur. abs. of F. L. Beaufort, retaining ch. of sub-div. of Koolna, June 20.
MONCKTON, H. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Azimghur till further orders, June 12.
OLDFIELD, R. C. asst. to mag. of Mynpoory, vested with sp. powers.
PEARSON, F. B. to be register of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N.W.P. fr. April 6.
SMYTH, C. P. C. asst. to mag. and coll. of Budaon, vested with sp. powers.
ST. QUINTIN, W. to be add. jud. of Tirhoot, fr. July 1.
SYMONS, J. C. S. to perf. du. of post off. Agra, v. Forder.
TURNBULL, G. D. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allahabad till further orders, June 12.
WARD, J. J. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, rec. ch. of his off. fr. C. F. Carnac, June 24.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, W. S. 1 mo. on m. c.
BEAUFORT, F. L. 1 mo.
COWLEY, J. fr. May 10 to Oct. 20, to Simlah, on m. c.
EDWARDS, R. M. 1 mo.
FORDER, W. B. 2 mos.
GALLOWAY, W. fr. Mar. 23 to Nov. 30, on m. c.
KIRK, J. leave canc.
LANCE, C. E. 1 mo. in ext.
REID, P. B. leave canc.
SPANKIE, J. S. 1 mo. on m. c.
TUCKER, F. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

GODFREY, Rev. E. chaplain of Meerut, 6 mos. hills N. of Deyrah.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

APPERLEY, Capt. W. W. 4th L. C. sub-asst. in cent. prov. to be 2nd class asst. v. Capt. A. Hall, June 11.
ARTHUR, L. A. 7th, to do duty with 4th L. C. at Wuzeerabad until able to join his corps at Peshawur, June 13.
BOGLE, 2nd Lieut. to rem. and do duty with recruits under Capt. J. H. Smyth at Meerut, so long as his services may be required.
BOILEAU, Lieut. G. W. 2nd in com. 2nd regt. Oude L. S. to offic. also as adjt. as a temp. arrangement.
BIGGS, Ens. J. A. M. 14th N.I. passed colloq. exam. May 15.
BRIGHT, Ens. A. 22nd N.I. passed colloq. exam. May 15.
BRODIE, Lieut. F. W. to act as adjt. to 21st N.I.
BUDD, Ens. S. (unat.) rid. mast. posted to 3rd brig. h. art. at Meerut, v. Lieut. R. M'Auliffe.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. A. H. 9th N.I. to be adjt. v. Stewart.
CHESTER, Ens. C. W. R. to do duty with 67th N.I. at Dinapore.
CRIPPS, Ens. A. W. to do duty with 26th N.I. at Dinapore.
DARLING, Ens. P. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares, June 10.
DE BUDE, 1st Lieut. F. R. art. fr. 1st comp. 5th to 1st comp. 7th batt. June 5.
DURRANT, Lieut. H. 5th L.C. passed colloq. exam. May 15.
EDWARDS, Lieut. T. 49th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. du. June 11.
FISHER, Capt. G. A. 1st N.I. to offic. as dep. paymr. to Jullundur field force on responsibility of Capt. Hills.
FITZGERALD, 1st Lieut. W. R. art. fr. 1st comp. 7th to 1st comp. 5th batt. June 5.
FITZMAURICE, Lieut. J. C. 17th N.I. to be asst. commr. in the Punjab, June 6.
FORSTER, Lieut. T. P. 39th N.I. to offic. as adj. of Shekawattee batt. v. H. P. Forster, dec. June 11.
FRASER, Lieut. J. 45th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Lieut. C. R. Oakes, on furl. June 5.
GAYNOR, Capt. G. 2nd Eur. Beng. fus. to offic. as dep. jud. adv. to an Eur. gen. court martial ordered to assemble at Agra.
GLASSE, Ens. R. W. 14th N.I. passed colloq. exam. May 15.
GODBY, Col. C. new prom. on furl. rem. to 58th N.I. June 12.
GRAHAM, Ens. J. 14th N.I. passed colloq. exam. May 15.
HARRISON, Cornet J. H. to do duty with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore, May 30; doing duty with 1st, posted to 2nd L.C. at Umballah, June 12.
HASLEWOOD, Capt. W. K. invalids, to reside in the dist. of Kemaon, and draw his pay fr. Meerut.
HAWES, Lieut. B. 2nd Assam L.I. bat. to be adj. 4th Punjab inf.
HAWES, Lieut. B. 2nd Assam L.I. batt. pl. at disp. of for. dep.
HILDEBAND, Ens. C. P. to do duty with 14th N.I. at Dinapore.
HOOD, Lieut. J. 49th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. June 10, in suc. to Capt. R. Stein, dec.
HOGG, Ens. W. D. with 27th, posted to 41st N.I. at Mooltan.
IRWIN, Lieut. W. B. 10th N.I. to offic. as adjt. 2nd Oude L.I. until arrival of Ens. Graydon.
LARKINS, Capt. G. art. to take ch. of exec. engrs. off. v. Brev. maj. J. Glasfurd, June 5.
LINDSAY, Ens. J. H. rem. fr. 50th to 19th N.I. at Boodee Pind.
MACDONALD, Ens. H. with 27th, posted to 19th N.I. at Boodee Pind, June 12.
M'CARTY, Lieut. J. 53rd N.I. services placed at disp. of for. dep.
MACPHERSON, Capt. A. F. 2nd in com. of Scindiah's contingent, to be com. of 3rd N.I. v. Lieut. col. H. M. Graves, prom.
M'CARTY, Lieut. J. 53rd N.I. to be an asst. commiss. in Punjab.
MAINWARING, Capt. H. G. inv. est. perm. to reside within limits of pres. div.
MALLET, Ens. J. d. d. 5th L.C. passed colloq. exam. May 15; to be riding-master on estab. v. T. Peake, dec. June 28.
MATHIE, Lieut. col. J. new prom. posted to 33rd N.I. June 12.
MATHIAS, Ens. H. V. with 27th N.I. posted to 50th N.I. at Delhi, June 12.
MURRAY, Lieut. J. J. 71st N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of for. dep. for emp. in Scindiah's contingent, June 11.
NORMAN, Ens. F. B. 14th N.I. passed colloq. exam. May 15.
OTTLEY, Capt. G. O'B. 6th N.I. to take ch. of div. of exec. engs. 10th div. dep. of pub. works, v. J. R. Oldfield, June 5.
PLAYFAIR, Ens. W. on leave, posted to 1st Eur. Beng. fus. at Lahore, June 12.
PRENDERGAST, Corn. G. A. not arr. posted to 5th L. C. June 12.
PRICE, Lieut. G. J. invalids, perm. to reside at Deyrah, instead of the hills N. of that station, and to draw his pay and allowances from the Sirhind circle.
RICHMOLD, Col. A. F. new prom. on furl. rem. to 42nd N.I.
ROSS, Lieut. col. C. J. new prom. posted to 19th N.I.
ROSS, Ens. S. G. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares, May 30.
SHARPE, 1st Lieut. E. art. fr. 2nd co. 6th to 6th co. 7th batt.
SHIRRIFF, Capt. F. 2nd in com. Scindiah's cont. re-app. to offic. as adj. of reg.
SHIEL, Lieut. col. J. on furl. rem. fr. 19th to 15th N.I. June 12.
SIBLEY, Ens. T. H. 62nd N.I. to be a sub-asst. com. gen. v. Maj. R. Garrett, from June 11.
SIMPSON, Lieut. C. F. to offic. as adj. v. H. M. Wilson, June 5.
SNEYD, Lieut. N. R. adj. of Scindiah's contingent, to be 2nd in com. v. Macpherson, prom. June 11.
SPARKS, Capt. T. P. princ. asst. to commr. of Arracan at Ramree, del. ov. ch. of cur. du. of his off. and treas. to Lieut. G. Faithful, June 13.
STALLARD, 1st Lieut. S. art. fr. 5th co. 7th to 2nd co. 5th batt. June 5.
STEWART, Lt. D. M. 9th N.I. perm. at his req. to resign appt. of adj. to the corps—to be interpreter and qr. mr.
TAYLOR, Lieut. R. L. dep. Bheel agent, resu. ch. of du. June 3.
TEMPLE, Ens. A. B. to do duty with 26th L.I. at Dinapore.
THATCHER, Capt. R. 9th N.I. to be sub-asst. in N. W. P. v. Maj. H. Spottiswoode, from June 11.
TRAVERS, Lieut. E. J. 32nd N.I. to be adj. to 1st Punjab Infantry.
VINCENT, Ens. W. 19th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 10, in suc. to Capt. R. Stein, dec.
WAKE, Capt. C. H. 34th N.I. to offic. as dep. jud. adv. gen. of Meerut div. to join, June 5.
WIGGINS, Brev. maj. E. to join his regt. at Ferozepore.
WILLIAMS, Capt. G. W. 29th N.I. to be cantonment magistrate, and to ch. of Abkaree at Peshawur, dur. time his regt. may be at that station.
WILLIAMS, 2nd Lieut. R. B. art. fr. 3rd tr. 3rd brig. to 1st co. 4th bat. June 5.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

EVANS, T. W. June 18.
FRASER, S. W. June 18.
RUSSELL, J. J. June 16.
WINSON, W. June 17.

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LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BECHER, 1st Lieut. D. W. 2nd Eur. Beng. Fus. fr. June 18 to Oct. 18, to Simla.

BECHER, Capt. S. J. 11th N.I. fr. May 19 to Oct. 15, to Ghazeepore and Patna.

BLAIR, Lieut. col. C. D. C. B. 10th L.C. fr. June 2 to Oct. 25, to Simla.

BOILEAU, Lieut. col. A. H. E. engs. to Eur. m. c.

CAFE, Capt. W. M. 56th N.I. fr. May 20 to Nov. 1, to Simla, on m. c.

COOPER, Capt. C. 23rd N.I. fr. May 20 to Nov. 15, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.

DAVIDSON, Ens. R. 64th N.I. leave cancelled.

GRINDLAY, Lieut. H. R. 6th L.C. to Nov. 15, Mussoorie, m. c.

HODGSON, Lieut. col. J. S. fr. June 1 to Nov. 1, in ext. on m. c.

HODSON, Lieut. W. S. asst. commiss. at Umritsur, to Cashmere, on m. c.

JAMES, Capt. J. A. 69th N. I. to Nov. 15, to Deyrah, prep. to retire.

JONES, Asst. surg. J. H. med. dep. to Eur.

KIRKE, Capt. H. 12th N.I. fr. June 20 to Dec. 24, to Mussoorie and Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.

LANG, Maj. J. superint. of Nuddea riv. 1 month.

MOFFAT, Capt. J. D. 2nd L. C. fr. June 12 to Aug. 12, to Simla.

OGILVIE, Lieut. W. F. 69th N.I. fr. June 5 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m. c.

PELLANS, Brev. maj. W. F. art. to Nov. 15, Nynee Tal, on m. c.

PRINSEP, Lieut. H. A. 39th N.I. fr. July 1 to Aug. 31, to Simla.

ROBINSON, Lieut. J. G. 65th N.I. fr. Apr. 8 to Dec. 8, to enable him to join.

STAPLES, Capt. J. 7th L. C. fr. May 8 to Nov. 8, to Simla on m. c.

WHITELOCK, Capt. G. F. 13th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.

WILDE, Ens. E. A. 21st N.I. fr. June 10 to Sept. 10.

WILLIAMS, Capt. G. W. 29th N.I. to Nov. 15, prep. to Europe, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to med. ch. of staff and estabs. attached to army h. qu. with effect fr. May 3; to assume med. ch. of civil station of Moradabad.

BROWN, Asst. surg. J. B. S. arrived at Dacca with 74th N.I. to make over med. ch. of that regt. to civil Surg. P. A. Wise, M.D. and proceed with l. wing 34th M. N.I. to the presidency.

CORBYN, Asst. surg. F. to afford med. aid to estab. and attached to magazine at Phillour, June 1.

HORY, Vet. surg. J. R. 1st brig. h. a. passed colloq. exam. May 15.

HILLIARD, Asst. surg. J. posted to the Hurrianah L.I. June 8.

LAMB, J. to be civ. asst. surg. of Malda, fr. April 10.

LOCH, Surg. W. J. 1st cav. Gwalior cont. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.

O'CALLAGHAN, Civil asst. surg. D. J. to aff. med. aid to a detach. of 54th N.I. lately arrived at Midnapore, June 1.

RADDOCK, C. to offic. as sub. asst. surg. of Budaon, June 12.

RUSSELL, Surg. T. 34th N.I. to affd. med. aid to the squadron of 6th irreg. cav. at Wuzeerabad.

STOKES, Asst. surg. J. M'D. to do duty with H.M.'s 98th foot.

VOS, Surg. J. J. M.D. 27th N.I. fr. June 15 to Sept. 1, to Calcutta, prep. to apply to retire from the service.

WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J. attached to 2nd batt. art. to assume med. ch. of 1st tr. 2nd brig. h. art. June 1.

WISE, Civil surg. T. A. M.D. to rec. ch. of 74th N.I. at Dacca.

WHITE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. posted to 13th irreg. cav. June 8.

YOUNG, Asst surg. D. M.D. doing duty at Dum Dum, to proceed to Dinahpore, by dakh, at the public expense, with a view to his emp. with H.M.'s 80th foot, June 14.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CARDEW, Asst. surg. G. S. to Europe.

MACLEAN, Asst. surg. W. C. 6 mos. in ext.

O'CALLAGHAN, D. J. civ. asst. surg. of Midnapore, 1 mo.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—9th Lanc. Brev. Lt. col. Grant to Nov. 2, to Simla, on m. c.; 14th Lt. Drag. Capt. J. A. Todd, to Oct. 15, to Kussowlie and Simla.

INFANTRY.—18th. Major F. Wigston, 2 mo. fr. July 8, to Calcutta, and 1 yr. to England.—22nd. Lieut. T. Stack, to be postm. of Dugshahee, June 12.—24th. Lieut. A. De Veulle, to Oct. 25, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.; Asst. Surg. W. Hanbury, to med. ch. of comps. of that reg. proc. to Sealkote.—32nd. Assist. Surg. Moorhead, 4 mo. fr. June 15, to Simla.—51st. Capt. W. H. Hare, to be major; Lieut. A. H. Irby, to be capt.; and Ens. G. O. Nunn to be lieut. fr. May 23, in succ. to Rice, dec.—60th. Lieut. H. A. O'Molony, 3 mo. to Calcutta or Bombay and to England, to retire; Lieut. V. Tongue, and 2nd Lieut. Robertson, June 12 to July 31, to Simla.—70th. Lieut. J. A. Rae, 2 mo. fr. June 20, to Darjeeling.—87th. Lieut. E. W. J. Fulcher, June 1 to Nov. 30, to Simla, on m. c.; Surg. Wood, 6 mo. fr. June 5, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.—98th. Lieut. W. Croker, 3 mo. fr. June 20 to Cashmere and hills N. of Rawul Pindee.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARTLETT, Mrs. J. H. s. at Calcutta, June 20.

DALRYMPLE, wife of J. W. c.s. d. at Calcutta, June 15.

DARLEY, Mrs. B. W. s. at Calcutta, June 23.

DONOVAN, wife of Ens. John, twin-sons, at Cawnpore, June 16.

ELLIOTT, the lady of W. H. s. at Aleepore, June 20.

FLATMAN, wife of James, d. at Umballa, June 15.

GILL, wife of G. s. at Calcutta, June 17.

GREENAWAY, the lady of Thos. s. at Cawnpore, June 23.

GRIFFITHS, Mrs. E. P. d. (still-born), at Cassipore, June 26.

INGELOW, wife of Geo. K. d. at Calcutta, June 30.

JOHNSON, Mrs. J. A. d. at Intally, June 30.

MENDIS, wife of Chas. s. at Calcutta, June 17.

MURPHY, wife of T. d. at Peshawur, May 26.

NICHOLETTS, the lady of Capt. W. H. 28th N.I. d. at Sultanpore, June 18.

OWEN, the lady of Lieut. Arthur, 11th N.I. s. at Barrackpore, June 29.

PRESGRAVE, wife of Ens. D. 59th N.I. d. at Berhampore, June 13.

RAWLINS, wife of Capt. Thos. A., H.M.'s 86th, d. at Deesa, June 13.

SANDYS, wife of Edwin, c.s. d. at Calcutta, June 21.

SKINNER, the lady of C. Bruce, s. at Calcutta, June 20.

SMITH, wife of Capt. Wm. inv. estab. s. at Calcutta, June 22.

WARDEN, wife of G. M. d. at Agra, June 15.

WATTENBACH, wife of Augustus, s. at Garden Reach, June 29.

MARRIAGES.

FRANCIS, Charles S. to Mrs. Eliza Rose, at Calcutta, June 9.

HUDSON, Fred. W. G. to A. Ellen, d. of J. Greenaway, at Calcutta, June 18.

KENNEDY, Lieut. E. S. 64th N.I. to Emily Craigie, d. of Lieut. col. H. J. Wood, art. at Benares, June 12.

NATION, Stephen, to Miss Amelia Christiana, at Calcutta, June 19.

OLIVA, L. B. to Mary Amelia, d. of the late Thos. Scallan, at Calcutta, June 22.

PAKENHAM, Lieut. Geo. D. 4th L.C. to Rosa, d. of Justin McCarty, at Mussoorie, June 13.

DEATHS.

ANSON, George, s. of the late Maj. F. W. at Indore, June 17.

BENTLEY, Mrs. Ann, at Calcutta, aged 63, June 23.

GEILS, Jessie, wife of Capt. 60th N.I. at Landour, June 6.

IRWIN, Lieut. T. S. engrs. at Hazareebagh, June 16.

LINTON, Wm. at Calcutta, aged 62, June 29.

ROBERTS, W. A. at Rampore Bauleah, aged 21, June 11.

ROBINSON, Lieut. col. Thos. 23rd N.I. at Neemuch, aged 63, June 18.

SMITH, Richard, s. of R. at Nowgon, aged 2, May 31.

WINTLE, Edmund B. s. of Lieut. E. H. C. 61st N.I. at Cawnpore, May 29.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 15. *Allandale*, Brodie, Table Bay; *Meg of Meldon*, Richerley, Liverpool.—16. *Guttmeer*, Nacoda, Mauritius.—17. *Windsor*, Pryce, London; *Norman*, Ring, Sandwich Islands; *Duke of Wellington*, ———, ———.—18. *Mirzapore*, Garnock, Liverpool; steamer *Bentinck*, Lewis, Galle; *Buena Vista*, Simel, Boston.—22. *Jane Ewin*, Wylie, Glasgow; *Canata*, Tillson, Liverpool; *Courier*, Towerson, Liverpool; *Eliza Moore*, Askbaye, Liverpool; *Queen*, Allen, Liverpool; *Colonial*, Partcily, Bourbon.—23. *Jane Pirie*, Booth, London.—24. *Ann Nelson*, Nelson, Liverpool; *Equity*, Nalson, Boston; *Herminie*, Turnbull, Madras.—25. *Iron Gem*, Good, Newcastle and Penang; *Centurion*, Edward, Hartlepool; *Hindoo*, Kelly, Liverpool.—26. *Madagascar*, Hight, Portsmouth and Madras; *John Hepburn*, Warne, Rangoon.—27. *Bellona*. Bernard, Bourbon.—28. *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Moulmein and Akyab; *Dido*, Saunders, Singapore.—29. Steamer *Hindostan*, Griffin, Suez.—30. *Richard Cobden*, Archibald, Dundee and Ceylon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Allandale*.—Mr. W. Smith and Mrs. Brodie.

Per *Windsor*.—Mr. Evans, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Masson, Mrs. Pryce and child, Ens. Lorvey, Ens. Crutchley H. M.'s 24th.

Per s. *Hindustan*.—Mr. Matthewson, Mrs. Harwood, Mr. Heatly, Mr. J. Vallings, Mr. Reeves, Miss Boddam, Mr. Linzie, Mr. A. F. Smith, Miss Tester, Mr. Groseman, Mr. Wolley, and Mr. Haughton. From MALTA.—Ens. Armstrong. From SUEZ.—Mr. J. Colvin and Mr. B. Colvin. From BOMBAY.—Capt. Lovell, and male servant. From MADRAS.—Mr. Dickson, Mr. Prendergrast, and servant.

Per *Dido*.—Lieut. J. J. Dudgeon, H. M.'s 80th.

Per *Jane Pirie*.—Capt. Ellis.

Per *Equity*.—Mr. B. F. Clapp and Mr. James Sullivan.

Per *Madagascar*.—Mrs. Hight and child, Mrs. Clint, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Dickson, Messrs. Campbell, Oldfield, Copeland, Bernard, and Morland. From MADRAS.—Madame Lusignon and Mr. O'Berne.

Per *Tenasserim*.—Captains Crawford, Owen, and White; and Messrs. F. Burot, Medaleepurt, and McNicol.

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DEPARTURES.

JUNE 15. *Patriot Queen*, Roddock, Liverpool; *Rokeby*, Trotter, Mauritus; *Fanny*, Tidey, Mauritius.—16. *Cressida*, McFee, Liverpool; *Easurain*, Cloughton, Singapore and China.—17. *Phillip Lang*, Cadenhead, London.—18. *Laurick*, White, China; *John Mathie*, Groome, Liverpool; *Salacia*, Marshall, Liverpool.—19. *Subadar*, Umfreville, London; *Templar*, Brown, Liverpool.—21. *Alliance*, Campbell, Liverpool; *Walmer Castle*, Aldham, London; *Water Witch*, Mann, China; *Joseph Manook*, Hicks, Penang; *Erin*, Plum, Singapore and China; *Zaphnanth Paniah*, Towl, Singapore; *Subadar*, Umfreville, London.—22. *Templar*, Marshall, Liverpool.—24. *Mary Anne*, Denham, Mauritius; *La Belle Alliance*, Stephens, London; *Asia*, Watt, Boston; *Lady Flora*, Eagles, Madras and London.—26. *The Duke*, Atkinson, Liverpool; *Rustomjee Cowasjee*, Wright, ———.—27. *Concordie*, Galland, Bourbon.—28. *Zemindar*, Poole, London; *Gloriosa*, Carey, London; *Æneas*, Thompson, Mauritius.—29. *Rubicon*, Scobie, Boston.—JULY 3. Steamer *Haddington*, ———, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Zemindar*.—Mrs. Poole and Master Poole; Capt. P. M. Stavers and 2 children; Capt. Durham's two children; J. S. Turner, esq.; and Sergeant Luir.

Per steamer *Haddington*.—To MADRAS.—Miss Childs and 2 servants. To GALLE.—Mr. Dias and servant; Mr. Young and Mrs. Townsend. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. J. H. Jones, Lieut. R. S. Wallace, Dr. Cardeio, Mrs. Handfield, Lieut. col. A. H. E. Boileau, Mons. Tavernay, Mr. J. Hay, Capt. Filder, Miss Revis, and E. f. servant; Mr. C. Warwick, Mrs. Carberry and child; Mr. J. Smith, J. Boyes.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, July 2, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.		Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	11 8	to	12 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	1 12	..	2 0
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	1 12	..	2 0
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0 4	..	0 6
Third Sicca 4 do.	do.	16 12	..	17 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	16 0	..	16 4

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1900	to	1950
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	40	..	50
N.W Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	..	65

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do.	.. 9 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. 7 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. 7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104	4	to	104	12	per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15	12	..	16	4	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	13	0	..	13	8	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220	10	..	221	8	per 100.
Mexican ditto	220	0	..	220	10	per 100.
Sovereigns	10	3	..	10	4	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3	..	16	0	each.
Old Gold Mohurs	21	1	..	21	3	each.

EXCHANGES.

Bills at six months' sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¼d. Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight, 1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11¼. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11¼d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3*l*. 7s. 6d. to 4*l*.; to Liverpool, 3*l*. 5s. to 3*l*. 15s.

MADRAS.

THE NIZAM'S TERRITORIES.

My last letter apprized you that the two Gosains, from whom the Arabs claimed money, were given to them in exchange for Jai Gopal, and that the principal Rohilla chief, siding with the Government, and employed by it to adjust terms with the Rohillas, had placed his son and nephew, it is not known whether with or without the sanction of Government, in the hands, as a further guarantee for their security. Whether the Government meant to imply indemnity or not, by this act, the Rohillas were attacked, as I told you, at eminent hazard to the lives of these persons. If the Government meant to visit the Rohillas with condign punishment, its measures for that purpose ought to have been taken when Jai Gopal was their prisoner; his was the fortune of war; but there is no comprehending the feeling which consigns to death two men standing face to face before one who are in no way guilty. The justice of this proceeding is vindicated by the opinion that as they were the primary and remote cause of this disturbance, they were the proper persons to suffer for it.

The bombardment lasted till 7 P.M., when the Rohillas offered concession and the release of their prisoners on the following morning, and accordingly released them, again receiving as hostages two Chaoosses, subordinate Arab officers, as hostages for their safety. It is not known whether with this substitution of persons and hostages, and changes of hostages, indemnity was at any time promised. Nothing could be gathered from the result, for though indemnity might have been promised, yet would there be no reliance upon it, for, *primâ facie*, there would have been no reliance on the truthfulness of the intercommunicator.

Notwithstanding the presence of two Chaoosses, the firing recommenced next morning, but in a manner as if rather to intimidate than destroy. The intervals between the firing might have been pauses whilst messages were passing between the parties. At 3 P.M. they surrendered at discretion, and 165 men were sent prisoners to the common jail, where they are confined in fetters; eleven of the Rohillas were killed and wounded, and twenty-one of the assailants, and four spectators.

The Rohillas have to deal with merciful persons; the Nizam, the minister, and the cutwal, with the abatement of the Nizam's irritation for the indignity offered to his Government.

Some measure of leniency will be adopted towards them, perhaps deportation: they are an aggrieved set. I believe them to be the very worst description of the inhabitants of India, and withal ferocious and cruel; but punishment has not been measured out to them, either with justice or policy. The disbandment of a numerous body has led to robberies and plunder; what does the disbandment of troops after war lead to in England (the comparison with which is nearest to us), and in all other countries, but to an increase of robberies and disorders? These are gradually depressed by the force of the laws; the disbanded soldiers or robbers are not deported to neighbouring states. The deportation of the Rohillas has been a useless measure, they can only find subsistence when not in the employment of Government as soldiers, where tumult and disorder prevail; and they had no better field for their subsistence than the dominions of the Nizam.

Those who were deported have returned to it, and others, so long as they cannot be maintained elsewhere, will flock to this country. I cannot believe my informant, who states specifically, that 900 and so many Rohillas are imprisoned in the districts—the numbers confined in the city are not known.—*Enghshman, July* 2.

On the authority of a correspondent in Berar, we reported the Ellichpore affair on the 10th instant: we have now the following remarks on it from Hyderabad:—

"We have rumours here, in rather an authentic form, that the Nawab of Ellichpoor has defeated with great slaughter the troops, said to consist of Arabs, that were sent against him by the Nizam's government. The Arab chiefs of the capital allege in justification of the honour of the tribe, that the troops consisted of not real, but of sham Arabs—of the vilest soldiery of the country, hired at the lowest rates, and dressed up to represent Arabs. They are more sensitive on the score of their bravery than of their integrity; inasmuch as they received from Government a contract to levy Arabs at the average rate of Rs. 14 per man; instead of which they hired the poorest soldiery of the country, who serve for Rs. 5 per man. Sensitive as they may be upon the subject, I do not believe that Abdoolah-bin-Ali and the other leading Arab chiefs will be prevailed upon by Government (there is no such thing as ordering them) to take the field against the Nawab. They must be alive to all the hazards attending their marching to a distance from the capital. When that capital was longer intimidated by their presence, their influence would be lost, the immediate consequence of which might be their dispossession of the districts they hold from the government, and of the jagheers they hold in mortgage from the jagheerdars, and then there would be this last and not least apprehension, that their return to the capital might be subjected to conditions, and the English troops, subsidiary and contingent, employed to intercept them, and to exact those conditions—the prominent provision of which would necessarily be to guard against their power in the capital, that it should not prevail against the government, and against all its subjects, high or low, as it now does. This opinion prevails so forcibly among them, that I question whether the Arab chiefs would march their troops five miles out of the city, either for display or for a general muster.

"The account of the battle, which is as yet imperfect, is that the Patans under the Nawab surprised the government troops encamped at Danoorah, defeated them with great slaughter, and pursued them to Oomrawutty, a large town of the Nizam, in which the fugitives have taken shelter. English letters will probably shortly give correct particulars of the battle, but I shall not recapitulate them, unless any of its occurrences should make it interesting."—*Ibid., June* 19.

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THE EX-RAJAH OE NAGPORE.

A correspondent of the *Madras Spectator, July* 8, writing from Hyderabad, furnishes the following particulars respecting Appah Sahib:—" The Appah Sahib, who was taken a prisoner within the Nizam's dominions somewhere near Ellichpoor, in 1842, by Captain Commandant, now Brigadier, James Johnston, commanding the Hingolee division, Nizam's troops, and made over to his Highness's government as an impostor or pretender to the musnud of the Nagpore summusthanum, by whom, I am told, he is, to this day, confined, more like a malefactor than a state prisoner, and is doubtless considered as such by all that have had no opportunity of knowing him and his affairs better, appears, by the following circumstances, brought to my knowledge by one of the confidentials of this unhappy prince, beyond all doubt, to be the real ex-rajah of Nagpore, Appah Sahib Booslay. I call him ' prince,' because of the minute, plain, and unvarnished details I have had from my informant respecting his master, relative to his strange life, his connections, many of whom are assumed to be still in the land of the living and in the city of Nagpore, and the bold manner in which he stands forth, to prove everything he was lately enabled to bring to the notice of the British Government, — whose subject, whether rightly or wrongly, he considers himself to be — on pain of submitting to any punishment which the authorities may think fit to inflict in the event of his failing to do so, even if it were worse than that he suffered under for these last eight years. No other, I conceive, could have had the means of knowing so much as he does. This unfortunate individual, after remaining imprisoned in the manner stated for upwards of seven years, almost helpless, and without the possibility of being able to see any one to whom he could safely and freely open his mind, and thereby procure means to have his case made known to those in whose power it is to relieve him, at last came across a countryman of his, on whom he could implicitly rely, through whom he found means not only to address several letters to the British Resident in English, to which no reply has been received, save a summons to appear before that authority, which took place on the 23rd of April last, on which occasion he was questioned as to the reality of what he assumes to be, and whether he wishes to be sent up to Nagpore to have himself identified there as the actual ex-Rajah of that state, to which an affirmative reply having been given by him, he was dismissed and remanded to the prison to await the result of his conversation with Maj.-Gen. Jas. Stuart Fraser, who he, the Rajah, believes to have been somewhat convinced of the truth of his statement—but forwarded memorials direct to the Governor-General of India, stating fully, I believe satisfactorily, every incident connected with the intrigues practised at that eventful period of his life—viz. 1817, by the Court of Nagpore, through the machination of Bakah Boyhee, his aunt, the principal conspirator against his reign—which, as it were, led to his imprisonment, forfeiture of his liberty, and the throne of his ancestors, to the inducement of absconding from the camp of Gen. Adam, of the Bengal establishment, at Nurralah, three or four stages from the capital of Nagpore, and to every misfortune which befel him since, both during his sojourn at Judpoor and after his departure from that capital in 1841; which took place immediately after the report of his death and funeral, intentionally given out by his late friend and protector, Rajah Maunsing, with a view to prevent his being pursued and slain by the Kawnputty Jogees, the most influential persons at the court, who became latterly his inveterate enemies, by whom he was maliciously waylaid, and wounded in three different places, on his way to Mahadeo Munder, where he was going to perform his usual Monday ceremony, but was narrowly rescued from being killed by the valour and bravery of his intimate friend and follower of his destiny. This man, it is said, is the saver of the ex-rajah's uncle's (Rajah Ruggojee Booslay) life, while the latter was attacked by one of the chiefs in his own capital, for arrears of pay due to him and his party; and they would no doubt have managed to put their criminal intention into execution, if he had not been advised to take the steps he did. It is true, that a man named Appeah Seitt being dead at the time, had on his corpse a pair of green and valuable shawls, which were presented to him by Appah Sahib, the ex-rajah, while living, for services rendered to him; it was exhibited as the real corpse of Appah Sahib to every one assembled at the funeral.—Thus the report of his death was circulated throughout the city, and believed in by all, even by the man supposed to have been sent by the then resident to ascertain the fact. Most part of the papers having been perused by me, I had an opportunity of making myself acquainted with their contents."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of May 24th arrived at Madras on June 26, per *Hindostan*.

THUGS AND DACOITS.—The *Madras U. S. Gazette* states that a troop of light cavalry has been stationed at Jubbulpore, as the number of Thugs confined there is very large, and the surrounding jungles are filled with dacoits. The Thugs at Jubbulpore have been in general exceedingly orderly, and it is very seldom necessary to resort to severity to restrain them. The work they turn out in the shape of tents, linen, &c., under the superintendence of Mr. Williams, is first rate, and far cheaper than anything that can be procured elsewhere.

SUPERSTITION.—The *Madras Circulator* has written an interesting narrative of the circumstances attending the death and exhumation of Mrs. Catherine Scudder, the wife of the Rev. W. Scudder. The lady expired after a sea voyage at Aniputtarnum, on the coast, and was there buried. The inhabitants, it appears, on learning that she came to the country only for their good, felt inclined to offer her divine honours, and the family, in order to prevent such folly, despatched a native from Ceylon to remove the body to Madras. After considerable opposition from the natives, he succeeded in removing it to a cemetery.

MERIAH SACRIFICES.—The exertions of Lieut. Frye, assistant to the agent for the suppression of Meriah sacrifices, &c., in the hill tracts of Orissa, were eminently successful on the occasion of his last excursion into the hills, as during the four months that his party were so employed, they rescued and sent in 420 human beings of all ages, who were destined to become Meriah sacrifices. It is intended to send a number of these poor creatures to the missionary schools at Balasore, Cuttack, and Berhampore.—*U. S. Gaz., June* 4.

SIR GEORGE BERKELEY reached Bangalore on the 20th June, in good health. He held a levee, which was attended by all the officers at the station, European and native.

DISCOVERY OF A BED OF SULPHATE OF LIME.—A reward offered by Dr. Hunter for the best specimen of white clay has already had the useful effect of being followed by the discovery of a bed of sulphate of lime in the immediate neighbourhood of Madras. Dr. Hunter has had brought to him three tough dark clays from near the Basin at Madras, and it is reported that a large bed of fine white porcelain clay was dug through some years ago in sinking a well at Kuthreemode, near the Red Hills. It is said also that a bed of shale white fine clay, similar to what occurs at Streepermatoor, was discovered some time ago in the neighbourhood of Brodie Castle, and in more than one place at the Adyar. The bed of sulphate of lime must be considered, however, as the most valuable of all these discoveries.

THE LATE GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.—It appears that the body of M. De Lalande de Calan, late governor of Pondicherry, is, at the desire of his widow, to be embalmed and carried to France for interment. The body was laid out in state in the Government House, where it was surrounded with wax tapers. Here the young ladies of the convent and other parties were permitted to see it. The corpse was then carried to the church, attended by a large procession consisting of government officials, military men and priests. The church was hung with black, and lighted with tapers. The funeral service was chaunted, while salvos of artillery were fired. The body was then taken back to the Government House to await the preparations making to convey it to France.

THE BANK OF MADRAS has declared a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum on the transactions for the past half-year, with a reserved fund of Rs. 42,212. 13. 5, and a balance of cash in hand of Rs. 11,88,421. 7. 9. This is a favourable result, as contrasted with the report of last January, when the dividend announced was 5¾ per cent. On that occasion the reserved fund was Rs. 27,741. 7. 11, and the balance of cash in hand was Rs. 19,93,584. 12. 9.

A SEIZURE OF OPIUM, to the extent of 176 lbs. in tins, has been effected by the collector of sea customs. Information to the effect that a Chinaman, who engaged his passage in the barque *Defiance* for the Mauritius, and embarked, had smuggled 200 lbs. of the article in the course of the previous night on board that vessel, by means of catamarans engaged at Trivatoor, having been laid before the Customs authorities, a warrant was issued, and the preventive officer, after a diligent search, in which he was aided by the crew, succeeded in casting up the quantity stated, which was found secreted all along the main hold of the vessel. A moiety of the value, estimated at Rs. 2,000, will be divided between the informant and the preventive officer, the balance carried to the credit of the Government.

H.M.'s SHIP *Cleopatra* anchored in the Roads on June 25, and complimented the garrison with a salute of seventeen guns. The compliment was immediately returned from the Saluting Battery.

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THE DEATH OF LIEUT. JAMES KNOWLES of the 32nd regt. N.I. at Kamptee, on the 17th inst. is reported. This casualty promotes Ens. R. J. Baker to the superior grade.

A STATE PALANQUIN, made by Mr. Simpson for his Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, has been so much admired by his Highness that he has sent the maker an elegant and valuable present,—a gold medal and chain inlaid with precious stones, and bearing on the medal the inscription, "Reward of Merit," &c.

BANGALORE, July 5.—We had a pedestrian race the other evening. One Ensign Johnson, doing duty with the 15th N. I., offered to walk 6½ miles within an hour, which he accomplished within half a minute with the greatest exertion—he was obliged to be lifted up and taken home in a buggy. The wager was laid at Rs. 2,000.

THE GALLANT HUSSARS gave a grand ball and supper on the 10th ult. to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

THE RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.—The following is the purport of a letter, dated Travancore, 4th June:—'That on the 10th of the present Malabar month, a grand ceremony, called "*Tulaparaum*," was performed by his Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, through the kind assistance of the British Resident, Major-General William Cullen; for which ceremony about 35,000 Brahmins were fed with all sorts of delicious food, and gold coins struck on the occasion, with the name of the Hindu god "Padmanaubhum," were awarded to them according to their respective merits. His Highness is well conversant in *Shastras*, and is acquainted with the English, Mahratta, Teloogoo, Carnatic, Malaya, and Tamal languages. He is faithful in promise, polite, charitable, attentive to the complaints of his people, a promoter of the happiness of his country, and a great supporter of the learned, as well as a true friend to the British Government."

PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—The "Report of the Madras Diocesan Committee of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," for the past year, was published in July. Several new places of worship have been opened, and the number of the society's agents has been increased—some of the newly-appointed officials having been engaged in England and others in India.

THE MAGDALENE ASYLUM has obtained a local habitation—a house at Kilpauk having been engaged and prepared for the reception of inmates.

EXPECTED COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPT. J. CAMPBELL.—The *Madras Circulator* reports, that Capt. J. Campbell, who recently shot a native at Calicut, has been brought to Madras under arrest, and will be tried by a court-martial. He is said to have been reduced to a state of distraction by his situation.

POST-OFFICE REFORM.—Reform in the Post-office system in St. Martin's-le-Grand seems to have spurred the minds of the officials at the presidencies to consider post-office improvements. The *Athenæum*, July 6, has the following suggestions with regard to postage on newspapers sent from one part of India to another:—"The system should be one of complete uniformity; a half anna is charged on all newspapers sent from one part of India to another. At present the charges of postage on newspapers might almost be called prohibitive duties. The subscriber paying say thirty rupees a-year for his paper, which he may not grudge, has other thirty to pay for postages upon it, which he does grudge, as so much of his substance sacrificed to bad government. He knows that this heavy impost is laid on him, in order to enable the Government to have all its post-office and carriage business conducted gratis; and, while the rate presses so injuriously on himself, he is not easily satisfied that no share of the burden should be borne by the Government. The remedy for this grievance is a reform of the whole system, the substitution of cheap rates for the heavy ones at present paid by the public, and the reimbursement of the revenue by the increased transactions in this department of business."

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE DETACHMENT OF THE 43RD MADRAS N.I., ENGAGED WITH THE MOPLAHS.

(The sepoys of the detachment of the 43rd Madras N.I., who were engaged in the unfortunate affair with the Moplahs, have been brought to trial, after a delay of eight months, to answer the charges of cowardice brought against them by Captain Watt. Two native officers only were found guilty by the court-martial, and condemned to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour. This sentence has been commuted by Sir G. Berkeley to dismissal from the service. His Excellency subjoins the following remarks upon the trials.)

Remarks.—The whole of the detachment under Capt. Watt, with a few individual exceptions, were accused by him of having misbehaved and fled before a small body of armed fanatics. The investigation before a Court of Inquiry showed this to have been the case; but at the same time made apparent such unofficerlike conduct on the part of Capt. Watt, subsequent to the retreat, that I deemed it essential such conduct should be investigated by a court-martial.

The sentence of the court disappointed me, as I considered it was inadequate to the offences of which Capt. Watt had been convicted. But the court was composed of a general officer as president, and of officers of rank and experience as members, and the leniency of their sentence convinced me, that although they found his conduct culpable in other respects, yet, in this particular instance, they imputed no want of personal courage to Capt. *Watt*; I therefore consented to confirm their award.

As a preliminary step towards the disposal of the case of the men of the detachment, I directed the trial of the non-commissioned and naigues belonging to it. The result of these trials could not have been more unsatisfactory or embarrassing. It is a simple acquittal consequent on conflicting evidence, and as it would appear on one trial upon the manner in which the European witnesses had given their evidence and the discrepancies in the same which rendered their testimony unworthy of belief, or unsafe to convict upon. The court have made a grave charge against the witnesses—which, in one instance at least, may render further inquiry necessary; but I must say the discrepancies do not appear to me of the importance that has been attached to them; and add with reference to the court's remarks, that the prosecution rested with the Judge-Advocate, and not with Capt. Watt, who being the informant had no right of himself to propose any questions or interfere with the proceedings in any way.

I will not, in the face of the result of these trials, proceed to mete out to the men of the detachment the punishment I conceive their conduct to have deserved, and which under other circumstances I was prepared to inflict, and I have therefore directed them to return to their duty, but I am far from considering their escape as the triumph of innocence; on the contrary, there is enough evidence on the proceedings of the trials, and especially upon that of Capt. Watt, and of Havildars Sawmy and Naigue Shaik Baboo, from the mouths of the most credible of the native witnesses, to satisfy me that through sudden panic the men of the parties under Capt. Watt and Ens. Wyse were not under command, and fled in great disorder. But there is one consideration that in some degree reconciles me to the necessity I feel imposed on me of retaining in the service men whose conduct as soldiers has been so unsatisfactory. It is that I am of opinion that they might have retrieved their character, had their officers subsequently exerted their energies to bring them to a sense of their duty.

I cannot close these remarks without expressing my regret for the loss of Ens. Wyse, of the 43rd regt., whose gallantry, together with that of two brothers, Privates Hurdial and Ram Joss, in sustaining the onset of the few Moplas who made the attack, was beyond all praise, and should have stimulated the party near them to have imitated their intrepid example. Private Hurdial fell with his commander, after they had killed or disabled two or three of the insurgents; and Private Ram Joss, after doing good service, finding himself unarmed and unsupported, escaped with difficulty. I shall see that his good conduct receive its reward.

I can assure the soldiers of the Madras army that my confidence in them is not the least shaken by this unfortunate affair, in which a panic seized a few. The Madras sepoys have often proved their courage and devotedness in the field; I know that their conduct in quarters is most exemplary, and that high discipline prevails throughout each branch of the service. With this knowledge, I can have no doubt of the result of any future conflict to which they may be called, in which they are properly led, whether it be against disciplined troops or the most desperate class of insurgents.

(Signed) G. H. F. BERKELEY, Lieut. General.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLANE, T. L. coll. and mag. of Canara, del. over ch. of distr. to Fisher, June 20.

CONWAY, T. B. A. to be sub-coll. and jt. mag. at Salem, July 2.

FORBES, G. S. att. rank of third class, June 22.

GOLDIE, J. H. to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of N. div. of Arcot, dur. abs. of Binning on m. c. June 25.

LUSHINGTON, J. L. to be Canarese translator to Government, v. Elliot; to be hd. asst. to Acct. Gen. June 2.

LUSHINGTON, T. D. to be agent to gov. of Fort St. George at Kurnool, July 2.

LUSHINGTON, F. att. rank of third class, June 22.

MALTBY, F. N. to be coll. and mag. of Canara, July 2.

MATHISON, A. S. to off. as coll. and mag. and agent to gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam dur. abs. of Smollett, July 2.

MASTER, R. E. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Rajahmundry, v. Goldie, June 25.
PHILLIPS, H. D. agent to gov. of Fort St. George at Kurnool, del. ov. ch. of off. to Russell, June 24.
ROBERTS, C. A. to be 2nd asst. to acct. gen. v. Lushington, July 2.
SCOTT, S. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Combaconum, resum. ch. of off. June 27.
WARD, S. N. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of Madura, v. Baynes.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAYNES, C. R. 3 mos. to Poombarry hills, on m. c.
BINNING, R. B. M. sub-coll. of N. div. of Arcot, 2 years to sea, on m. c.
CATOR, F. S. W. 8 mo. in ext. to rem. at the Cape, on m. c.
GRANT, P. 6 weeks, to Coimbatore and Malabar.
HATHWAY, A. 6 mo. to Neilgherries, on m. c.
SMOLLETT, P. B. 6 mo. to pres.
SUTHERLAND, A. M. 1 year to Europe.
WEDDERBURN, J. A. 6 mo. to Neilgherry hills. m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAKER, Ens. R. J. 32nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 17, v. Knowles, dec.
BELL, Ens. H. R. 25th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, June 19.
BIGGS, Lieut. J. R. M. 38th N.I. qual. as interp. of Hindustani, June 19.
BOLTON, Capt. C. G. 21st N.I. retired fr. the serv. July 2.
BROCKMAN, Capt. H. J. 20th M.N.I. to be 4th asst. to commiss. of Mysore, temp. June 15.
BROOME, Lieut. A. 28th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Khyook Phyoo, qual. for gen. staff, June 14.
BROWNE, Lieut. G. F. S. 24th N.I. to be adjt. June 28.
BURTON, Capt. C. 42nd N.I. asst. civ. engr. 1st div. serv. replaced at disp. of C.-in-C. June 15; to be dep. jud. adv. gen. v. Harrison, ret. July 5.
CHERRY, Ens. H. to do duty with 17th N.I. and to join und. ch. of Lieut. Hare, July 4.
CLERK, Capt. T. 34th M.L.I. to be 3rd asst. to commissioner of Mysore, temp. v. Porter, June 15.
CRICHTON, Lieut. W. H. 38th N.I. qual. as interp. of Hindustani, June 19.
DALLAS, Capt. A. R. 1st N.I. to be dep. asst. qu. mr. gen. ceded districts, July 2.
FOSTER, Ens. J. A. to do duty with 43rd N.I. to join June 18.
FRASER, Lieut. C. R. 30th M. N.I. to be 2nd. in com. of 5th inf. Scindiah's contig. v. Capt. Richardson, June 15.
GARSTIN, Maj. R. resum. ch. of off. of Govt. agent at Chepauk and paymr. of Carnatic stipends, June 28.
HAMILTON, 2nd Lieut. G. J. 1st Fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. June 15, v. Rybot, res.
HASTIE, Ens. J. to do duty with 49th N.I. to join, June 18.
HUGHES, Lieut. H. C. F. 31st N.I. resigned the serv. fr. June 20.
KENNEDY, Ens. R. B. 23rd L.I. doing duty with 15th N.I. to proc. to Madras and report himself.
KEYES, Lieut. C. P. 30th N.I. to be 2nd in com. 1st Punjab infantry, June 6.
LEWIS, Ens. R. G. 31st N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 20, in succ. to Hughes, res.
LLOYD, Lieut. H. 21st N.I. to be capt. fr. May 2, in succ. to Bolton, res. July 5.
MAUD, Lieut. J. P. 5th N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 16, v. Lillicrap, ret.
MAGNAY, Ens. J. to do duty with 49th N.I. to join June 18.
MASON, Lieut. C. C. 48th N.I. doing duty with sappers and miners, to join his own corps, June 26.
MESHAM, Ens. W. R. 43rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
MILLER, Ens. F. T. to do duty with 49th N.I. to join June 18.
MILLER, Capt. E. E. asst. commr. gen. ret. to duty June 24.
MUIR, Ens. J. J. to do duty with 49th N.I. to join June 18.
NEWBERY, Ens. T. C. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
NEWLYN, Lieut. W. R. 19th N.I. exam. in Persian; cred. prog.; moonshee allow, June 29.
NICHOLLS, Lieut. C. 5th N.I. ret. to duty, June 26.
PHILIP, Ens. C. G. 5th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 18, in succ. to Armstrong, dec.
PORTER, Capt. F. F. 1st M.L.C. to be 2nd asst. to commiss. of Mysore, v. Cunningham, June 15.
PRETYMAN, Capt. K. 2nd N.V. B. ret. fr. the serv. July 2.
PRITCHARD, Capt. H. 8th N.I. to be dep. jud. adv. gen. v. Lambert, dec. June 18; posted to ceded districts, v. Harrison.
RICHARDS, Ens. C. J. to do duty with 43rd N.I. to join July 18.
ROUND, Ens. W. R. 10th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, June 19.
RYBOT, Lieut. F. G. 1st M. fus. resigned the serv. fr. June 15.
SMITH, Brev. maj. J. T. mint master, reported the resumption of his duties, June 17.
WAHAB, Ens. W. L. 25th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for officers of companies, June 14.
WARNER, Ens. J. C. 24th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 6, v. Keighly, dec.
WATTS, Lieut. W. H. 5th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 18, v. Armstrong, dec. July 5.
WHITELOCK, Asst. sur. T. W. 8th N.I. to med. branch of H. H. the Nizam's army, v. Stokes, dismissed.
WORSOP, Ens. M. A. 21st N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 2, in suc. to Bolton, res. July 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATKINSON, Lieut. T. H. 15th N.I. fr. June 8 to July 8, to rem. at presidency on m. c.
BAYLEY, Brev. major J. W. 20th N.I. 1 yr. Neilgherries, m. c.
BEGBIE, Capt. A. J. art. 2 mo. to St. Thome and Madras.
BOILEAU, Lieut. A. J. M. engs. to July 5, in ext.
CADELL, Brev. capt. A. T. art. fr. June 3 to Aug. 5, to Vizagapatam, on m. c.
CHURCH, Capt. W. J. 17th N.I. to Nov. 1, in ext. to rem. in the Neilgherries on m. c.
COMBE, Lieut. C. L. 23rd lt. inf. 12 mo. to Landour, m. c.
DANCE, Lieut. E. W. art. to Eur. m. c.
HALY, Capt. G. T. 41st N.I. leave cancelled.
HAMILTON, Lieut. J. P. 1st Fus. to July 28, in ext.
HITCHINS, 1st Lieut. H. W. eng. to Europe, on m. c.
HUGHES, Lieut. H. C. F. 31st N.I. to Eur.
JOHNSTON, Ens. W. 31st L.I. to Eur. on m. c.
KINDERSLEY, Ens. N. E. B. 5th N.I. to visit pres. dur. leave.
LENNOX, Ens. S. W. 23rd L.I. to Jan. 31, on m. c.
MACKENZIE, Capt. R. 8th N.I. to sea, on m. c.
MCNEILL, Brig. M. 1 mo. to Eastern Coast.
MILLER, Maj. J. 43rd N.I. 2 yrs. to the Cape and Australia, on m. c.
MITCHELL, Lieut. W. S. 22nd N.I. to Sept. 1 in ext.
MORLAND, Maj. H. 2nd N. V. B. 4 mo. fr. July 10, to Waltair.
MUNSEY, Lieut. col. T. A. A. 1st L.C. 4 mos. in ext.
O'CONNELL, Lieut. P. P. L. engrs. 1 mo.
PEARS, Capt. A. C. leave cancelled, June 25.
ROMFORD, Lieut. J. B. 31st L.I. to sea, the Cape, and N. S. Wales, on m. c. with leave for 18 mo.
RYBOT, Lieut. F. G. 1st fus. to Eur.
STAFFORD, Ens. P. P. L. 34th M.N.I. to Eur. on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DAVIDS, Asst. surg. W. H. fr. d. d. H.M.'s 94th regt. to d. d. supg. surg. dept. Malabar and Canara, to join on being relieved fr. med. ch. of 16th N.I. June 17.
DIXON, Asst. surg. E. posted to 41st N.I. July 2.
GIBBS, Asst. surg. J. G. to rank fr. Jan. 20.
HAY, Surg. W. K. 4th N.I. rem. to 15th N.I. fr. July 1.
JACOB, Asst. surg. W. A. to rank fr. March 20.
JALLAND, Asst. surg. W. G. fr. 45th to 27th M. N.I. July 2.
MACDONALD, Asst. surg. J. M.D. fr. art. at Moulmein to 45th N.I. July 2.
MCLEAN, Asst. surg. W. C. reapp. res. surg. at Hydradab.
MAGRATH, Surg. A. N. ret. to duty, June 26; fr. 45th to 43rd N.I. July 4.
MAITLAND, Asst. surg. J. services placed at disp. for employ in Nizam's army.
MARRETT, Asst. surg. H. R. D. to rank fr. Feb. 16.
O'NEILL, Surg. T. fr. 43rd to 45th N.I. July 4.
PALMER, Asst. surg. J. E. fr. doing duty with 28th, posted to 28th N.I. July 2.
PAUL, Asst. surg. J. L. to rank fr. Jan. 20.
PENNY, Asst. surg. H. J. to med. ch. of civ. estab. and irr. horse at Kurnool, July 2.
RICHMOND, Surg. J. 15th N.I. rem. to 4th N.I. fr. July 1.
ROGERS, Asst. surg. C. J. fr. doing duty H.M.'s 25th to med. ch. of art. at Moulmein, July 2.
WHITELOCK, Asst. surg. T. W. app. to med. ch. of civ. estab. and irr. h. at Kurnool, cancelled, June 25.
WILSON, Asst. surg. J. to rank fr. March 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CORNFOOT, Surg. J. to Eur. on m. c.
CULLIMORE, Vet. surg. J. M. 5th L. C. July 1 to Aug. 26, to Bombay.
SIMPSON, Surg. A. to Nov. in ext. prep. to retire.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BABINGTON, the lady of Major, 17th N.I. d. at Secunderabad, June 8.
BISHOP, wife of Charles, d. at Black Town, June 18.
FITZPATRICK, wife of Asst. surg. s. at Chingleput, June 27.
FORD, wife of Sir W. bart. s. at Kotagherry, June 11.
FRANCIS, wife of Lieut. P. M. engs. d. at Coimbatore, June 16.
FRASER, the lady of Lieut. W. d. at Palamcottah, June 8.
GIBSON, the lady of Lieut. T. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. d. at Secunderabad, June 27.
GILBERTSON, wife of Lieut. C. F. 43rd N.I. s. at Vepery, July 6.
GORTON, wife of the Rev. John, s. at Secunderabad, June 18.
KNOX, wife of the Rev. G. d. at Bangalore, June 30.
MAGRATH, the lady of Lieut. J. R. G. 1st N.I. s. at the French Rocks, June 29.
MARCHANT, wife of Serj. Geo. s. at Bangalore, June 23.
PASNETT, wife of the Rev. Robt. d. at Mangalore, June 15.
PLUMRIDGE, the lady of Commodore, d. at Madras, June 9.

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RHODES, wife of Capt. H. s. at Royapooram, June 12.
RITCHIE, wife of Arthur Macdonald, d. at Egmore, June 17.
SERRES, wife of Lieut. W. 51st N.I. s. at Malacca, May 18.
SMITH, wife of Capt. H. C. R. W. inv. estab. d. at Poonamallee, June 26.
SMITH, wife of Chas. Sam. Smith, d. at Madras, June 26.

DEATHS.

BISHOP, Elizabeth, wife of Charles, at Black Town, aged 27, June 23.
BURDETT, Henry St. Albans, at Masuldooroo, June 20.
CLAUDIUS, Angelica, widow of the late Henry, at Black Town, aged 55, June 15.
D'MONTE, Sarah E. wife of J. G. at Chingleput, aged 22, July 5.
HICHENS, Emma, wife of Surg. J. 12th N.I. at Cannanore, July.
HONEY, D. W. s. of Serj. Geo. at Jaulnah, aged 1, June 20.
ISAAKS, Mrs. Joana, relict of the late Lawrence, at Cochin, aged 39, June 17.
JORDAN, C. widow of the late John, at New Town, aged 34, July 2.
KEIGHLY, Lieut. F. 24th N.I. at Kamptee, June 6.
KNOWLES, Lieut. James, 32nd N.I. at Kamptee, June 17.
MADEIRA, Ellen, wife of Apoth. John, at Rajahmundry, aged 25, June 9.
MADGE, Edward Henry, at Pondicherry, aged 72, June 26.
MALLISS, J. Wm. s. of G. W. at Arcot, aged 7, July 1.
MASSITA, Augustus Geo. s. of the late capt. at Samulcottah, June 9.
PETERS, Leonora, wife of Thos. at New Town, aged 39, July 3.
SEQUIRAH, A. at Vellore, aged 68, May 31.
SMITH, Eunice, wife of Capt. H. C. R. W. inv. estab. at Poonamallee, July 3.
SMITH, Catherine, inf. d. of Capt. H. C. R. W. inv. estab. at Poonamallee, June 27.
WHANNELL, Sophia, inf. d. of P. B. at Madras, June 29.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 18. *Cambrian*, Plumridge, Singapore.—19. *Seringapatam*, Morris, Bombay; *British Isle*, Robinson, Glasgow; *Zoe*, Shaw, London.—20. *John Oldham*, Maiden, Calcutta.—21. *Nonpareil*, Brown, Mauritius.—23. *Leipzig*, Bird, London; *Margaret Skelly*, Topping, Bombay.—25. *Cleopatra*, Massie, Penang; *Regina*, Quinton, Bombay; *L'Asie*, Daniel, Bordeaux.—27. Steamer *Hindostan*, Griffen, Suez; *Lady Kennaway*, Santry, Bimlipatam.—29. *Elizabeth Brown*, Killen, Glasgow.—30. *Jane*, Sheader, London.—JULY 2. *Hallett*, Turner, Mauritius; *Aurora*, Ryan, Port Phillip.—3. *Rienzi*, Bangs, Boston.—4. *James Hall*, Jarvis, Calingapatam; *Douglas*, Douglas, Point de Galle; *Clarissa*, Andree, Coringa.—5. *Teazer*, Bell, Singapore and Penang; *Caroline*, Freywer, Penang and Coringa; *Dudbrook*, Smith, Sydney; *Sarah Metcalf*, Yorston, Coringa.—6. *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Negapatam; *Helvellyn*, Harrison, Glasgow.—7. *Athenian*, Norris, London.—8. *George Metcalfe*, Barker, Newcastle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Maj. Smith, Miss Prendergast, Ens. Hands, Capt. Burton.
Per *Cambrian*.—Mrs. Plumridge and infant.
Per *Amelia*.—Mr. R. Steward, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, 5 children.
Per *Regina*.—Mrs. Quinton.
Per *L'Asie*.—MM. Ecoiffier, Moonet, and Cazean. For MADRAS.—Mons. Arnaud and Mr. Froget.
Per steamer *Hindustan*.—Mr. Kerakoose, Lieut. Nicholls, Dr. Magrath, Mrs. Magrath, infant, and servant; Mrs. Menzies, Lieut. Harford, Mrs. Harford, Mr. Healy, Mr. Prudhomme del'Inde, Thomas Quin, John Mithen (died at sea), wife, and child; Asst. apoth. R. Watson, wife, 5 children, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Morehead, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Matthewson, Mrs. Harwood, Messrs. Heatley, J. Vallings, and Reeves; Miss Boddam, Mr. Linzee, Mr. A. F. Smith, Miss Testar, Messrs. Graseman, Woolley, and Mr. Houghton; Mr. J. Colvin, Mr. B. Colvin, Ens. Armstrong, Capt. Lovell, Capt. Morrisson, Mrs. Morrisson, R. Williams, Miss Testars, Mr. R. Frith, Messrs. Kabab, A. Pens, J. J. Forbes, H. Aga, R. F. Parsons, W. G. Thorpe, Mrs. Vanderspar, Lieut. col. Evans, Mrs. Evans, Mr. Brown, Lieut. Schan, Mr. Rawsons, Mr. and Mrs. Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. Pryce, Mr. Bennett, Col. Delamere, Col. Don W. Balders, Mr. Waltez, Mr. Weimuth, Messrs. Bacon, H. A. Ince, W. S. Browne, D. M. Bettine, J. S. Pinto.
Per *Lady Kennaway*.—Ens. D. M'Clure.
Per *Aurora*.—Maj. and Mrs. A. Cotton, Miss Lewmouth, Mr. and Mrs. Swatman, T. Foster, and Lloyd Jones, M.D.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 18. *Minerva*, Coleman, Mauritius; *Buena Vista*, Linnell, Calcutta; *Mangalore*, Taylor, Calcutta; *Herminie*, Turnbull, Calcutta; *Jovin Corina*, Meppen, Northern Ports.—20. *Brothers*, Eilley, West Indies.—21. *Cambrian*, Plumridge, England.—22. *Madagascar*, Hight, Calcutta.—23. *Eliza Ann*, Friedman, Maulmein; *Stephane*, Handy, Bordeaux.—26. *King William*, Avery, London.—27. Steamer *Hindostan*, Griffin, Calcutta.—28. *Frederick Hush*, Toby, Singapore.—29. *Cleopatra*, Mossie, Trincomalee; *Norfolk*, Kreft, Mauritius.—JULY 2. *Futtay Salam*, M'Clure, Calcutta; *Asie*, Daniel, Calcutta.—3. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Negapatam; *Lady Kennaway*, Santry, London; *Beethoven*, Throwel, Liverpool.—4. *Aurora*, Ryan, Calcutta.—5. *James Hall*, Jarvis, Calingapatam.—6. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Masulipatam; *Caroline*, Freywer, Colombo; *Clarissa*, Andree, Mauritius; *Nonpareil*, Brown, Mauritius.—7. *Zoe*, Shaw, Coringa.—10. Steamer *Haddington*, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Buena Vista*.—Mrs. Linnell, Miss Linnell, and Mr. S. C. Gray.
Per *Jovin Corina*.—Rev. Mr. Gunn, Mrs. Gunn, and 2 children.
Per *Madasgascar*.—Mrs. Lasequens.
Per *Eliza Ann*.—Mrs. C. Blacker, and wife and child of Corporal Stregland.
Per steamer *Hindostan*.—Cornet Prendergast, of the B. cav. and Capt. Dickson.
Per *Norfolk*.—Mr. White.
Per *Asie*.—A. M. Ritchie, Esq. and servant, and Mr. Hagart.
Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—S. N. Ward, Esq., and servant, and Miss Horne.
Per *Beethoven*.—Mr. W. Bewly.
Per steamer *Haddington*.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Briggs, G. D. Drury, Esq.; B. Cunliffe, Esq.; Capt. R. Pretyman, Capt. W. F. Neill, and Ens. S. D. Robbins.—To MALTA.—J. B. Chaix, Esq. To SUEZ.—Capt. C. G. Southey, A. M. Sutherland, Esq.; and Lieut. H. W. Hitchins.—To ADEN.—Mrs. Serj. Hutchins and 2 children.—To GALLE.—R. B. M. Binning, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, July 10, 1850.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of	1825-26	1½ to 2	per cent. dis.
	1829-30	do.	do.
	1841	1 to 1½	do.
4 per cent. ..	1832-33	16½ to 17½	do.
	1835-36	16½ to 17½	do.
	1843	16½ to 17½	do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt		No transaction.	
Tanjore Bonds		16 to 17	per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares		10 to 11	per cent. prem.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	8 per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c.	8 ,,
On do. of Indigo	8 ,,
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods	9 ,,
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	9 ,,

Discount.

On Government Acceptances	7 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	8 ,,
Ditto above 30 days	9½ ,,

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-2-6 to 10-3
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England..... 1-11⅛ to 1-11¾, according to sight.
H.M. Treasury Bills, none.
Bank of England Post Bills, 1-11¾.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, 1½ per cent. dis.

Calcutta.—Buy,	½	per cent.	dis.
,, Sell,	1	do.	do.
Bombay.—Buy,	¾	do.	prem.
Sell,	1¼	do.	do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. R. HARDY.—We are glad to observe that Mr. R. Hardy, of the civil service, who has been for a considerable time under suspension by the Honourable the Court of Directors, is restored to active employment.—*Telegraph and Courier, June* 28.

LIEUT. JOHN ASHBURNER, who passed so creditable an examination in the vernaculars during the last season, has been appointed quarter-master and interpreter to his regiment, the 18th Bombay Native Infantry.

COUNSEL.—The Bombay *Government Gazette* contains an amended draft of a proposed Act for allowing counsel to all persons on the trial of offences, thus assimilating the law of India to that of England in this important respect.

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ADDRESS TO SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.—We hear the Parsee Community of Surat has just presented an address to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, in reference to the charitable doings of the worthy knight during his recent visit to that city and his native place near Nowsary. The address, which has been written in gold on illuminated paper in the Persian and Goozerattee languages, and enclosed in a silver case, bears upwards of nineteen hundred signatures, all those of Parsees, and was forwarded to its destination through the Punchayet. The total sum expended by Sir Jamsetjee on the above occasion was nearly seven lacs of rupees. The worthy and venerable knight has this day completed his sixty-seventh year, and intends giving a large party to his friends this evening at Mazagon Castle. Long may he live to honour his family, to adorn his community, and to bestow on the poor and needy part of the abundance wherewith he has above most men been blessed!—*Ibid.*

NEW STEAMERS.—Orders have, we hear, been received by the last mail by this government from the Honourable the Court of Directors, for building of two more powerful steamers for the Indian Navy. The new steamer *Zenobia* now on the stocks is all ready for launching, but this cannot be done until after her machinery has arrived from England. As soon as this is received, the *Zenobia* will be launched and floated into the large dock alongside the steam factory, where the machinery will be fitted into the vessel. Great delay has occurred in the completion of this fine vessel in consequence of its having been only a few months since decided that entirely new machinery should be ordered out from England, the original intention of the dockyard authorities having been to transfer the old *Zenobia's* engines and machinery to her successor. This arrangement was, we believe, rendered impracticable, because the new *Zenobia* has been constructed after quite a different model from the old vessel of that name, and is besides rather larger every way.—*Bombay Gazette, June 27.*

THE INDUS FLOTILLA.—Government has it in contemplation, it is said, to send 200 European seamen to Scinde for employment in the Indus Flotilla as soon as the season opens. The object of despatching this large reinforcement of Europeans has not yet transpired. Great numbers of merchant seamen have recently taken the bounty into the Indian Navy, and numbers are daily offering themselves for that service, which appears to be very popular with Jack, who willingly submits to a month's imprisonment in the House of Correction for leaving his ship if he has only a chance of being "passed" at the Marine Office.

MARVELLOUS CREDULITY.—The *Bombay Times* records one of those instances of marvellous credulity which appear to visit Asiatic populations with the regularity of an epidemic. A letter has fallen from heaven into Mecca, containing an assurance from above that in four years the sea will give up its treasures, and, *therefore*, all poverty will be destroyed. Moreover, about the same period a new king is to arise, who will rule over the whole world. The letter containing these prognostications has, it is said, been received in Bombay. These pseudo prophecies are exceedingly common in all Asiatic countries, and are generally got up by political adventurers, who hope to profit by the agitation they may create. In many parts of Lower Bengal the Hindoos devoutly believe that a great man will be born in 1850 or '51 at Benares, who, on the attainment of his sixteenth year, will drive the English out of India, and establish a universal religion.

KHUTPUT.—The following singular circular has been issued by the Bombay Government to the several judges of that presidency:—"Government has been led to believe that an impression prevails in some parts of the Mofussil, that by means of intrigues at the presidency, the arrangements of local officers can often be defeated or superseded, by the parties interested secretly obtaining the friendship of persons in power, who it is expected will, irrespective of right and wrong, interest themselves for the party soliciting their favour, and that by these means objects are obtainable, which if left to be sifted and reported on in a deliberate and regular manner, could never be secured. This species of intriguing is termed in the Maharatta and Canarese districts, 'making Khutput in Bombay,' and is stated to be regarded as a remedy under difficulties of whatever kind. It is even held to be considered as effectual in obtaining the restoration to place of official servants, who, for incapacity or dishonesty have been discharged from Government service, and to be even capable of effecting the release from jail of a convicted criminal. A belief in the existence of a system of this nature is calculated greatly to embarrass the officers of Government, and to undermine the confidence of the ryots in the justice of the system by which they are governed. I am accordingly directed to request that you will have the goodness to report, after making any inquiries you may deem requisite, whether you have reasons for supposing that any such belief prevails generally, or amongst any particular class of persons, within the limits of your charge; and if so, that you will offer any suggestion that may occur to you, as to the best means of eradicating the same."

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

PRENDERGAST, wife of C. G. C. S. D. at Cambay, June 14.

MARRIAGE.

MEARSON, Lieut. M. R. L. H. M.'s 10th Hussars, to Mary, d. of G. Grant, at Sattara, June 25.

DEATHS.

EYRE, R. O. W. inf. s. of Capt. 3rd L. C. at Ahmedabad, June 19.
GASKELL, Wm. R. at Bombay, June 3.

CEYLON.

THE POTATO DISEASE IN NEWERA ELLIA.—A correspondent writes us that a disease is desolating the potato fields, not only in the vicinity of Newera Ellia, but in the adjoining villages, to a serious extent. The disease is described by those who have witnessed the ravages of the *aphis vastator* at home, as being of a totally different nature. In the Newera disease, the potato is said to exhibit the appearance of decay between the inside of the rind and the body of the bulb. It is more observable in fields which have been in cultivation for some time, but in the land lately reclaimed from forest it is comparatively rare. Speculation is at a loss to explain the real causes for its appearance.—*Ceylon Times.*

THE REV. MR. GREENWOOD.—With great regret, and with much sympathy for his bereaved family, and the Ceylon Church Mission, we announce the death of the Rev. Mr. Greenwood. He was bathing in the beautiful stream near his residence at Baddegamme, when he was unfortunately swept away by the current. We have not yet heard of the recovery of the body.—*Observer.*

OUTRAGE.—The *Ceylon Observer* contains the following paragraphs:—"On Thursday, about midnight, Lieuts. Dwyer and Rouch, of the Ceylon Rifles, created a disturbance near the military guard, at the Pavilion Gate, Kandy, by endeavouring to break into the house of Mrs. Edema, who is sixty-six years of age. Failing to get in, they induced the old lady by misrepresentation to open her door, when she became so alarmed, and subsequently ill, that she now lies in a dangerous condition. On Friday, these officers were brought up, under the Vagrant Ordinance, before the police magistrate, Mr. De Saram, who sentenced them to twelve days' imprisonment, *with hard labour*, remarking that, independently of the aggravated nature of the case, one of them (Lieut. Rouch) had been on a former occasion fined for similar conduct, and warned. The sentence has, however, been stayed, pending an appeal to the Supreme Court; and, we understand, the usual application to the Governor for his interference is not likely to prove successful."—*May* 13.

"Mrs. Edema, at whose house these officers committed the outrage which was visited by the police magistrate of Kandy with a sentence of twelve days' imprisonment with hard labour, having requested the Governor to remit their punishment, his Excellency has been pleased to reply that, however much Mrs. Edema's charitable forgiveness is to be admired, he still considers it necessary to mark his sense of their disgraceful conduct by allowing them to undergo the imprisonment, but remits the hard labour, in consideration of Mrs. Edema's request, which was made on her behalf by her son, Mr. G. W. Edema."—*May* 27.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALDONS, wife of R. D. S. at Colombo, June 24.
ALPHONSO, Mrs. E. B. S. at Negombo, May 31.
COWEN, the lady of H. L. S. at Jaffna, June 8.
CUMMERAVEL, wife of Anthony, d. at Colpetty.
HEALE, the lady of A. W. d. at Colombo, June 17.
STEPHENS, wife of Alex. d. at Colombo, June 18.
SIVAN, the lady of R. D. d. at Ceylon, June 7.
WOOD, wife of the Rev. T. S. at Mutwall, June 21.

MARRIAGES.

CARRON, Chas. Wm. to Miss Anna J. E. Franciscus, at Colombo, June 13.
ERNST, Geo. E. to Miss Emelia S. Jansz, at Matura, June 27.
WIREHOON, John Joseph, to Miss C. P. Roopesinha, at Ceylon.

DEATHS.

FRASER, Emily, wife of George, at Slave Island, June 14.
GREENWOOD, Rev. Chas. at Colombo, aged 37, June 21.
JACKSON, John, S. of E. P. at Colombo, aged 1, June 13.
OORLOFF, John H. at Badulla, aged 84, June 30.
TITLEY, Charlotte, wife of John, at Colombo, June 20.

CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of April 24th reached Hong-Kong on June 12, per *Achilles.*

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There is a considerable degree of sickness in the garrison. During the past week or ten days several of the soldiers have died, and upwards of 100 of the 59th have been in the hospital at one time. The prevailing disease is fever, in most cases not of a violent type; but latterly, we regret to hear, that it much resembles the fever of past years, and has carried off several of its victims in a short time: civilians are tolerably healthy; the deaths which have occurred among them are old cases,—invalids with impaired constitutions.—*Friend of China, June* 22.

Commodore Pedro Alexandrino da Cunha, the new Governor of Macao, arrived in the ship of war *Don John First*, of twenty-two guns, on the 27th of May. A frigate of thirty-two guns has also arrived from Goa with a company of Artillery. With this small force it is not likely that Portugal will make any hostile demonstration. The presence of two ships of war will put the Governor in a favourable position in negotiating with the imperial commissioner. He has applied for a personal interview with Seu; he will most likely demand a recognition of the perfect independence of Macao, China renouncing all claim of sovereignty either over the persons of the Chinese residents, over the custom house, or in any other form; the annual ground rent being disallowed, Seu will not hesitate to disavow all connection with the murderers of the late governor, Portugal may claim compensation for losses, real or imaginary. We question whether she has a just claim to compensation; the violent measures of the late governor were inexcusable, though they cannot be brought forward as an apology for his murder. Then punish his murderers, principals or accessories; but if money is due by either party, the Portuguese are debtors to China, and not creditors.—*Ibid.*

Burning of the "Elizabeth Ainslie."—On the 20th June, the ship *Elizabeth Ainslie* was destroyed by fire at the Cumsing-moon anchorage. She arrived from Calcutta on the 6th June with a cargo of cotton, saltpetre, and opium, the greater portion of which is totally lost. The crew were engaged in discharging opium; at sunset the chests on deck were struck below, the hatches put on and fastened so as to keep any one from having access to the cargo. Between three and four in the morning the alarm was given by the violent and continued striking of the ship's bell. Boats were promptly despatched from the different receiving ships, the cable slipped, and the smoking vessel towed clear of the shipping. The fire was then raging in the lower hold and had seized on the gun-deck. An explosion soon cleared the ship, and, almost immediately afterwards 1,300 bags of saltpetre went off like a shell, blowing the side of the vessel, cotton bales, opium chests, and other articles, high into the air. In all, there have been saved about 120 chests of opium, including some taken out before the explosion. The loss to the underwriters must be severe. She was insured at Calcutta, and came on with a native crew.

The Council.—David Jardine, Esq., and Joseph F. Edger Esq., have been sworn in as members of the Legislative Council of Hong-Kong. In Hong-Kong the Members of Council hold but limited power—that of advice; but the honourable gentlemen now added to the Council are possessed of qualities which assure us that for the future an independent expression of opinion will not be withheld upon the merits of any ordinance the Governor may lay before them.

BIRTHS.

Shearman, wife of H. d. at Shanghae, May 31.
Smith, wife of J. N. d. at Shanghae, May 29.

MARRIAGES.

Mitton, John Thomas, to Sarah Warwick, at Victoria, June 1.
Spencer, Alfred, to Elizabeth Ryan, at Victoria, June 1.

DEATHS.

Callagher, Asst. surg. at Victoria, on board H. M.'s steamer *Amazon*, June 20.
Dale, T. at Victoria, aged 31, June 14.
Smith, F. at Macao, June 16.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 28. *Red Rover*, Oliver, Calcutta; *Orion*, Houston, Bombay.—29. *Daniel Ross*, Kettels, Shields.—June 2. *Sovereign*, Perritt, Bristol.—5. *Menzies*, Braithwait, Liverpool.—6. *Orient*, Corry, Newport.—11. *Zephyr*, Brown, East Coast.—12. *Achilles*, Evans, Bombay.—16. *Blundell*, Renout, Manila.—17. *Thomas Sparks*, Scott, London; *Reindeer*, Hawkins, Liverpool.—18. *Token*, Nouse, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—Messrs. Wilkinson, Maclean, Murray, Tyndal, Aspinal, Cartwright, Dr. Graham.

DEPARTURES.

May 24. *Pekin*, Baker, Bombay.—June 4. *Parsee Merchant*, Edwards, Bombay.—7. *Ariel*, Burt, Calcutta.—8. *Shah Allum*, Dumayne, Bombay; *Maria*, Mattison, New York.—15. *Red Rover*, Oliver, Calcutta.—16. *Good Success*, Hunt, Bombay.—17. *Lancastrian*, Langley, London.—23. Steamer *Achilles*, ———, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Sir George Pollock*.—Messrs. Ritchie, Brimlow, Wilkinson, and Rostron.

Per *Ariel*.—Mrs. and Miss Roberts, and Mrs. Brimlow.

Per steamer *Achilles*, for Southampton.—Capt. Baird, Messrs. F. Sinclair and R. Aspinall. For Gibraltar.—Spanish Government Agent. For Singapore.—Mr. Arnold Otto Meyer.

COMMERCIAL.

Canton, June 22, 1850.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange on London, 4s. 7¼d. to 4s. 8d.; on India E.I.Company's Accepted, Rs. 222; Californian Gold, 15 dol. to 90, per oz. troy; Sycee, 5 per cent. prem.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to England, 3*l.* 10s.; to America 15 dol.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The following formal repeal of the order in council, making this colony a penal settlement, has been published in the colony. "Never, we believe," says the *Zuid Afrikaan*, "did any Government sustain such a signal defeat:"—

"At the court at Windsor, the 8th day of January, 1850.

"Whereas, by an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled 'An Act for the Transportation of Offenders from Great Britain,' it was amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, from time to time, to appoint any place or places beyond the seas, either within or without his Majesty's dominions, to which felons and other offenders under sentence or order of transportation punishment should be conveyed:

"And whereas, by an order made by her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council, on the 4th day of September, 1848, her said Majesty was pleased, in pursuance of the said power so vested in her as aforesaid, to appoint New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land and Norfolk Island, and the Cape of Good Hope, together with the dependencies comprised under the government of the aforesaid colonies respectively, to be places to which, from and after the 25th day of November, 1848, felons and other offenders in the United Kingdom there being, or thereafter to be, under sentence or order of transportation, should be conveyed under the provisions of the said recited Act:

"And whereas it hath seemed fit to her Majesty, on the advice of her said Privy Council, to revoke so much of the said recited order in council as concerns the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies:

"Now, therefore, in pursuance and exercise of the power vested in her Majesty in Council by the said recited Act of Parliament, her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that upon and from the day of the date of these presents, so much of the said recited Order in Council as concerns the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies shall be, and the same is hereby revoked, so far as respects any act, matter, or thing to be done from the day of these presents in the premises.

"C. C. Greville."

The board appointed for the investigation of all claims preferred by sufferers in the late Kafir war, having presented their report to his excellency the governor, the same has been published in the last *Gazette* for general information. From this report it appears that the amount of claims allowed by the board is 406,002*l.*, that disallowed being 119,509*l.* 3s. 8d. They suggest that these claims should be paid from the amount to be realized from the sale of alienated and forfeited lands in Caffraria, and after dilating upon the serious losses sustained by the border farmers, the ruin entailed upon them, and the refusal of the Government to listen to their entreaties, they conclude as follows:—

"The board record their unqualified conviction, that the aggression made upon the colony was entirely unprovoked. No colonist is suspected even of offence to give cause for hostilities on the part of the Kafirs. The destruction of the claimants' property was therefore an act of wanton spoliation for which the sufferers are, upon every principle of equity, entitled to redress and compensation at the hands of the aggressors. They now, therefore, dutifully and constitutionally prefer their claim, in reliance upon the justice and humanity of their Government, to award them such redress as may be compatible with the merits of their case, and with the honour and dignity of the British name."—*Zuid Afrik., May* 18.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The following is an exact translation of a Chinese "Deed of Sale" of a piece of land situated about twenty-five miles from Canton. Independently of being a curiosity in its form, its contents throw light upon the tenure of land in China.

It appears that a perfect conveyance requires two documents; a deed of sale (*ki*), and a deed-end (*ki-wi*). The first, the deed of sale itself granted by the seller, is written on brownish paper of a coarse texture, called *pí chí*, skin, or cover paper, either from its toughness, or because it is often used to cover packages. It is employed by the people for deeds on account of its durability, and may therefore be called the parchment of China. The second part, the deed-end, is a printed form, of which a number are issued at a time from the office of the Superintendent of Finances for the province to the different district magistracies, where they are obtained by the purchasers of land on application. The authorities, who have, on account of the fees, a direct interest in the non-durability of this part, use the ordinary thin paper for it. The two together form the only title-deed legally necessary of the property conveyed by them; but, as a further security against dispute, the purchaser usually demands from the seller the deed of sale executed when the property was conveyed to the latter; and if a property has changed owners frequently, three or four sets of deeds of sale are thus often collected in the possession of the existing proprietor. The deeds of sale for buildings are in their form and nature exactly like those for cultivated lands, the only difference being that another kind of property is described in them.

DEED OF SALE.

CHAU TIH-SHING.

18.

"Hwáng Kwei-lung, the party who executes this deed of absolute sale in perpetuity, having at present a piece of cultivated land held by common tenure, which was allotted to him as his share of that left by his grandfather, and which is liable for the tax for four *mau* and three *fan*, is situated in the place known by the local name of Mo-táng-tsun, is the fourth piece from the river, and has distinctly ascertained boundaries in all directions, extending on the east to the bounds of the Chau family, on the south to the bounds of the Wú family, on the west to the bounds of the Ho family, on the north to the bounds of the Wáng family; and which piece of land he, on account of his urgent necessities, and with the concurrence of his mother, disposes of by sale at fifteen taels per *mau*, the actual price of the day. He has, therefore, after having called on the other members of the family, none of whom will purchase it, next commissioned Hú Yuh-ming as negotiator, who has gone about with a notice, and by inquiry found out Cháu Tih-shing, who will purchase it to be his property. The price of the entire piece has been fixed at sixty-four taels and five mace, to be weighed in scales. The agreement has been made by the three persons, and with the consent of the two parties. On the same day the land has been measured, the boundary stakes set up, the deed executed, and the transaction closed; the money and the deed being mutually delivered without the least want or deficiency. The tax, amounting to three *shing* of rice, is contained in that of the subordinate family of which Hwáng Ta-ching is the head, in the sixth *kiáh* of the seventy-ninth *tú* of Tso-káng; but the purchaser can, according to his own pleasure, remove it to that of the additional family of which Cháu Yun-cháng is the head, in the eightieth *tú* of the same *páu*, and himself make payment. This piece of ground was actually left by the grandfather of the seller, and has hitherto not been pledged, mortgaged, nor money borrowed on it, &c. Should, however, any person raise a dispute respecting it, the purchaser shall not be implicated in the same, but it shall be settled by the seller and negotiator. The land and water passages are both to remain open as of old. This land having been once sold is not redeemable, but is given up in perpetuity. And as a verbal agreement affords no proof, this deed of absolute sale is now executed, and delivered, together with the deed of the former proprietor, to the purchaser to hold in proof thereof.

"*Liáng, district magistrate of Nanhái, and bearing by Imperial authority the title of sub-prefect, finds on inspection the price in the deed to be sixty-four taels and five mace.*

"Negotiators { Hú Yuh-ming. Hú Yuen-cháng.

"1. The mother and son, the sellers, have, in the presence of all the parties, received the price of the land in full, amounting to sixty-four taels and five mace in perfect dollars weighed in scales.

(*Impression of the finger of the mother, of the maiden name of Chin.*)

"This deed of absolute sale in perpetuity was executed on the 15th day of the 3rd month of the 19th Táukwang year, by Hwang Kwei-lung, in his actual handwriting."

The writer of an article on "Land Tenures in China," published in the *Chinese Repository* for November (whence we have extracted the aforegoing document), observes:

"In China, real property can at present only be acquired in three ways: first, by cultivation of unoccupied land; secondly, by purchase (in which I include the acquisition of unredeemed mortgaged property); and thirdly, by inheritance.

"Any Chinese, whether a native of the district in question or from a different province, may obtain legal possession of unoccupied land simply by bringing it into a state of cultivation, and fulfilling the usual conditions of the common tenure,—magistrates, who cannot possess real property where they hold office, being of course excepted. When any person is desirous of cultivating a piece of unoccupied land, he must present a statement of its situation, extent, boundaries, and the name by which it is known in the locality, to the district magistrate, who has it surveyed, and issues a proclamation calling on all persons having claims to the land in question to prefer the same within five months. If no one answers to the call within that period, the district magistrate fills up one of those blank deeds, of which a supply ready sealed is always furnished him by the Superintendent of Finances for the province [A.D. 1753*], and after attaching his own official seal, delivers it to the cultivator. The latter is thereby placed in full and permanent possession of the property; for this deed, granted after five months' notice to the public, bars all subsequent claims in perpetuity [A.D. 1734].

"No taxes are demanded from the cultivator until after he has enjoyed the profits derived from the soil for the following periods from the time of granting the deed, viz. ten years for dry, and six years for wet lands [A.D. 1723], which latter are of course the most productive in a rice-growing country. On the expiration of the respective periods, the lands are again surveyed by the authorities, in order that, if any change has taken place in the meantime in their nature or extent,—either in consequence of those lying near rivers having been diminished by the action of the water, covered with sand by floods, or increased in size by the addition of productive alluvial deposits; or from those on high grounds having been partly swept away by torrents,—the assessment may be made in conformity with their actual state. And if the cultivator should, during the above periods, find that, either from the original badness of the soil, or from deteriorating natural causes that have intervened, it will be impossible for him to continue the cultivation of his grant with advantage, he can give up his right of possession, and free himself of the liability to the tax, by petitioning the authorities to inspect the land and cancel the deed.

"Common tenure is that species by which the *min*, *i.e.* the people, as distinguished from the magistrates and soldiers, hold the great bulk of the real property contained in the eighteen provinces of China Proper. I have given it this appellation to distinguish it from the tenure by military service, or military tenure; and to it I shall exclusively confine my remarks.

"All tenants hold immediately of one lord, the Emperor, there being no mesne lords in China. There are also no allodial proprietors; indeed, the idea of allodial property does not, so far as my experience goes, excite any admiration in the thoroughly despotized mind of a Chinese, who seems on the contrary rather proud of the fact that the 'Great Emperor' is lord of all the land in the country.

"The conditions or incidents of common tenure are the payment of an annual tax, and of fees for alienation; to which may be added, the performance of personal services, which the holders of real property are, in common with other able-bodied Chinese, bound to render to the officers as representatives of the Emperor. Under former dynasties, it was customary to compound for this latter incident of the common tenure, by what may be termed a scutage, in Chinese *yau-yin* (lit. service money), which seems, however, in process of time, to have come to be regarded more in the light of a direct tax under a different denomination, than as an equivalent for personal services. For though I have been unable to discover either in the 'Collected Statutes' or the 'Fiscal Code' any enactment reimposing them, still their actual performance is at present required in several of the northern provinces, while the laws prescribing penalties for the evasion of the same stand unaltered in the latest editions of the Penal Code. During the period extending from the 11th year of Kanghi (A.D. 1672) to the 58th year of Kienlung (A.D. 1793), the whole of the above-mentioned compound for personal service, to which the people generally in the eighteen provinces were then liable, amounting in all to 3,295,804 taels, was gradually added to the land-tax in proportions determined by the ratio between the whole amounts of the two kinds of payments in each province. At present, when waste lands are brought into cultivation, the proportionate scutage is at once added to the sum for which each lot is assessed as tax; and as

* The years in the text inclosed by brackets are those in which the laws embodied in the passages preceding were enacted, as given in the Imperial work entitled "Collected Statutes of the Great Pure Dynasty."

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no personal services are exacted in the southern provinces, all that is commonly known among landed proprietors there, as the conditions upon which they hold their property, are, first, the annual payment of a sum of money, and secondly, the fees for alienation; but these latter are, as we shall presently see, evaded to a great extent. For the rich districts nearest Canton, the average rate of the annual tax is about two mace per *mau*, which includes, however, all the illegal but well-ascertained fees levied by the agents of the authorities. In the less rich parts of the country it is considerably lower. The tenure by which the people (*min*) hold fish-ponds, and ground on which houses are built, is that of common tenure just described."

The Bombay journals publish a report of a general meeting of natives, held at Surat, on the 4th June, for the purpose of establishing a literary society amongst the natives of that city, when it was moved by Meer Moeenadin Khan Saheb Buckshi, seconded by Rao Bahadoor Junardhun Wassoodewjee, and carried unanimously, "That this Society be entitled the Surat Literary Society;" moved by the chairman, seconded by Meer Jaffer Ali Khan Saheb Bahadoor, and carried unanimously, "That Shrimunt Rao Maharaja Dhiraj Gunputrao Guicowar Sena Khaskhel Shumsher Bahadoor be invited to become the patron of the Society;" and moved by Rao Bahadoor Junardun Wassoodewjee, seconded by Balkrishn Luximonjee, and carried unanimously, "That the object of this Society is, in the first place, to establish a library, containing books in the following languages,—Guzerati, Maharathi, Sanscrit, Oordoo, Persian, Arabic, English,—and, in the second place, to assist in the improvement of the language of the country, and in the production of new books in that language."

At the meeting of the Société Asiatique of Paris, on the 10th May, a letter was read from Mr. A. Troyer, which stated that, having received from India a complete manuscript of the History of Kashmere, by the Pundit Kalhana, he was ready to continue the edition of that history, two volumes of which have been already published. M. Vaisse, at the same meeting, read a note relative to a passage in the Treatise on Rhetoric by Moses Chorenensis, in which reference is made to the *Peliades*, a tragedy of Euripedes.

*** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

MONDAY, August 19, 1850.

A MOTION made by Lord Ellenborough in the House of Peers has brought out, for the first time, the despatch of Brigadier Campbell, giving a detailed report of the severe conflict with the Affreedees in the hill-passes between Peshawur and Kohat, in February last. The suppression of this official document naturally gave currency to the unfavourable reports of the transaction which emanated from private and anonymous sources, and it is surprising, in this age of publicity, that the authorities do not perceive the impolicy of attempting to keep back such records from the public, who have a qualified right to know the facts, which are not fully given in the meagre General Order of the Commander-in-Chief, published at the time,* which is a running eulogistic comment upon the despatch of Brigadier Campbell, abounding in vague encomia, leaving the facts themselves to be surmised. The despatch itself tends, in our apprehension, rather to confirm the private unfavourable reports, than to bear out Sir Charles Napier's somewhat extravagant description of the affair, which, whilst it does no more than justice to the bravery and discipline of the troops, ungenerously depreciates the enemy, and exaggerates the result.

It appears from the official despatch that the force destined to "punish the Affreedee tribe" consisted of a troop of horse artillery, detachments of three Queen's regiments, two entire regiments of native infantry, two regiments of irregular cavalry, and one regiment of irregular infantry. They were assisted by a large body of armed villagers from the plains, headed by Colonel Lawrence, termed by Sir C. Napier the "civil force:" so that there was no deficiency of numbers on our side, and the troops were of a class specially adapted to hill warfare.

On arriving at the entrance of the defile, the heights were occupied by the tribes, who were driven "into the rear" by the parties ordered on either side to crown the eminences, and the village was burnt. The column then moved forward towards another village, where the enemy were again found posted on the hills, whence they were again driven, and that village was likewise burnt. The "punishment" which the Affreedees had hitherto received does not seem to have abated their confidence; for when our troops encamped for the night, the heights on either side were crowned by the enemy, who kept up a desultory fire, which killed and wounded several of our men: in short, it was a repetition of the scene enacted in the passes from Cabul, with a different catastrophe, owing to the different qualities of the principal actors. In this case, instead of tamely submitting to be slaughtered, parties of the force cleared the heights and held them for the night.

The next morning, previous to the march of the column, a strong detachment was sent forward to a village, which was burnt, the Affreedees offering the same determined resistance as at the other villages. The force then advanced through an extremely narrow and difficult part of the pass, commanded by heights, which were again occupied by the enemy, who were not dislodged until two strong detachments, one of them composed of Queen's troops, had crowned the steeps. Meanwhile the rear-guard experienced considerable annoyance, the enemy pressing heavily on the rear and flanks, re-occupying each height as soon as it was vacated.

The second night the force encamped inside the pass leading into the valley of Kohat, the heights overlooking the front being occupied by a company of the 23rd Native Infantry, which, immediately after dark, was attacked by the enemy, who were driven off. In the morning, two companies of the 31st Native Infantry, under Captain Dunmore, who had held the heights overlooking the rear of the camp, and had been unmolested during the night, were ordered down, to procure water and food, a party of twenty men of the same regiment, under a native officer, being directed to ascend and hold the position during the temporary absence of the two companies. The disproportion of the detachments is unaccountable; the relief of two companies, under a captain, must have required more than twenty men, under a native officer. Instead of obeying his instructions, to ascend the height in a particular direction, the native officer proceeded towards Capt. Dunmore's detachment, then descending the steepest part of the hill, and when his party had reached the rearmost company of the descending detachment, under Ensign Sitwell, the whole were suddenly attacked by the enemy with such impetuosity that the ensign

* See p. 221.

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and several men were killed and others wounded. We are left to infer the state of things, at this moment, from the terms of the despatch: "the *retreat* of the party was covered by a horse-artillery gun, which prevented the enemy following up their first attack." At the same time, the party of the 23rd was attacked, and a company of the same regiment ascended the heights to support them, under Lieutenant Hilliard, who was severely wounded. Here the despatch leaves this part of the affair; but, according to the private accounts, it was found necessary to send up a *third* company of the 23rd, and a party of the Punjab infantry was ordered to march round the foot of the hill and take the enemy in the rear. This, with a shell from Fordyce's battery, it is said, "kept them in check." There can be little doubt that the affair was much more serious than the despatch admits.

A detachment, consisting of two companies of the 98th foot, two of native infantry, two of irregulars, and two horse-artillery guns, was sent during this day to burn three villages, the enemy offering "similar resistance as on the previous occasion."

The following day (the 13th) the irregular troops, destined to reinforce Kohat, having proceeded to their destination, the force was put in motion to return to Peshawur, and it is evident that the enemy, so far from being cowed or depressed, evinced an increased degree of spirit and audacity. This, indeed, is in terms acknowledged by the brigadier, whose report of the retrograde march is comprised in these few words:—"Nearly the whole length of the defile, these mountaineers contested the ground, opposing us *in front*, and hanging incessantly on our flank and rear, during the whole course of our passage, with greater perseverance than they had manifested in our previous advance."

The loss sustained by the column in killed and wounded was ninety-four.

Considering the facts detailed in this despatch, and comparing it with the rosy-coloured account given by the Commander-in-Chief of the "chastisement" inflicted upon these tribes, we cannot help suspecting that the despatch was purposely withheld, in order that the facts might not be publicly known. If this be so, we protest against an act which cannot be too severely condemned; it is unjust to the community, and especially so to the officers and men employed in the service, whose gallantry cannot be duly appreciated in the absence of an accurate knowledge of the difficulties they encountered and overcame.

THERE is something melancholy as well as mortifying in the repeated instances of dereliction of principle, in matters of money, exhibited by our countrymen in British India, and especially at its metropolis. Amongst the mercantile community of the "City of Palaces," its public bodies, nay, in the very precincts of the Supreme Court, the gangrene has manifested itself, in some instances, rather as a taint than topically,—rather as an epidemic than a sporadic disease. The *Bengal Hurkaru*, lamenting over the fate of Sir Thomas Turton, sentenced to imprisonment for two years, based its sympathy upon the assertion that "the offence for which he is punished has been but too common in this place." To the long list of chicaneries, defalcations, and frauds, we must now add a robbery, for it is no less, of a charitable institution,—the Bengal Military Fund; and, strange to say, it is not the first time this unfortunate fund has been plundered. Nine years ago, the then secretary, it was discovered, had defrauded the fund of about two lakhs, not a farthing of which, we believe, was ever recovered. Upon this discovery, it was naturally to be expected that an improvement in the system, and increased vigilance, would preclude all possibility of future fraud; the subscribers were told, at the time, by the directors, that, as an additional precaution, the Government had consented to allow all sums of money to be received, and all disbursements to be made, through the presidency paymaster; that the secretary's office was to be one simply of audit, check, correspondence, and compilation of accounts.

The Fund has nevertheless been again defrauded in the following manner. Forged bills were presented and cashed at the Pay-office, and Major Bygrave, the Presidency Paymaster, assured the meeting of subscribers, that "the same care and attention which was bestowed on cashing bills for the Government, had ever been paid in cashing bills for the Fund." The accounts and vouchers, it appears, were sent from the Pay-office to the Military Fund Office, and the secretary acknowledged the receipt of them; but these vouchers he did not condescend even to compare with his own accounts, handing them over to one of his native subordinates; the forged documents were then abstracted, and the accounts falsified so as to make those of the Pay-office and the fund correspond. There was nothing ingenious in the scheme; it was a gross, vulgar fraud, easy of detection. The accounts were *audited*, as it is pleasantly termed; but although the auditor pointed out the faultiness of the system in which the accounts of the fund were kept, and the great facilities it offered for the perpetration of fraud, the directors do not appear to have taken any steps to remedy the defects in the system, and, what is more surprising, the auditor himself, with his wits thus sharpened, could not have examined the books with ordinary care and attention, or it is scarcely possible to conceive that the defalcations could have escaped discovery.

The question, who is to be responsible for the loss? has extracted amusing answers from the different patries, if we are to trust the reports in the journals. The directors, who act gratuitously, hold themselves to be altogether exonerated,—not a suggestion to the contrary was offered at the meeting of subscribers. Yet the loss may be directly traced to their neglect. The secretary was required by the deed to give security to the amount of Rs. 20,000; Captain Brittridge, the secretary, actually tendered this security to the management of the day, but, for some reason, it was not taken, nor did any subsequent management think proper to repair the omission, which was admitted by Dr. Grant, one of the directors, to be "a most egregious and most lamentable neglect." The secretary does not consider himself liable, any more than the directors: they merely neglected to take security and to look after the accounts; he merely omitted to compare the vouchers with his own books, handing them over, however, to a native subordinate. He has a further and more unanswerable plea: did he deem himself responsible, he says, he has not the means of making the loss good! The auditor, *à fortiori*, repudiates liability; for, although he did not detect the frauds, which, it would seem, must have been patent upon due examination, he warned the directors of their danger. These gentlemen, oddly enough, it seems, have

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removed the auditor, but propose, in their special report to the subscribers, that the office of secretary should be retained by Captain Brittridge until measures could be completed for nominating a successor!

Who have been the actual perpetrators of this system of fraud, is not suggested. If discovered, they would be fit objects of criminal, not of civil, proceedings. The Fund, therefore, will be, in this instance, as in that of Mr. Martindell, the loser. But if we do not misinterpret the feelings of the subscribers to the Fund in the Mofussil and in Europe, they will think the directors, the secretary, and the auditor, at least morally bound to make good a deficiency which, if the statements in the journals be true, has clearly been the consequence of the gross neglect of their respective duties.

AFFAIR IN THE AFFREEDEE HILLS.

The following is a copy of a letter from Brigadier C. Campbell, commanding the Peshawur district, to the adjutant general of the army, laid before the House of Lords:

"Camp, Peshawur, Feb. 16, 1850.

"Sir,—In obedience to the instructions contained in the general order of the 7th instant, that I should prepare the same force that marched into the Eusofzye country, with such augmentation for guarding the pass through which the force was intended to be moved and until its return as I might deem necessary, I directed accordingly the troops named in the margin* to be prepared for that purpose. The force marched on the 9th instant, accompanied by the 1st regiments of cavalry and infantry of the Punjab irregular force destined for Kohat, and reached Mitterree the same day.

"On the arrival of the head of the column on the morning of the 10th at the entrance of the defile through which the road leads to Kohat, near which is the village of Akor, it was discovered that the inhabitants were in occupation of the heights which defend the approach to as well as the village itself. An hour was given them to lay down their arms, and their chiefs to present themselves to the Commander-in-Chief, which they disregarded, and at the expiration of this period, four companies of the 1st Punjab infantry, under Capt. Coke, were sent to crown the heights mentioned above, while Col. Lawrence, at the head of a large body of armed villagers from the plains, ascended from another point in the same direction. The enemy were speedily dislodged, and driven through the village over the heights in the rear. Two guns of the troop of horse artillery, under Lieut.-col. Fordyce, assisted in this operation, and mainly contributed to its success. The village was burnt under the orders of the civil authority.

"The obstruction to the entrance of the defile being thus removed, the column moved forward towards Zurgunkehl, dropping at the head of the pass a large number of the armed villagers, who had accompanied Colonel Lawrence, and the 15th Irregular Cavalry, under Major Fisher. On nearing Zurgunkehl the enemy were found posted on the heights above the village, as at Akor, and were driven thence by detachments of H. M.'s 60th and 98th regiments, assisted by the troop of horse artillery, and the village was immediately burnt, under the direction of the civil authority.

"On encamping for the evening in the valley, which in this part is within fire from the heights, on either side; the enemy crowned the hills, and kept up a desultory fire on the camp immediately below them, killing and wounding several of the force. Two companies of the 31st N.I. under Capt. Hampton, and a company of Coke's irregulars, ascending on either side, immediately cleared the heights, and held them for the night.

"Previous to the column moving forward, on the morning of the 11th, a detachment, consisting of two guns on elephants, the grenadier company of H.M.'s 61st regiment, and three companies of Coke's irregulars, the whole under the command of Col. Fordyce, proceeded with Col. Lawrence to the village of Kohee, which he caused to be burnt. Resistance similar to that experienced at the two other villages was met with here. On the return of this detachment the column resumed its march through the pass, which, after leaving Zurgunkehl, becomes extremely narrow and difficult, being commanded by the heights which immediately overlook it, and of which the enemy were in occupation. To enable the column to proceed, it became necessary to dislodge the enemy from this position; and to effect this, a detachment of three companies of Coke's Irregulars ascended the heights on the left, whilst a detachment of the 60th Rifles, supported by one of H.M.'s 98th, crowned the steeps on the right, dislodging the enemy as the column moved on towards the village of Sherakee, which experienced a similar fate with the others. Meanwhile the rear guard, composed of the 23rd N.I. and two horse-artillery guns, under Major Platt, met with considerable annoyance from large bodies of the enemy, who pressed heavily on his rear and flanks, occupying each height as soon as vacated by his rear and flanking parties, until he reached the village of Sherakee.

"The force encamped inside of the pass leading into the valley of Kohat, which was held by some Irregular troops under the orders of Lieut. Pollock; on the afternoon of this day the 1st Punjab Cavalry continued its march to Kohat.

"The heights overlooking the front of the camp were occupied by a company of the 23rd N.I., which, immediately after dark, was attacked by a party of the enemy, who were driven off before the arrival of the inlying picket of this regiment, who were sent to reinforce this company when the firing was first heard.

"About eight o'clock on the following morning, two companies of the 31st N.I., who, under Capt. Dunmore, of that regiment, had held the heights overlooking the rear of the camp, and who had remained unmolested during the night, no sign of the enemy being visible, were ordered down, for the purpose of enabling the men to procure water and regular food, it being the third day they had not cooked. As this order was being conveyed to Capt. Dunmore, a party of twenty men of the 31st N.I. was detached, under a native officer, with particular instructions to ascend the height in the direction pointed out to him as more easy of access, and to hold the position during the temporary absence of the two companies. The native officer, instead of obeying his orders, proceeded direct upon Capt. Dunmore's detachment, which at this time was in the act of descending the steepest part of the hill by alternate companies, when the rearmost company, under Ensign Sitwell, which was still some distance up the steep, as well as the native officer's party, who had just reached him, were suddenly attacked by a body of the enemy, who opened a very severe fire, and rolled down huge stones upon them. Ensign Sitwell, together with several of his men, was struck down and wounded by the first discharge; and so sudden and impetuous was the attack of the mountaineers in which Ensign Sitwell lost his life, that it was with the greatest difficulty the brave sepoys of his regiment succeeded in rescuing the body of this intrepid young officer, remarkable alike for his amiable qualities and promise as a soldier, and whose loss on this occasion is so deeply to be deplored. The retreat of the party was covered by a hore artillery gun, which prevented the enemy following up the first attack.

"Simultaneous with this affair the picket of the 23rd N.I. were attacked, to reinforce which a company of the same regiment was immediately sent, under Lieut. Hilliard. This officer ascended the heights, and in the act of driving off the enemy was severely wounded. His gallant bearing on this occasion I beg leave to bring to the especial notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The flank companies of H. M.'s 98th regt., two companies of the 31st N.I., two companies of Coke's irregulars, with two horse artillery guns, the whole under the command of Major Haythorne, 98th regt., were now detached to cover a party employed in burning the three villages of Busteekehl. The enemy offered similar resistance as on the previous occasions, but the duty was effected without a single casualty.

"On the morning of the 13th the force was put in motion to return to Peshawur, the baggage being in the centre of the column, and every precaution taken for its protection, as in the advance, through the long and difficult defile through which we were about to retrace our steps. Coke's irregulars remained on the ground some time after the force was in motion, when they proceeded to Kohat, as I have since learnt, without molestation.

"The column commenced its march about 7 o'clock A.M. On the advanced guard nearing Sherokee, the enemy opened fire from the neighbouring heights; and from this point, until the rear-guard had reached the immediate vicinity of Akor, nearly the whole length of the defile, these mountaineers contested the ground, opposing us in front, and hanging incessantly on our flank and rear, during the whole course of our passage, with greater perseverance than they had manifested in our previous advance.

"I am happy to be able to state that not a single beast of

* 2d troop 2d brigade Horse Artillery; 15th regiment Irregular Cavalry; detachment of her Majesty's 60th regiment of Rifles; ditto, 61st regiment; ditto, 98th regiment; 23rd regiment of Native Infantry; 31st ditto.

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burden or article of baggage has been lost during the whole course of these operations.

"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was himself an eye-witness of the admirable steadiness and conduct of the force engaged in this service, and of the zeal and ability displayed by Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw, H.M.'s 60th rifles, in charge of the advanced guard, both in the advance to and return from Kohat; Lieut.-Col. Fordyce, commanding the artillery, who rendered the column most essential service by the able handling and admirable practice of his guns; as well as Lieut.-Col. Corfield, 31st N.I., who commanded the rear-guard on the return of the column; and Major Platt, 23rd N.I., who commanded it on its advance.

The conduct of Capt. Coke and the brave regiment under his command cannot be too highly spoken of, eliciting as it did the admiration of the whole force. The force is much indebted to Capt. Simpson, the Assistant Commissary-General, for his able departmental arrangements, as well as to the exertions of the four officers named in the margin,* employed in assisting to keep the baggage in compact order. Lieut. Norman, 31st N.I., acting as Major of Brigade, made himself conspicuous by his zeal and activity during this service; and for his exertion in bringing in the wounded men of Ensign Sitwell's party, I beg to recommend him to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

"I beg also to express my obligation to Lieut. Paton, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, and to Lieut. Peyton, H.M. 98th regt., who acted as my aide-de-camp, for the hearty and willing assistance rendered to me by those officers.

"I have had the greatest pleasure in being associated with Col. Lawrence, the Deputy-Commissioner in this service, to whom are due my warmest acknowledgments for the cordial and obliging readiness which he evinces at all times to render assistance to myself and the troops, whenever it is in his power to do so.

"I have the honour to enclose a return of the killed and wounded.

"I have, &c.,

"C. Campbell, Brigadier,
"Commanding Peshawur District."

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Force employed in the Afreedee Hills, Peshawur, Feb. 14, 1850.

2nd Troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery.—1 rank and file wounded. Detachment H.M.'s 60th rifles.—1 rank and file wounded. Ditto, 61st regiment.—1 rank and file wounded. Ditto, 98th regiment.—3 rank and file wounded. 23rd regiment N.I.—1 non-commissioned officer and 3 rank and file killed; 1 European officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, and 10 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing. 31st regiment N.I.—1 European officer, 1 native officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, and 7 rank and file, killed; 1 non-commissioned officer and 29 rank and file wounded. 1st Punjab infantry.—5 rank and file killed; 1 native officer, 2 non-commissioned officers, 1 drummer, and 21 rank and file wounded. Detachment 2nd irregular cavalry (escort to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief), 1 rank and file wounded; 3 horses killed, and 3 wounded.

Total.—Killed: 1 European officer, 1 native officer, 2 non-commissioned officers, and 15 rank and file. Wounded.—1 European officer, 1 native officer, 4 non-commissioned officers, 1 drummer, and 67 rank and file. Missing.—1 rank and file. Grand total—94.

Name of officer killed.—Ens. W. H. Sitwell, 31st regiment N.I. Name of officer wounded.—Lieut. T. H. Hilliard, 23rd regiment N.I., dangerously.

Maharaja Dhuleep-Sing, at Futtehghur, is represented to be quite contented with his lot, and the association with him of a young English lad has created considerable emulation in his studies. He is making progress in English under the superintendence of Mr. Guise, who has also the educational charge of the Prince Seebdeo or Sheebdeo, son of Maharajah Shere Sing, born but a few days before the murder of his father.

The *Peking Gazette* announces that an envoy from Nepaul had reached that capital, and had been graciously received at the imperial court. It is somewhat remarkable that a state so small, and so little known, as Nepaul, should have ambassadors at the same time at the courts of the sovereigns of England and China.

* Capt. Staples, 7th Light Cavalry; Capt. Young, ditto; Ensign Murray, 70th N.I.; Ensign Perkins, 71st N.I.

GRAND BANQUET TO SIR WILLIAM GOMM.

The East-India Company entertained Lieut. General Sir William Gomm, K.C.B., at dinner on the 10th August, in honour of his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency. The entertainment took place at the London Tavern; covers were laid for above one hundred. Mr. Shepherd, the Chairman of the Court of Directors, presided, having on his right the guest of the evening, and on his left the Lord Mayor.

After the customary preliminary toasts,

The *Chairman* rose and said:—We are met to congratulate a distinguished officer on his appointment to the high and honourable post of Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Bombay, and to a seat in the Council of that presidency. When we consider the important nature of the duties devolving upon the commander-in-chief of an army of 60,000 men, how much its efficiency and discipline depend upon the military talents, the firmness, and energy of its commander,—when we reflect, too, that the happiness, the fate, and fortune of every individual of that army may be more or less affected by the manner in which these sterner qualities of the head are tempered by the more generous and kindly feelings of the heart,—when we are reminded, also, how much the cordial and harmonious administration of government and public affairs at our presidencies is forwarded when a spirit of wisdom, prudence, and conciliation animates the respective chiefs at the head of our civil and military power, I am persuaded that you will agree with me in thinking that the occasion of such an appointment is not only one of great interest to the East-India Company, but of great importance to all India and Great Britain. I am happy to assure you that the Court of Directors feel the greatest confidence that, in the person of our gallant guest, General Sir W. Gomm, we have an officer eminently combining the talents and virtues to which I have adverted. His career in the service of his sovereign, commencing at a very early period of life, has been distinguished in many varied and important positions, and in none more so than when in the presence of the enemy, with whom he has been engaged, I believe, on upwards of twenty several occasions. I find him engaged in the battles of Bergen, of Roleia, of Vimiera, of Corunna, at the siege of Flushing, at the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor, in the assault and capture of Badajoz, at the battles of Salamanca, of Villa Muriel, and Vittoria, the siege of St. Sebastian, the battles of the Nive, Nivelle, Quatre Bras, and Waterloo. He has the great advantage of being the pupil of the greatest captain of the age. He has served under the eye and command of the Duke of Wellington. In his position as assistant-quartermaster-general during the latter part of the Peninsular war, Sir Wm. Gomm had admirable opportunies of acquiring that practical knowledge and experience in the internal arrangements of an army, which will be most valuable to him in the high position to which he is now called. I find him, in 1842, commanding the forces in Jamaica, where the duties devolving upon him were somewhat analogous to those which he will have to undertake on arriving at Bombay. He has proved himself eminently the true friend of the soldier by his great care and attention in providing for the soldier's health and comfort; and the Court of Directors have full confidence that Sir Wm. Gomm will maintain his high reputation in India. I am happy to see around me several of his gallant comrades and companions in arms, who, by their personal knowledge and experience, can appreciate his distinguished merits. We have met this evening not only to congratulate him on his appointment, but to bid him God speed in his new sphere of duty, and to assure him of our most earnest wishes that it may please God to bless him with health of body and vigour of mind, and to crown his exertions with success, so that when the period of his honourable service expires he may return in safety to his native country with increased honour and reputation, and bearing with him the respect and esteem, not only of the Bombay army, but of all classes of the people. I beg to propose "the health of Lieutenant-General Sir William Gomm, Commander in-Chief of the Army in Bombay."

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Sir William Gomm spoke as follows:—I am sure it will be easily understood that I feel considerable embarrassment while endeavouring adequately to acknowledge the very great honour which has been paid to me this day, especially in the manner in which my health has been proposed from the chair, and the manner in which the toast has been received and responded to by this distinguished company; for, excepting as it bears upon the zeal and the diligence by which I trust that my proceedings in the discharge of my public duty will never fail to be characterized, I cannot but think and feel that your kindness has much overestimated the value of any contributions of mine to the general service of the country, civil or military, in time past; and for what is to come, I well know, and feel also, that it will tax my

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best exertions to take care that I shall not prove myself unworthy of the confidence so graciously extended to me by the Crown, and so cordially and so liberally tendered to me by Her Majesty's Government and by this honourable and renowned Company, whose interests and whose authority I go forth sworn to protect and to maintain to the utmost of my ability and means. It is, indeed, very true that throughout the last eleven years, with the exception necessarily of the very latest twelvemonth, I have been in continuous employ in the service of the Crown, more or less active, and it may have been at times sufficiently arduous; but the military portion of that service has been, perforce, restricted to the care and superintendence of the health and discipline of the troops stationed in the two important colonies in which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to employ me; and I have been thus debarred from bringing my humble efforts to assist in any of the labours of those two noble and gallant lords, one of whom I feel proud to find at my side this evening, with whom it has been my privilege to be on terms of intimate friendship from early youth, and with both of whom it has been my good fortune, and my pride also, to have been associated in service, under the same illustrious and unrivalled chief, in other days, and on other fields than those on which those two noble lords have achieved for themselves such imperishable renown. Those successes, in connection with those earlier and not less remarkable ones of the eminently distinguished soldier under whose chief command I have been preparing to range myself, will have established the peace of India, according to all human calculation, upon a surer footing than it has attained at any former period; and from my inmost heart I desire and pray, that the beneficent designs and unwearied aspirations of the eminent statesman and high-minded administrator who now holds the chief rule in India may be subjected to no further interruption or check, and that the spirit of British civilization and of British enlightenment, under its healthiest aspect, may be permitted to go forth along its free course; and, with the blessing of supreme Providence, conquering and to conquer, under its peaceful banner, through the ages to come, without further let or hindrance. But, should these anticipations prove too fond, and doomed to disappointment,—if we are again to be called upon to rouse us for the energies of war, I have seen something of the bearing of a British soldier in the struggling field, and I have seen enough of the bearing of the Company's native army, although it has been only in its hour of repose, and I know enough of the well-tried conduct and zeal of the Company's officers generally, from the chiefs of squadrons and platoons to the distinguished leaders of divisions and corps—a Gilbert (proud and happy am I in my relationship)—a Pollock, a Littler, a Whish, and so many others with whose names all Europe has so often rung from side to side, to leave me at no loss to comprehend how it should have come to pass that, from the first days of our rightful occupation of territory in India, those trusty bands should have been found marching, pace by pace, and side by side, and heart by heart, with the best blood of Britons up to war's sternest encounter,—even up to the requisition—the latest requisition of the noble and heroic viscount, ploughing his way through arduous conflict to the field of his crowning triumph at Goojerat. In such unsought-for emergency, I trust it will be found that the distinguished chiefs whom it will be my fortune to follow, in the limited sphere in which I am appointed to move, will each of them have left some portion of his glorious mantle behind him, and that the precious fragments will have been recovered and cherished, to be turned to good account in the hour of trial by the hands of him who now so imperfectly expresses all he feels, in acknowledgment of the extraordinary honour and kindness that has been manifested towards him this evening. (Loud and continued cheering from all parts of the room.)

The *Chairman* next proposed the toast of "The Navy," which was acknowledged by *Capt. Collier;* and "The Army," in speaking to which,

Sir H. Douglas observed, that it was his good fortune to become acquainted with Capt. Gomm when a very young man, and to be so placed as to have ample opportunity of judging of his capacity, of knowing his military acquirements and zeal, in social intercourse, of admiring his accomplishments as a scholar and a gentleman, his worth as a man, and his value as a friend. He had augured well of his gallant and then youthful friend, and felt sure that if in the lot of their profession opportunity should offer, he would win his way to great position and attain to very high distinction. He had done so.

The *Chairman* then observed, that, on an occasion like the present, no one would be surprised that his thoughts should frequently revert to the late services of a noble lord who had honoured them with his company that evening. It appeared but as yesterday when the gallant Sir H. Hardinge, ever ready at the call of duty, buckled on his armour and proceeded on the shortest warning, and at an important period, to assume the government of that great country in which those present were so deeply interested. He had scarcely reached the north-west provinces before he was called upon, in conjunction with the Commander-in-Chief, then Sir H. Gough, to defend the frontier, from a most unprovoked attack by the Sikhs, the most formidable enemy we ever met in India. Then occurred that event, unprecedented in history, when the Governor-General, laying aside his rank and civil capacity, placed himself side by side as second in command to the gallant Gough. High as our hearts beat with exultation on hearing of the triumph of our arms, yet more deep and gratifying was the feeling of national honour and pride with which we hailed the noble lord's moderation in the hour of victory; and England derived more real honour and glory from the other nations of the earth on account of this noble sacrifice on the part of his lordship and his victorious army than from the four great victories that preceded. The Chairman then gave "The Health of Viscount Hardinge."

Viscount Hardinge acknowledged the honour done him, and thanked the Chairman for what he had been pleased to say of his moderation. He could conscientiously say, that he drew the sword at the last moment, and sheathed it at the earliest that was possible. He was always happy to accept the invitation of the Court of Directors to their festive board, but especially on this occasion, when they were met to do honour to his gallant friend Sir William Gomm, with whom he had been for several years of his life connected by ties of the dearest friendship. For more than forty years he had known his gallant friend. During the earlier part of the Peninsular war he was amongst the most distinguished of the officers of the army in reputation for activity, ability, and energy. He highly distinguished himself under that statesman Sir Charles Metcalfe, for his integrity, good sense, and wisdom; and on every occasion on which he had been employed in the public service he had returned from it with honour. He was now about to take the command of the Bombay army—an army which he would find always ready to perform any service that would be required of it. It had marched through the Bolan Pass, fought at Meeanee and Hyderabad, took a glorious share in the conquest of Mooltan, and opportunely arrived at Goojerat, to assist in the splendid victory achieved by Lord Gough. Although it was difficult to follow two such men as Sir Thomas M'Mahon and Sir Willoughby Cotton, yet he was convinced that his gallant friend would acquire a large share of distinction and of honour. In the course of these operations in the Punjab, the political affairs of the army were conducted by an officer who was now present—Lieut. Colonel Mackeson—an officer who increased his reputation by his conduct in the Punjab campaign, and who had been intrusted with the Koh-i-noor, or "Mountain of Light;" he was one of the most distinguished in an army fruitful in accomplished officers, and that he would do honour to the service he (Lord Hardinge) was confident. He would only add, that he congratulated his gallant friend, Sir W. Gomm, on the command of such an army as the Bombay army, and wished him all the good health and strength, and good fortune, that could fall to the lot of man.

The health of "the President of the India Board," and that of "The Chairman" followed.

The *Chairman* then proposed "The Health of the Governor-General of India, the Marquess of Dalhousie," and said it afforded him the greatest pleasure to express in behalf of the Court of Directors their full and entire confidence and satisfaction in the noble lord, who so ably and efficiently performed his arduous and important duties. It was most gratifying to them to know that his lordship's health was completely re-established, and they trusted it might please God to grant him a continuance of this blessing, and that thus the people of India and the East-India Company might benefit by his prolonged, wise, and beneficent administration.

"The Civil Service of India" was the next toast, and was followed by that of "The Indian Army;" the party then broke up.

MISCELLANEOUS.

East-India College.—The examination of the candidates for admission into the East-India College next term, was held at the East-India House on the 25th, 26th, and 27th ultimo, when, of twenty-five candidates who were examined, the following twenty were reported duly qualified, viz., Messrs. Binny, Boyle, Chapman, Cunliffe, Drummond, Grant, Hay, Hogg, Jenkins, Lushington, Macnaghten, Malcolmson, Melville, Money, Plowden, Ravenshaw, Thornhill, Trotter, Waterfield, Wigram.

Sir George Anderson is appointed Governor of Ceylon, and is to be succeeded in the government of Mauritius by Mr. Higginson, now Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands. Sir

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George Anderson has earned his promotion by the ability with which he has conducted the government of Mauritius, where he has effected a considerable reduction in the expenditure, and introduced many useful practical reforms.

THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO COMPANY.—The second annual meeting of this Company took place on the 10th inst. when the Report was unanimously adopted, and the directors re-elected. In the course of the proceedings Mr. H. Wise entered into an explanation respecting the discussion in the House of Commons on the affairs of Labuan and Borneo, defending himself from the charges brought against him. The Report states that the works were proceeding steadily, although hindered from time to time by the necessity of furnishing immediate supplies to Government vessels at the station; that the Government had shown a uniform disposition to promote the success of the company, and had consented to alter the terms for coals supplied to her Majesty's ships from 13s. 6d. per ton at the pit's mouth to 20s. per ton delivered alongside; that a number of Coolie labourers have been obtained from Bombay, and conveyed to Singapore on their way to Labuan by the Peninsular and Oriental Company free of expense; that the balance-sheet to the 30th of June last shows an expenditure for labour, stores, a steam-engine, &c. of 5,499*l.* while the receipts up to the 8th of April for coal supplied to various vessels on the station were 1,023*l.*; that the health of the island continued satisfactory; and, finally, that "the confidence of the directors in the mines yielding at no distant period a good return for the outlay incurred, has from various causes been much increased."

THE NEPAULESE AMBASSADOR.—On the 29th ult. General Jung Bahadoor, Prime Minister at the Court of Nepaul, Colonel Jugget Shumshere Jung, and Colonel Dere Shumshere Jung, accompanied by Captain Cavenagh, Captain James, and suite, arrived at Plymouth, and the following day, accompanied by Commodore-Superintendent Lord John Hay, the principal officers of the yard, and the Commander-in-Chief of the western district, General Sir Henry Murray, and staff, inspected the ships in progress of building in the Devonport Dockyard, and all the various departments of the establishment. His Excellency made the most minute inquiries, and closely examined every object of interest which presented itself. In the afternoon the strangers proceeded in open carriages through the three towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, and visited Rendle's Royal Botanical Gardens, which were opened on that day. On the 31st they proceeded in the *Fearless*, steamer, from Hamoaze into the Sound, and were received with a royal salute on board H.M.'s ship *Albion*, 90, through which they went even down to the powder magazine. His Excellency appeared to take great interest in all the warlike objects on board, and, at his desire, several balls were fired from the guns over the Breakwater into the Channel. The Marines on board, about forty, were also put through the manual and platoon exercise in presence of the visitors, who expressed themselves greatly pleased with the discipline of the ship, her officers, and crew. From the Sound the *Fearless* returned through Hamoaze to the river Tamar. On passing through the powerful fleet laid up in ordinary, his Excellency, who was amazed at their number and dimensions, inquired if the whole ships were used in the Chinese war, and appeared surprised when he learnt the comparatively small number engaged, and that the largest ship there was of little more tonnage than the *Thetis* frigate now in harbour. His Excellency further observed, that notwithstanding the long peace with France, Great Britain had continued greatly to improve her means of defence. Up the Tamar the envoy descended a mine some 150 feet deep, and on reaching the surface munificently rewarded with five guineas a young girl who unexpectedly presented him with a small basket of cherries. On the 7th August they reached Edinburgh, and were received at the railway station by the Lord Provost, sheriff of the county, and Major-General Riddell, commander of the forces in Scotland. They immediately drove to Moray-place, one of the finest and most fashionable squares in the northern metropolis, where a private house has been taken for their residence during their stay in the city. A guard of honour was stationed at their abode to wait upon them. At the Court, August 14th, the Envoy had an audience of the Queen, to take leave of her Majesty. He was introduced by Sir John Hobhouse, President of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India. The following passages relative to the Nepaulese Envoy are extracts from a letter from Calcutta, published in the *Times*:—"He is thirty-two years of age only; rather slight in figure, but neatly formed; strong, firm, and agile as a hart; forming a strong contrast with his two stout, or rather fat, brothers who accompany him. His features are of the Tartar cast. He appears to have great physical courage. On his way down to Calcutta in the steamer, passing through the jungly shores of the Soonderbunds, some object of game exciting his attention, regardless of tigers and alligators, and to the great alarm of his followers, he jumped overboard into the water or mud, but returned equally safe and unsuccessful. I have said nothing of his history in my letters to our sisters; it might horrify their feminine, and startle your European, feelings, but it will add to the romantic interest of your visitor. He is, or rather was, nephew to the late prime minister of Nepaul, Mahtub Singh, who, with his regiment of Goorkas, visited Calcutta some few years back. About four years ago this young man (Jung Buhador) discovered that his uncle, the minister, had conspired against the lives of himself and brothers — for what reason I know not; whereupon, slinging his double-barrelled rifle over his shoulder, he proceeded to the durbar (council and council-room), confronted the minister, and charged him with the intent. The latter hesitated, and they speedily came to hot words, when our hero, unslinging his gun, shot the said minister dead upon the spot. A bloody fray then ensued between the Dubâree people and Sree Jung and his brothers (he has some six or seven), who were with him. The former were nearly all cut to pieces. Sree Jung, with the loss of one brother killed in the fray, was victorious; and immediately, all bloody as he was, his gun upon his shoulder, hastened to the king, told his own story, declared it was in self-preservation, and demanded the royal sentence at once. The monarch, however, thinking it better to conciliate such a spirit, told him in reply, that he had no doubt the slain minister had been in the wrong and he in the right; on which, "staying no further question," he hurried back to the Durbar, and immediately proclaimed himself prime minister. Now, I certainly did not receive this story from his own lips, but from those of a gentleman who came down with him in the steamer. I believe it, however, to be perfectly correct."

LIEUT.-COLONEL BURLTON, has printed and circulated an address "To the Officers of the Bengal Army," on the subject of the "reply" of Major McMurdo to his so-called "attack," entitled "Comments" upon Sir C. Napier's letter to Sir John Hobhouse, on "The Baggage of the Indian Army." Colonel Burlton says, in the course of this address:—"Major McMurdo may possibly have yet to learn that personal invective and calumnious insinuations cannot legitimately be termed a 'reply' to plain facts and sound arguments; and on the other hand, you, my brother officers, are well aware that my pamphlet, so far from being an 'attack,' was in its main features a defence. I am anxious that you should see the unhappy production which I am now bringing to your notice, not only that you may have an opportunity of appreciating and admiring the solecisms in manners and in taste into which an officer of the army, a gentleman *virtute officii*, may be led by the slavish spirit of a partizan, when angrily and vainly attempting to uphold an untenable cause, but also that you may understand the motives which induce me to decline the invitation to renew the discussion, with which the pamphlet concludes. If Major McMurdo had written in the terms and tone which gentlemen are accustomed to use, and which every gentleman has a right to expect from another, I should have been quite willing to have continued the discussion; to have pointed out the misrepresentations of my arguments, and the illogical deductions from false premises, which, next to personal and departmental vituperation, form the chief staple of the Major's pamphlet. If he had written somewhat more courteously, I might have pointed out his obtuseness or disingenuousness in representing me, as he has done, throughout, as the defender or admirer of the chaotic baggage trains of Indian armies (which I deprecate as much as any one), because, forsooth, I simply and truthfully depicted the heterogeneous mass as it exists, with the view of showing the utter inadequacy of a certain project which had been proposed for its improvement. I might further have told him, that I cannot recognize his right or title to rail and scold, because I happen to entertain, and choose to promulgate opinions, on a purely public question, at variance with those of another, be that other whom he may."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 5. *Duke of Bedford*, Thornhill, Madras; *Lochnagar*, Dalgarno, Port Philip; *Successor*, Collier, *Tigris*, Patricksen, and *James Lumsden*, M'Nidder, Calcutta; *Lancaster*, Hullen, Calcutta. —7. H.M.S. *Apollo*, Rawstorne, Hong-Kong; *John Campbell*, Hall, Bombay; *Trent*, Peterkin, Ceylon; *Mary Cannon*, Renny, Calcutta.—8. *Record*, Patullo, Hong-Kong; *Oriental*, Connell, Bengal; *Acasta*, Robertson, Ceylon; *Southampton*, Hooper, Cape; *Mary Spencer*, Fisher, Bengal; *Lord Hardinge*, Sawyer, Hong-Kong.—9. *Duchess of Northumberland*, Freeman, Cape; *Mars*, M'Lean, Bengal; *Panama*, Thomas, New South Wales; *Cheverell*, Stokoe, Cochin.—10. *Othello*, Thompson, and *Asia*, Newlands, Bengal; *Giaour*, Putt, and *Victory*, Mullens, Ceylon; *Honduras*, Cay-

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zer, and *Glenberoie*, Fullarton, New South Wales; *Jane*, Gales, Algoa Bay; *Antonia*, Beard, Hong-Kong; *Recorder*, Sharp, and *Athena*, Ogg, Bengal; *Antilla*, Carr, Singapore; *Wild Irish Girl*, Graham, Bombay; *Aurora*, Cottier, Akyab; *Desgaum*, Evans, Bengal.—12. *Ann Jane*, Fawcett, Shanghai; *Union*, Rapson, Ceylon; *Osborne*, Couper, Cape; *Sandford*, Kemp, Bengal; *Charlotte*, Neill, Bombay; *Diamond*, Irving, Mauritius; *Teazer*, Wainwright, Algoa Bay; *Flora Kerr*, Leighton, Bombay; *Eliza Leishman*, Dickson, Mauritius; *Blonde*, Carey, Mauritius.—13. *Aurora*, Reed, Cochin.—14. *Champion*, Redmond, Mauritius; *Enchantress*, Ledger, Singapore.—16. *William Parker*, Wilson, Manila.—17. *Success*, Stuart, New South Wales; *Guardian*, Vickerman, Singapore; *Lady Valiant*, Thompson, Mauritius; *Panurge*, Delanney, Maulmain, off Plymouth, and proceeded to Havre, reports the *New Zealand*, Smith, from Bombay to London, totally destroyed by fire, 11 July, in lat. 14. 20, long. 25. 30 W. crew saved by the *Panurge*.

From the DOWNS.—JULY 31. *Ann*, Walker, Cape and Madras.—AUG. 1. *Rookery*, Turner, Launceston; *West*, Jones, Batavia.—3. *Protector*, Jewell, Clyde and Maulmain; *Essex*, May, Portland Bay; *Colonist*, Porrett, Hobart Town.—5. *Waterville*, Andrew, Bussorah; *Vigilant*, Cowart, Cape; *Conservative*, Waterson, Mauritius.—11. *Scotland*, Davie, Hong-Kong; *Bintang*, Bryer, Singapore.—12. *Vixen*, Bell, Port Philip; *Windermere*, Ross, Hobart Town; *Sir Edward Paget*, Barclay, New Zealand; *Aberfoyle*, Huddart, Port Philip; *Cambodia*, Clendon (from Shields), Calcutta.—14. *Thomas Henry*, Marshall, Cape; *Fortitude*, Brown, Bussorah.—15. *Tudor*, Lay, Cape and Calcutta; *Sir Edward Parry*, Squire, Hong-Kong; *Eliza Hart*, Hart, Algoa Bay; *Lord Auckland*, Thomson, Ascension and Bombay.—16. *James Shepherd*, Hoare, Mauritius; *Tasman*, Blackbourne, Port Philip; *Alexandrina*, Falconer, Algoa Bay; *Aboukir*, Scott, Bombay.

VESSEL SPOKEN WITH.

Nile, Nisbet, London to Madras, July 4, lat. 1 N., long. 23 W.

DEPARTURES.

From PLYMOUTH.—JULY 31. *Emily*, Wilson, Port Natal and Bombay; *Panama*, Watt, Adelaide and Port Philip.—AUG. 4. *Delta*, Crans, Adelaide and Port Philip.—12. *Anna Maria*, Smith, Adelaide and Melbourne.—15. *Justina*, Brown, Port Natal.

From PORTSMOUTH.—AUG. 1. *Waterloo*, Nealby, Port Philip and Sydney; *Monarch*, Wiltshire, Calcutta.—3. *Earl of Balcarras*, Morris, Bombay.—13. *Bombay*, Flament, Cape and Bombay.—15. *Devonshire*, Consitt, Cape and Madras; *Alfred*, Henning, Calcutta; *Blackwell*, Thorne, Sydney.

From PORTLAND.—AUG. 12. *William Jardine*, Raitt, Hobart Town.

From JERSEY.—AUG. 10. *Acis*, Le Vauteur, Port Philip.

From HULL.—AUG. 7. *William Darley*, Cammell, Bombay.

From BOURDEAUX.—AUG. 9. *Mariner*, Huggup, Mauritius.

From LIVERPOOL.—JULY 31. *Courier*, Mellin, Port Philip and Adelaide; *John Ritson*, Ritson, Calcutta.—AUG. 1. *Old England*, Eves, Shanghai; *Camertonian*, Spear, Calcutta.—3. *Asia*, Fowler, Calcutta.—7. *Nemesis*, White, Calcutta; *Eliza Stuart*, Henderson, Calcutta; *Dundonald*, Gillies, Bombay.—8. *Elvira*, Graham, Cape and Algoa Bay.—10. *Sporting Lass*, Williams, Cape.—12. *Catherine*, Moodie, Bombay.—13. *Chippewa*, Barclay, Bombay; *Sir Robert Peel*, M'Ewin, Bombay.—14. *New Margaret*, Beeby, Hong Kong; *Ocean*, Proudfoot, Madras.

From the CLYDE.—JULY 30. *Glasgow*, Hamlin, Bombay; *Pekin*, Crawford, Mauritius.—AUG. 1. *Christina*, Allen, Batavia and Singapore.

From COWES.—AUG. 14. *Rodney*, M'Lean, Hobart Town.

From HARTLEPOOL.—AUG. 13—*Stephen and Mary*, Murray, Aden.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Indus* from CALCUTTA.—Dr. Jones, Lieut. Wallace, Dr. Carden, Mrs. Handfield, Col. Boileau, Mr. Taverney, Mr. Hay, and Capt. Filder.

From MADRAS.—Mrs. Briggs, Mr. Deury, Mr. Cunliffe, Capt. Pretyman, Capt. Neill, Mr. Robins, Mr. Gummer, Mr. Foster, Col. Grantham, Capt. Wing, and R. Henderson.

From HONG-KONG.—Capt. Baird, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Aspenal.

From SINGAPORE.—Capt. Cockburn, R.N., Mr. Gedge, and Mr. Taylor.

From PENANG.—Mrs. Brown, Mr. Ibbetson, Mr. Balmer, Mr. Almond.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CRAWSHAY, the wife of Alfred, s. at Colney Hatch, Middlesex, Aug. 10.

NAPIER, the wife of John M. d. at Binfield, Berks, July 31.

READE, the wife of Charles W. Madras civil service, s. at Sussex-square, Brighton, Aug. 5.

SMITH, the lady of Samuel, of Calcutta, s. at 24, Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square, Aug. 7.

MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG, Capt. R. D. Madras Army, to Amy E. d. of Henry Allnutt, at Hammersmith, July 25.

CAMERON, Robert, to Mary Jane, d. of H. C. Hulse, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at St. George's Hanover-square, July 31.

FRASER, Arthur, late of Java, to Margaret Julia, eldest d. of the late Thos. Cave, at Inchmarlo, Kincardineshire, Aug. 6.

GORDON, Stewart St. J. Bombay Civil service, to Clara, d. of the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D. Principal of the East India College, at Great Amwell Church, Herts.

SANCTUARY, Philip J. Hon. East India Co.'s service, to Eliza, d. of Col. H. C. Streatfield, at Brighton, July 31.

SHIRREFF, Lieut. col. A. E. Madras art. to Eliza Claudia, d. of J. A. Grant, formerly of the Bombay civil service, at Viewfield, Nairnshire, Aug. 8.

THORNHILL, C. E. son of T. of Woodley, Oxon, to Ellen Eliza Fanny, d. of the late Major Fraser, of the serv. of H. H. the Rajah of Nagpore, at Croydon, Aug. 6.

DEATHS.

CASEY, John, late of Calcutta, in Great Coram-street, aged 86.

EMPSON, Charlotte J. d. of W. of the East-India College, Haileybury, at Tunbridge Wells, Aug. 4.

INNES, Major gen. C.B. Bengal army, at Grosvenor-place, Bath, aged 78, Aug. 2.

LAW, Hon. C. E. M.P. Recorder of London, at 72, Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, aged 58, Aug. 13.

MACKEY, A. A. of 33, Upper Montague-street, and formerly of Calcutta, at Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells, aged 42, Aug. 11.

MARSHMAN, Joshua Ryland, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, and professor of English Law, University College, London, youngest s. of the late Rev. Dr. Marshman, of Serampore, Bengal, at 9, Chester-terrace, Eaton-square, July 27.

ROBERTON, H. wife of Capt. R. and relict of the late Sam. Bourchier, B.C.S. at Taunton-place, Regents'-park, Aug. 7.

ROBERTS, Charles, late of the Madras civil service, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 61, July 31.

WARD, Capt. M. B. 26th Madras N.I. at Southampton, aged 32, July 30.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per *Aboukir*, for Bombay, from Gravesend, August 15.—197 Queen's troops; Capt. Hartley, H.M.'s 8th regt.; Capt. Stuart, H.M.'s 86th; Lieut. Hinchliff, H.M.'s 64th; Lieuts. Havelock, Croker, Winmett, H.M.'s 86th; M'Kellory, H.M.'s 83rd; Cornets Beckett and Swine, H.M.'s 10th Hussars; Ens. M'Pherson, H.M.'s 8th foot; Ens. Ryan, H.M.'s 64th; Ens. Murray, H.M.'s 78th; Asst. surgs. Fowley and Coghlan.

BOOKS.

The Moohummudan Law of Sale, according to the Huneefeea Code; from the Futawa Alumgeeree, *a Digest of the whole law, prepared by command of the Emperor Aurungzebe Alumgeer.* Selected and translated from the original Arabic, with an Introduction and Explanatory Notes, by NEIL B. E. BAILLIE. London. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE *Futawa Alumgeeree* is not only an acknowledged authority on Musulman Law in India, but is celebrated in other Mohamedan countries. It is composed of extracts in Arabic from collections of *futawa* (or expositions of law by mooftis) of older date, and also from other legal treatises of a more abstract character, by writers of the Huneefeea sect; the whole being arranged so as to form a complete digest of Mohamedan law.

The only work on the Mohamedan law of sale, accessible to the English reader, is the translation of the *Hidayah*, by Mr. C. Hamilton, in which the subject is imperfectly treated, and though a work of very high authority, the *Hidayah*, in the original, is in form a Commentary on a very brief text, without regard to arrangement, and the translation having been made from an intermediate version into Persian, text and comment have been mixed up together. In the *Futawa Alumgeeree* the subject of sale is given with great detail and apparent completeness, and seems on the whole to be well arranged.

The work before us is a selection from two of its books, comprising the whole subject of sale, in which redundancies have been retrenched by the translator, and the arrangement is improved; explanatory notes being subjoined to the text when considered necessary. The translator has prefixed to the work a general "Introduction," which supplies a valuable elucidation of the whole theory of this extensive branch of the law.

The term "Sale" in Mohamedan law is applied to every exchange of property for property with mutual consent; it is, therefore, very comprehensive in its legal incidents and relations; including barter, and loan when the article lent is intended to be consumed and replaced in specie, by a similar quantity of the same kind. On the other hand, there are limitations unknown in our notions of sale, or transfer. The Arabic term *mal*, translated 'property,' is defined by Mohamedan lawyers to mean "that which can be taken possession of and secured;" a definition which seems to imply something tangible or corporeal. *Things* or *substances* are, accordingly, the proper objects of sale; mere *rights* are not *mal*, and cannot, therefore, be lawfully

sold apart from the corporeal things with which they may happen to be connected; consequently, debts cannot, by the Mohamedan law, be legally sold.

Things are commonly divided into moveable and immoveable; but a more important division is into *misleе* and *keemee*, or "similars" and "dissimilars;" that is, things which, if they perish, must be replaced by an equal quantity of the same kind; and things to be replaced by their value.

There are other peculiarities and niceties in the Mohamedan code, the invention of which must have exercised the ingenuity of the early lawyers: thus, when one article of weight is sold or exchanged for another article of weight, or one of measure for another of measure, the delivery of both must be immediate from hand to hand, and any delay of delivery in one of them is unlawful. Where, again, wheat is sold for wheat, or silver for silver, there must be no excess on either side. These prohibitions constitute the Mohamedan doctrine of *reba*, or usury, which is a marked characteristic of the law of sale, founded upon the express prohibition of Mahomet, forbidding his followers to derive any advantage from loans.

These peculiarities in the theory of the Mahomedan law are very minutely explained in Mr. Baillie's excellent Introduction, which will be read with interest by those whom legal studies, especially of the civil law, have disciplined into a familiarity with refined and subtle distinctions. Thus sale is divided into four kinds, according to the different degrees of completeness in its legal effect; the first comprehends certain coins, which are always price; the second, the whole division of dissimilars, except cloth; the third, all similars, with a very few exceptions; the fourth, cloth and copper coin. The different kinds of sale are numerous, —such as things for things, obligations for obligations (money), &c.

In constituting sale, the offer and acceptance, expressed or implied, in all cases, must be so connected as to obviate any doubt of the one being intended to apply to the other; for this purpose the Mohamedan law requires that both shall be interchanged at the same meeting of the parties, and that no other business shall be suffered to intervene between an offer and its acceptance. This has led to distinctions which may appear unnecessarily minute to a reader unacquainted with the manners of Eastern countries.

Of the extraordinary precision aimed at by the Mohamedan law, we subjoin a few instances. Under the head "Option of Defect:"—

"If the purchaser of a slave say to the seller, 'I have released you from every defect in his eye,' this is no release if the slave be found blind of an eye. So, also, a release from every defect in his hand does not exempt the seller if the slave be found to have lost a hand; but the loss of one or two fingers would be within the terms of the exemption. The loss of two fingers is two defects, and would not be included in a release from a single defect; but if all the fingers with half the hand were cut off, it would be considered but one defect."

Under "Surrender and Possession:"—

"If the seller should deliver the thing sold to a person in the family of the purchaser, he does not thereby become possessed of it; so that if the article should perish, the sale is cancelled. If a part of the price be paid, and the purchaser should say to the seller, 'I have left the thing in pledge with you for the remainder,' or 'I have left it in deposit with you,' this is no delivery."

The sale of land has some peculiar conditions:—

"When a person has purchased land with palm trees which have no right of water, and he was not aware of the fact, he has the option of rescinding the contract.

"If a person sell palm or other trees on which there is fruit at any stage of growth, whether it have any value or not, the fruit belongs to the seller, unless its inclusion in the purchase had been expressly stipulated for."

Mr. Baillie observes, in his Introduction, that, whilst *caveat emptor* is a leading principle of the English law, the Mohamedan law is characterized by an anxious attention to the interests of the purchaser. "It implies a warranty for title and against defects in all cases, unless expressly waived; and further allows the purchaser an option of cancelling his bargain whenever he has purchased a thing that he has not seen. In these respects it corresponds with what remains of the old Hindoo law."

We have only to say, in conclusion, that Mr. Baillie has executed his very difficult task with great ability; that he has adapted the work to the use of European readers without impairing its authority as a faithful transcript of Mohamedan law; and that, whilst it claims the attention of legal students, and is not unattractive even to the general reader, it must prove of great importance to all persons connected with the administration of justice in India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 31st July, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 25th September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 14th August, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 28th of August, 1850, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 500 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Point de Galle, in the Island of Ceylon, viz.—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,
RUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,
RAVENSWORTH WEST HARTLEY COAL,
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,
} Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 28th day of August aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 14th August, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 28th August, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of 500 TONS of COAL from Newport, Monmouthshire, to Bombay; and that copies of the terms and conditions of the contract may be obtained by application at the (Marine Branch) Secretary's Office, in this House, where the Tenders are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 28th day of August, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, upon the delivery of the Coal at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of two shillings and a halfpenny (2s. 0½d.) the Company's rupee.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I HASTEN to return my warm and heartfelt acknowledgments to the friends who kindly supported me at the election of an East-India Director yesterday, and although from the powerful support Mr. Prinsep had previously obtained my endeavours have not in this instance been successful, I have every reason to be satisfied with my present position. Soliciting the favourable consideration of the Proprietors at large on the next vacancy that may arise, when I shall again go to the ballot, and with an accession of strength that authorizes a confident expectation of success,

I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN CARNAC MORRIS.

Committee Room, 136, Leadenhall Street,
August 1, 1850.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

THE result of the ballot to-day has realized the object of my ambition in a manner that leaves me impressed with sentiments of the deepest gratitude.

I beg to offer my most sincere and heartfelt thanks to all those Proprietors who have on this occasion recorded their votes in my favour.

H. T. PRINSEP.

London Tavern, July 31, 1850.

RESULT OF THE BALLOT.

H. T. Prinsep	1,420
J. C. Morris	506
Majority	914

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A LADY, who has had the honour of educating the daughters of a nobleman, and other young ladies of distinction, in conjunction with her sister, would be happy to receive into her establishment TWO or THREE YOUNG LADIES from INDIA. The house is situated in an open and airy spot, close to the Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park. The course of instruction is liberal, and while the cultivation of the intellect and those accomplishments which form the ornamental part of the education of a lady receive a just and full attention, the formation of the character on Christian principles is the earnest care of the principals of the establishment. The hours for study and recreation are arranged according to the advice of a physician. References permitted to clergymen, and also the parents of the pupils. A Parisienne resides in the house. Terms, for French and English education, Sixty Guineas per annum.

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Bombay ... ... July 25

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WERE it not for the *escapades* of the Affreedies, our summaries for some time past would have presented little of a public nature beyond the gratifying announcement of "all well." These marauders still continue to furnish employment for a portion of our force; but the latest operation does not partake of a very elevated character, being neither more nor less than the capture of a party, consisting mainly of women and children, engaged in the work of smuggling salt. On this subject it is now stated that some misapprehension has existed—that the grievance of the Affreedies is not exactly that which had been supposed—that they are themselves small consumers of salt, though great carriers of that generally palatable condiment—and that the deep ground of offence is that the British are opening a gun road through the country, so as to make it accessible to artillery. However this may be, it is said that the above-mentioned act of interference with the mercantile pursuits of the tribe has given great umbrage, and that a general outbreak in behalf of free trade was anticipated. In the Indian papers the question, What is to be done with the Affreedies? is pretty generally discussed. Some propose to fight; others to keep the tribe quiet by an application of that soothing medicine which has such vast effect in every part of the world. The former course is one to which it is not easy to see an end. The latter, it is argued, not without plausibility, would be degrading. In opposition to this view, however, a Calcutta paper urges that in Egypt the transit of the overland mail is made a matter of favour on the part of the Pasha, and is the result of a money purchase. Thus much for the assertion of dignity; but this disposed of, that of safety follows. In time of danger and emergency, should it ever come—and who shall say that it will not?—the Affreedies would without doubt put a very speedy end to the bargain; and not only close their passes against us, but become active and most annoying assailants. The *Englishman* (the paper to which we have referred) seems to conclude finally that nothing but force is to be looked to with any degree of confidence. The Affreedies are freebooters and murderers by occupation—probably not a whit more respectable than Messrs. Bright and Cobden's friends, the pirates in the Archipelago; and they must be suppressed by similar means. The only difficulty is to determine how. The *Englishman* maintains, and with apparent reason, that regular troops are not fitted for the work; and that an irregular force, composed of men accustomed to hill warfare, will be the most effective. Our contemporary also suggests some very strong measures in aid, as the pro-

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scription of the race, and the annual destruction of their crops. It is a pity that these suggestions did not arrive a little sooner, as in that case they might have been submitted to the consideration of the Peace Congress.

Sikh prisoners appear to be extremely hard to keep; and a plot has been discovered, the object of which was an extraordinary, though only partial, "gaol delivery," at Allahabad, where are enshrined certain Sikh Sirdars, whose freedom was the object of the meditated movement. The ever-restless Ranee is believed, from her retreat at Catmandoo, to have organized and directed the conspiracy, which, in all human probability, will not be the last of the like character. Inquiry has been instituted, and it is alleged that the proceedings of the conspirators had prospered so far, that improper persons had penetrated into the fort, and dangerous correspondence obtained admission. It is also alleged that persons in the town, friendly to the prisoners, are known to be in possession of money to an amount quite inconsistent with their position. In consequence of these discoveries, the guard has been strengthened, and the utmost vigilance enjoined. Surely, in regard to a military body, intrusted with the charge of State prisoners, it ought not to be necessary to enjoin vigilance; that important military quality should be manifested as a matter of course. Yet had this always been so, the noted escape of Trimbuckjee Dainglia could not have taken place, nor, in more recent times, that of the notorious Ranee, now laughing at us in Nepaul.

The Punjab is quiet and improving. Evidence of this is furnished by a great fair at Nysberg, at which 150,000 persons were assembled, having passed over in the most quiet and orderly manner—a circumstance not less remarkable than the fact of the entire number of attendants at the gathering having been unarmed. The news from this part of the country is, however, darkened by a tragical incident, calculated to excite feelings of the deepest pain and commiseration. Colonel King, commanding the 14th dragoons, in a state of excitement, caused, it appears, by a succession of distressing mortifications connected with his military duties, having terminated his life by his own hand. The first of the unhappy impressions which, combined, led to the awful results above reported, is said to have been a speech to which the Commander-in-Chief gave utterance when addressing the regiment in December last at Lahore. Other events occurred to aggravate the feeling of mental disquietude thus occasioned. The state of the regiment appears to have been bad. Some time since a private was brought to a court-martial for insubordinate conduct, and one of the charges against the prisoner was that he had called Colonel King a coward, who had run away from his regiment at Chillianwallah. It is believed that the colonel was most painfully affected by the publication of this charge, and he thereupon demanded a court of inquiry into his conduct, which was refused. Shortly afterwards, another private having been convicted of some offence for which he was sentenced to corporal punishment, after the infliction, advanced towards Colonel King and addressed to him grossly abusive language. For this second offence the man was again brought to trial, convicted, and sentenced to transportation for seven years. This sentence the Commander-in-Chief directed the Court to re-consider, on the ground that the prisoner had been allowed to drink to excess in the guard-room while under sentence, and that his outrageous conduct was the consequence of the drunkenness thus produced, but which was not discovered till after he had received his punishment. The state of facts the Commander-in-Chief considered to indicate neglect of duty on the part of others not less than of the culprit. The Court, however, did not enter into his views, but adhered to its former finding. Upon this, Sir Charles Napier pardoned the man, and directed him to return to his duty. The terrible result of the whole was the suicide of the officer commanding the regiment. A court of inquest found the unhappy man to have been insane, and he was buried with military honours. It is said that he has left papers behind him which, if permitted to become public, will throw some light upon the transactions and upon the feelings of the sufferer.

From Simla some very disgraceful gambling transactions are reported, but at present it would be premature to discuss them.

The Governor-General is at Kunawur, in advance of Simla, towards the Himalayas, said to have at this season some advantages over the latter in point of climate. The Commander-in-Chief is still at Simla, but it is believed will have occasion to proceed to Calcutta as a witness in a case pending in the Supreme Court. Sir Henry Lawrence and his family are in Cashmir—a place never before visited by any European lady. The Cashmir beauties have now the opportunity of comparing their own charms with those of occidental females.

The Governor-General, under instructions from the Court of Directors, has republished an order declaring officers who have not passed an examination in the native languages ineligible for staff employment; and announcing that those at present in such employment who shall not pass within six months will be removed to their regiments. The study of oriental tongues is rarely delightful to the young, and it requires an occasional refresher to insure the requisite degree of application.

In the districts of the Bombay Presidency adapted to the growth of New Orleans cotton, a vast extension of the breadth of cultivation has taken place; and if Manchester "to herself be true," she may look forward with confidence to an abundant supply at no distant period. From this side of India there is little to report. The cholera is unhappily making havoc among sections of the European troops. The rains, though tardy in their approach, have been abundant, and the effect refreshing. The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief are enjoying a still more pleasant atmosphere at Poonah.

From Madras there is nothing to report, if we except an order for the removal of several regiments, which will be found elsewhere.

Railway affairs everywhere seem sleepy.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Troops.—Lieut. col. J. W. King, c.b., 14th L.D., at Lahore, July 6; Lieut. H. A. Malony, 60th, at Meerut, July 3; Lieut. J. F. Woolhouse, 61st, at Peshawur, aged 25, June 24.

Bengal.—Col. P. Jacob, at Gwalior, June 24; Asst. surg. D. Morgan, at Nainee Tal, June 21.

Madras.—Maj. Horatio N. Noble, 40th N.I., at Jaulnah, July 14.

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BENGAL.

STATISTICS OF CAWNPORE.

We proceed to give the detailed information furnished in Mr. Montgomery's invaluable report of the district of Cawnpore, but would previously warn the general reader of the dryness rather of these statements, which can possess nothing attractive but for those who take an interest in such researches, and are anxious to form their own opinion on the success or failure of our administration from facts and figures, and not from wild and prejudiced conjectures.

The position of the district is more favourable for the labours of the field, and the transport of its produce, than that of most other districts in the north-west provinces. The grand trunk road, metalled throughout, runs through it from east to west, and it is flanked on either side by two noble streams, the Ganges and the Jumna, the great arteries of the north-west provinces. The population of the district is 993,031, of which 583,247 belong to the agricultural, and 409,571 to the non-agricultural class. The number of Hindoos is 918,287; of Mahomedans, 74,744; the latter do not, therefore, form one-twelfth of the entire population.

The number of villages in the district is 2,258; the number of cultivated acres, 754,818; of culturable, 1,875,563; of unculturable, 553,247. One half the district is therefore uncultivated. The land assessment when we took possession of the district was Rs. 24,87,000. It has now been reduced to Rs. 21,43,000, and fixed for thirty years. The sum paid to Government as land rent, which has been so constantly represented as the crying evil of India, and the cause of all its poverty and wretchedness, is less than three rupees, or six shillings an acre. If the assessment be divided among the population, each individual, man, woman, and child, will be found to pay about 4s. 4d. a year, or at the rate of about four pence monthly! The report further informs us that the whole produce of the district is, in round numbers, Rs. 82,00,000, and the fact that this statistical result has been so accurately ascertained, will give us some idea of the extraordinary diligence which has been bestowed on these researches. It would, therefore, appear that the Government revenue is equal to about one-fourth the gross produce. Again, one of the tables gives us a statement of the expenses attending the cultivation of thirteen begas of land, with seven of the staple articles of the district. The expenses amount to Rs. 117. 12as., of which Rs. 46. 4as. were paid to Government for rent, and the other expenses amount to Rs. 71. 8as.; while the produce of this quantity of land amounted to Rs. 184. We have, therefore, the same result in detail, which is obtained by comparing the aggregate rent with the entire produce of the district, that is, that the Government demand does not exceed one-fourth of its gross produce.

It may not be uninteresting to some of our readers to state the annual produce of the chief articles of cultivation:

Barley	Rs. 16,41,000
Wheat	... 14,72,000
Cotton	... 14,27,000
Joar	... 12,94,000
Gram	... 7,38,000
Sugar	... 6,57,000
Bajra	... 2,81,000
Opium	... 83,138

In regard to the opium, it should be remarked that the sum noted above is only the actual cost of 534 maunds raised from 1,127 acres, at the rate of Rs. 173 a maund. The market value of the opium to our honourable masters exceeded five lakhs of rupees, which is at the rate of about Rs. 470, or forty-seven pounds sterling an acre.

Down here in Bengal we have a single zemindar, the maharaja of Burdwan, owning a whole district, and lightening the labours of the collector by a single payment. In the district of Cawnpore, however, there are no fewer than 16,542 proprietors, and the average quantity of land owned by each is only 90 begahs, while the average amount of assessment paid by each proprietor does not exceed 130 rupees. But these proprietors in many instances cultivate their own lands to the extent of one-sixth of the area of the district. The number of cultivators, distinct from the proprietors, amounts to 96,514, and the average quantity of land cultivated by each amounts to five acres and three quarters. Strange to say, nearly one-half the cultivators, not proprietors, are of the dignified caste of Rajpoots and Brahmins. Here, in Bengal, a Brahmin's following the plough would be considered the deepest degradation; in the district of Cawnpore, the number of Brahmin cultivators amounts to no fewer than 23,000, nearly one-fourth of the whole number of the agricultural class.

We have stated that the produce of the district amounts annually to about 82 lacs of rupees; the report informs us that the annual imports into the district are equal in value to about 62 lacs more, and of this sum 10 lacs are required for the grain imported, and about 19 lacs of rupees for piece-goods. The exports amount to about 33½ lacs; of this sum cotton supplies a traffic of 12½ lacs, or more than one-third the entire export.

Of the land tenures in the district, the report affords us the most ample details. Of 2,258 villages, no fewer than 1,896 are held upon what is denominated zemindaree tenures, of a very different character from that which prevails in the lower provinces. It is thus described by Mr. Montgomery—"The zemindaree tenures are those in which the whole land is held and managed in common. There may be one or more proprietors, but if the total collection made from the cultivators with that of the land held by the proprietors, be thrown into one common stock, and divided according to ancestral shares, the tenure is zemindaree." When the lively Jacquemont was in India, he one day said to Mr. Holt Mackenzie, "I want half an hour's conversation with you, to become enlightened on the subject of the tenures of land." "I have been more than twenty years," said Mr. Mackenzie, "studying it, and cannot say that I yet understand it." The tenures of land in the North-West Provinces differ as much from those of Bengal, as the tenures in England do from those in France.

One of the most valuable statements in this collection is that which furnishes us with the mutations of property since the session:—would that we could obtain the same statistics regarding the Lower Provinces, and thereby ascertain the number of the proprietors who have been extinguished by our system, and the number who have risen to the dignity of landholders. But that appears beyond the reach of hope. The district of Cawnpore, as we have remarked, contains 2,258 villages; of these 808 remain uninterruptedly in the possession of the original proprietors after fifty years of mutation; and 1,450 have changed hands; 405 through the operation of our revenue system; 453 by decrees of court, and 592 by private transfers. The sale of 405 estates for arrears of revenue took place in the early period of our occupation, when our ignorance of the people, and the people's ignorance of us and our institutions, gave unlimited scope for the Amlas. It was to examine the nature of these sales, and to repair the injustice they had occasioned, that the Special Commission of 1821 was established; and the result was that only 98 of these estates remained in the possession of the original purchasers; the sale of 185 estates, or nearly one half, was reversed by the Commission; and 122 were transferred by the purchasers to the original zemindars. When will the historians of British India be indueed to consider such transactions as these, which so deeply affect the interests of the people, and the honour of government, as much worthy of historical record as the capture of Patras or Bhurtpore?—But to our tables. The number of estates purchased by the successful mercantile speculators in the district since the session amounts to 301, and they are held by 202 individuals, who have thus manifested their confidence in our fiscal arrangements by investing their profits in land. It is also further worthy of remark, that the lands for arrears of revenue, during the year 1845-6, as given in the 16th Table, fetched a much lower price than those which were otherwise disposed of, as the following table will show:—

	No. of village.	Acres sold.	Assessment.	Price paid.	Rate per acre.
Sold for arrears ..	2	5,946	2,090	2,950	0 7 11
,, by the Courts	103	27,968	41,586	55,977	2 0 0
Private transfers ..	213	74,638	92,500	251,887	3 6 0

The very low price obtained for the estates sold for arrears, arose from the heaviness of the assessment, and rendered it imperative on the revenue authorities to reduce it.

The strength of the local establishments in the district is thus given:—The number of unarmed native *employés* is 357, and that of armed persons, 1,166—total, 1,543. This is part and parcel of the civil force which is said by Sir Charles Napier to be as vast as it is useless, and which he proposes to supersede by military force, to be placed under the immediate direction of the Commander-in-Chief. The local committee has at its disposal Rs. 28,000 for the construction and repairs of roads, the length of which under their charge, exclusive of the grand trunk road, is 500 miles. This sum is created partly by the surplus of the ferry funds, and partly by the per-centage of one per cent. on the Government assessment. With regard to the village watch, which is at the present time one of the most difficult problems of the Bengal Government, the report informs us that, "with the exception of a few of the principal towns and marts, where the watch are paid by a cess on the inhabitants, the village police are

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nominated by the landholders, and remunerated by land set apart for the purpose."

The statistics of education in the district of Cawnpore are the most complete which have yet been published regarding any district, and present an advantageous contrast to the total ignorance and the disheartening indifference which prevails on this subject in the Lower Provinces, where the attempt to instruct the people through the medium of the only language they know, is considered a "mistake." The number of schools in the district and city, independently of those supported by Government and the missionaries, is 533, of which 179 are for the instruction of Persian, 280 for Hindee, 58 for Sanscrit, and 16 for Arabic. The number of scholars is 4,274, or, on an average, eight in each school. In the Persian schools the number of scholars is 1,039, of whom 421 are Mussulmans, and 379 Kaists. The remuneration of the teachers is made up of wages, fees, and presents, and the average income of each of them is Rs. 6. 4 annas a month. The Hindee, or vernacular schools, contain 2,809 children. Of the 280 teachers, 255 are Kaists. The remuneration of each teacher is, on an average, Rs. 3. 12 annas a month. It is made up in various ways. The day on which the scholar is matriculated, he gives his teacher his food for the day and a few pice. When he masters the multiplication table as far as 40, he makes another present, and so on as he ascends the scale of learning. Four days in the month are holidays, and produce pice. On the 20th Sawun in each year the master paints the figure of a serpent, and presents it to each parent, and obtains a present. Every festival of note brings a pice or two. Once a fortnight the ceremony of washing slates is performed, and the master demands his douceur. Once a year the boys parade the streets, accompanied by a band of music, with their master at their head, and a collection is made.—This Cawnpore Montem sometimes yields as much as a hundred rupees. The whole sum annually expended in the district in education amounts to Rs. 26,115. A few miles from the city of Cawnpore there resides an old man, who receives from the British Government, for his own support and that of a rabble of lazy followers, thirty times this amount, or a sum more than sufficient for the education of every boy and every girl throughout the district. The town of Bithoor is the residence of Bajee Rao, the ex-Peshwa, to whom Sir John Malcolm—by an act of folly, which has no parallel in our Indian history—promised an annuity of eight lakhs of rupees nearly thirty years ago. A Jew creditor and an annuitant, it is said, never die; and we have, to our cost, experienced the truth of the latter part of this assertion. For twenty-eight years has this prince—who must have surrendered unconditionally in a few days when the bargain was struck—continued to receive more than one-third of the revenues of the district. In this period of twenty-eight years he has been paid from our treasury the almost incredible sum of two crores and twenty-four lakhs of rupees, or two millions and a quarter sterling. Yet we are told that if we refuse to allow the three hundred separate principalities, now held and marred by native princes in India, to be perpetuated for ever by the ceremony of adoption, our character for good faith will be irretrievably compromised!—*Friend of India, June 27.*

THE AFFAIR ON BOARD THE KALEEGUNGA.

From all we can learn respecting the inquiry instituted by a committee appointed for the purpose, into the affair of the rising of the convicts on board the *Kaleegunga* cargo-boat, no new facts of any consequence have been elicited. There can be no doubt, however, that the magistrate at Allahabad was guilty of a strange imprudence, to say the least of it, in sending such a number as thirty-nine Sikh prisoners, and among them a leader of some distinction, on board one of the Government boats, with a wretched guard composed of eight burkundauzes hired for the nonce at Rs. 3 a month; and ten sepahis of the jail guard, without giving the steam agent or the Commander of the Government steamer the slightest precaution respecting them, or even giving either any reason to believe that the men were any more than ordinary convicts. The consequence was, that no unusual vigilance was used, and the prisoners were left to the care of the guard, such as it was. They were not placed under the orders of the officers of the boats, as that seems to be contrary to the practice that has obtained. It seems that it is not in regard to gunpowder only, that some alarming occurrences, occasioning loss of life, must occur before ordinary precautions are resorted to, to prevent such catastrophes. There will be no want of precaution now till the case referred to is forgotten. In the meantime, the error is likely to be the other way. One vessel has just arrived we hear with three convicts and a guard of eleven men! The *Tenasserim* is taking six, we learn, to Maulmain, with a guard of six; but five of the six convicts, we have been told, are desperate fellows—mutineers of the 34th N.I.

The river steamers ought to have arms in the cabins on deck, and the arms of the guards ought never be near the prisoners. The marines who were in charge of the treasure were, as usual, on board the steamer, but the treasure itself was on board the cargo-boat. Unless the amount of treasure is large, it should be on board the steamer with the guard, for whom there is never room on board the other boat; so that they are separated from their charge. The marines, who would not fight will, of course, be turned adrift; but the whole of them should be got rid of, and regular disciplined soldiers sent with treasure. This would cost more, but it might save the state money in the end.

It is but fair to mention that the guard did show some fight, for two of the prisoners were killed in the affray. One of these had his hand cut off, and was knocked overboard and drowned. The burkundauzes said they were not going to fight at three rupees a month.—*Bengal Hurkaru, July 11.*

SIR C. NAPIER'S SENTENCING AN OFFICER TO COPY OUT THE ARTICLES OF WAR.

Much has been,—more will be,—written, both here and in England, about Sir Charles Napier's late decision, on receiving the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, held at Umballah, which was, as our readers already know, that the officer on whose conduct it was held, should be severely reprimanded, and desired to write out the Articles of War! Had the Commander-in-Chief been a schoolmaster, punishing a refractory pupil, the task might have been an appropriate one, but we deny *in toto* the power of Sir Charles Napier, or of any officer holding his position, high as it is, to inflict, *per se*, a penalty of any sort or description—that is to say, a positive penalty; a negative one, such as refusal of leave and like indulgences, he of course holds in his hands, and has perhaps too generally exercised. Also, if he saw an officer glaringly deficient in his drill, he might, though it would be better left to the immediate commander, order attendances on parades, &c., but that he can invent and inflict any description of punishment he likes, we know is not the case. He may, if possessing such power, order the next officer who incurs his displeasure to pass under the yoke!

The facts of the present case we are informed are shortly as follows:—Lieut. ———, the refractory accused, proposed to Capt. ——— for the hand of his daughter, having, we presume, previously ascertained that he was not disagreeable to the object of his choice. The father, however, objected to the match, and declined Lieut. ———'s proposals, we doubt not on substantial grounds. This, however, would not satisfy the irascible subaltern, who posted to his wished-for father-in-law, and demanded his daughter or his life—that is to say, to call him out. Capt. ———, wisely judging, that if he was to be shot at by every aspirant to whom he refused one of his daughters' hands, his life would be a short one, reported the matter to the superior authority, and the hot-headed lieutenant was placed under arrest. This Court of inquiry, this illegal punishment, of the Commander-in-Chief, being the result; and there, or rather here, the matter at present rests. Had Sir Charles Napier, tempering mercy with a sort of Military Lynch Law ordered some unposted cornet, who in youthful indiscretion might have risked his commission, to write out the Articles of War, instead of standing the ordeal of a court-martial, though still illegal, there would have been a sort of generous justice in it, which would have carried public opinion with it, but the present instance is not analogous. Lieut. —— is an officer of nine years' service, so he can hardly plead youth and inexperience as an excuse for his conduct; nor can Sir Charles Napier plead the tender years of the accused as his reason for mercifully awarding an impromptu punishment for a serious military offence. Should the Commander-in-Chief wish to introduce a series of literary punishment drills, which he may impose at his pleasure, he must draw out an article of war to be inserted in the Mutiny Act, forwarding them through Government to the home authorities, to be passed into law. We would suggest it should be something as follows:—

"Art.—Additional. If any officer or soldier proposes for a gentleman's daughter, and being refused, should attempt to draw the said gentleman into a personal conflict, or should, in any way, or by any means, offer violence to the said gentleman, then that officer, or soldier shall be ordered to copy out the Articles of War, or such other book, as the Commander-in-Chief of our armies in the East Indies may think fit to order."

By getting two Articles passed at once, he might include officers who fail at reviews, and some day we should, no doubt, see the whole Sirhind division sent to their quarters to copy out "Torsens." Seriously, we wonder at a man possessing Sir Charles Napier's experience and acknowledged clear judgment

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committing himself so egregiously. Even if he causes the accused in this instance to suffer for his recusancy, he may be assured that public opinion will judge the offence leniently, when they see the "fantastic tricks" of that authority which condemns it; and will overlook Lieut. ———'s hot-headed rashness, in the censure they will pass on the contempt of the "ancient rules of armies" exhibited by his chief.—*Englishman.*

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.

At a special general meeting of shareholders of the Agra and United Service Bank, held at the bank-house on June 26 (W. H. Tyler, Esq. in the chair), the secretary stated that in conformity with the seventh resolution of the last general meeting, the proposed alterations of the co-partnership deed had been generally circulated for the opinions of proprietors, many of whom however had not returned the circulars with their recorded sentiments. In no case had any disapproval of the alterations as a whole been expressed, though some modifications had been suggested. Of twenty-seven shareholders, holding 1,339 shares, twenty-two approved, without reservation of all the proposed alterations, and the others concurred generally; one objected to the third alteration of the fifth clause, two objected to the modification of clause 36, and two to that of clause 81. Of these five proprietors, two had also suggested some additional changes, and their letters were now before the meeting. The alterations recommended by the directors had been submitted to and approved by the bank's counsel. It now remained for the meeting, in compliance with clause 74 of the existing deed, to decide to what extent these should be carried into effect.

The following resolutions were then passed by the meeting:—

1st. That all the alterations in the bank's deed of partnership, as detailed in the printed circular forwarded to the shareholders with the secretary's letter of the 28th March, be adopted, with partial exception to those proposed in clauses 36, 41, and 43.

2nd. That with respect to clause 36, the first two proposed alterations of the clause be omitted and the third adopted. That instead of the word "duration" in the seventh line of the clause, the word "terms" be substituted; and that the twelfth line of the clause shall read thus, "the duration of such pledge, or until the amount advanced be repaid."

3rd. That instead of the proposed correction in clause 41, the word "six", in the tenth line be altered to "four or more," and the word "six" in the seventeenth line to "four."

4th. That in clause 43, the first alteration proposed be adopted—the second to stand thus: "instead of six persons," insert "four or more persons;" and the third, instead of six directors, insert "four or more" directors.

5th. That in clause 66, the number of shareholders who may, in accordance with its provisions, be competent to call an extraordinary general meeting be seven instead of six.

6th. That a new copartnership deed, embodying the above alteration and any others previously duly passed and confirmed, be prepared by the bank's solicitors for the signatures of shareholders.

7th. That in conformity with the 74th clause of the deed of partnership, the second general meeting, necessary for the confirmation of the above proposed changes, be held at noon, on Friday, the 9th August next, and that the same be advertised accordingly.—*Hurkaru, July 9.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Mail of June 7, had not reached Calcutta when the Mail left, but was hourly expected.

Dr. J. M'Lelland is appointed secretary to the Central Committee of Bengal for the formation of a collection of the raw products and manufactures of India for transmission to Prince Albert's exhibition.

Mr. Lang, the editor of the *Mofussilite*, has been summoned before the police court at Simla for having threatened to horsewhip Lieut. Rose, of the 3rd N.I., who had charged him with drunkenness and some undefined ill conduct towards some unnamed lady. Mr. Lang was bound over in his own recognizances in the sum of Rs. 1,000 to keep the peace for six months.—*Hurkaru.*

Cause of Sir C. Napier's Resignation.—The *Lahore Chronicle* says that it is whispered in well-informed quarters that the order retaining Scinde allowances for the troops beyond the Indus at the time the Governor-General had expressed his anxious desire to assimilate the pay, is the real ground of the feud known to exist between his lordship and Sir Charles Napier.

Dost Mahomed.—The *Lahore Chronicle* states, that Dost Mahomed has regained the ground he lost on either side the Oxus, and driven the Bokhara troops out of Balkh and Kooloom.

The Sikh Prisoners at Allahabad are unpleasant guests, and keep the garrison in a constant state of anxiety. The people of the Punjab are not like the timid Bengallees, and will require, we fear, for many years to come an anxious supervision. It is said that their agents bribed a butter woman with 600 rupees to poison the garrison at Allahabad.

Golab Singh.—A native correspondent, writing from Cashmere to the *Delhi Gazette*, declares that Golab Singh is still pursuing his plans of extracting money from his subjects by every possible species of monopoly. His latest attempt has been to buy up all the iron in Jummoo at seven rupees a load, and retail it to the blacksmiths at twenty rupees.

The Directors of the Military Fund, according to the *Englishman*, have selected Mr. Joseph Smith, an able accountant in Calcutta, to be secretary to the military fund. The salary has also, it is said, been reduced to little more than Rs. 400 a month. We cannot think that this reduction is either politic or economical. The directors require for the appointment at their disposal not only a good accountant, but one who will regard it as a permanent means of livelihood, and this they cannot obtain for the pittance they have offered. They would ultimately find it much better policy to secure the constant services of an able man by an adequate salary, than to be filling the appointment with men who look upon it only as a means of livelihood till something better happens to turn up.—*Friend of India.*

Frightful Gambling Scene.—The *Delhi Gazette* publishes a narrative of one of those frightful gambling scenes which from time to time disgrace various Indian stations, and none so frequently as that of Simlah. It appears that a party of four gentlemen sat down to play cards at the Victoria Hotel, and continued playing for forty-eight hours. At the expiration of that time they discovered that some of the packs of cards were marked, and suspicion fell upon the civilian in whose rooms the gambling bout had been held, and who had been remarkably lucky for a considerable period. Twenty gentlemen, residents of the station, attended a meeting called to investigate the subject, and, after the fullest inquiry, eighteen declared themselves satisfied of the innocence of the accused; one said "not proven," and the twentieth declared that the suspected party was a cheat and a swindler. The Joint Magistrate of Simlah bound over both parties to keep the peace, and it is probable that the whole matter will ultimately become known to the public.—*Friend of India.*

Singapore Receipts and Disbursements.—About nine months ago, we published a statement of the finances of Singapore for the previous year, when we took occasion to offer some remarks on the lamentable deficiency which it exhibited in comparison with former years. In the year 1840-41, the balance in favour of the settlement was Rs. 1,22,402, whereas in the year 1848-49, the excess of disbursements over the receipts amounted to not less than Rs. 227,595. The Singapore *Free Press*, of the 31st of May, furnishes us with a return of the income and expenditure of the settlement for the official year 1849-50, and we are happy to learn, that the deficit has been reduced by nearly one lac of rupees. The revenue exhibits a falling off, as compared with the previous year, of Rs. 7,113. The saving in the item of disbursements, partly arises from the completion of the Jail and the House of Correction, which caused so large a charge in the account of the previous year. Under the head of military expenditure, there is a reduction of Rs. 63,000, being about Rs. 10,000 in the value of provisions, and Rs. 53,000 in pay and allowances. This again is attributed to the reduction of the military force serving on the island, and which was evidently too large for the purposes of a police, at the same time that it was too small to resist any external enemy. The proper defence of Singapore consists in the presence of an efficient steam navy in the eastern seas. The net deficit of the past year is Rs. 131,328, which is of course paid from the revenues of Bengal. But this sum includes Rs. 58,222 as the expense of convicts from the Continent of India, an item of expenditure which ought not to be thrown on the slender resources of that settlement. It belongs properly to those provinces from which the convicts are sent, and should be placed to their account. If this charge be deducted from the deficit of the year, it will leave only Rs. 73,106 chargeable on the resources of India; a very small sum indeed for the maintenance of a settlement with a trade of five millions sterling.—*Friend of India.*

At the last opium sale: Behar, chests 2,085, average 1,021, proceeds 21,29,300; Benares, chests 865, average 1,020, proceeds 8,90,350. This exhibits a further rise on an average of Rs. 20 for Behar, and Rs. 27 for Benares.

Resignation of Mr. C. R. Cartwright.—The *Englishman*, on the authority of a private letter received from Agra, states that Mr. C. R. Cartwright is about to resign the service, and that Mr. H. Lushington will be appointed to the vacant seat in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.—*Friend of India.*

THE AFFREEDEES are up again. Those who expected that the expedition sent against them, some months back, would effectually overawe these mountain barbarians, have been disappointed. Nothing but complete subjugation will ever tame them, or keep them quiet. The former expedition terminated only in revealing to them the strength of their own passes, and the weakness of their opponents. They sent off to Dost Mahomed to announce their success over the invincible Feringees, and braced themselves up for a more vigorous defence against our encroachments. An artillery road through the valley would interfere with their wild independence, and they determined therefore to resist it, in the first instance, by wily professions of submission, and eventually by force of arms. They had just laid a trap for the capture, or the murder, of Lieut. Pollock, proceeding from Peshawur to Kohat, but finding themselves baffled by his foreknowledge of their designs, have now thrown off the mask, closed the passes against us, and isolated Kohat. Nothing short of a "sound drubbing" will now restore to us the command of the high road to that fortress. Any temporizing measure will only be attributed to pusillanimity, and increase the difficulties of our task. An attempt to renew negotiations with them, upon the basis of allowing them black mail for keeping the road open, would only augment their insolence, and render our future relations with them more uncertain and complicated. Whether among the inhabitants of the mountains or the plains, the more civilized or the more barbarous, among princes or people, the basis of our empire must be the opinion of our invincibility, and the absolute necessity of unconditional submission. The moment they begin to doubt our power, our influence is gone. We must therefore retire from the province, or reduce the Affreedees to the same state of submission as the inhabitants of the Jullunder.—*Friend of India.*

THE MUHAMURREE.—A friend at Almorah writes as follows:—"You did not do justice to the exertions of Dr. Renny, or rather your correspondent did not state fairly the result of his inquiries regarding the Muhamurree. Through some misunderstanding with the authorities, there were no arrangements made to point out the infected districts; yet Dr. Renny contrived, by dint of much labour, to see enough of the disease to be able to give a report of some value on the subject. He has been able to decide that the disease is not contagious, nor identical with the plague of the Levant; but that it is most virulent in its action there can be no doubt. The difficulty was to find cases in time to be able to examine them. As soon as any one is seized with the complaint, all the neighbours run away, and by the time the inquirer can reach the spot in that roadless, precipitous Gurhwall, the patient is dead. Dr. Renny deserves great credit for what he has done, though it must be confessed that there is much more to be accomplished."—*Delhi Gazette, June* 26.

MOFUSSIL BANKS.—The second of the Mofussil banks has gone out, not "with a stench," as the *Friend of India* observes with a sneer, but quietly and pleasantly, with the friends standing at its bedside, who had assisted to usher it into existence. The Cawnpore Bank will pay off its shareholders in full, and so leaves behind an honest name; and we dare predict that nine out of ten of its proprietary will invest their recovered capital in the stock of other Mofussil banks, with as little delay as possible. When one thinks of the hundreds of sound well-reasoned articles which have been penned by experienced editors, with the view of proving that these institutions are equally injurious to those who borrow and to those who invest money, it almost appears a matter of regret, that the facts should continue to be so obstinately opposed to the theory. The Indian public, it is clear, are not worthy of the pains which have been taken to enlighten them on this subject, for out of the large proprietary of the Agra Bank, only two persons, as we have heard, expressed an unwillingness to sign the new deed. The owners of the Delhi Bank refuse to purchase freedom from all responsibility at the small cost of 10 per cent.,—the discount at which the Directors are empowered to buy in three lakhs of the present capital, and notwithstanding the difficulty of effecting sales just now, it would be found on trial, that an attempt to "bear" the market would have but little success. Our advice to Mofussil bank proprietors without exception, is to hold on. If shares must be sold, a better opportunity will soon occur for disposing of them. The existing quotations are below the honest value of the various stocks, and a reaction must take place, which they will do well to wait for, and take advantage of.—*Delhi Gazette.*

DISTURBANCE ON THE EASTERN FRONTIER.—We mentioned in our last a disturbance on the extreme eastern frontier of India, owing to the death of the Reja of Munceepore, and the Company's government having shown its respect for the acknowledged independence of these chiefs, by sending two of them close prisoners to Dacca. Our latest advices from that quarter are to the 2nd instant, and to the following effect:—"Since I last wrote to you, the young Munceepore Prince, Kirtee Sing (son of the late Raja Gumbheer Sing, who was under the close custody of a guard of Sepoys, and on the point of being sent to Dacca), made his escape one fine night, and is now on his way to the capital of his country, with some two thousand followers, determined to get his own, or die in the attempt. The lad is extremely popular, and being the legitimate successor, it is generally believed that the whole of the soldiery will be with him, in which case he is sure of success. The Princes of the valley have also joined the banner of young Kirtee Sing. One of them is the holder of the note of hand for a large sum from the judge of Sylhet. This man, named Ongy Rakba, is supposed to be the person who was the principal instrument of the young raja's escape. The superintendent of Cachar got intelligence of what he was after, and wrote off immediately to Stainforth (who is likewise superintendent of police at Cachar, as well as the appellate judge of that district), recommending that this individual Ongy Rakba should be arrested and sent down. The reply he got was, "I do not see the necessity of your so doing," &c. Ongy Rakbar went to Sylhet immediately after to raise funds on his note of hand, where he is supposed to have got a hint from some particular friend of his, to cut back to Munceepore as fast as he could, unless indeed he was very anxious to see Dacca, from whence his return would not be very likely. He lost no time in profiting by this hint. A nice state of things this! A judicial officer of high rank, under pecuniary obligations to a native prince, of whose conduct he has the guidance, through the superintendent of Cachar, who is officially under his orders. How far the judge's orders were consistent with the intentions of Government, it is not for me to determine." We suppose that more will be heard of this struggle for a legitimate inheritance. The Government having already interfered, will probably think its dignity compromised by the success of this chief, and unless the expense of marching into his country should be allowed to outweigh other considerations, will perhaps get up a little war to carry out its orders.

THE NEW RESIDENT AT THE COURT OF NEPAUL.—The Hon. Mr. Erskine, of the Bengal civil service, has been appointed Resident at the Court of Nepaul, in which, since the retirement of Mr. Hodgson, in 1842, changes have been of singular frequency: "we have had, notices the *Bombay Times*, Mr. Colvin, Colonel Lawrence, Colonel Thoresby, and here we have a fourth in the course of eight years. Mr. Erskine, it will be remembered, was the gentleman who was deprived by Lord Ellenborough of all his appointments, for meeting some slanderous charges brought against Sir W. Macnaghten, then shut up in Cabool, in the *Calcutta Englishman*, by the publication of an extract from a letter from the Envoy himself, bitterly complaining of the vacillation and pusillanimity in certain quarters around him—complaints afterwards found to be too well grounded."

THE LATE COL. KING, H.M.'s 14TH DRAGOONS.—*Lahore, July 9th.*—"I now proceed to give you all the particulars I can gather of the late Colonel King's death. He was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, the upper part of his head completely blown away by the contents (powder only) of a pistol, which he had placed in his mouth, it is supposed, and fired. The hand was bruised, part of the skull was stuck on the wall behind, and the brains scattered about. The pistol must have been overloaded, for the report was heard about three in the morning in an adjoining house. The first European into the room where the body was, was Lieutenant Apthorpe, the adjutant. A court of inquest was ordered, who returned a verdict of temporary insanity; but many of the poor colonel's acts previous to his death disprove it. He entered fully into conversation with a civilian here the morning previous to his shooting himself, on the subject of the court martial of the soldier who had used abusive language to him, and said he would have a court of inquiry. He also wrote a letter to the deputy commissioner about a sum of money owing him by a native in the city here, and that on the very evening previous to his destroying himself. He is stated to have written letters to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Walter Gilbert, and officers in the 14th, but the contents have not transpired, nor, I fear, are likely to do so. One circumstance annoyed the poor colonel much. There was a fight at the theatre between the men of the artillery and the dragoons. One man's arm of the fusileers was broken, and another received a concussion of the brain from being thrown over the steps at the theatre. The artillerymen had called the dragoons cowards. It is altogether a very tragic affair, and it was a cruel and unfair thing, allowing a court-martial on a private to be so worded in the charges, as to even hint at the personal character of that soldier's commanding officer. The colonel was buried yesterday afternoon with military honours. There should be some inquiry made where these letters are, which the Court of inquest have not seen. Where are they? What are their contents? They

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may clear up the characters of the brave men so unhappily tarnished by melancholy circumstances."—*Correspondent of the Delhi Gazette.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE HINDUSTANI LANGUAGE.

With reference to instructions received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, the Most Noble the Governor-General of India is pleased to republish the government general order No. 7, dated January 9, 1837, and to direct as follows:—

2. Every officer removed from his regiment on staff, or civil or other employment, who is subject to the rule laid down in the abovementioned general order, and who has not already passed the examination therein prescribed, or shall not pass it within six months from the date of this order, will be remanded to his corps.

Government General Order No. 7, dated January 9, 1837.

The Honourable the Court of Directors having, in a recent despatch, again expressed their anxious desire that a competent knowledge of the native languages should be generally diffused among the officers of their army, and having, at the same time, deemed it necessary to prescribe that a certain degree of proficiency in one or more of those languages be in future considered an indispensable qualification for staff employ, the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, with a view of giving effect to the wishes of the Honourable Court, without prejudice to the just claims of the many, in other respects highly qualified officers now in the service, is pleased to publish the following rules for general information.

1. No military officer who is now in the service, or who may enter it hereafter, will be deemed qualified for, or eligible to, the commissariat department, or the appointment of regimental interpreter, unless he shall have passed the examination in the native languages prescribed for candidates for the latter situation.

2. No officer who may enter the service hereafter will be deemed eligible for any staff situation (except a temporary one during actual service in the field) or civil employ, until he shall have passed an examination in the Hindustani language.

3. Notwithstanding that officers now in the service are exempted from the restrictive operation of the immediately preceding rule, it is to be distinctly understood that a competent knowledge of Hindustani, though not in their case an indispensable qualification for the situations open to others, on the condition of passing an examination in that language, will, as hitherto, be always considered to confer a strong additional claim to nomination to the staff.

SCINDE PRIZE MONEY.

Fort William, June 28, 1850.—At the request of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, the Hon. the President in Council hereby suspends, at the three presidencies, until further orders, that portion of the general order of the Governor-General in Council, No. 200 of the 3rd April last, which requires the recovery from certain sharers in the Meeanee and Hydrabad portions of the Seinde prize money of the sums exhibited in statement A annexed to that general order, and which had been overpaid to them, under the circumstances therein stated.

In cases where any portion of the sums in question has been recovered, it is to be refunded to the parties, pending further orders.

OFFICERS' TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

Fort William, July 5, 1850.—With reference to the existing regulations, which provide that certain young officers who may not have been in receipt of Indian allowances for eight months shall be conveyed to their regiments at the public expense, their tentage being withheld for the relative period; and adverting to there being no regular mode of dak travelling as yet established in the Punjaub, the Hon. President of the Council of India, with the concurrence of the Most Noble the Gov.-Gen., is pleased to resolve, that all such young officers proceeding to join regiments beyond Lahore shall be allowed from that station, as travelling expenses, eight annas a mile, and that those going to Mooltan shall receive the same allowance on proceeding direct from Ferozepore.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

PRIVATE JOHN M'LEAN, H.M.'S 14TH LT. DRAGOONS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 6, 1850.—At a general court-martial assembled at Lahore on Monday, June 3, 1850, Private J. M'Lean, No. 756, of H.M.'s 14th (or King's) Lt. Drags., was rraigned on the following charge:—

For highly outrageous and insubordinate conduct, in having, on a parade of the regt. at Lahore, on March 20, 1850, after having undergone corporal punishment by sentence of a court-martial, advanced towards Lieut.-col. J. W. King, C.B., commanding the regt., in a threatening manner, using grossly abusive language to that officer; and in having violently resisted the escort which secured him.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—Transportation for seven years.

Head-Quarters, June 18, 1850.—Revised.—In revising the proceedings of the court, I am obliged to call its attention to some facts, which demand the most serious notice:—

1st. The prisoner was allowed to get drunk in the guard-room of H.M.'s 14th Lt. Drags. when under sentence of a court-martial.

2nd. The prisoner was brought drunk to the parade.

3rd. Assist.-surg. Fasson, whose business it was closely to have examined the state of the prisoner who was about to suffer corporal punishment, did not examine him, and did not perceive that he was intoxicated, till drink and the pain of punishment had made him so furious, that the assist.-surg.'s own words are, "I thought he must be either mad or drunk."

4th. The adjutant, Lieut. Apthorp, equally unobserving with the assist.-surg., did not find out that the prisoner was drunk till after he had received punishment.

5th. The consequence was, that this soldier was flogged when in a state of intoxication, and all this took place in the presence of Lieut. col. King, the commanding officer of the regt.

6th. When freed from the triangles, the prisoner, infuriated by having drank nearly two bottles of arrack and some beer in the guard-room, as proved before the court, became outrageous and abusive, as might have been foreseen.

7th. I ask the court, therefore, to reconsider and mitigate its sentence, for however disgraceful and insubordinate the conduct of the culprit may have been, it was certainly as much produced by neglect of duty in others, as by the drunkard himself. The sentence appears to me to be severe beyond all proportion to the crime, in the peculiar circumstances above stated.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, General, Com.-in-Chief, East Indies.

Revised Sentence.—The court, having carefully considered the remarks by his Exc. the Com.-in-Chief, on the sentence passed on the prisoner, beg respectfully to adhere to that sentence.

Head-Quarters, July 1.—I am sorry that the court felt itself called upon to adhere to a sentence, which I have no power to commute, and cannot, in the extraordinary circumstances of the case, execute! I have, therefore, no alternative but to pardon the prisoner; not excused by his drunkenness, but by facts stated in my remarks to the court on its proceedings being revised. I assure the court, that great severity, without a due consideration being given to circumstances, is not justice, nor conducive to discipline.

The prisoner is to return to his troop.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, General, Com.-in-Chief, East Indies.

FIRST LIEUT. GEORGE HOLLAND, ARTILLERY.

Head-Quarters, June 16, 1850.—At a general court-martial assembled at Peshawur, on Friday, May, 31, 1850, 1st Lieut. G. Holland, artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:—

For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having at Peshawur, up to the present date, March 22nd, 1850, neglected to liquidate his debt to the mess of the 57th N.I., amounting Rs. 450, incurred at Saugor in the years 1844 and 1845, although in a letter, dated Subathoo, May 2, 1843, to the address of the mess president of that regiment, he had declared that he had entered into arrangements for the speedy liquidation of the same, and in having taken no notice of letters dated respectively November 16, 1849, January 6, 1850, and of January 28, 1850, addressed to him by the officer commanding the 2nd com. 4th bat. art., his immediate commanding officer, calling upon him for payment of the debt, or an explanation of his conduct.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To lose (25) twenty-five steps in the list of first lieutenants of his regiment.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, General, C.-in-C.

The name of the 1st Lieut. G. Holland is to be placed immediately below that of 1st Lieut. C. M. Young, in the list of 1st lieuts. of the regiment of artillery; and he is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

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CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, W. S. civ. and sess. jud. of Bhaugulpore, del. over ch. of curr. duties to princ. sud. ameen of dist. June 28.

ALLEN, W. J. offic. coll. &c. of Balasore, rec. ch. of off. fr. W. Ainslie, June 27.

BRUCE, T. rec. ch. of off. of sess. jud. of Tipperah fr. R. Torrens.

CARGILL, J. to be principal of Delhi College, July 1.

CARNAC, C. F. asst. to coll. and mag. of Mymensing, to be an asst. comm. in the Punjab.

CLIFFORD, F. W. asst. to mag. and coll. to be mem. of local agency at Agra.

COOPER, F. H. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Sarun, contin. in ch. of mag. of Shahabad till rel. June 29.

CRASTER, E. C. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Chittagong, and reg. of deeds, June 28.

CURRIE, J. A. to be reg. of merchant seamen, July 9.

DENISON, C. B. to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction, and mem. of local agency at Agra.

ERSKINE, Hon. J. C. to be resident at Nepal fr. date of Col. Thoresby's retirement fr. the service.

GLOVER, F. A. B. dep. com. 3rd class, took ch. of Jubbulpore dist, July 2.

GRANT, A. app. sol. to E.I.C. at Calcutta, v. T. B. Swinhoe, dec.

GUBBINS, M. R. to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Agra.

HAMPTON, G. B. to be a mem. of the ferry fund com. at Beerbhoom, June 28.

HAMPTON, R. to off. as abkarry commiss. Dacca div. dur. abs. of Atherton, July 2.

HARRISON, E. F. rel. ch. of coll. of Dacca fr. Atherton, July 2.

HAY, W. J. qual. for serv. attach. to N.W. prov. July 13.

HOLLINGS, C. sub-asst. opium agent of Gya, vested with powers of a dep. coll. in districts of Behar.

JACKSON, L. S. to offic. as coll. of revenue and stamps and supt. of abkarry in Calcutta dur. abs. of J. H. Young; assum. ch. of off. July 9.

KANE, C. E. qual. for pub. serv. attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, June 12.

KITTERBARE, A. to be mag. of Rajeshye, June 28.

MACLEOD, J. to be a mem. of ferry com. of Behar, July 4.

MADDOCKS, H. R. asst. to mag. of Tirhoot, made over ch. of this subdivision of Buhera to R. P. Jenkins, June 8.

M'DONALD, C. to be memb. of munic. committee of Monghyr.

PEARSON, F. B. to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Agra.

RADCLIFFE, E. F. mag. of Shahabad, made over ch. of his off. to T. H. Cooper, June 6.

RICHARDSON, H. C. asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Malda, joined his station June 3.

SPANKIE, J. S. to be asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, and reg. of deeds, June 28.

SWINTON, A. A. to be mag. of Shahabad, June 28.

THORNHILL, M. B. to off. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Agra.

TOOGOOD, O. asst. to mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad, joined his station.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATHERTON, H. 6 weeks on m. c. prep. to appl. for leave to the Cape, July 9.

BEDFORD, J. 3 mo. to pres.

CLIFTON, E. A. leave cancelled.

JACKSON, J. 1 mo. on m. c.

SCONCE, A. 1 mo.

SPANKIE, R. 15 days.

STURT, R. R. 1 mo.

YOUNG, J. H. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CHAPMAN, Rev. E. J. leave in ext. to June 28.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAGOT, A. 15th N.I. to offic. as an a. d. c. on Gov.'s personal staff, June 22.

BATTINE, Ens. C. 14th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

BATTYE, 1st Lieut. G. M. 1st Eur. fus. passed ex. in field engineering.

BERCH, Lieut. R. G. 1st E. B. fus. to rank fr. March 1, v. Lieut. col. G. Holmes, dec.

BIRRELL, Lieut. col. D. 1st Eur. Fus. to rank fr. Mar. 1, v. Holmes, dec.

BLAGROVE, Lieut. T. C. 26th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 6, in succ. to Douglas, ret. to rank fr. April 1, v. lieut. col. C. Thoresby, ret.

BONHAM, Maj. G. W. 40th N.I. to be lieut. col. July 5.

BOWRING, Lieut. G. G. 59th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 13.

BRANDER, Ens. M. I. 40th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 18, in suc. to Lieut. col. T. Robinson, dec.

BRODIE, Lieut. F. W. 21st N.I. to be adj. v. Vaughan.

BROOME, Lieut. J. C. 63rd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 12.

BYERS, Ens. C. H. 30th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 15, v. Lieut. J. W. Drummond, dec.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. C. 53rd N.I. to rank fr. Dec. 15, 1849, v. Lieut. col. H. J. White, dec.

CAVE, Lieut. G. N. 21st N.I. pl. at disp. of dep. gov. of Bengal, with a view to app. as pol. ag. in Cosoya hills, July 1.

CLARKE, Lieut. W. C. S. 4th L.C. to rank fr. July 30, 1849, v. C. E. White, ret. July 5.

COCKERELL, Corn. J. 4th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 1, 1849, v. Brev. maj. S. Nash, ret. July 5.

COLE, Capt. T. 12th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 10, 1849, v. Lieut. col. J. H. Mackinlay, ret.

CORFIELD, Maj. J. 1st N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 14, 1849, v. Lieut. col. R. Ross, prom.

COSTLEY, Col. W. R. C. 32nd N.I. perm. to reside at Barrackpore.

CUNNINGHAM, Capt. F. 2nd asst. to be 1st asst. to comm. in Mysore, June 4.

DALTON, Lieut. E. T. 9th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 13.

DASHWOOD, Ens. A. J. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Benares.

DAVIDSON, Capt. C. to be asst. to resident at Hyderabad, v. Newbold, dec.

DAWSON, Lieut. J. 43rd N.I. to make over ch. of station staff at Hansi to Lieut. T. H. Hilliard.

DRUMMOND, Maj. J. 19th N.I. to rank fr. March 28, v. Lieut. col. A. F. Richmond, prom.

DUNSFORD, Lieut. H. F. 59th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 13.

ECKFORD, Ens. J. J. 8th N.I. to be lieut. in suc. to Lieut. col. J. H. Mackinlay, ret. with rank fr. April 6, v. Brev. col. C. Godby, prom.

EDWARDES, Capt. H. B. 1st E. B. fus. to rank fr. March 1, v. Lieut. col. G. Holmes, dec.

FARQUHARSON, Lieut. col. G. inf. to be lieut. col. 8th N.I.

FITZMAURICE, Lieut. J. C. 17th N.I. to be an asst. commr. in the Punjab, June 6.

FORREST, Brev. capt. L. T. 40th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. June 18, in suc. to Lieut. col. T. Robinson, dec.

FRASER, Ens. C. to join and do duty with 54th N.I. at Barrackpore.

FREDERICK, Lieut. col. H. O. 67th N.I to rank fr. Feb. 28, v. Lieut. col. J. F. Douglas, ret.

GARSTIN, Lieut. H. M. 36th N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Weston on leave.

GERRARD, Maj. J. G. 1st E. Bengal fus. to rank fr. March 1, v. Lieut. col. G. Holmes, dec.

GREVILLE, Capt. S. 1st Eur. fus. to rank from March 1, v. Holmes, dec.

HANDSCOMB, Brev. lieut. col. J. H. to be lieut. col. 26th L.I. fr. April 6; to rank fr. April 1, v. Lieut. col. C. Thoresby, ret.

HEATLEY, Ens. G. H. T. 28rd N.I. ret. to duty, July 1.

HICKS, Lieut. E. W. 67th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 12.

HICKS, Maj. J. W. 67th N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 28, v. Lieut. col. J. F. Douglas, ret.

HUGHES, Lieut. W. T. 2nd in com. 2nd irr. cav. to continue to perform duties of adjt. until arr. of Ens. Alexander.

JACKSON, Capt. G. 4th L.C. to rank fr. July 30, 1849, v. C. E. White, ret. July 5.

JELLICOE, Lieut. T. G. 53rd N.I. to rank fr. Dec. 15, 1849, v. Lieut. col. H. J. White, dec.

JOHNSON, Capt. H. 26th N.I. to be major fr. April 6, in suc. to Douglas, ret.

JOHNSTON, Lieut. F. 62nd N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Feb. 2, in suc. to Capt. H. Beaty, dec.

KAYE, 1st Lieut. E. art. to be brev. capt. fr. June 12.

KENNEDY, Ens. F. H. 8th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 21, in suc. to Lieut. col. G. A. Mee, dec.

KNOX, Capt. J. S. 42nd L.I. to rank fr. Feb. 17, v. Lieut. col. J. R. Ouseley, dec.

LEICESTER, Ens. P. H. 30th N.I. to com. of 4th comp. of sappers and pioneers, to join July 1.

LINDSEY, Ens. R. C. 24th N.I. to be lieut. v. Scott, ret.

LIPTRAP, Maj. J. 42nd L.I. to rank fr. Feb. 17, v. Lieut. col. J. R. Ouseley, dec.

LUDLOW, Maj. J. 6th N.I. to be lieut. col.

LUDLOW, Maj. W. A. 12th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 10, 1849, v. Lieut. col. J. H. Mackinlay, ret.

MACANDREW, Ens. J. F. 19th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr.

MACHELL, 1st Lieut. L. fr. 1st to 3rd troop 3rd brig. H. A.

MACLEOD, Lieut. D. J. 12th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 10, 1849, v. Lieut. col. J. H. Mackinlay, ret.

MATTHIE, Lieut. col. J. 1st E. Beng. fus. to rank fr. Mar. 1, v. Lieut. col. G. Holmes, dec.

MAYNE, Lieut. H. O. trans. fr. inf. to cav. branch of the Nizam's service, v. Arthur, June 4.

MITCHELL, Ens. W. to do duty with 33rd N.I. at Benares.

MURRAY, Lieut. P. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. June 21, v. E. O. Bradford, dismissed the serv. July 5.

NEWHOUSE, Lieut. R. 19th N.I. to rank fr. 28, v. Lieut. col. A. F. Richmond, prom.

NEWMARCH, 2nd Lieut. C. D. eng. pl. at disp. of dep. commr. of Peshawur to superintend repairs of the forts Jumrood and Barra, July 3.

ORCHARD, Ens. M. A. D. to do duty with 33rd N.I. at Benares.

PATERSON, Lieut. A. H. 68th N.I. to offic. as cantonment jt. mag. dur. abs. of Capt. Sir G. Parker.

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PLUNKETT, Lieut. J. 6th N.I. brev. to be capt. fr. June 12.
PLOWDEN, Lieut. col. T. 42nd L.I. to rank fr. Feb. 17, v. Lieut. col. J. R. Ouseley, dec.
PRICE, 1st lieut. G. 1st Eur. Fus. to rank fr. March 1, v. Holmes, dec.
PRICE, Capt. R. 67th N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 28, v. Lieut. col. J. F. Douglas, ret.
PRINCE, Lieut. G. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. to rank fr. March 1, v. Lieut. col. S. L. Thornton, inv.
RAMSAY, Capt. H. 53rd N.I. to rank fr. Dec. 15, 1849, v. Lieut. col. H. I. White, dec.
REED, Lieut. C. 10th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 13.
RIPLEY, Maj. J. P. 1st. Eur. Beng. fus. to rank fr. March 1, v. Lieut. col. S. L. Thornton, inv.
ROSS, Lieut. col. C. G. 19th N.I. to rank fr. Mar. 28, v. Lieut. col. A. F. Richmond, prom.
ROWCROFT, Lieut. col. F. 1st. N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 14, 1849, v. Lieut. col. R. Ross, prom.
SHOWERS, Maj. St. G. D. 72nd N.I. to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Bareilly.
SIMONDS, Lieut. R. T. 1st N.I. to rank from Nov. 14, 1849, v. Lieut. col. R. Ross, prom.
SIBLEY, Ens. T. H. 62nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 2nd. in suc. to Capt. H. Beaty, dec.
SMALLEY, Lieut. E. T. 51st N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. to 67th N.I. v. Harris.
SMITH, Capt. R. A. 19th N.I. to rank fr. March 28, v. Lieut. col. A. F. Richmond, prom.
SMYTH, Capt. J. H. Art. to retain com. of detach. art. recruits at Meerut.
SHILSBURY, Lieut. E. I. 67th N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 28, v. Lieut. col. I. F. Douglas, ret.
STRACHEY, Lieut. J. G. 8th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. June 21, in suc. to Lieut. col. G. A. Mee, dec.
STEVENS, Brev. maj. J. 6th N.I. to be maj. in suc. to Lieut. col. J. H. Mackinlay, ret. with rank, fr. April 6, v. Brev. col. C. Godby, C.B. prom.
STURT, Brev. capt. A. S. 6th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. in suc. to to Lieut. col. J. H. Mackinlay, ret. with rank, fr. April 6, v. Brev. col. C. Godby, prom.
THOMSON, Capt. G. Thomson, 40th N.I. to be maj. fr. June 18, in suc. to Lieut. col. T. Robinson, dec.
THOMSON, Lieut. W. J. 12th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 10, 1849, v. Lieut. col. J. H. Mackinlay, ret.
TICKELL, Capt. S. R. to be princ. commiss. of Arracan, stationed at Akyab, July 9.
TRAVERS, Lieut. E. J. 52nd N.I. to be adj. 1st Punjab inf. June 6.
TROLLOPE, Capt. F. 62nd N.I. transf. to inv. estab. fr. June 1.
TURNER, Capt. A. 1st N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 14, 1849, v. Lieut. col. R. Ross, prom.
TYLER, Maj. G. 53rd N.I. to rank fr. Dec. 15, 1849, v. Lieut. col. H. J. White, dec.
TYTLER, Lieut. W. F. 9th L.C. prom. to Capt. by brev. fr. July 9.
UNWIN, Lieut. R. 16th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. to 6th L.C. dur. abs. of Grindlay on leave, to act as interp. to H.M.'s 14th Lt. Drgs.
WARDLAW, Lieut. J. 42nd L.I. to rank fr. Feb. 17, v. Lieut. col. J. R. Ouseley, dec.
WYND, Lieut. W. 4th L.C. to be Capt. of a tr. fr. Aug. 1, 1849, v. Brev. maj. S. Nash, ret. July 5.
WILLIAMS, Ens. G. A. 26th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 6 in succ. to Douglas, ret.
WILLIAMS, Capt. S. 8th N.I. to be maj. fr. June 21, in suc. to Lieut. col. G. A. Mee, dec.
YOUNG, Lieut. R. eng. to be 1st lieut. fr. June 16, v. T. S. Irwin, dec. July 5.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

COPELAND, J. E. June 28. PRENDERGAST, G. A. June 30.

INFANTRY.

BARNARD, H. L. C. June 28. OLDFIELD, H. T. June 28.
CAMPBELL, H. June 28. VALLINGS, J. June 29.
MORLAND, J. June 28.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHRISTIE, Lieut. P. art. to Nov. 15, Simla, on m. c.
COOPER, Ens. L. H. fr. July 10 to Oct. 10, to Rungpore.
CORNISH, Capt. F. W. art. fr. June 7 to Oct. 1, to rem. at the pres. and to enable him to join his corps.
DANDRIDGE, Lieut. C. C. 49th N.I. fr. July 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla.
DRAW, Lieut. H. R. 8th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 27.
FORBES, 2nd Lieut. H. T. art. 3 mo. fr. July 1, to Tirhoot.
GUISE, Capt. J. 24th N.I. fr. April 18 to Sept. 16, to Allahabad, on m. c.
HARRIS, Brev. capt. A. 1st L.C. to Dec. 10, to Bombay, prep. to Europe.
HILL, Ens. G. E. 32nd N.I. fr. June 15 to Oct. 31, to Kussowlee and Simla, on m. c.
HODGSON, Lieut. col. J. S. fr. June 1 to Nov. 1, in ext. on m.c.
JACKSON, 2nd Lieut. W. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. fr. June 3 to Oct. 15, to rem. at Umballah.
MANSON, Ens. G. W. 34th N.I. fr. July 26 to Nov. 15, in ext. to rem. at Bittoar.
MORRIESON, Capt. R. asst. agent gov. gen. Rajpootana, 6 mo. on m. c. fr. May 15.
MORTON, Ens. B. W. D. 30th N.I. fr. July 11 to Sept. 1, to Mussoorie.
MASTER, Ens. G. A. 53rd N.I. fr. May 1 to Dec. 1, instead of former dates.
QUAYLE, Lieut. W. F. art. fr. April 26 to May 25, to Attock, on m. c.
RUXTON, Ens. A. U. F. 71st N.I. 5 mo. fr. May 25, to rem. at Simla.
SALT, 1st Lieut. T. H. art. fr. June 15 to Nov. 1, to Calcutta.
TURNBULL, Lieut. A. D. fr. May 1 to Oct. 31, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
TURNER, Lieut. S. D. 21st N.I. fr. June 12 to Nov. 1, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
WALLACE, Lieut. W. R. 51st N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
WATSON, 1st Lieut. J. E. art. fr. June 30 to Nov. 1, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
WIGGENS, Brev. maj. E. 52nd N.I. to Oct. 31, to rem. at Meerut.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. W. 41st N.I. to Nov. 27, to Mussoorie, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BACON, Surg. J. F. 16th, to aff. med. aid to 27th N.I. July 3.
BOW, Asst. surg. S. C. serv. pl. at disp. of for. dept. June 22; to med. ch. of Meywar Bheel corps.
COTE, Asst. surg. J. E. passed colleg. exam.
COLLINS, Dr. J. C. to be memb. of mannic. committee of Monghyr, July 3.
COMBERBACH, Asst. surg. W. S. 46th N.I. to the Shikawattee batt. at Mirzapore, July 3.
FLETCHER, Asst. surg. J. W. 23rd N.I. to med. ch. of convalescent depot at Darjeeling.
KNIGHT, Dr. R. C. app. med. ch. of duties of the Hazawtey agency, May 9.
LAWRENCE, Vet. surg. J. to do duty with 1st L.C. at Cawnpore.
LAY, Asst. surg. P. G. to med. ch. of 1st regt. of cav. Scindiah's contingent.
LOCH, Surg. W. J. posted to 27th N.I. at Benares, July 3.
LUCAS, Asst. surg. H. to perform med. duties of convalescent depot at Darjeeling.
McCLELLAND, Surg. J. to be sec. to central comm. of Bengal for formation of coll. of raw products and manufactures in India for transmission to the great exhibition of works of industry and art of all nations to be held in London, in 1851.
MINTO, Surg. A. M. McK. to proc. to Dacca and assume med. ch. of 74th N.I.
PEMBERTON, Assist. surg. G. R. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 40th N.I. July 3.
ROLLAND, Asst. surg. P. to aff. med. aid to Scinde camel corps, v. Peach.
SILL, Surg. H. to be post mr. at Nyagong.
STOKES, Asst. surg. J. McD. M.D. to join and do duty with H.M.'s 61st reg.
VOS, Surg. J. G. M.D. who has obtained leave preparatory to retiring from the service, is rem. fr. 27th to 33rd N.I. July 3.
WETHEREL, T. A. civ. asst. surg. at Pooree, to be register of deeds for that district, June 10.
WITHECOMBE, Asst. surg. J. R. M.D. to continue to aff. med. aid to detach. of hill rangers at Darjeeling.
WOODS, Vet. surg. J. C. to do duty with 1st L.C. Cawnpore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GLOVER, Asst. surg. J. T. M.D. fr. Dec. 1, 1849, to Jan. 4, 1850, to remain at Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Eur. on m. c.
WISE, Surg. T. A. 1 mo. prep. to app. for furl.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd Lt. Drag. Capt. H. A. Ouvry, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England, *viâ* the Cape.—14th Lt. Drag. Capt. Scudamore, June 15 to Nov. 1, to Simla, and hills N. of Deyrah; Lieut. col. Doherty, June 29 to Aug. 31, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah; Brev. lieut. col. J. Hope, C.B. to be lieut. col.; Capt. A. Spottiswoode, to be major; Lieut. W. W. W. Humbley, to be capt.; and Cornet Sutherland, to be lieut, in succ. to Fullerton.

INFANTRY.—29th. Asst. surg. Macbeth, to July 31 in ext.—53rd. Capt. the Hon. W. L. Talbot, to do duty with 8th foot.—60th. Lieut. J. A. Macqueen, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England.—61st. Lieut. J. H. Lukis, to do duty at recruit depôt, Allahabad; Ens. H. Brackenbury, to be lieut. fr. June 25, v. Woolhouse, dec.—70th. Capt. J. W. Filder, 5 mo. to England.—75th. Lieut. W. T. Smith, W. Meynell, and W. J. J. Smith, July 1 to Sept. 30.—78th. Lieut. Hastings, 2 mo. fr. June 10; Capt. C. C. McIntyre to be major, Lieut. W. H. Ridge to be capt., and Ens. J. P. H. Crowe to be lieut. fr. June 19, in succ. to Taylor, dec.—86th. Surg. Thom to assume superint. of med. dep. of H.M. fr. date of Kinnis's embark.; Asst. surg. Todd to take med. ch. of regt.—87th. Lieut. R. Gibson to be adjt. fr. June 24, v. Maunsell, res.; Lieut. Maunsell to

Bombay and 2 yrs. to Ireland.—98th. Capt. Rainier, 3 mo. fr. July 26, in ext.; Brev. maj. Haythorne and Lieut. Shadwell to Aug. 5, in ext. to Cashmere.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

JOSEPH OATES TRAVERS, late an ensign in the fifty-fourth regt. of B.N.I. in the service of the Company, to the Administrator General, Supreme Court.

FREDERICK CHARLES GRINDALL, late a lieut. of engineers in the military service of the Company on their Bengal establishment. Ditto.

WILLIAM BELL, late a surgeon, attached to her Majesty's twenty-sixth regt. of foot, commonly called the "Cameronians." Ditto.

WILLIAM COLQUHOUN, otherwise called Colquhoun Sterling, late an inhabitant of that part of Great Britain called Scotland. Ditto.

WILLIAM VEAL, late an assistant surgeon in the service of the Company, on their Bengal establishment. Ditto.

GEORGE BLACKMORE PHELIPS, late a British subject, and an assistant magistrate and collector of Allyghur, in the north-western provinces of India, to Edward Francis Tyler, at present of Allyghur, aforesaid, in the north-western provinces of India, esq. a member of the Bengal civil service. Allan, Thomas, and Dow, proctors.

WILLIAM THOMAS, late an assistant of F. W. Browne and Co. of Old Court House-street, in the town of Calcutta, to Frederick William Browne, of the firm of F. W. Browne and Co. of Old Court House-street, in Calcutta. G. J. Wight, proctor.

JAMES ARNOLD HORNETT, heretofore of Calcutta, to George Hornett, of Calcutta. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

GEORGE JOHNSON YOUNG, late of Cassia Bagaun, in the 24-Pergunnahs, and province of Bengal, civil engineer, to George Young, 2nd engineer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam ship *Oriental*. P. Hemfray, proctor.

JOHN EDWARDS, late of Loodianah, heretofore of the Honourable Company's regt. of sappers and miners, to the Administrator General, Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

DAVID CHARDE, late of Meerut, to the Registrar, Supreme Court. John Templeton, proctor.

WILLIAM CHARLES COSSARD DE TERRANEAU, late of Kishoregung, in the district of Rungpore, in the province of Bengal, indigo planter, to Henry Crawford Bury De Terraneau, of Calcutta, a member of the firm of Messrs. Terraneau and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

ROBERT SCOTT ROSS, late a naval store keeper in the service of the Honourable East-India Company on their marine establishment, to Albertina Charlotte Ross. G. J. Wight, proctor.

GUISEPPE VENTURA, heretofore of Calcutta, in the province of Bengal, to Charlotte Elizabeth Ventura. Judge and Barkinyoung, proctors.

JOHN PAUL MARCUS, late of Calcutta, indigo planter, to the Administrator General, Supreme Court. H. Smelt, proctor.

JOHN FOLEY LYNCH, a British subject, late of Agra, in the north-western province, to Eliza Lynch, of the same place. Paul, Lyons, and Bell, proctors.

HENRY HACKERDON, 2nd officer of the E. I. Company's floating light vessel *Beacon*, to Mrs. Margaret Matilda Hackerdon. Robt. Robertson, proctor.

JAMES GRAY, late of Umballa, heretofore a gunner in the 6th battalion of Bengal artillery, to the Administrator General, Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

ROBERT COX, heretofore a lieut. in the 8th regt. of Bengal native infantry, to Alexander Turnbull, at present of Calcutta, a lieut. in the 8th regt. of Bengal Native infantry. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BACHMAN, wife of J. A. H. s. at Lahore, June 21.
BAILEY, the wife of Lieut. F. P. 7th N.I. d. at Loodiana, July 5.
BONHILL, the lady of Asst. surg. J. d. at Erinpoorah, June 19.
BRABAZON, the lady of Lieut. M. G. 60th N.I. d. at Cawnpore, July 3.
BROOKE, the lady of Lieut. John C. 63rd N.I. d. at Kherwarah, June 18.
COWELL, the lady of Capt. J. D., H.M.'s 3rd lt. drags. s. at Umballa, July 1.
FAGAN, the lady of Lieut. art. d. at Lahore, July 5.
HAND, Mrs. R. d. at Calcutta, July 6.
HAWKINS, the lady of Capt. art. s. at Sepree, July 1.
HAY, wife of J. W. s. still born, at Calcutta, July 7.
HOCKLEY, the lady of Lieut. J. J. 66th N.I. s. at Simla, June 14.
KINLOCH, the lady of Chas. W. s. at Futtepore, July 1.
LE MAISTRE, wife of Thos. Hy. d. at Calcutta, July 2.
MALLOCK, the lady of Capt. Z. M. art. s. at Agra, July 6.
MARSHALL, the wife of Lieut. W. E. 48th N.I. d. at Banda, July 5.
MONTGOMERY, the wife of Capt. G. J., 15th N.I. d. still-born, July 4.
NEED, the lady of Lieut. C. 14th irr. cav. d. at Loodiana, June 11.
OWEN, the lady of Lieut. Saml. R. J., 19th N.I. s. at Bareilly, June 17.
RAMSAY, the lady of Major James, 35th N.I. s. at Simla.
SIMMONDS, Mrs. R. E. d. at Ghazeepore, June 19.
SIMPSON, the lady of Capt. R. S. 27th N.I. d. at Lahore, July 2.
THOMAS, Mrs. Geo. d. at Calcutta, July 2.
URQUHART, the wife of J. H. d. at Agra, July 2.
VINCENT, wife of J. d. at Calcutta, July 8.
WARDROPER, the wife of Capt. F. B. s, at Hajeepore, July 6.
WATERFIELD, wife of Capt. J. 38th L.I. s. at Loodianah, July 7.
YERBURY, the lady of Lieut. col. H.M.'s 3rd lt. drags. d. at Umballa, July 4.

MARRIAGES.

ALDRIDGE, E. to Miss Mary Sinclair, at Lahore, June 20.
ANAKIEL, T. C. to Mary, d. of M. Aviet, at Calcutta, July 2.
COLE, Asst. surg. J. J. to Judith M. d. of A. J. Fraser, at Lahore, May 28.
GOODE, Chas. B. to Henrietta, d. of James Lamb, at Delhi, June 20.
GRANT, Capt. James, 22nd N.I. to Mary Charlotte, d. of Capt. S. R. Bagshawe, 7th N.I. at Ferozepore, June 28.
HARDING, C. J. to Anne Pilcher, at Kussowlie, June 19.
KELLY, Danl. Geo. to Elizabeth, d. of Serjt. W. Andrews, at Umballa, June 19.
MAISEY, Lieut. F. C. 67th N.I. to Sarah Catherine, d. of the late Lieut. E. Knowles, at Simla, June 13.
REID, Robt. to Miss Agnes Tester, at Calcutta.
SHOULDHAM, Maj. T. H. 52nd N.I. to Charlotte, relict of the late Maj. H. H. Watts, at Pakputhan, July 3.
SHEPHERD, W. J. to Miss Ellen Robinson, at Agra, June 13.
WELCH, F. R. J. to Sarah, d. of the late Henry J. Major, at Calcutta, June 25.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON, Joseph, at Simla, aged 39, June 25.
ANTHONY, Elizabeth C. d. of Joseph, at Calcutta, aged 18, July 9.
BACHMAN, J. Susan, inf. d. of J. A. H. at Lahore, June 19.
BARRAUD, Isaac H. at Calcutta, aged 46, July 8.
BOYLE, Wm. F. C. inf. s. of the Rev. Wm. at Delhi, June 15.
CLIFFORD, Mary, wife of W. T. at Lahore, aged 24, June 22.
GREAVES, Harriet Sarah, d. of Wm. at Mozufferpore, aged 19, June 2.
HARRIS, Mary Elizabeth, d. of Capt. 1st L. C. at Goona, aged 4, June 22.
HAWES, Adelaide Mary, inf. d. of Lieut. W. H. 63rd N.I. at Sealkote, June 19.
JACOB, Col. P. at Gwalior, June 24.
KING, Lieut. col. J. W. C.B. H.M.'s 14th lt. drag. at Lahore, July 6.
KINSEY, Eliza, widow of the late E. B. at Cawnpore, aged 31, July 4.
LINTON, Wm. at Calcutta, aged 62, June 29.
LUCAS, Susan Matilda, inf. d. of Lieut. Davis, H. M.'s 61st, at Peshawur, June 26.
MACKELLAR, Lieut. Duncan, R. N. at Sulkeah, aged 54, June 29.
MALONY, Lieut. H. A. H. M.'s 60th, at Meerut, July 3.
MILNE, Emily Jessy, inf. d. of Capt. H. 21st N. I. at Delhi, June 26.
MORGAN, Assist. surg. D. at Nainee Tal, June 21.
NONEY, Caroline, wife of Wm. at Purneah, aged 41, July 5.
ROOTS, George, at Berhampore, July 2.
SHILSTONE, Mary Ann, wife of Capt. W. N. at Howrah, aged 22, July 10.
SMELT, Henry, on board the *Malabar*, July 6.
SMITH, Henry M. inf. s. of G. H. C.S. at Simla, July 1.
THOMPSON, Rev. John Thos. at Delhi, aged 60, June 27.
TIERY, Sarah M. Maria, wife of L. at Calcutta, aged 39, July 12.
WOOLHOUSE, Lieut. J. F. H. M.'s 61st, at Peshawur, aged 25, June 24.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 3. *Paragon*, Boxley, Vizagapatam; *Repsima Anna Maria*, Heckford, Singapore; *Mor*, Alston, Hong-Kong and Singapore.—5. *Colonel Burney*, Milard, Rangoon; *Paradise*, Clare, London; *John Brightman*, Scott, Singapore; *John Sparkes*, Sparkes, Liverpool; *Ann Melhoush*, Jenkins, Liverpool; *Currim Bux*, Naroda, Mocha.—7. *John Adam*, Dixson, Bombay.—8. *Julia*, Row, Mauritius; *Asie*, Daniel, Bordeaux and Madras; *Reginald Heber*, M'Farlane, Liverpool.—9. *Futty Salam*, M'Clare, Mauritius and Madras; *Ambassador*, Hadby, San Francisco; *Aurora*, Ryan, Port Phillip and Madras; *Arrow*, M'Farlane, China and Singapore.—10. *Comtessee De Brionne*, Gaignoux, Persian Gulf; *Nizam*, Jarman, Sunderland.—11. *Queen*, Smart, Hartlepool; *Serena*, Cockburn, Sunderland; *Fader Rohoman*, Nacoda, Juddah; *Sultany*, Handley, Mauritius; *Witch*, Groetham, Madeira; *Ariel*, Burt, Singapore.—15. *Allandale*, Brodie, Table Bay.—*Meg of Meldon*, Richerty, Liverpool; *Gattmeer*, Nacoda, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Colonel Burney*.—Mr. H. Stokes.

Per *John Brightman*.—Mr. L. S. Jackson, Mr. Jackson and child, Miss Kemp, Miss Strekble, and Mrs. Scott.

Per *Reginald Heber*.—Mr. M'Farlane.

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Per *Ariel*.—Mrs. Best.
Per *Allandale*.—Mrs. Brodie and Mr. Smith.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 3. *Eglinton*, Lorby, London; *Amathea*, Wilson, Liverpool; *Royal Saxon*, Charlesworth, Sydney; *Pons Ælie*, Thwait, Penang and Singapore; *Thomas Fielden*, Huntress, Liverpool.—4. *Earl of Clare*, Agar, Mauritius.—6. *William Carey*, Emmet, Liverpool; *Cotfield*, Cargey, London; *Malabar*, Snooks, London and Cape; *Allandale*, Brodie, Cape; *Atalanta*, Farley, Bombay and Madras.—8. *Eliza Penelope*, Shilstone, Hong-Kong; *Warwick*, Owen, Liverpool.—9. *Brahmin*, M'Eachern, China.—10. *William Gillies*, Brown, London; *Loodianah*, M'Donnell, Liverpool.—11. *Pauline*, Betrelle, Re-union Island; *Punjaub*, Palmer, ——; *John Wood*, Mundle, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Malabar*.—Capt. Edwards, Ben. army; Henry Smelt, Esq.; and H. Meyer, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, July 15, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.			Buy.	
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	11	8	to	12	0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	1	12	..	2	0
Old Siccas 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	1	12	..	2	0
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0	4	..	0	6
Third Siccas 4 do.	do.	16	12	..	17	8
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	16	0	..	16	4

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1900	to	1950
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	40	..	50
N.W Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	..	65

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do.	.. 9 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. 7 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. 7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver ..... Co.'s Rs.	104	4	to	104	12	per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15	11	..	16	5	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	13	0	..	13	8	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220	8	..	221	4	per 100.
Mexican ditto	219	14	..	220	8	per 100.
Sovereigns	10	1	..	10	2	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3	..	16	0	each.
Old Gold Mohurs.....	21	1	..	21	2	each.

EXCHANGES.

Bills at six months' sight, 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0⅜d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11¼d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3*l*. 2s. 6d. to 4*l*. 4s.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRUNKENNESS.—The police reports of the presidency having recorded various cases of drunkenness, the *Madras Athenæum* remarks, "With great deference to the bench, and also to the president and members of the teetotal society, we believe it is the general opinion that the offence of being drunk where there is no breach of the peace committed is one for which a fine is the appropriate punishment. Imprisonment with the disgrace which attends it is likely to have the effect of converting him who has once fallen into a hardened criminal. The punishment also of a month's imprisonment is in itself a heavy one, even if we do not take into consideration that in the case of a person of respectable character it may be followed by the farther and still more severe punishment of breaking his character or throwing him out of his situation."

ST. GEORGE'S ROYAPETTAH PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.—A public examination of the boys and girls attending the above school was held at the school rooms in July. The Lord Bishop of Madras presided. The venerable the archdeacon, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, Sir H. Montgomery, and a number of other visitors, including several ladies, were present on the occasion. The Rev. Mr. Clarke examined the boys of the first class in Scripture history, and had reason to be much satisfied with the answers given to the various questions put to them. The examination of the girls was equally satisfactory. The bishop expressed himself gratified, and prizes were bestowed on the most deserving.

A FEAST.—A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* relates, that his highness the Maharajah of Travancore, at a late festival, feasted 35,000 Brahmins on the rarest dainties, and presented each of them with a gold medal after the ceremony. Travancore is pre-eminently the paradise of the Brahmins, and travellers have asserted that almost the entire property of the country is gradually falling into the hands of the priestly order.

DR. HUNTER.—THE UNEMPLOYED OF INDIA.—We find the following just tribute to Dr. Hunter's exertions in the last number of the *Christian Instructor*: "It has often been the subject of regret that employment for the numerous population of India should be so limited both in variety and amount. Thousands, who might be most useful in society, had they only a proper sphere of action, doze life away, listless and unsatisfied. Dr. Hunter merits the highest praise for his persevering efforts to open up the riches of India, and to train its tribes in the knowledge and practice of the arts. We also refer with pleasure to a notice on the cover of our present number, of Mr. Lechler's plan, on a more limited scale, at Salem. We trust that he may be encouraged by its success; and that others in similar circumstances may 'go and do likewise.'"

CAPTAIN H. A. THOMPSON, 50th Regiment M.N.I. it was understood had been appointed Staff Officer at Moulmein.

DEATH OF MAJOR H. NOBLE.—We regret to have to record the death of Major Horatio Nelson Noble, 40th Madras, N.I. which occurred at Jaulnah on the 14th June last. The deceased gentleman entered the service in 1820, and obtained his regimental majority in October, 1846. He had for some time back been in a delicate state of health, and had obtained sick leave to the Deccan till March next, of which he does not appear to have availed himself. He was greatly esteemed by both the officers and men of his corps, and his death was deeply regretted by them. This casualty promotes Capt. G. H. Harper (now in Europe), Lieut. T. L. Jackson, and Ens. T. E. L. Higginson, to the next superior grades.

45th MADRAS N.I.—The head quarter division of the 45th Madras N.I. reached Tanjore on the 26th June—all well in camp.

THE NURSINGPOOR DETACHMENT, consisting of four companies of the 38th N.I. arrived at Saugor July 4, all well. They were relieved by an equal number of the 10th N.I.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT. — A very useful step has just been taken by Sir Henry Pottinger, in connection with the civil engineers' department, and one for which his honour deserves credit. The Revenue Board have been directed by Government, in the department of public works, to call upon the civil engineers for condensed annual reports of all large and important undertakings executed in their several divisions. Such reports for the two years last past are to be immediately prepared and submitted, and it is the intention to have them printed and circulated to the revenue and civil engineer officers, as they will, Sir Henry Pottinger rightly thinks, convey much useful information. Similar returns are already called for in Bombay, and likewise, if we mistake not, in the north west and Bengal. They will effect good here, by stirring up the civil engineers, under the consciousness that their doings are to meet the scrutiny of their whole distinguished corps, and still more by proving how much or little is done by the Company's Government to develope the resources and better the condition of the provinces of Madras. It is to be hoped, however, that they will not lie hidden merely in official corners, but be also open to the purchase of the public, who feel a deep interest in what goes forward for the improvement of the country.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, July 9, 1850.—The following movements of corps are ordered:—

Cavalry.

3rd regiment from Secunderabad to Jaulnah.
5th regiment from Jaulnah to Secunderabad.

Foot Artillery.

Head-quarters, 3rd Bn. from Kamptee to Saugor.

Karkhanas and Gun Lascars.

Half C company Gun Lascars, attached to D company, 2nd Bn., from Mount to Trichinopoly.
Karkhana No. 8, from Mount to Trichinopoly.
Half D company Gun Lascars attached to A company, 2nd battalion, from Moulmein to Mount.
Karkhana No. 1, from Moulmein to Mount.
Half D company Gun Lascars attached to B company, 2nd battalion, from Trichinopoly to Moulmein.
Karkhana No. 9, from Trichinopoly to Moulmein.
The cattle of Karkhanas Nos. 1, 8, and 9, to be transferred

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respectively at the three stations of Trichinopoly, the Mount, and Moulmein.

Infantry.

7th regiment from Hooshungabad to Jaulnah.
9th regiment from Kamptee to Vellore.
10th regiment from Saugor to Seetabuldee.
21st regiment left wing from Palaveram to Bangalore.
23rd regiment from Kamptee to Saugor.
32nd regiment from Kamptee to Jubbulpoor.
37th regiment from Secunderabad to Kamptee.
38th regiment from Saugor to Kamptee.
46th regiment from Jubbulpoor to Secunderabad.
1st regiment from French Rocks to Bellary.
5th regiment from Kurnool to Vizianagrum.
8th regiment from Secunderabad to Samulcottah.
12th regiment from Cannanore to French Rocks.
15th regiment from Bangalore to Secunderabad.
16th regiment from Quilon to Cannanore.
17th regiment from Secunderabad to Hooshungabad.
18th regiment from Russellcondah to Berhampoor.
24th regiment from Seetabuldee to Saugor.
25th regiment from Jaulnah to Kurnool.
36th regiment from Samulcottah to Russellcondah.
41st regiment from Berhampore to Kamptee.
48th regiment from Bellary to Quilon.

RANK OF ENGINEER CADETS.

Fort St. George, June 11, 1850.—With reference to G. O. G. April 4, 1837, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following extract from a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated April 9, 1850, No. 24:—

"3. Under present regulations, the date of the first arrival at your Presidency of the artillery cadets in any one season, is that at which the arrival of the engineer cadets of the same season is considered to have taken place with a view of determining their claims to furlough, and to retirement from the service. We now desire that this date be that of the first arrival of an artillery or infantry cadet, who passed his public examination at the same time as the engineer cadet. In the possible case of there being no such artillery or infantry cadet, we approve of the term of four and a half months from the date of the examination being fixed as the date of the commencement of service, for the objects above specified, of the engineer cadets.

"To Court, Oct. 2, 1849, No. 119.—Paras. 2 and 3: No provision is made for fixing a date from which an engineer officer can count service when there is no artillery cadet of the same examination. Government have fixed the period of four and a half months from the date of the public examination, or the date of the arrival of the first Addiscombe cadet as the commencement of the service of such engineer cadets."

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. WILLIAM HENRY DOWBIGGIN, 6TH L.C.

Head Quarters, Poona, June 27, 1850.—At a European general court-martial assembled at Sholapore, on Wednesday, June 19, 1850, and of which Lieut.-Col. C. Crawley, 20th N.I., is president, Lieut. W. H. Dowbiggin, 6th L.C., was tried on the following charges, viz:—

1st Charge.—For having failed to rejoin the h. q. of his regt. on Jan. 20, 1850, the date of the expiration of the leave of absence granted to him in G. O. by His Excy. the C.-in-C., dated July 28, 1849, and absented himself without leave from his regt. from the said Jan. 20 until April 19, 1850.

2nd Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having dishonourably failed to perform the conditions of a promissory note, dated Bellary, July 1, 1849, granted by him to "Kirtmaul," native banker attached to the 6th L.C., in consideration of which promissory note he borrowed and received from the said "Kirtmaul" the sum of Rs. 788, and by which he bound himself to repay the said sum by regular monthly instalments of Rs. 50 each, commencing in Sept. of the same year: and further, on his arrival on the Neilgherry Hills, whither he was proceeding, to sell a carriage and bullocks belonging to him, and remit the proceeds of the sale to Capt. J. Whistler, of the same regt., for the purpose of being paid to the said "Kirtmaul," in part payment of the said sum of Rs. 788, he, Lieut. W. H. Dowbiggin, up to the present date, April 19, 1850, never having paid a single instalment towards the liquidation of the loan, nor remitted any part or portion of the proceeds of the sale of his carriage and bullocks, which he sold about the month of Sept. 1849, nor offered any explanation of his breach of promise, although repeatedly called upon to do so.

3rd Charge.—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having neglected to reply to the following letters to his address, written under the orders of his comm. off., Lieut.-Col. A. W. Lawrence, 6th L.C. by Lieut. J. M. M'Gregor, adj. of the said regt., namely:

Letter No. 175, dated Nov. 12, 1849, directing him, among other things, to forward the sum of Co.'s Rs. 159, being his arrears of "Mess Bill" and "Band Subscription."

Letter No. 191, dated Dec. 18, 1849, calling upon him to fulfil the agreement made by him in a bond, previous to his leaving Bellary, and also requesting the sums contained in letter No. 175, dated Nov. 12, 1849, be remitted immediately.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—"Guilty" of the first charge.

"Guilty" of the second charge, with the exception of such part of the charge as specifies the month in which the carriage and bullocks were sold, there being nothing adduced in the evidence to prove that.

"Guilty" of the third charge.

Sentence.—To be dismissed the service.

Head-Quarters, Poona, June 26, 1850.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—There appear to me several points in this case deserving of favourable consideration on behalf of the prisoner.

There is nothing recorded on the proceedings to raise any doubt of Lieut. Dowbiggin's intention of fulfilling the agreement set forth in the bond referred to in the 2nd charge when it was executed; the cause of his failure in making remittances from Sept. to Jan. 20, is not accounted for, but he had left property of double the amount of the instalments for that period, in pledge with the person from whom the money was borrowed, and he paid the whole amount of the bond 8 months before the final instalment agreed on had become due.

I am further induced to consider that what Lieut. Dowbiggin has stated in his address to the Court, in explanation of his not having remitted the amount for which he had sold his carriage and bullocks, is entitled to credence; for although the assertion that the money was not paid to him, but was retained as part of another debt due by him, is not supported by evidence, it is uncontradicted. On a full consideration, therefore, of the above circumstances, I have been induced to remit the sentence passed on Lieut. Dowbiggin, and I trust that the future conduct of this officer will justify the clemency I have now shown to him.

Lieut. William Henry Dowbiggin is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYNES, C. R. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Madura, del. over ch. of the court to G. Ellis, July 4.
BLANE, T. L. 3rd mem. of the Board of Revenue, assumed his seat at the board, July 4.
COLLUM, W. to act as mint. mr. dur. abs. of Maj. Smith, July 11.
GOSTLING, C. P. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Rajahmundry.
POCHIN, C. N. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Madura, July 9.
SILVER, J. acting sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Canara, assumed ch. of the dist. fr. W. Fisher, July 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHILD, F. S. 6 mo. to Neilgherries, on m. c.
STOKES, H. 2 mo. Mysore.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LUGARD, Rev. F. G. chaplain of Vepery, leave of abs. for 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BURTON, Capt. C. dep. judge advocate gen. to proc. to Bangalore, to place himself under orders of judge advocate gen. of the army, July 8.
CRICHTON, Lieut. W. H. 38th N.I. to act as qu. mr. and interp.
FAGAN, Lieut. C. S. 40th N.I. placed at disp. of Supreme Govt. for emp. in the Nizam's Army, July 12.
FOORD, 2nd Lieut. E. A. to be adjt. to the corps of engs. v. Hitchins, July 9.
FORD, Lieut. B. 12th N.I. app. to do du. with sap. and min. July 5.
FRASER, Lieut. C. R. 30th N.I. placed at disp. of Supreme Govt. for emp. in the Gwalior Contingent, July 12.
IMPEY, Brev. Capt. G. H. 31st L.I. pl. at disp. of H. E. the C.-in-C, July 9.
KEYES, Lieut. C. P. 20th N.I. to be 2nd in com. 1st Punjab and inf. June 6th.
LLOYD, Capt. H. 21st N.I. to rank fr. July 2 instead of May 2, 1850.
MANN, 1st Lieut. W. S. Art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
McDONELL, Capt. G. G. 27th N.I. to be fort. adj. at Trichinopoly, so long as his corps continues to form part of the force serving at that station, with effect fr. June 24.
MUNRO, Ens. W. 6th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 4.

STOKES, Lieut. col. to be a lay trustee of the chaplain of Trichinopoly, July 9.
WORSOP, Lieut. M. A. 21st N.I. to rank fr. July 2 instead of May 2, 1850.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELL, Maj. O. 2nd N.V. Batt. 30 days, to Madras.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. col. W. E. A. 27th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain on the Neilgherries, on m. c.
HAMILTON, Ens. W. 51st N.I. fr. May 2 to pres. prep. to app. for leave to sea, on m. c.
HAY, Lieut. D. 6th M.L.C. to Europe 3 years, on m. c.
KENNEDY, Ens. R. B. 23rd L.I. to Europe, on m. c.
KING, Lieut. D. J. T. 4th L.C. in ext. prep. to app. for leave to Europe, on m. c.
MCLEOD, Maj. W. C. 30th N.I. in ext. to June 30, on m. c.
MIDDLETON, Lieut. C. H. 8th L.C. fr. June 17 to Sept. 20, in ext. to enable him to join.
RAIKES, Lieut. T. 1st. fus. 2 mo. to Madras.
SMITH, Lieut. O. 33rd N.I. to Europe on m. c. to embark fr. Bombay.
SMITH, Capt. H. C. R. W. 2nd N. V. batt. fr. July 8, to pres. prep. to app. for leave to Europe, on m. c.
TREVOR, Major S. S. art. to Sept. 12, in ext. prep. to proc. to Europe, on furl.
WILSON, Maj. gen. F. W. C.B. 6 mo. to Secunderabad and Jaulnah, July 1.
YATES, Capt. E. 28th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 20, to Madras, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOYD, Surg. gen. D. perm. to retire fr. the serv. on pens. of 700*l.* per. ann. fr. date of sailing of the ship *Walmer Castle*.
DONALDSON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to med. ch. detach. N.I. at Labuan, to proc. to pres. for emb. July 12.
JOWETT, Asst. surg. A. fr. Mergui to 16th N.I. to join on being relieved.
PAUL, Asst. surg. J. L. M.D. to do duty 1st Eur. fus. July 12.
SHEWAN, Surg. A. fr. 11th N.I. to 37th Grens. July 12.
WARING, Asst. surg. E. J. fr. doing duty 2nd batt. art. and ch. of art. vet. comp. left wing, 21st N.I. and details at Palaveram, to Mergui, July 12.
WEST, Asst. surg. P. H. fr. med. ch. l. comp. 3rd batt. art. at Saugor, to 38th N.I.
WILSON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. posted to 15th N.I. to join when relieved fr. med. ch. of detach. of N.I. at Labuan, July 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BUCHANAN, Surg. R. H. to Europe on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARROW, the lady of Capt. 5th L. C. d. at Jaulnah, July 19.
BURNE, the wife of Maj. J. R. 6th L. C. d. at Ellichpore, July 15.
DUPY, wife of Rich. s. at Madras, July 13.
FRANSZ, the wife of R. C. s. at Madras, July 9.
GOSSON, wife of the Rev. John, s. at Secunderabad, June 18.
LE HARDY, the lady of Maj. C. F. 14th N.I. d. at Kulladgee, June 27.
POSNETT, wife of the Rev. Robt. d. at Mangalore, June 15.
STRANGE, the lady of Capt. A. 7th L. C. d. at Mount Aboo, June 27.
TAYLOR, Mrs. J. W. s. at Pursewahum, June 29.

DEATHS.

ABBOTT, wife of Capt. H. D. Niz. cav. d. at Mominabad, June 18.
ABDY, Chas. L. s. of Lieut. 5th L.C. at Jaulnah, aged 1, July 9.
BABINGTON, the inf. d. of Maj. 17th N.I. at Secunderabad, June 10.
COLES, Annie, wife of the Rev. J. B. at Bellary, July 4.
NOBLE, Major Horatio Nelson, 40th N.I. at Jaulnah, July 14.
SEGUIM, John Humphrey, at Pondicherry, July 10.
STEWART, Chas. Alex. s. of A. at Nungumbaukum, July 11.
WILLIAMS, Wm. B. John, s. of Capt. D. T. 32nd N.I. at Kamptee, June 19.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 10. *Jane Green*, Sheill, Newcastle; *Trial*, Perry, Calligapatam.—11. *Plantagenet*, Bird, London.—12. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Bemlipatam.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *James Hall*.—Mr. Carew, Mr. Shepherd, and Mr. Dalby.
Per *Douglas*.—Mr. J. Wilkinson.
Per *Hugh Lindsay*.—Maj. W. R. A. Freeman, Lieut. Farewell, Lieut. Retherdon, Ens. and qr. mr. C. T. Farrington, and Asst. surg. W. C. Jalland.
Per *Plantagenet*.—Mrs. Shaw, Miss Shaw and servant, Miss Hay, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Farlowe, Mrs. Mayne and child, Mrs. Brooks and child, Mrs. Baxter and 3 children, Miss Wetherall, Miss Parent, Asst. surg. Mayne, Lieut. Baxter, H.M. 75th regt, — Brooks, Esq., and Mr. Newmarch.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 10. *Culdee*, Logan, Demerara; *George Metcalfe*, Barker, Bimlipatam.—11. *Amelia*, Maiden, Northern Ports.—12. *Mary Graham*, Robinson, China.—13. *Rienzi*, Bangs, Boston; steamer, *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Tranquebar.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Rienzi*, Capt. H. Rhodes, Mr. Hart, Capt. Bell, and Capt. Shepherd.
Per steamer, *Hugh Lindsay*, Maj. Cotton, Maj. Smith, Miss Learmonth, and Ens. McDonald.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, July 16, 1850.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of	1825-26	1½ to 2	per cent. dis.
	1829-30	do.	do.
	1841	1 to 1¼	do.
4 per cent. ..	1832-33	16½ to 17½	do.
	1835-36	16½ to 17½	do.
	1843	16½ to 17½	do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt		No transaction.	
Tanjore Bonds		16 to 17	per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares		10 to 11	per cent. prem. no trans.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	8 per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c.	8 ,,
On do. of Indigo	8 ,,
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods	9 ,,
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	9 ,,

Discount.

On Government Acceptances	7 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	8 ,,
Ditto above 30 days	9½ ,,

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-2-6 to 10-3
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England..... 1-11⅛ to 1-11¼, according to sight.
H.M. Treasury Bills, none.
Bank of England Post Bills, 1-11¾.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, 1½ per cent. dis.

Calcutta.—Buy,	½ per cent. dis.		
,, Sell,	1	do.	do.
Bombay.—Buy,	¾	do.	prem.
Sell,	1¼	do.	do.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 3*l.* 10*s* per ton. of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

COTTON CULTURE.

The present juncture seems to be one of those in which oriental indolence is being acted on from without in a manner as singularly complex as it is energetic; and if we lose the passing opportunity of helping ourselves, we may speedily find the power of providing help beyond our reach. For years past we have, or, more correctly speaking, we ought to have, been stimulated by the rapid advances of America in the race of competition, and the fearful inroads being made by her on the East-India cotton trade. But in this case we were contending with a competitor so gigantic in strength, and so indomitable in energy and enterprize, that the exertion required to contend with him successfully was enough to affright hearts not difficult to alarm or unapt to suffer from dismay. At the crisis of our difficulties, and just as we had begun to help ourselves, a most unlooked-for conjunction releases us for a time from the competition we despaired of beating down, and permits us space and room to take our position on the course so as to distance former rivals. The American cotton crop has proved a failure, and factories are multiplying with such rapidity in the States that our Transatlantic brethren are contemplating the twofold task of producing and manufacturing, and assure us that they will henceforth consume all they grow, and supply Europe not only with cotton wool, but with cotton thread or fabrics. We confess we place no confidence in the boast: consolation as it would be to us to feel assured that our great rival had withdrawn from the English market,

but we have no doubt whatever that unless we avail ourselves of the present opportunity, and prepare to occupy the space left open for us, Yankee energy will grow cotton enough a few years hence to supply both sides of the Atlantic—to feed both our factories and their own—if we send home no better wool than that now exported, and look listlessly on till opportunity slips by. It is an instructive, but a most melancholy, truth, that in such ill repute is Bombay cotton at home, that, notwithstanding the recent enormous demand for all other kinds of wool, ours has scarcely risen in the market. We have often before alluded to the delusiveness of the fancy, that if we would only secure better or cheaper means of transport, everything that was desired would be accomplished: we must have better goods to carry to market, or our means of carrying them will avail us nothing. The latter matter is admirably treated by Colonel Grant, who not only points out the splendid fields for cotton cultivation by the seashore or navigable rivers at our command, but insists on the change in our system of husbandry essential for the cultivation of a new variety of plant. It is not yet half a century since turnips were sown broadcast in Scotland, and seldom grown larger than onions—one the size of the fist was a prodigy; in drills they now raise them a yard in circumference, and twelve pounds in weight, and deem them no marvel. In former days, ridges were made nearly two feet higher in the centre than at the edge, and by this means a band of unproductive land occupied each furrow. Now that the land is drained, the fields are made perfectly flat, and the crop is uniform in excellence from side to side. The use of the scythe has reduced the price of reaping by a half, while it has doubled its celerity; but the scythe can only be used where the roller and stone-gatherer have been employed. The heavy and protracted rains of last monsoon killed a large portion of the cotton plants in Candeish—from this they might have been saved by the most ordinary draining: but the rain was heavier than usual, and the natives had not prepared for it; and because it may be years before we have as heavy a monsoon again, they refuse to prepare for it till it appears. In all likelihood when it comes it will overtake them before they are ready. This indolence will come to be cured when Europeans take the field, and the natives see cotton-farms unharmed and productive from the timeous adoption of the cheap and simple precautions they neglect. It is in fact, the opinion of the most distinguished of modern drainers,—Mr. James Smith, of Deanston,—that we in India stand as much in need of frequent covered drains as they do at home. They not only carry off the superfluous water and no more, but they remove it by percolation, and before escaping it is filtered free of the finer particles of which it otherwise would rob the soil. The drains not only act as the means of removing waste water innocuously, but they act at all times as spiracles for the soil, admitting the oxygen amongst its particles while not an atom of moisture not superfluous is removed by them. We have stated that it is to the exotic or to a hybrid or an improved cotton plant that attention ought to be directed, and that for this an improved system of agriculture must be introduced. The Manchester merchants decline our native cotton, except for the coarser purposes of manufacture—it is of too short a staple for anything besides; and as an evidence of this, as already stated, during the recent pressure it has not materially risen in price. A few years since it was maintained in Bombay that this was not the case—that native cotton was the best for the country,—and this was the view adopted by the American improvers then amongst us themselves. At the period referred to, some Candeish native cotton was sold in Bombay at twenty per cent. higher than Dharwar New Orleans. The goods went home—but lo! for the result: at Manchester the Dharwar New Orleans brought 6½d., the Candeish indigenous 3½d. per lb., and the Bombay agents were soundly rated for the error they had committed. There has, in fact, been for some time past such a tendency to run down exotic cotton, that the progress made in its cultivation is overlooked.

The trial of inducing ryots to plant for themselves New Orleans cotton, commenced in Dharwar in 1842; and perhaps no experiment, undertaking solely with the view of benefiting a country, has ever met with so many enemies and opponents. To some it has been a stumbling-block, as introducing a system by which the ryots could become independent of the native middle man, by bringing them directly into contact with the European merchant or his agent; while to others the whole question has been one of foolishness.

Without, however, canvassing these opinions, we have already in former issues shown that the cultivation of the native cotton was on the decline,—that neither the facilities of a water-carriage, as at Broach, the abolition of all port dues and transit duties on its importation or exportation at the presidency, nor the revision of the assessment, reducing the rent on cotton land, and all lands one-fourth in many instances, could resuscitate its culture. A reference to parliamentary documents, customs returns, and the Bombay Commercial Report of 1847, will show that under all these circumstances native indigenous cotton continued to decline.

Last year there were no fewer than 22,000 acres of excellent New Orleans cotton grown and gathered in the Southern Mahratta country. At Belgaum there were in 1848-49, 4,149 acres of New Orleans cotton grown; in 1849-50, 3,058. In Candeish in the first-named season, 177; in the second, 1,394. This season a vast increase has taken place in the fields laid down.

Mr. Channing in Belgaum is extending it northward into the recently jaghire states of Gokak and Uthnee. We believe also its cultivation has commenced in Sattara.

In the hands of private dealers and Government there are between seventy and eighty saw-gins of different sizes in Dharwar and Belgaum. There are some forty or fifty now in use or preparing for the coming season, and in Candeish we have heard of one European Bombay firm preparing forty large gins for the coming season, besides nearly thirty others, which will be in the hands of Government and private native dealers who have purchased them.

Last year, notwithstanding the extreme wetness and unfavourableness of the season, there were upwards of 24,000 acres of New Orleans cotton grown within the Bombay presidency: this season there is expected to be above 40,000 acres laid down; and this, be it remarked, with no encouragement in the matter being given by Government further than counsel and recommendations. In the Dharwar collectorate there are this season above 30,000 acres of New Orleans cotton about to be planted out. It has so extended from this into the nizam's dominions, and the neighbourhood of Honore, that there are about eighty American gins, large and small, at work. The smaller-sized gins are purchased readily, and are willingly employed by the ryots; they cost about Rs. 40, and clean with two people from nine to fourteen maunds a day. From Broach, again, we learn that Mr. Landon thinks most favourably of the exotic seed, and means to extend the experiment already made by him in its use. This season, in Goozerat, adulteration has been carried to an almost unprecedented length, as if the people, when the trade is failing of itself, had determined to do their best to extinguish it at once. The plan of promiscuous purchase, at a general average price, prevalent at Bombay, conduces greatly to the continuance of this most suicidal practice: were cotton obviously contaminated to be refused admittance to the market on any terms, it would soon cease to be sent. Where would be the difficulty of making adulteration criminal—of burning or confiscating the bales, and punishing those who sent them? The matter concerns the community at large—the vile practices of a few scoundrels are ruining the trade of the country.

Broach is a district to the windward of Bombay on the sea coast, which has had many advantages, and been for the last nine years under the superintendence of four different sets of American cotton-planters, during the last five years of which Government relinquished Rs. 16,41,954 of revenue. No railways or roads could avail anything at Broach, and yet, with this enormous remission of revenue the cotton cultivation of the district has fallen off, and, strange as it may seem, while saw-gins are increasing in use and in number in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Candeish, not one has been introduced into private management in this collectorate, and the staple of the native cotton has deteriorated and lost its place in the Bombay price current. At Sholapoor the rent of land has been reduced during the years 1839-40 to 1845-46 from two rupees per Beegah, or four rupees per acre, to one rupee, and yet the cultivation of native cotton has fallen off from 58,000 acres to 51,416, while all other cultivation had increased. In Belgaum, the returns for two years only are given in the Bombay cotton report: in 1844-45 there were 135,388 acres of cotton culture, which the following year fell off to 117,182 acres. Viewing also the whole of the cotton exports from the presidency of Bombay, it will be seen that in the year 1841, 81,581,688 lbs. were exported, which had decreased in the years 1845 to 1847, 105,311 lbs. Turning from the Bombay reports to the returns made to the House of Commons, we find that in the year 1836, 765,236 bales of cotton had been imported from the United States into Great Britain, which amount had increased in the year 1845 to 1,501,782 bales. With such facts as these before us,—seeing, in spite of all the opposition that the New Orleans cotton has met with, that its culture has gradually increased, that it has maintained its character as affording a larger yield per acre than any other cotton, and giving more wool than native cotton on a specific amount of produce taken from the field,—seeing also that it has an unlimited demand in Europe, can any unprejudiced

person advocate its abandonment, or reasonably doubt if India is ever to compete with the United States of America in the English cotton market, that it must be by this country growing an exotic and better and longer stapled cotton than the indigenous, and that that cotton is the New Orleans, because it must always be more profitable to the ryot (supposing even its price to be equal) as yielding more produce per acre than any other cotton; and to the purchaser of the raw produce as picked from the field, because it gives in every 100 lbs. more wool than seed, than any other cotton?

"REPORT. (Copy.)

"To Robert Wight, Esq., Superintendent Government Cotton Farms, Coimbatoor.

"Dear Sir,—Agreeably to promise I have the pleasure of sending you an account of our cotton experiment at this place, and in doing so, I have first to remark, that the season was a very unfavourable one: instead of dewy nights and sunny days, we had a succession of clouded days in December, January, and February—this caused blight to the cotton, and the consequent great falling off of the anticipated crop. This being the first large experiment, it may have been, but for other circumstances, considered a bad beginning: it however had the good effect of proving which cotton could best stand a bad season. In many places, indigenous cotton was sown in the adjoining field to the 'New Orleans,' and the result of the two shows, that while the latter yielded a remunerative crop, the former was a complete failure and loss to the ryot. Such convincing proof, although accidental, was the best that could be brought forward to prove to a people naturally shy of taking up any new cultivation, the superiority of the imported cotton to that of their own. The intention of this experiment was to teach the ryots the mode of cultivating and gathering cotton clean, and suitable for the home market, and to ascertain from actual results, whether or not cotton would be a remunerative cultivation in this part of the Mysore country. Taking into consideration the season, the experiment has answered the intention beyond expectation. The ryots followed the instructions given them in every particular, and have picked their cotton very clean and fine, and have altogether taken to the cultivation in a very promising manner. The result has also proved that the cultivation is a remunerating one, and in a good season would be very profitable. The following statement shows the extent of land cultivated, the average rent of land per acre, the produce per acre, and the average height of the plants:—

Quantity of Land.			Rent of Land.			Average Rent per Acre.			Quantity of Produce.	Average Produce Per Acre.	Average height of Plants.
No.	Acres.	Sq. Yds.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	lbs.	lbs.	Inches
1	3	160	0	12	0	0	4	0	311	103	18
2	15	1,930	20	7	1	1	5	4	3,606	242	22
3	35	340	31	3	1¼	0	14	2	3,482	991	16
4	27	654	50	2	2¾	1	13	6	4,975	183	20
5	17	2,276	35	2	0	2	0	0	3,417	194	27
6	21	3,400	47	4	8	2	1	9	3,372	154	27
7	14	368	52	10	4	3	11	0	2,352	167	28
8	15	2,240	16	11	6	1	1	3	2,560	165	22
9	5	1,200	7	9	0	1	5	0	1,036	167	18
	154	3,308	261	13	6	1	11	0	25.201	163	—

"The above statement shows an average produce in a very bad season of 163 lbs. kuppas or seed cotton to an acre of land paying one rupee 11 annas rent: this, when freed of seed, will yield 50 lbs. of cotton wool. A sample of this cotton you have already seen and pronounced 'excellent,' and equally as good in quality as that grown at the Government farms; you are therefore able to form an opinion of its value in the home market. The cotton was grown on what is called day cultivation lands, without any manuring or irrigation: the seed was sown in August and September; the fall of rain from that time up to the 30th April last was 10 inches 49 cents, and the thermometer under shade during the same time never rose above 88 degrees. In December, January, and February, there were no less than 36 clouded days, which I found very injurious both to blossom and tender pods. The plants attained the height of from 12 to 36 inches. Regarding the size, it is worthy of remark, that at Dharwar, the plants, according to Mr. Morceo the American planter's statement, only attained a height of 12 to 18 inches, and averaged a crop of 180 to 200 lbs. seed cotton per acre. From the height the plants grow up to here, it is very evident that in a fair season the crop at this place would more than double that of Dharwar. If after five years' experience I may venture an opinion on this subject, I would unhesitatingly say that this and many other parts of Mysore, from the peculiarity of its climate and nature of its soil, is well adapted for the production of a very superior quality of cotton. At this place there are thousands of acres of land fit to grow cotton either by irrigation or by dry cultivation; all that is wanted for producing it equal to American in quality, is European capital and skill. The ryots would cultivate it to any extent if sure of a ready market for the disposal of the kuppas. Although cotton is extensively cultivated all over India, it is gathered and exported so void of care, that, with the exception of what is grown entirely under European management, all other exportations of Indian cotton wool have been condemned in the home market, from the impurities contained in it, and from its usual dirty and soiled appearance. This has been generally attributed to accidents during carriage to the coast, in consequence, as is stated, of there being no, or, if any, very bad, roads, and in crossing of rivers; this is, however, an erroneous notion, the actual cause being negligence of the cultivators in the first instance, and dishonesty of grasping dealers afterwards. Ryots are by nature careless, and are the same all over India; and so long as there are purchasers of their dirty produce, it cannot be expected they will improve, but continue indifferent to the quality of their agricultural productions. This indifference is extended to cotton also, which is picked without any care, and thrown in the field during the picking; it is then carelessly gathered up with dry leaves and dirt attached, and in this state is thrown into a corner of the ryot's house, where it is left to accumulate more dirt till taken away by some money-lender or native dealer, who, instead of finding means to free the cotton of this accumulation of dirt, often adds to it, for the purpose of increasing the weight; and for the same reason the cotton, which, with ordinary care, could be carried dry over rivers, is purposely allowed to get wet. This is the true cause for the quantity of dirt and foreign matter found in Indian cotton, and for its usual damaged appearance; if it were the cause, as is generally made to appear, that of bad roads, similar accidents should happen to cotton exported from the interior by Europeans, and indigo, sugar, opium, grain, &c. during transit to the coast, or to salt, Europe piece goods, &c. sent from the coast to the interior. All or most of these articles must be carried on the same roads. That more, and better, roads are wanted all over India, is a fact I will not take upon myself to deny; but I must deny that the impurity of our cotton is attributable to the want of them. It is beyond a doubt, that many parts of India are capable of producing very good cotton; all that is now wanted is attention to its being picked, and ginned clean, suitable for the home market;—this is not in the nature of natives to do,—it must therefore be done by Europeans settling in districts where cotton is, or can be, grown. Encourage the ryots to cultivate it, and purchase the kuppas from them, gin and pack on the spot for exportation. By these means England may expect a supply of good cotton from India. It is not by the superiority of its climate or soil over that of India that America is enabled to rule the cotton market—but by its superior and careful cultivation; and not till the cultivation of cotton in India, like that of indigo, sugar, and coffee, is taken up by Europeans, can any great improvement in the quality or quantity of its produce be expected.

"I remain, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

"Cuddoor, 5th June, 1850." "FRED. D. MEPPEN."

—*Bombay Times.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The LONDON MAIL of June 7 arrived at Bombay on July 6. The succeeding London Mail of June 24 also reached its destination on July 24.

THE GREAT GUN OF BEEJAPORE is, the *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* reports, to be sent to England, to the great Industrial Exhibition. The weight of the gun is upwards of 42 tons.

MR. C. F. COLLIER, commander of the B. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Victoria*, has quitted the sea for the law, for which latter profession he was studying in the office of a Bombay attorney. It is said Captain Duverger of the *Phlox* gets the *Victoria*.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS were opened July 5, by Sir Erskine Perry. The grand jury brought in a true bill against George Joseph Briggs, late chief mate of the *Mary Sparks*, for stabbing George Graham, master of the said vessel. There were three counts to the indictment. About 12 o'clock, the prisoner Briggs was brought up at the bar, where he pleaded "not guilty." Mr. Howard conducted the case for the prosecution. Mr. Crawford very ably defended the prisoner, after which the judge, Sir Erskine Perry, charged the jury in his usual clear and impartial manner. The jury retired, and after one hour's absence, brought in a verdict of "guilty," on the third count, of "stabbing with intent to do some grievous bodily harm," and recommended the prisoner to mercy, on the ground of extreme provocation. In passing sentence, the judge said he did not agree with the jury in the recommendation for mercy, but as he had left the case to them, he would attend to their wishes. He sentenced the prisoner to 12 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

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Two Large Steamers have been ordered by the Court of Directors to be built for the Indian Navy.

A "Slander-my-Neighbour" Club has been established at Sonapore. The doings of a club lately exposed and put down, were innocent in comparison to the evils which may be expected to follow the operations of the scandal-mongering association just brought into existence!

Treatment of Lunatics in India.—The subject of the treatment of lunatics in India is one of such importance, that we avail ourselves of the following remarks on the Colaba Asylum. The writer addresses the *Bombay Times*,—"Abundant space, open air, &c., are not the first requisites of treatment. They are accessaries to the *matériel of* a good system. The essence of that system is very different, and is found in the intelligence, discipline, and humanity which animate and propel it. The most celebrated asylums of France are not built as asylums, but are adaptations of buildings made for other purposes. The York Retreat was renowned before the new adaptations were dreamed of,—at least in all their minute extravagance; and one of the most celebrated reformers in his report states his conviction that in point of fact actual benefit to patients has not kept pace with the expectations which were founded on the lately introduced improvements. Do not think that I am opposed to these, or undervalue them; but those who feel the responsibility of actual management, know what it is to have something in the first place to think of before they postpone every consideration to them. Now the Asylum on Colaba contains more than double the number of inmates it was built for, and if absolute destruction is to be shunned, there existed an immediate and imperative call for enlarged accommodation. I myself believe that all the increase that can be got by the proposed changes will but abate the evil, and that the pressure of it, which it is now the object to diminish, will ten years hence be as bad as ever. Still were it so, that a half lac of rupees was now to be expended (which I take to be greatly wide of the mark), and a whole lac for a new asylum at that time, the duty to do so I should regard as inevitable. The evil is too urgent to admit of the remedy of a new asylum. Has the Ceylon Asylum been finished, and has the Madras one been begun? When should we see a new Bombay one, which requires yet to be debated, to be planned, to be sanctioned, to be built? Not certainly in time to supply existing urgent deficiencies.

Easy Method to make a Rain Gauge.—A very simple rain-gauge used in India, and one which will answer all practical purposes, consists of a copper funnel, the area of whose opening is exactly ten square inches, or 3·55 inches diameter. This funnel is fixed in a bottle, and the quantity of rain caught is ascertained by multiplying the weight in ounces by 173, which gives the depth in inches and parts of an inch. In fixing these gauges, care must be taken that the rain may have free access to them: hence the tops of buildings are usually the best places. When the quantities of rain collected in them at different places are compared, the instruments ought to be fixed at the same height above the ground at each place, because at different height the quantities are always different even at the same place.

The Medical Retiring Fund.—We have noticed that the committee of the Medical Retiring Fund have solicited the opinions first of two London actuaries, Mr. Davies and Mr. Farren, and that the whole case had been laid before three of the ablest of our Bombay lawyers, Messrs. Le Messurier, Howard, and Crawford. The three last-named gentlemen were to a considerable extent agreed in their opinions, and that they all concurred in the recommendation of consulting a couple of London chancery barristers on the subject. Mr. Howard and Mr. Crawford give their opinions very shortly, Mr. Le Messurier has drawn up a long, able, and elaborate analysis of the whole. The views of the Advocate-General correspond very closely with those expressed by us up to the time when the opinion of the Solicitor-General was obtained, that the annuitants had a good claim at law, and might compel the payment of their annuities.

Copious Rain had at length fallen at Poona, as well as at Bombay. A heavy fall had caused the river Sungum to rise three or four feet. It was feared that, should this state of matters continue, the country around Dapooree and Kirkee would be flooded, as it had been last season.

A Beacon is about to be erected on the highest point of the island of Kenery, situated to the southward of the entrance to Bombay harbour, and it is expected will be finished by the 1st January, 1851. The beacon will be of a conical shape, 33½ feet in diameter at the base, and rising to the height of 50 feet, and will be painted white and red, in alternate horizontal bands. It is supposed the beacon will be visible, on a clear day, at a distance of twenty miles.

Major George Sparrow, of the 13th regiment Bombay N.I., retires from the service on the pension of his rank from the 1st proximo. The following officers obtain promotion thereby,—Captain M'Dougall, Lieut. St. Clair, and Ensign Malloby. The Deputy Judge-Advocate Generalship becomes vacant by the former officer's promotion. This will be the fifth step. The 18th regiment will have had in eight months, viz., Lieut. Colonel Shortt, promoted by line steps 1st Dec. 1849; Major Dickson, invalided 1st Feb. 1850; Major G. Sparrow, retired 1st August 1850; Captain Aitchison, deceased 1st April, 1850; Captain Hoare, invalided 7th March, 1850. This confirms what we stated in our issue of the 11th instant as a rumour.

Storm at Rajkote.—The *Telegraph* has the following extract from a letter dated Rajkote, 12th instant:—"The storm which occurred here on the 28th of May was most violent, tearing up trees, knocking over sentry-boxes, &c.: it was accompanied by a very heavy fall of hail, and a violent wind. It blew down the stables of one of the officers of the 2nd cavalry, killing one of his chargers. The camp seems to have been the centre of the cyclone, and the effects of the storm seem to have been confined to it and a circle of two or three coss round."

Native Incentives to Gambling.—The chief magistrate of police has been informed of more native gambling excesses, and a party has undertaken to point out the haunts of some of these miscreants, and further to produce respectable witnesses, if required, in order to bring the persons implicated to justice. He further states that they have got regular establishments, and are provided with purvoes to keep their accounts, and peons to collect the debts of their several establishments.

Kirkee.—A considerable amount of sickness appears to have prevailed lately at Kirkee, which however, we are happy to hear, has begun to abate. A letter of thanks had emanated from the men of the 10th Hussars to their commanding officer, Colonel Parlby, for the kindness and attention shewn by him to the sick in hospital.

The Death of Koosalchund Lukmichund, Esq., head of the wealthy and extensive banking firm of Khesreesing Koosalchund of Bombay, is recorded as having occurred on the 27th June.

"Sending Coals to Newcastle."—The Ethiopian Serenaders had appeared on the stage of Bombay, to the entire gratification of their audience. The house was perhaps not so much so as might have been expected from the manner in which the first performance was universally spoken of, but there seemed to be quite enough of spectators to prevent any feeling of disappointment in the minds of Messrs. Squash, Bones, &c. The thing went off very creditably upon the whole, and appeared to give general satisfaction. It is said the niggers will visit Poona shortly.

The Breakwater abreast of the custom-house has been for the present abandoned. The work has been for some time in progress, and a great amount of outlay has it is said been uselessly sacrificed. The large accumulation of mud and filth deposited by each receding tide at the dock-gates, is perhaps one reason that has induced the authorities to drop the project.

Kurrachee, July.—Dr. Stocks had arrived from a long and most interesting tour through the mountain portion of Beloochistan. Though the Khan of Khelat was very averse to receiving a visit from him, he met with the utmost civility everywhere when once there, the gentry of the country striving to outvie each other in politeness to him. He has brought away with him a large store of eminently interesting and valuable information on botany, geology, and natural history in general.

Unique Pottery Ware.—The pottery ware made from the blue clay, found in a well near the Elphinstone College, under the shell concrete of which this part of the Esplanade is formed, has passed a satisfactory inspection. One great deficiency of the common clays of Bombay is their extreme porosity and fusibility: ware made from them is permeable to water, and will not glaze—that is, it melts into a slag at a temperature too low to fuze the glaze itself. The blue clay looks as if it were free of these defects; should it prove so, it may be a valuable addition to the mineral resources on this side of India, as it abounds all along our shores. It is only that which is free of salt that is serviceable; the salt variety crumbles to pieces in drying, and cannot be turned to any account whatever.

The Right Wing H.M.'s 78th Highlanders had marched from Coloba into the Town Barracks. The cause of this move was the breaking out of cholera of a very virulent type amongst the men, fifteen out of thirty cases having, in a few days, proved fatal. The matter was represented to the Medical Board, when the necessary steps were immediately taken to have the wing removed from Colaba.

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A Statue of the late secretary to the Bombay government, Mr. Norris, was open to view in the council room at the Town Hall. The statue is of white marble, nearly full size, representing a Roman senator, or law-giver, sitting on a chair and holding in the left hand a roll of papers with the words, "Revision of the code of laws." The work is described to be a master-piece. It is intended to be placed on a pedestal (preparing) on one side of the landing place, upstairs, near the council room.

A Munificent Philanthropist.—The Parsee community of Surat has presented an address to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, in reference to the charitable doings of the worthy knight during his recent visit to that city and his native place near Nowsary. The address, which has been written in gold on illuminated paper in the Persian and Goozerattee languages, and enclosed in a silver case, bears upwards of nineteen hundred signatures, all those of Parsees, and was forwarded to its destination through the Punchayet. The total sum expended by Sir Jamsetjee on the above occasion, was nearly seven lakhs of rupees.

Mr. A. S. Ayrton has had his name struck off the roll of Attorneys of the Supreme Court, with the purpose, as we are assured by the *Gazette*, of coming out as a barrister. Mr. Ayrton is well known as a man of talents and industry.

The Oriental Bank having purchased part of the building belonging to Dossbhoy Eduljee Baxter, in the same line as that lately occupied by the proprietor of the British Hotel, one side of which opens into Rampart Row, the other into Medow's-street, it is proposed to remove the establishment there as soon as possible. The building cost Rs. 80,000, and contains about 1,200 square yards. The bank buildings in London and China are also, we believe, its own property.

Lieut. Col. S. Poole, 1st Cavalry, retires from the service. The arrangement has been effected by the payment of Rs. 60,000 to Col. Poole—an unmistakeable evidence of the value of a lieutenant colonelcy in a Bombay cavalry regiment. Major Delamain, late acting town major, succeeds to the lieutenant colonelcy, and Lieut. Wm. Ashburner obtains his company.

Steam between Bombay and the Punjab.—A new Joint Stock Company is about to be established to carry on the traffic by means of steamers between Bombay and the Punjab.

True Condition of the Ryots.—A paper for the use of the collectors, just printed by the Bombay Government, well exposes the cant about the over-taxation and oppression of the ryots. Those of the Deccan pay from tenpence to two shillings of rent, including taxes of all sorts, per acre. Their holdings are from seven to twenty acres, or any larger size they please. They are bound to no restriction, have fixed leases of thirty years, pay rent only for the land under tillage, which is assessed yearly according to the crops. In bad years rents are remitted. This system prevails over the greater part of India.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Chapman, F. S. to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum, June 22—qual. for public business.
Compton, T. A. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna, June 22.
Erskine, J. W. to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat, rem. at his present station till the close of the monsoon, June 22.
Grant, A. R. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapore.
Hardy, R. to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira and to act as 1st asst. to coll. of Broach, June 22.
Karr, S. 1st asst. to mag. of Poona, vested with pow. of mag.
Law, J. S. coll. of Tanna, to rem. on deputation in the dist. till setting in of the monsoon.
Lockett, H. B. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar, continuing to act as 2nd asst. to coll. at Belgaum, June 22.
Mactier, R. F. joined his app. of 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapore, June 20, examined and found competent to trans. pub. business, July 6.
Oliphant, J. E. to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, remaining at his present station till the close of the monsoon.
Reid, L. 2nd asst. to mag. of Poona, vested with power of mag.
Rogers, A. act. 1st asst. coll. of Ahmedabad, pl. in permanent ch. of dist. Veerumgaum and Dholka.
Ryan, R. H. to resume his app. of 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira, remaining at his present station till the close of the monsoon, June 22; to act as asst. to the judge of Ahmedabad until the close of the monsoon, July 3.
Sims, F. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach, cont. to act as coll. of land revenue at the presidency, June 22.
Stewart, M. J. M. 3rd asst. of Dharwar, qual. for pub. business.
Walter, C. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Robertson, J. W. leave cancelled.
Lloyd, F. 1 mo.
Thomas, R. H. 6 mo. on med. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Allom, Lieut. C. E. Bom. art. pl. at disp. of Lieut. J. T. Walker, Bom. engs. for surv. dn. temp.
Armstrong, 2nd Lieut. W. A. right wing 1st Eur. fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. May 15, in suc. to Stiles, prom.
Ashburner, Lieut. J. 18th N.I. to be qr.mr. and interp. fr. May 28, v. Macdonald, prom.
Bayly, 2nd Lieut. A. A. art. posted to No. 8, lt. field batt.
Berthon, Lieut. H. P. B. art. fr. 3rd to 4th batt. posted to No. 7 lt. field batt. fr. April 7.
Billamore, Ens. G. R. 2nd Eur. L. I. to be lieut. fr. May 15, in suc. to Macan, prom.
Blowers, Ens. W. H. 29th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 25, in succ. to Elder, retired.
Burd, Ens. R. 10th N.I. passed colloq. exam. May 30.
Brassey, Lieut. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be capt. fr. May 15, in suc. to Macan, prom.
Brown, Lieut. 1st tr. h. a. to rec. ch. of ordnance dept. at Deesa fr. April 13 to May 15.
Campbell, Lieut E. 28th N.I. to join his regt. July 19.
Candy, Major T. inv. est. posted to N. V. B. July 1.
Collier, Ens. C. A. 26th N.I. passed colloq. exam. May 22.
Cooper, Ens. E. M. G. 13th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Apr. 1, in succ. to Aitchison, dec.
Cooper, Lieut. A. Eng. to be assist. to supt. in the revenue survey and assessment of the S. Mahratta country, in succ. to Biggs, pl. at disp. of the C.-in-C. July 3.
Crame, 2nd Lieut. J. C. to perf. duties of staff off. of art. on dep. of Bayly on m. c. June 20.
Crawford, Lieut. A. art. fr. 4th to 2nd batt. posted to No. 5 lt. field battery, fr. Mar. 30.
Crawford, Capt. J. H. eng. to be supt. eng. railway dept. June 21.
Creagh, Lieut. 19th N.I. to rel. Lieut. Cameron, fr. lieutcy. of Pol. U. Scinde, v. Younghusband.
Crowe, 2nd Lieut. T. C. art. posted to No. 8 lt. field battery, fr. Mar. 13.
Edgerley, Lieut. R. J. 29th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 25, in succ. to Elder, retired.
Estridge, Capt. J. exec. eng. Ahmednuggur, to act as gar. eng. and civ. architect, v. Crawford, July 10.
Etheridge, Lieut. granted a donation of Rs.1000, for profic. in 4 n. lang. July 18.
Fife, 1st Lieut. J. G. engs. to be executive eng. in Upper Scinde.
Fletcher, Ens. E. P. attach. to 7th N.I. to do duty with 22nd N.I. and to join June 21.
Forbes, Lieut. col. D. fr. 2nd Eur. L.I. to 4th N.I. July 12.
Grant, Ens. G. 9th N.I. att. to do duty with 28th N.I. at pres.
Gillespie, R. R. to rank as ens. fr. June 25, and posted to 2nd Eur. L.I.
Graham, 2nd Lieut. T. W. art. fr. 4th to 2nd batt. posted to No. 5 lt. field battery, fr. April 20.
Heathorn, 2nd Lieut. L. art. posted to No. 5 lt. field battery, fr. April 7.
Houghton, Lieut. W. R. 14th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. fr. May 28.
Johnson, Ens. H. J. posted to 29th N.I. June 25.
Kempt, Lieut. F. S. right wing 1st Eur. fus. to be capt. fr. May 15, in succ. to Stiles, prom.
Kempt, Capt. F. S. 1st Eur. reg. fus. to take rank fr. May 4, in suc. to Stiles, prom.
Kennedy, Corn. R. C. 2nd L.C. passed colloq. exam. May 30.
Leckie, Lieut. W. M. 13th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 1, in succ. to Aitchison, dec.
Leighton, Col. T. posted to 2nd (gren.) N.I. v. Sutherland.
Lock, Lieut. F. A. 1st lancers, app. adj. to S. Mahratta irr. horse, v. Dick, July 13.
Lord, Ens. C. O. posted to 13th N.I. to rank fr. May 31.
Macan, Maj. G. inf. to be lieut. col. fr. May 15, v. Stalkery, prom.; posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. July 12.
Mellersh, Lieut. G. B. art. fr. 3rd to 1st batt. to join head qrs. at Ahmednuggur.
Morison, Capt. G. B. 24th N.I. ret. to duty, arrived June 21.
Moyle, Lieut. J. G. 10th N.I. to be adjt. in suc. to Coley, proc. to Europe; to act as adjt. comm. gen. n. div. dar. indisp. of Capt. Ramsay, July 8.
Ogilvie, Lieut. col. W. fr. 1st Eur. regt. to 19th N.I. July 12.
Pittman, 2nd Lieut. R. art. posted to No. 9 lt. field battery.
Ramsay, Capt. J. S. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be maj. fr. May 15, in suc. to Macan, prom.
Ryder, 2nd Lieut. T. 4th N.I. passed colloq. exam. June 6.
Seymour, Lieut. to rec. vet. ch. of horses of l. wing 2nd L.C. dur. abs. of Taylor.
Short, Lieut. granted a donation of Rs. 1,000 for prof. in 4 nat. lang. July 18.
Stalker, Brev. col. F. C.B. to be col. fr. May 15, v. Sutherland, dec.
Stevenson, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. 4th batt. art. on dep. of Mark, June 20.
Stiles, Brev. maj. H. l. wing 1st Eur. fus. to be maj. fr. May 15, v. St. John, prom. to rank fr. May 4.
St. John, Brev. Lieut. col. to be lieut. col. fr. May 15, v. Stalker, prom.

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St. John, Lieut. col. R. posted to 1st Eur. regt. inf. to rank fr. May 4, v. Benbow, ret.
Williams, W. posted to 1st Eur. fus. to rank fr. May 31.
Warden, Lieut. R. P. 16th N.I. to be adjt. fr. May 26, v. Raitt, prom.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Bennett, Ens. J. Scinde camel baggage corps, to July 30, in ext.
Beville, Lieut. H. 8th N.I. to July 30, in ext.
Cahusac, Lieut. W. L. 11th N.I. to July 30, in ext.
Cooper, Lieut. E. M. G. 13th N.I. to July 30, in ext.
Cracroft, Capt. N.V. Batt. fr. June 28 to July 31, to Bombay, on m. c.
Cahusac, Lieut. W. L. 11th N.I. to Europe, 3 years, on m. c.
Goodfellow, Lieut. J. S. line adj. at Sholapore, fr. July 30 to Aug. 30, Poona.
Grant, Ens. G. 9th N.I. June 20 to July 1, to Sattara.
Hessman, Lieut. A. J. S. 22nd N.I. 1 mo. fr. July 1, to Poona.
Johnstone, Ens. R. G. H. 13th N.I. to July 30, in ext.; to Europe, 3 years, on m. c.
Jones, Capt. H. E. D. 28th N.I. to July 16, to Deccan, on m. c.
Macdonald, Capt. 22nd N.I. to rem. in the Deccan on m. c. until Aug. 4.
Marton, Brev. maj. C.B. 10th N.I. fr. July 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Poona, on m. c.
Mayor, Capt. F. 6th N.I. to July 30, in ext.; to Eur. m.c.
Ord, Lieut. E. H. 3rd N.I. July 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Ahmednuggur.
Paul, Ens. A. G. 23rd N.I. to July 30, in ext.
Poole, Lieut. col. S. 1st L. C. 1 mo.
Swanson, Maj. J. 1 mo. to Deccan, July 6.
Swinton, Lieut. C. A. to Europe.
Smith, Ens, J. D. 6th N.I. fr. July 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Poona, on m. c.
Stalker, Col. T. to rem. unattached.
Thatcher, Lieut. J. 11th N.I. leave canc. June 28.
Thompson, Lieut. G. L. 26th N.I. fr. July 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Poona, on m. c.
Waddington, Lieut. W. 20th N.I. fr. July 20 to Aug. 31, Poona.
Wardell, Capt. R. H. 5th L.I. fr. July 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Poona, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Babington, Asst. surg. W. F. to be staff surg. and dep. med. store-keeper at Poona, in suc. to Peart.
Banie, Asst. surg. J. M. att. to 2nd bat. art. July 12.
Bradley, Sen. asst. surg. W. H. to be surg. fr. Nov. 20, v. Burnes, ret.
Costelloe, Asst. surg. D. to be civ. surg. at Poona, v. Babington, June 26.
Cotes, Asst. surg. H. Bomb. estab. rec. med. ch. of Meywar Bheel corps, May 22.
Davey, Surg. W. to cont. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L. I. until the season will perm. his joining his own regt. June 22.
Davies, Surg. D. to take rank fr. Sept. 6, 1849, v. Behan, dec.
Deas, Surg. J. to take rank fr. Oct. 3, 1849, v. Montgomery, ret.
Don, Surg. to off. as staff surg. and med. store-keeper at Kurrachee dur. abs. of Allender, on m. c. June 28.
Hockin, Surg. to cont. in med. ch. of 23rd N.I. till further orders, July 5, to aff. med. aid to 3rd co. 2nd batt. art. with No. 3 F lt. field batt. attached.
Hosken, Asst. surg. R. to be civ. surg. at Tanna, v. Costelloe, to be zillah asst. mag. also, July 6.
Imbach, Asst. surg. M.D. to ret. Surg. Hockin, fr. med. ch. of 3rd co. 2nd batt. art.
Kinnis, J. M.D. dep. insp. gen. H.M.'s hosps. to proceed to Bombay July 15, to appear before the medical board.
Mackenzie, Surg. J. to take rank fr. Sept. 17, 1849, v. Patch, ret.
Mead, Asst. surg. to assume med. ch. of 2nd co. 2nd batt. art. at Bhooj, June 21.
Miller, Asst. surg. R. pl. und. ord. of superint. surg. pres. div.
Murray, Asst. surg. to res. med. ch. of 2nd div. Scinde camel baggage corps at Larkpana, July 12.
Peart, Dr. rec. ch. of the post off. at Mahabuleshwur, June 15.
Peart, Surg. J. H. to be an asst. to mag. of Tanna, with the penal powers of a mag. June 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Morehead, Surg. leave cancelled.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Adams, Lieut. G. N., I.N. to Eur. on m. c.
Barker, Mids. *Hastings*, to reside on shore, on m. c.
Barker, Lieut. R., I.N. to remain in England 6 mos. fr. May 1, on m. c.
Brook, A. Mids. *Queen*, to be disch. to *Hastings* as supern. for duty on *Palinurus*.
Cavendish, Mids. ret. to duty, to join the *Hastings*, June 21.
Cole, C. J. D. capt.'s clerk, I.N. leave 6 mos. in ext.
Cook, Mr. Mate, *Hastings*, to be disch. to *Moozuffer*, July 25, for passage to Acbar.
Cottley, Mids. *Hastings*, to be disch. to *Moozuffer*.
Dowson, Mids. *Aucland*, to res. on shore, on m. c.
Draper, Lieut. J. S., I.N. ret. to duty.
Drought, Lieut. H. A. to assu. com. of *Indus*, flotilla, v. Powell, on m. c. fr. May 16.
Duval, Mids. fr. the *Queen* to the *Hastings*, June 22.
Edlin, Mate of the *Sesostris*, to be store acct. fr. May 12.
Gardner, Lieut. *Medusa*, to ch. of *Feroze*, v. Frushard, from May 23.
Georges, Mids. *Ajdaha*, to res. on shore on m. c. July 22.
Georges, Mids. Supern. *Hastings*, to be disch. to *Ajdaha*, July 16.
Graham, W. S. purser, to be purser of *Feroze*, fr. May 19.
Grounds, Lieut. *Ajdaha*, to com. of *Medusa*, fr. June 9.
Harding, Mids. *Taptee*, to reside on shore on m. c.
Hawkins, Capt. Com. *Hastings*, to act as asst. superint. I.N, fr. June 1.
Johnston, W. capt's. clerk reported for app. of clerk in ch.
Johnstone, W. passed exam. for appt. of clerk in ch. on board any of the vessels, I.N.
Lamb, Mids. *Palinurus*, to reside on shore, on m. c. from May 11.
McKenzie, Asst. Surg. *Hastings*, to repair to Butcher Island and attend on crew there, July 17.
Mignon, Mr. clerk of *Feroze*, to be clerk of *Mahi*, fr. May 19.
Pryce, act. 1st class 2nd mast. of the *Berenice*, perm. to reside on shore, June 28.
Rennie, Lieut. *Hastings*, to com. of *Medusa*, subseq. to ch. of st. *Ajdaha*, fr. June 9.
Selby, Lieut. W. B. leave to Aug. 31.
Sweeny, Mids. M. A. prom. to mate fr. May 12.
William, Volunt. R. attach. to steamer *Queen*, June 22.
Yates, Mids. *Semiramis*, to reside on shore, m. c. fr. July 19.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

Burne, wife of Major J. R. 6th L.C. d. at Ellichpore, July 15.
Campbell, the lady of Commander C. D., I.N. d. at Tardeo, June 22.
Coles, the lady of Ens. G. 15th N.I. d. at Surat, July 2.
Corke, the wife of W. G. d. at Colaba, June 28.
Crisp, the wife of F. d. at Colaba, July 13.
Dunsterville, the lady of Lieut. 19th N.I. d. at Nusseerabad, June 20.
Field, the lady of Lieut. 6th N.I. d. still-born, at Poona, July 1.
Forster, the lady of Capt. H. h. art. s. at Deesa, July 12.
Grounds, wife of Lieut., I.N. twin sons, still-born, at Colaba, July 9.
Heath, the lady of Capt. 5th L.I. s. at Poona, June 25.
Marriott, Mrs. W. F. s. at Malabar, July 14.
Moyle, the lady of Lieut. C. A. 21st N.I. d. at Nusseerabad, July 15.
Palliser, wife of G. s. at Upper Colaba, July 21.
Patridge, wife of F. d. at Bombay, July 21.
Todd, the lady of asst. surg. M. S., H.M.'s 86th, s. at Deesa, July 15.

MARRIAGES.

Forrest, M. W. to Mrs. G. Speight, at Bombay.
Henshaw, F. W. to Miss Mary Anne Jennings, at Bombay, July 2.
Morris, Robert John, I.N. to Miss Janet, d. of William Wellis, at Bombay, July 18.
Richardson, Capt. G. of the ship *Trafalgar*, to Jane, d. of W. Yate, at Bombay, June 26.
Young, David, to Ellen, d. of the late Alexander Bell, at Dharwar, June 28.

DEATHS.

Collis, John, at Bombay, aged 23, July 7.
Eyre, R. O. W. inf. s. of Capt. 3rd L.C. at Ahmedabad, June 19.
Gibson, Anna, wife of the Rev. J. D. aged 28, July 17.
Hall, Elizabeth, wife of T. at Bombay, July 14.
Hart, Henry, at Belgaum, aged 48, July 14.
Karr, Henrietta, inf. d. of Mr. at Poona, June 24.
Kirby, Elizabeth Ann, inf. d. of Robert, at Byculla, July 5.
Maidment, Jane, wife of Wm. at Bombay, aged 24, July 11.
Misquits, Romana, wife of Philip, at Mahim, aged 66, July 12.
Summers, John, at Tanna, July 15.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 28. *Edwards*, Robertson, London; *Antilles*, Henry, Bourbon.—July 6. Steamer, *Aucland*, Stephens, Aden.—7. *Lord Western*, Rice, Calcutta.—8. *Hebrides*, Melville, London and Natal; *Land o'Cakes*, Grant, London.—9. *Scotia*, Carey, Glasgow.—19. *Prince of Wales*, Pickering, China; steamer, *Achilles*, Evans, Hong Kong.—21. *Juliana*, Powell, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Edward*.—Mr. James Stoddart.
Per steamer *Auckland*.—Dr. Miller and Mr. E. D. Neave.
Per *Hebrides*.—Mrs. Melville.
Per *Prince of Wales*.—Mrs. Pickering and servant.
Per *Tubana*.—Mr. N. W. Elphinstone and Mr. W. Wallace.

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DEPARTURES.

JUNE 28. *Queen Mab*, M'Dowell, Liverpool.—29. *Condor*, Daly, London.—30. *Agnes*, Sutherland, Liverpool; *Victoria*, Smith, Calcutta.—JULY 1. *Isaac Walton*, Plomer, Liverpool.—2. *Marquis of Bute*, Bannatyne, China.—4. *Halifax Packet*, Garrick, China; *Ann Martin*, Martin, China.—6. *Mary Sparks*, Graham, China; *Ganges*, Cornforth, Liverpool; *Inconstant*, Wilson, Liverpool.—9. *John Bibby*, Pearson, China; *Lord Sidmouth*, Don, Glasgow; *Ganges*, Deas, China.—10. *Richard Cobden*, Stewart, Liverpool; *Mahi*, Foulerton, Aden.—14. *Henry Winch*, Harris, China; *Hindostan*, Pooh, China.—16. *Euclos*, Sutherland, Singapore and China; *Emma*, Bibby, China.—19. Steamer *Pekin*, Boher, Point de Galle and China.—23. *Chebar*, Grayson, Colombo and Calcutta; *Ursula*, Cragg, China; *Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy*, Fitzmaurice, Calcutta; *Lord Western*, Rice, Calcutta.—25. Per steamer *Moozuffer*, ——, Aden.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Condor*.—Mr. F. W. Hoyle, and Mr. M. D. Scott.
Per *Ann Martin*.—Mrs. Martin and 2 children.
Per *Henry Winch*.—Mr. Allen.
Per *Pekin*.—Mr. R. H. Thomas, and Mr. Sandes.
Per *Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy*.—Mr. H. Beyts.
Per steamer *Moozuffer*.—Capt. F. Major, 6th Bomb. N.I.; Ens. R. G. Hope Johnston, 13th Bomb. N.I.; Lieut. Smith, Madras Army; Lieut. W. L. Cahusac, 11th Bomb. N.I.; Lieut. O. Hay, 6th Madras L.C. and servant; E. West, esq.; Ens. A. G. Paul, 25th Bomb. N.I.; Dr. J. Kinnis, Ahmed Aga, and Hussein Aga.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, July 25, 1850.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan			.. ..	Rs. 118	
5	Do.	do.	1825-26 ..	Rs. 105½	per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30 ..	Rs. 105	do.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42 ..	Rs. par.	
4	Do.	do.	1832-33 ..	Rs. 89	per 100 Sicca.
4	Do.	do.	1835-36 ..	Rs. 85	per 100 Co.'s.
	Do.	do.	1842-43 ..	Rs. 85	do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up		17 a 17½ p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	15 p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	15 p. ct. dis.
Agra Bank	,, 500 each	500	do.	5 p. ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	,, 1,000 each	1,000	do.	12 per ct. prem.
Apollo Press Com...	,, 12,500 each	12,500	do.	13,00
Colaba Press Com...	,, 7,000 each	7,000	do.	12,500
Colaba Land Com...	,, 10,000 each	10,000	do.	7,200 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com.	,, 500 each	500	do.	64 p. ct. dis. nom
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	,, 50 each	5 deposit.		40 per ct. dis.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 4 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	,, do.
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,, 220
German Crowns, ,, ...	,, 212
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,, 104
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,, 16 6
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,, 15¾ to 16

EXCHANGES.

On London, at		
6 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 0⅜d. a 2s. 0⅝d.	For doc. bills.
6	2s. 0⅜d. a 2s. 0⅝d.	For credit bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	par.	
..... 30 days' sight.....	¼ prem.	
..... at sight.....	⅜ per ct. prem.	
On Madras at 30 days' sight.....	½ per ct. prem.	
..... at sight	1¼ per ct. prem.	
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dirs.	Rs. 215.	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2*l.* to 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton; to China, per candy, Rs. 8.

CEYLON.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BENNETT, wife of James, d. at Colombo, May 29.
PATTERSON, wife of M. s. at Colpetty, June 1.
SWAN, the lady of R. D. d. at Newera Ellia, June 7.

MARRIAGE.

STRAUBE, Fred. L. to Charlotte W. d. of the late Saml. S. Cargeaven, at Colombo, June 14.

DEATHS.

BOUDEWYN, Mr. Adrian, at Jaffna, June 1.
REID, Alex. at Kandy, June 4.

THE LEW CHEW ISLANDS.

Dr. Bettelheim, a missionary, who has been residing for three years in Lew Chew, has furnished, in a letter published in the *Chinese Repository*, along with much matter of a religious character, some amusing details respecting his own doings and the manners of the people, which, it appears, do not correspond with the picture drawn by Capt. Basil Hall.

He landed in Lew Chew on the 2nd May, 1846, from Hongkong. The aspect of the Great Lew Chew he describes as truly picturesque; hills crowned with trees; fine verdant slopes running down to the sea, and all on which the eye could rest like a Paradise. He met with a French missionary there, a Rev. Mr. Forçade, who came on board his ship, with crowds of natives, one of whom brought a long "card" from the Governor of Napa. Mr. Forçade lived in a village called Tumai; Dr. Bettelheim, in disembarking, rowed to a place called Tundo, where some resistance was made to his landing, and part of his goods were plunged into the sea; but the attempt was a faint one, and he and his family, with his goods, effected a lodgment in the Lin-hai-vze, or sea-side monastery, where they were immediately waited upon by a great number of officers, who were followed by the Governor of Napa himself. After much talk, and a special conference amongst the officials (the object being to prevent the strangers' remaining), the Governor rose and performed the *kotau* before the missionary, as a last effort to shake his purpose. After dragging his excellency up from the ground, Dr. Bettelheim (through a Canton interpreter) appealed to his sense of honour and decency whether he could expect him to return after coming so far, and he met the most prominent objection offered to his story, namely, that they would have no more *papatis* (Papists), by assuring them that he was not a *papati*, and as a stronger argument, he produced a bottle of Port wine, which, he insinuates, would have been stronger had it been triple-distilled spirits, which are more congenial to the taste of Lew Chew officials. However, the subject of re-embarkation was dropped. Taking confidence, the missionary, when his excellency was about to retire, expressed his astonishment that he had omitted to order his goods to be removed from the beach, intimating that he held him responsible for any damage! Instead of being offended, the Governor set every hand to work, and all the packages were in the yard in a quarter of an hour!

The next day he was visited by an officer called Puching ta fu, with a long letter from the treasurer of Chung shan, which Dr. Bettelheim has given in the original character, accompanied by a translation, to refute the charge that he had represented himself to the Lew Chew authorities as an ambassador from England. This document earnestly begs him to depart, in order to tranquilize the "little region;" it cites the report of the local magistrate, that "the English physician Bettelheim told me, 'if your honourable country will let me come ashore, the ship will immediately leave;' that as he had brought his wife and children, and had been long at sea, he was suffered to land, but he had repeatedly told him that the laws did not permit persons of another country to remain." The treasurer goes on to repeat that the government strictly forbade foreigners living there on shore, the country being small, and its products inconsiderable; that a French ship had left two persons, but he was anxiously expecting its return to take them away again; that the season had been one of dearth, so that the people had been straitened for food, and obliged to eat wild pine-apples, and he implored Dr. B. not to aggravate the distress of that "worn-out country," but to "look down upon them with magnanimity," and to give up the design of stopping in the land. It is superscribed "an urgent petition."

Dr. Bettelheim, by way of answer, sent some presents, including a showy American clock, and aromatic spirits, of which he soon perceived the grandees were excessively fond, intending the presents partly for the king and partly for the treasurer. He insisted upon personally accompanying the presents to the office, but, after being led a long and wearisome journey, he found himself in the kung-kwan, or public hall, at Tumai, and could only see the deputy treasurer.

The alarms of the Lew Chewans were now greatly increased by the appearance of a French frigate, which sent out engineering parties into various localities. This unexpected incident created a diversion in the missionary's favour. On the departure of the *Sterling*, the ship which brought him, Dr. Bettelheim was lodged in a temple, a spacious wooden building, plea-

saintly situated, stipulating with the chief bonze that "the idols were to be screened off by a sliding partition." So far from thinking it sinful to lodge in an idolatrous temple, Dr. B., who seems to have much simplicity and *bon-homme* about him, observes: "To have a priest to preach to even in my house, I consider rather an excellent missionary opportunity." He had quartered upon him, however, five *todzies*, which term Dr. B. translates "interpreters," but they were, we suppose, spies. This arrangement he likewise "looked upon as the best possible to get into contact with the nation, and for a speedy progress in the language." He demurred, indeed, to another arrangement, for placing three huts about the temple, called guard-stations, each containing five men, "to protect him and his property against malevolent attacks of bad men." Dr. B., who seems to have surmised that there might be another reason, thought it best to "let them have their way," more especially as he "saw in these measures facilities for his missionary labours."

After a few days' residence, he experienced an annoyance from his proximity to idols for which he had not been prepared: swarms of rats were attracted by the remains of the sacrifices offered to them, who disported themselves, after their banquets, in the worthy missionary's bed-room. He applied to have the gods removed, and received a reply (which he gives in the original) containing a civil refusal: "This temple," observes the treasurer, "is the place of prayer for the whole country, and removing the gods outside the temple,"—which Dr. B. had requested,—"would be of much inconvenience to the people,"—and likewise to the rats. He accordingly deemed it best to drop the matter. There was another inconvenience, the remedy of which led to results of some importance.

Flowers were continually brought to the temple to decorate the idols, the continual worshipping of which by the bonze was an "abomination" to the missionary, who determined to stop it. First, he declared that the exhalations of flowers at night were noxious, especially in a bed-room; and the supply was stopped. "One night," says Dr. B., "something moved so fiercely up and down the paper partition that separated the gods from the rest of the bedroom, and which was close to the head of our bed, that we were greatly alarmed, not doubting it to be a serpent,"—it was probably one of the rats. When day broke, the partition was examined by the *todzias*, but nothing was found. The bonze wished to write a charm on a tablet from the temple, which would be sure to frighten away the serpent; but Dr. B. refused to be "a party to any such thing." The bonze insisted, and a red tablet, with gold letters, was brought, on which he wrote certain cabalistic words. "Had I allowed this Budhistic witchcraft to be used," Dr. B. observes, "and everything had been quiet afterwards (as has been the case), the people would have been confirmed in their absurd superstitions." He accordingly refused its admission, and he thinks this had some effect even upon the bonze, who gradually suffered him to take away the partition, to shut up the cages of the idols, and finally the performance of idolatrous rites was suspended in the house. "This then," he says, "is the plain history of the cessation of idolatry in the Protector-temple of the empire of the independent sovereign of Lew Chew,"—an event which the good missionary characterizes as a "chaining of Satan!"

In the latter part of 1846, the islands were visited by Sir Thos. Cochrane, who seems to have submitted less to the jealous policy of the authorities than the French commander; and Dr. B., who is evidently a partisan of the *fortiter in re* school, considers this a mistake: "all that had been gained by the *firmness* and *perseverance* of a French admiral," he says, "was lost by the *blunder* of an English admiral," who, we suspect, blamed the missionary's bearing towards the natives. Dr. B. expresses astonishment that Sir Thomas should have refused so reasonable a request as that of "interceding" with the authorities to procure a female servant for his wife. He argues that this was a case in which "the use made of power over weakness is right, and in its proper place."

Soon after the departure of the English admiral, the Lew Chew authorities replied to an application of the missionary in short, measured, and rather uncourteous terms. He had asked to instruct the natives in medicine; they replied that their physicians learnt the healing art, and procured medicines in China, and did not need his assistance. He offered to teach them English; they answered, "our country is small, and the people are stupid." He proposed to give lessons in geography and astronomy; they told him their mariners acquired these sciences in China; and were skilled in the use of the compass and in navigation. This letter, which commenced "Without spending time upon compliments," was from the Tsung-li kwan, the first dignitary of the country, in reply to a letter addressed to the king himself.

Not being allowed to act as their instructor in secular matters, Dr. Bettelheim determined to be "their missionary, and nothing more." He had already begun the composition of sermons (in which, strange to say, his *todzias* helped him), as well as prayers from the English Liturgy rendered from Morrison's Chinese version into the Lew Chewan tongue. But his missionary exertions met with opposition which increased daily. For a year, however, he was suffered to pursue his course: "Crowds gathered round me," he says, "wherever I raised my humble pulpit upon a stone at the corner of a street, in the market, in roads or lanes, at Shui or Napa; all the passers-by stopped; the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, men, women, and children slipped out of their houses; coolies laid down their burthens and listened; labourers leaned on their rural implements; thoroughfares were obstructed by the masses of people, none preventing their assembling."

Dr. Bettelheim laboured in vain to obtain access to the king and the high magistrates, to whom he sent ointments and perfumes; they accepted his presents, but civilly declined his visits. In about a year, the king died suddenly, and a change took place; on the day of the royal funeral, the missionary was assaulted with stones and sticks in the open road, and was "thankful to come off with bruises and sores." The *todzies*, formerly his guard, were now confederates with the people who ill-used him. He complained to the government without avail. When he appeared abroad, "there was a bustle, a shutting of doors and windows; greengrocers deserted their stalls, labourers left their work, crews quitted their boats, and women dragged their children in-doors." His communications with the authorities were often returned on the plea that they contained the name of "Jesus," or "doctrines unknown to Confucius." The presents were then refused, and, as a last blow, his money, 600 dollars, was stolen; and upon complaint, the theft was denied, and pronounced impossible. "Perfectly cured, as I now was," says Dr. B., "of the deluding influences Capt. Hall's narrative had inflicted upon my good-natured disposition, I insisted upon the removal of those whom I had reason to consider in-door thieves, and perhaps official burglars." The getting rid of these men, however, did not better his condition with the people; new guard-posts were erected in the lanes he was obliged to pass, and as soon as he emerged from his temple, his approach was heralded by those "outriders," as Dr. B. calls them; streets and lanes became deserted wildernesses, in which a gravelike silence reigned. This treatment almost maddened him; "I had never before known a case," he says, "where a man in his sound senses was made a kind of scare-crow. I might for hours walk up and down a lane by myself, and I once tried for a whole week besieging a row of shops from morning to night, but in vain; not a door would open." This tribulation seems to have greatly troubled the spirit of the missionary, who, in his letter, has given vent to a strange ejaculation with relation to it: "When my aggravated sins shall be remembered at the judgment-seat of Christ, then remember me, oh God, for good, and pass not by the days and nights I spent between the dead walls of these streets, stretching out my hands to this strange people, and lifting up my voice, if possibly it might pierce through to the immured captives!"

In March, 1848, some faint signs of a relaxation of hostility appeared. The robbery of the dollars was acknowledged, and the communications from the authorities were indicative of a better feeling. The Governor of Napa came to his house, with a crowd of followers, and expressed sympathy for the past. Dr. B. interested himself to procure a mitigation of punishment for the thieves, and received a despatch from the superintendent of affairs, complimenting him upon his humanity, the said despatch containing a couplet of verse upon the foreigner's "pearl-body." There were some thoughts of giving Dr. B. a "public dinner" on the part of the government; but as he insisted upon a previous apology for the affronts put upon him, the matter dropped. His intercourse with the people was still interdicted, and he could only throw rolls of texts, tracts, and addresses, copied out by himself and his wife, into the streets and courts, and exert his missionary zeal upon the guards in the huts near him, who were, however, ordered to leave them as soon as he entered. He then stuck up the Decalogue on the walls, and pasted slips of paper "inscribed with Christian motives," on the door-posts of his house. To each roll of tracts which he *colported* through the streets, he added a bagfull of cakes, and those who would refuse a tract would be attracted by a cake. After his hawking stratagems, he says, had been outmanœuvred, and his tracts and cakes were equally eschewed, he bribed the little naked children in the byways and hedges with cakes to carry home his tracts.

Here, for the present, we leave our eccentric missionary.

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LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

In the absence of historical records, and in the scarcity of facts, the question respecting the origin of the dominant race of Hindustan must be abandoned to speculation, and it is impossible to confine speculation upon this subject within narrow limits. Amongst the theories which have been hazarded from time to time by Oriental scholars, to explain the supposed immigration of the Hindu race into India, and the structure of their civil polity, some have been reasonable, many fanciful. One has lately been propounded by Mr. Torrens, late secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which may be classed, at the option of the reader, in either category. It is entitled, "Some Conjectures on the Progress of the Brahminical Conquerors of India." He admits that his theory is a bold one, but he suggests, appealing to the example of the late Mr. J. Prinsep, that the progress of discovery in Indian antiquity has hitherto depended much upon happy supposition, directing the course of subsequent inquiry.

Starting from the point of the strong resemblance between the ancient Egyptians and the modern Hindus,—in customs, castes, segregation, distinctive dress, tools and utensils, and symbolic representations of their deities,—he is led to speculate upon an original identity between them, or at least to infer that the Eastern tributaries, represented on the tombs of the Egyptian kings of the 18th dynasty, are the ancestors of the Hindus. "The early mythic fable of the Indian expedition of the Egyptian Bacchus, the history of Ruma with its Bacchic character, the painted caves rivalling the graphic picture-records of Egypt, —all stimulate a dweller in India, interested in searching for the material of history, to approximate to some idea of the point of annexation at which the Egyptian and the Indian element in it give evidence of union."

Four years ago, in a treatise on military history,—where Mr. Torrens maintained the theory that the Egyptians were the original instructors and civilizers of Europe,—he incidentally remarked the singular coincidence in customs and practices between the original colonists of the Nile valley and the Hindus of Central Asia. Since then he found the researches of Chevalier Bunsen pointing at a similar theory, namely, that not merely the religious and secular knowledge of the ancient Egyptians, but even their heiroglyphics, are traceable to ancient Asia,—primitive Aram, connected with the primitive kingdom in Babel,—and that the inhabitants of ancient Egypt sprang from a stock allied to the Hindu.

These theories and conjectures Mr. Torrens considers to be confirmed by the discoveries of Mr. Layard, in Assyria,—of the existence there of an Egyptianized race, Egyptian habits, and Egyptian arts. "The course of ascertained Egyptian history," he remarks, "supports the silent evidence of these newly-discovered remains; their extreme antiquity and obscurity, as respects all other historical authority, prepares for the reception of the established chronological computations of Chevalier Bunsen, which carry back the record of the succession of time, as synchronized with the circumstance of history, from a particular era, to an epoch infinitely more ancient than any which previous research had as yet accorded to inquirers." Some ancient characters found by Mr. Layard on a slab at Nimroud, Mr. Torrens considers, exhibit a type of the earliest form of the Lat character of India; and a specimen of a cursive character, found also at Nimroud, he also recognizes as Ario-Bactrian.

Before speculating further upon the connection between the ancient Egyptians and the Hindus, he proceeds to educe, from the ancient literature and poetry of the latter, their character, first as aggressors and warriors, and then as occupants of a conquered country, which they had incompletely mastered out of the hands of the ancient inhabitants; finally, submitting his hypothesis touching a possible recognition of the Brahminical conquerors in their progress.

He first establishes, by reference to ancient Sanscrit authorities, the skill in arms of the Brahminical race. The *Hitopadesa* and the *Mahábhárata* abound in expositions of the armament and tactical arrangement of the early Hindus. From the manner in which the "land of the Mlechhas, or those who speak barbarously," is mentioned in the latter poem, Mr. Torrens infers that the Hindus were at that time (about 1,400 years before our own) masters of no more than the open country, showing that they were a race of emigrant conquerors imperfectly established in the land. The region whence they came, and the period when they first appeared on the confines of India, are the next subjects of inquiry. Manu himself points to a northern origin, and Mr. Prichard regards the Great War as an aggressive movement southwards. The date of this event lies between B.C. 2666 and B.C. 2256.

Mr. Torrens then points out the analogy between the religions of the Hindus and the Egyptians. According to Bunsen, "Isis and Osiris, singly or together, or Isis, Osiris, and Horus in one, comprehend directly in themselves that whole Egyptian theistic system which stands instead of Ammon and of Kneph, the hidden god, and the soul." These, Mr. Torrens observes, are almost the words of Colebrooke, on the *Vedas*: "According to the most ancient annotations of the Indian Scriptures, these numerous names of persons and things are all resolvable into different titles of three deities, and ultimately, of one God." Identifying the theism of India with the Bacchic worship, and the Bacchus of India with him of Greece and him of Egypt, he passes from the mystical and physical character of the wine-god to his true mythical nature, as an accessory to history. He is the invader of India, a king in Asia, one of the mysterious three Cabiri.

Taking the chronology of the Egyptian dynasties from Bunsen's *Ægypten's Stelle*, and following the guidance of Sir G. Wilkinson, Mr. Torrens examines the physical characters of the various people represented upon the monuments of Egypt, and identifies one, represented as tributaries or ambassadors, bringing an elephant, and that an Indian one, as "dwellers on the banks of the Indus." The name of this people is read by Champellion *Rot-n-no*, and they must have come into communication with the Egyptians about sixteen centuries before our era; and the route of the migration of these civilizers of India, the higher castes of Hindus, was Affghanistan, the highway of conveying nations, and the traces of whose progress are to be found even in Makran, where Hindu pilgrims still visit Hinglaj, one of the fifty-one spots where fell the severed limbs of Durga.

Ethnology comes to our aid in Cashmere; in that secluded valley an independent kingdom existed up to the 13th century of our era, and with the physical peculiarities of complexion natural to that elevated plateau, the people are not the less Indian, as to their Hindu origin, and the only Indian history of any authenticity belongs to Cashmere. "If it were possible," Mr. Torrens remarks, "to identify the Brahminical conquerors, moving at a period just anterior to the events of the Great War, from 'between the two divine rivers Saraswati and Drishadwati, the tract of land which sages have named Brahmavarta, because it was frequented by gods,' in these Rot-n-no of the monuments, we should have valuable corroboration of the received, but hardly proved, opinion, that this movement took place from the 16th to the 14th century before our era. The irrefragable testimony of monuments, added to ethnological evidence not less strong, conjoins with what there is of history, and that description of grave tradition which, recorded in the legislation of a people, has been at all times admitted to rank as history; and all combine to show us the quarter whence these conquerors came, the way they took, the spots at which they halted on their way to India, which they enriched with their language, their literature, and such a description of unprogressive civilization as their institutions admitted."

Success is the object in view,—to recognize these conquerors in the act of migration, and to fix a date for this act other than their own chronology,—will, he adds, check that idea of extreme antiquity as respects India which has so long passed inquiry. "We know that the high castes of the Hindus are not aborigines; that they did not find their science and philosophy in India; we know, therefore, that they brought them with them; that their impulse as a nation was purely progressive, and that they obeyed this impulse even to Ceylon, to Java, and to the Laccadives; but we are certain that they never, as a nation, went back with their science and philosophy to teach it to other men; on the contrary, although individuals visited them, and brought away their doctrines, the nation that held these deserted, site after site, their native haunts, mention of which, however, still lives in their mythological history, and whither still their devotees make long and painful pilgrimages."

This learned and ingenious paper is published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, New Series, No. 1, 1850.

At the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science,—Mathematical and Physical Science Section,—Colonel Sykes, in giving an account of hail-storms in India, mentioned that vast masses of great hailstones were brought down from the mountain ravines, and in one of these conglomerations a snake was found frozen and apparently dead, but upon the mass thawing, the snake revived.

In the Ethnological sub-section, Major Rawlinson stated that Mr. Layard had, at Korjinyik, penetrated into a chamber which appeared to be of the same class as the "House of Records" noticed by the prophet Ezra, where was found the copy of a decree of Cyrus, permitting the Jews to return from captivity.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, September 3, 1850.

When we read of "the wealth of Ormus and of Ind," of the vast tribute poured into the coffers of the Mogul sovereigns of India, of the hundreds of crores swept from that country by successive Tartar and Afghan invaders without sensibly diminishing its pecuniary resources, it is somewhat astounding to find that the Government of British India, which now commands the whole of that mighty territory,—avoiding all extravagance, abstaining even from necessary outlays, and carrying economy into all the branches of administration,—cannot make its revenues meet the charges. Nevertheless, such is undoubtedly the fact: for several years there has been a growing deficiency, which now amounts to between two and three millions sterling per annum.

The annual accounts laid before Parliament this year, and which have been recently printed, inform us that, in 1847-48, the last year of which accurate returns can be made, the total revenues of British India amounted to £17,692,610, whereas the charges upon those revenues, in India and in England, reach the enormous sum of £20,017,339, leaving a deficiency of revenue of no less than £2,324,729, to be added to the already large Indian debt.

A short time back, in some remarks upon this subject, we took occasion to urge the imperative necessity of adopting some means of meeting and remedying this serious evil. The incumbrance of a heavy debt, augmented annually by an excess of expenditure over income, is found to be pregnant with mischief even in England, vast as are her resources; but such a state of the finances in India,—a dependent territory, whose social condition demands a remission of taxation and large outlays for public works and improvements,—which limits the productiveness of most of the sources of revenue,—which must be continually changed before the community can be properly acted upon by these economical agents by which its capabilities can be properly developed;—financial derangement in such a country threatens alarming consequences.

It is not by examining the financial incidents of the different presidencies, and comparing the results in each, that we can draw any safe conclusions; each is affected by causes peculiar to itself. Taking the state of the Indian finances apart from the charges payable in England, Bengal exhibits a large deficiency of income, Madras a small surplus revenue, and Bombay again a deficiency. But Bengal is charged with a civil and military expenditure incurred for the purposes of the whole empire, and Bombay again is debited with the cost of the Indian Marine, which ought properly to be a common expenditure. Then come the "Charges disbursed in England," amounting to £3,012,908, and it is not very easy to determine the proportions in which this item should be distributed over the three accounts.

The problem must be solved, therefore, not by reasoning upon statistical data derived from the separate returns, or upon the assumed conditions of the different fiscal systems, in the respective presidencies; the causes of the stationary or retrogressive character of the revenues in a country once famed for its prodigious wealth, whose agricultural and commercial resources are still boundless, must be sought by an investigation conducted upon general principles, involving moral as well as economic considerations.

It may, in the first instance, be as well to consider whether the reports of the extraordinary wealth of India under the Mogul sovereigns are deserving confidence; and we do not hesitate to subscribe to the opinions of those who regard them as monstrous exaggerations. Indeed, many of the sums recorded by Mahommedan annalists and writers of memoirs, reduced to the lowest denomination, are evidently wild and absurd fictions. Extortions, no doubt, may have drawn forth, at particular periods, vast accumulated hoards, and when Clive talked to the Committee of the House of Commons of his visit to the treasury of Surajah Dowlah, and of his walking in vaults which contained piles of gold and jewels heaped on each side of him, he was indulging in no fiction. Still, India, under the Moguls, could never have been a rich country; its princes and magnates may have accumulated wealth; but the people, the classes from whence the ordinary and regular income of a country is derived, must have been poor.

Assuming the conditions, that India is a highly productive country, and that its population is industrious, it would seem to follow that, if it is poor, and if it cannot supply an adequate revenue for economical government, the fault must be traced to the ruling power; and, in a certain sense, this conclusion may be just. That the people of a country, especially an eastern country, and one placed in the circumstances of British India, require the aid and co-operation of their government to raise them from a condition approaching to slavery, consequent upon centuries of oppression, is self-evident; and the existing Government of India know and feel that interest and duty alike impel them to afford such aid and co-operation. The difficulty consists in the means and manner.

It would be idle to attempt to prove that the British Government in India is immeasurably superior in spirit and practice to that which it superseded. "There can be little doubt," says Mr. Macaulay, "that the great Mogul empire, powerful and prosperous as it appears on a superficial view, was yet, even in its best days, far worse governed than the worst-governed parts of Europe now are." There can be as little doubt, we think, that British rule has conferred upon the Hindus many civil and social benefits, an ample protection of life and property, just laws, and as large a measure of political freedom as is consistent with the relative circumstances of the governors and the governed. Under ordinary circumstances, in Europe at least, we should find such a country advancing rapidly in the road of prosperity,—capital would be accumulated, and instead of being hoarded, would be employed in stimulating industry; the labouring classes would be constantly and profitably employed; increased profits would be expended in the purchase of greater comforts, and even of luxuries, and part of this augmented expenditure would go into the state treasury, to be re-expended in giving fresh stimulants to the national industry. But these causes and

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effects, which appear natural and inevitable in Europe, do not appear to operate yet in India. The reasons will, perhaps, furnish some clue to the stagnant condition of the Indian finances.

The institutions of the Hindus, with which the Mahommedans of India strongly sympathise, impose a kind of limit to the progress of the society. If it were as possible for a Sudra to become a Brahmin in India, as for the son of a mechanic to be a peer or an archbishop in England, there would be a motion amongst the particles of the community that would speedily change its character under an equitable government, which protected all classes. But an insuperable bar restrains the Hindu from advancing, and superstition renders him submissive to the restraint. Society takes its tone from the institution of caste, and everything is stationary amongst the genuine Hindus. There are, doubtless, many exceptions, which, in time, may become the rule, and there are sects and classes which, dissenting from rigid Hinduism, act upon more rational principles.

Then the climate and habits of the people of India, whilst they relieve them from many of those wants which furnish employment to industry in all civilized countries, indispose them to more labour than is required to satisfy the immediate exigencies of life.

These considerations, it may be said, do not operate upon the higher and wealthier classes of natives,—men of noble caste, of superior rank, of great opulence; but it is impossible to forget that such men must take into their calculation the peculiar position of their country, and the risk of political changes. If an equal amount of capital to that expended by private individuals in this country upon railroads could be found (as it might perhaps be) in India, is it rational to expect that private individuals there, though convinced of the ultimate profits of such speculations, would invest their money in them, when a breath might dissolve the whole fabric of the authority which guaranteed its security?

To those general considerations, which go far to account for the stationary condition of the Indian revenues, in spite of circumstances apparently so auspicious, and so well calculated to augment them, we may add others derived from the specific nature of the sources of the revenues themselves, which do not admit of increase. A large portion of the land revenue of India is permanently fixed; the opium tax, bad in itself, is dependent upon a foreign demand, over which we have no control; the salt tax already reaches every individual in India, and any attempt to increase the rate, besides being oppressive, would provoke resistance. The list of imposts upon which national prosperity could be expected to act is a short one, and it cannot be lengthened without serious hazard.

What resource then is left? We shall address ourselves to this important question hereafter.

The documents published by the Directors of the Bengal Military Fund, and especially the Report of the Special Committee appointed by the Directors to investigate the frauds committed in the Fund Office, throw some further light upon the manner in which they were effected, and point pretty plainly to the perpetrator.

It appears that when a bill was presented at the Fund Office for audit, it was examined, and made payable at the Pay Office by the secretary's writing across it, and affixing his signature thereto. The bill was then numbered in red ink, entered in a Register Book, and returned to the person presenting it, who obtained payment for it at the Pay Office, where it was entered in the books, numbered in black ink, and, being signed by the party receiving the amount, became a voucher for the payment. At the end of each month, these vouchers were returned in a bundle, under a sealed envelope, to the Fund Office, addressed to the secretary, together with a statement of the account of the Military Fund with the Pay Office. If properly examined, these documents must have disclosed any fraud. The course of proceeding, however, was as follows:—The statement of account was handed over to one of the writers in the Fund Office, who entered the details in a ledger, and passed it to another writer, who compared the black ink numbers with the statement, and then gathered from thence an abstract of the various payments made at the Pay Office upon bills audited at the Fund Office, which was entered in a book called the Account Current. The vouchers were then compared (the comparison taking place in about ten days after their receipt) with the Register Book in which the bills had been entered when presented and audited. The frauds were committed by false bills, purporting to have been presented and passed at the Fund Office, which bills were subsequently abstracted, the delinquent having obtained access at the same time to the statements, which were altered, so as to prevent suspicion, between the first and second processes through which they passed at the Fund Office after being received at the Pay Office, there being erasures in the statements in those cases where false vouchers had been abstracted, corresponding erasures appearing in the ledger, after the first writer had made the entries; the false vouchers being abstracted before the comparison with the Register Book took place. It turns out that the secretary, Captain Brittridge, on his own admission, was not in the habit of even looking at the bundles of bills returned from the Pay Office, but made them over to his office subordinates, and by thus neglecting to compare the statements of disbursements made by the Pay Office with the Registry of the bills he had audited for payment, the head writer had the power of abstracting the false bills on their return, of erasing their entries in the Pay Office statements, and of altering the other documents to make them correspond. The Committee declare their opinion that the checks were quite sufficient, with ordinary care, to have protected the Fund, had not the secretary neglected his duty, and the auditor failed to notice the erasures, as he ought to have done.

The resources of those intrusted with the management of Indian railways appear to be as inexhaustible, so far as devices and promises are concerned, as the *repertoire* of Dhobler, or the wonderful hat of the Wizard of the North, which appeared to contain everything, while in reality it had nothing.

No shareholders were ever so confiding, and no directors ever promised more fairly or attractively than those of the East-Indian Railway Company. Five years ago there was to be great profit, and a guarantee was only required while the line was being constructed; afterwards, profits became doubtful, and it would then have been very improper in private individuals to embark their capital in a great and distant undertaking without a guaranteed dividend. The

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amount of the capital necessary adapting itself to the wishes of the shareholders with singular facility—when the latter were at the boiling point, it stood at 5,000,000*l.*, and when they fell to zero, it fell also to 1,000,000*l.*

Like the performers and the audience at the Adelphi, the directors and shareholders of the East-Indian Railway have a sort of freemasonry, with a language peculiar to themselves, which was happily exemplified at the meeting at the London Tavern on Thursday last.

The Indian press had denounced their system of management as foolish, their expenditure as flagrant and useless, and their guaranteed capital of 1,000,000*l.* as totally inadequate; but what shareholder who attended the last meeting believes anything so prosaic as this? If the shares are unsaleable in India, what of that? The Governor-General instructs his private secretary to say that his lordship takes a great interest in Indian railways—so have all intelligent people for years. As to saying that their capital was insufficient, it was quite a mistake to limit the amount to 1,000,000*l.*; they may rest assured that they will get a guarantee on whatever may be required for a paying section. Messrs. Turnbull and Simms will set that to rights, although the former has only just got out, and the latter gentleman is on the eve of coming home.

It is too late in the day to be even amused by such sophistry as this. That a further sum *may* be guaranteed is not the question raised by the press either in this country or in India. They do not deal with a fiction or an opinion, but with the admitted fact that 1,000,000*l.*, which is the *exact* sum the guarantee of 5*l.* per cent. is to be paid upon for the experimental section of a railroad in Bengal, is not enough to make a railroad that can answer any purpose whatever. The *Times*, in its leading article of the 20th ultimo, says, that, in "Bengal, for instance, three indispensable conditions are attached to the construction of the East-Indian Railway: first, that it should start from Calcutta; next, that there should be a double line of rails; and, lastly, that *the expenditure should not exceed a million sterling*. These conditions, taken together, operate in such a manner that the only feasible line is one which must terminate in a swamp," and "which must inevitably run to ruin for want of use or repair, and would leave the great enterprise far more hopeless than it is at present." The Indian papers received by the last mail hold nearly the same language, but no one, it appears, is allowed the use of his private judgment as to the meaning of the stipulations entered into with the India House. The chairman of the Railway Company not only quotes the text, but gives the *infallible* interpretation. With all respect and tenderness for the chair, we cannot but have a very lively recollection of the entire *fallibility* of what we were told on former occasions as to guaranteed interest being dividend, and other matters.

On Thursday we were told that the undertaking never was so flourishing, while a great deal of money and time had been wasted, and not a spade put into the ground—not even a line fixed upon. There were scarcely any of the shareholders present, but that was because they had such an intense interest in the undertaking, and confidence in the direction. If none had attended, it would have been, we have no doubt, still more gratifying. An unlucky juncture causing an instantaneous collapse of the leading orator, we have nothing further to record regarding the meeting.

Now all this is very pleasing to hear, very adroit, and possibly very profitable to certain parties; but one thing is very evident, that neither the Government nor the shareholders are likely to be benefited so long as it is "all cry and no wool," unless it be that of the shareholders.

For four years great promises have been made, large sums have disappeared, and yet a sod has not been turned; but we are told that Messrs. Stephenson, Turnbull, and Simms are concocting a modification of the old plan, or a new one altogether; then we would say, if the line is still to be discovered, what has been done with the money? It is indeed a distressing spectacle to see so great and important an undertaking so egregiously bungled, and it is evident that the whole subject must be considered *de novo*. A despatch embodying the Governor-General's views may speedily be effected; and we confidently predict that the views originally promulgated by Mr. Andrew four or five years ago, and since reiterated, will be carried out; namely, either to connect Calcutta with the main Ganges by a railroad, or not to break ground in Lower India, but to commence at Allahabad, and proceed to Cawnpore.

EXPEDITION TO THE AFREEDEE HILLS.

The following copy of a letter from Sir C. Napier to the Governor-General in India was laid before the House of Lords:—

"Head-quarters, Camp, Peshawur, Feb. 16, 1850.

"My Lord,—In furtherance of your Lordship's orders to report on the frontier defence, especially on that of the Peshawur District, I was proceeding to Kohat, as on an ordinary march, when the Deputy-Commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, informed me that a detachment of sappers and miners repairing the road between Kohat and the Pass had been unexpectedly attacked by a body of the Afreedee tribe, aided by others of the Khyber and Duriksze tribes, to the number of from 700 to 1,200 men; they massacred nearly all the sappers and miners; no mercy was shown by the assailants, who came from the neighbouring villages, occupying the fastnesses of the long and perilous defile through the Afreedee range of mountains.

"2. By this unexpected attack, unprovoked by any misconduct on the part of the detachment, the civil station of Kohat was cut off; and it became necessary to reinforce that station, and to punish the insurgent tribes. I therefore ordered the force named in the margin,* accompanied by own escort, under the command of Brigadier Sir Colin Campbell, to march for those purposes on the 9th of February.

"3. On the 10th we entered the pass, and I was met by some deputies from the village of Akhor, who endeavoured to exculpate themselves; but Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence having assured me that his information was correct as to what villages had formed the force that massacred our detachment, and that this was one of those villages, my answer to the deputies was, that their people must give themselves and their arms up to me; that they had received money from the British Government for protecting this road, and that, instead of affording that protection, they had murdered a detachment of our soldiers. I gave them an hour to consider what answer they would give to my summons to surrender themselves. At the end of the hour they returned, and said that their companions would not listen to them. I therefore ordered Sir C. Campbell and Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence to crown the heights round the village, but not to fire unless fired upon. The moment our troops advanced, the Afreedee matchlockmen opened their fire, which was instantly returned, our troops driving the enemy before them in every direction.

"4. The civil authorities then burned the village, and the column advanced five miles further to its encamping ground at Gurgoon Khail, which the enemy defended; but it was taken, and we pitched our camp, under the fire of matchlocks from the overhanging precipices.

"5. On the 11th we continued our march through the defile, constantly skirmishing with the enemy, and encamped at Bosty Khail, about five miles from our last ground, and immediately

* One troop of horse artillery, with separate elephant transport; two 5½ inch mortars carried on one elephant; two companies 60th rifles; two companies 61st foot; two companies 98th foot; 23rd native infantry (Commander-in-Chief's escort); 31st regiment native infantry; 18th irregular cavalry; 1st infantry regiment, and 1st cavalry regiment Punjab irregular force.

under the Pass of Kohat, which was in possession of some irregular troops sent by the Assistant-Commissioner, Lieutenant Pollock, for that purpose.

"6. This evening I sent the 1st Punjab cavalry, under Capt. Daly, to Kohat, and myself examined the top of the Pass. The whole of that night the enemy kept continually firing upon our pickets.

"7. On the 12th, accompanied by my staff, I rode to Kohat, and examined its defences and position, &c., returning to camp about 4 p.m. I ordered Brigadier Sir C. Campbell and Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence to make preparations for our return to Peshawur the next morning, which they accordingly did, ordering the 1st Punjab infantry to hold the high ground till our rear guard was out of sight, when this excellent regiment retired to Kohat, which was thus reinforced by two corps, one of cavalry and one of infantry.

"8. In one march the column swept through the whole defile, skirmishing with the enemy all the way, and reaching Muthuee between 3 and 4 o'clock, seventeen miles from the morning's ground; and on the 14th we returned to Peshawur.

"9. The civil authorities burned six of the offending villages known to Colonel Lawrence as having been concerned in the massacre of our detachment.

"10. The whole of these operations were ably conducted by Brigadier Sir C. Campbell and Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, commanding the military and civil forces respectively.

"11. Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence will of course make his report to the Punjab Government; and I have the honour to enclose that of Sir Colin Campbell, together with a copy of my own general order, for your Lordship's information.

"12. It may be as well to remark that all the villages that were destroyed had been previously abandoned; nothing but fighting men remained in them.

"13. The conduct of the troops of all ranks was excellent.

"14. We have necessarily lost some brave soldiers in these operations. Twenty men have been slain, and 74 wounded; among the former I have to lament the gallant young Sitwell, and four brave comrades who fell at his side, viz., Havildar Gholab Dilchet, Naick Madho Singh, and Sepoys Meerwan Opadeea and Beebound Pandy, of the 51st native infantry. The havildar and two sepoys, named Sobha Ram and Buctour Ram, attempted to carry off their wounded leader.

"15. The havildar was killed, the two sepoys desperately wounded; they were rescued by their comrades afterwards, and are now in the hospital. The Naick Hoolas Khan went four times up the hill in face of the enemy, accompanied by Buctour Khan, and brought away 4 wounded men each time. These were great deeds of valour and self-devotion done by soldiers of humble rank, and I claim for these four men, Hoolas Khan, Sobha Ram, Buctour Ram, and Buctour Khan, the 'Order of Merit' at your Lordship's hands. Alas! young Sitwell is beyond human reward. He fell, rushing against the enemy, and calling on his men to follow, and they obeyed him. When he fell, he tried in vain to make them leave him to an unsparing foe, and save their lives; they obeyed not then, but died with him! Heroic was the young spirit that inspired such deeds! The jemadar who commanded the party when Sitwell fell is said to have conducted himself with admirable judgment, coolness, and courage, and the enemy were defeated in this desperate combat. There was noble leading and intrepid following.

"I have, &c.

"C. J. NAPIER, Gen. Com.-in-Chief."

REFINING SUGAR BY SULPHITE OF LEAD.—In the chemical section, Dr. Scoffern read a paper on the employment of the acetate of lead and sulphurous acid as purifying agents in the manufacture of sugar, in which he stated that the apprehension as to the danger arising from the lead employed was entirely without foundation; that the sulphite of lead was easily removed, but were it to remain, no injury would result, inasmuch as this agent is as harmless as chalk. This statement was confirmed by Dr. Gregory, who said he had made experiments on the sulphite of lead formed in this process, and that, though an infinitely small proportion might remain in the sugar, it was quite innocuous. On the other hand, Dr. Christison considered that there was no evidence that the sulphite of lead was innocuous, its effects being slow.

The *Lahore Chronicle* declares that there is reason for believing that the tale, promulgated by the *Friend of India* on "good authority," of Ranee Chunda having gone to England in the train of Sirdar Jung Bahadoor, is a fiction!

TRADE WITH INDIA.

A return just made by the India House gives the particulars of the remittances from India to the Court of Directors from the years 1844–45 to 1848–49. It appears that, during this period, the deficiency of remittances has amounted to 1,472,680*l.*, which has been met by an increased issue of India Bonds. For the current year, 1849–50, the requisition was 3,900,000*l.*, which was to be obtained by the sales of bills in London upon the Indian Government for 3,000,000*l.*, and by the shipment of hypothecated produce on that side to the amount of 900,000*l.* According to a despatch, dated the 18th of December last, it was, however, announced that the remittance of the full sum thus specified would not be required, 236,400*l.* having been received here from the two railway companies. For the coming official year, 1850–51, the total required by the India House for home payments is estimated at 3,600,000*l.* Of this, 400,000*l.* is expected from the railway companies, 3,000,000*l.* is to be raised by the negotiation of bills upon India, and the remaining 200,000*l.* is to be remitted from Calcutta, either by advances upon goods, or in bullion, as may be thought advisable.

Coupled with this information, a statement is furnished of the amount of advances made by the Indian Government on the hypothecation of goods from the year 1845 to 1849, together with the estimated value of the goods at the time of such advances, and the subsequent loss from deficiencies in their realization, of which we give a condensation in the following table:—

Year	Number of Applications	Total advanced.		Total estimated value of goods.	Deficiency in amount realized compared with amount advanced.	Probable ultimate loss.
		Rupees.	£.	Rupees.	£.	£.
1845	148	80,84,167	or 278,637	41,08,171		
1846	634	96,22,609	or 990,796	1,28,74,832		
1847	447	98,05,479	or 980,547	1,30,73,971	5,728	4,409 or 9d. per cent.
1848	340	64,14,698	or 624,633	85,53,197	7,531	5,464 or 17s. 6d. per cent.
1849	416	60,44,690	or 635,596	91,59,385		

The present documents include also copies of two memorials from the Calcutta merchants, addressed to the Government during the commercial pressure in 1846, the one requesting, upon well-argued grounds, that the hypothecation warehouses in India might never be re-opened; the other requesting their temporary re-opening to allay the panic. A statement is likewise printed of the specie consigned from India to the Court of Directors in 1848 and 1849, showing that the amount in the former year was 455,878*l.*, and in the latter 778,799*l.*, the average out-turn of which, after deducting freight and charges, was at the rate of 1 9.939 per rupee. At the same time, it appears that the out-turn of bills remitted from India was 1 11.369 in 1848, and 1 10 in 1849, while the out-turn of bills on India during the same periods was 1 9.976 and 1 9.094, so that the yield from the specie remittances was, on the whole, rather more favourable than that from the sale of draughts on India. In conclusion, we have the following account of imports and exports (with the exception of specie) for the four years from 1845 to 1848, inclusive:—

	IMPORTS.			
	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total Imports.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1844-45	5,933,990	1,046,694	3,773,261	10,754,145
1845-46	5,232,617	849,913	3,004,948	9,087,478
1846-47	5,313,442	796,391	2,701,417	8,811,250
1847-48	4,671,361	787,148	2,949,691	8,408,160

	EXPORTS.			
	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total Exports.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1844-45	9,822,197	1,641,462	5,126,552	16,590,211
1845-46	9,815,675	1,411,217	5,801,780	17,028,672
1846-47	9,234,393	1,516,146	4,604,897	15,355,436
1847-48	7,961,857	1,277,296	4,326,796	13,565,949

—*Times.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.—It is understood that Major Pitt Kennedy, military secretary to Sir Charles Napier, will be appointed to succeed Mr. Simms as director of the railway department in India. Major Kennedy, in a small pamphlet which he published soon after his arrival in India, confirms Mr. Andrew's views of the advantages to be derived from commencing the East Indian line at Allahabad, instead of Calcutta. It is expected that Major Kennedy's experience will enable him to rectify many of the blunders that have been made in the plans for these important improvements.—*Chronicle.*

NEW SPECIAL STATUTE OF THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—The Queen has, by special statute of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, authorised the admission into the military divisions of the second and third classes, of the following officers of the commissariat and medical departments of the East India Company's armies and navy, who by their meritorious services have deserved distinction:—James Thompson, Esq., inspector-general of hospitals, Bengal, to be an ordinary member of military division, 2nd class, K.C.B.; C. Renny, Esq., superintendent-surgeon, Bengal establishment, to be ditto 3rd class, K.C.B.; B. W. Macleod, Esq., M.D., superintendent-surgeon, Bengal establishment, ditto, ditto; J. Wylie, Esq., M.D., inspector-general of hospitals, Madras establishment, ditto, ditto; and C. D. Straker, Esq., M.D., superintendent-surgeon, Bombay establishment, ditto, ditto.

Col. H. M. Wheeler, Bengal Inf., K.C.B., has been appointed an ordinary member of the military division of the second class K.C.B., recently instituted.

Lieut.-Cols. H. Paynter, 24th Foot, E. Lugard, 29th Foot, H.T. Tucker, adj.-gen. Beng. army, and J. Hallett, 3rd Bombay N.I., have been appointed ordinary members of the military division of the third class K.C.B., recently instituted.

MAJOR JACOB, of the Bombay artillery, is appointed a companion of the Military Order of the Bath.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM MAYNARD GOMM, K.C.B., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces at Bombay, and second member of Council at that presidency.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—It is reported that Major Gen. Sir W. Gomm, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, will succeed Major Gen. Sir Charles Napier, and that Major Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., will have the command of the Bombay forces.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS.—The *Queen* has been engaged for freight of stores to Calcutta; the *Duke of Bedford*, for conveyance of troops to Madras; and the *Equestrian* and *Bolton*, for the like purpose to Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 17. *John Line*, Palmer, Madras.—19. *Janet Willis*, Fyall, Penang; *Isabella Hercus*, Houston, and *Helen Wallace*, Hornell, Bengal; *Sovereign*, Campbell, Cape of Good Hope; *Thœtis*, Merril, Mauritius.—21. *Surat*, Graham, Bengal.—23. *Prince of Wales*, Stuart, New South Wales; *Castle Eden*, Thornhill, Madras.—24. *North Star*, Palmer, Mazatlan.—26. *Yadmor*, Brown, Bombay; *Patriot King*, Fletcher, Bengal; *Duke of Wellington*, Miller, Adelaide; *Amelia*, Dallas, Bengal.—27. *Maitland*, Henry, Port Phillip; *William Simpson*, Surflers (late Bauer) Batavia.—29. *Cornelia*, Mickleburg, New Zealand; *Heroine*, Crichton, Algoa Bay.—30. *Elizabeth*, Storey, Ceylon; *Gateshead*, Gladstone, Ceylon; *Resolution*, Plank, South Seas; *Empress*, ——, Bahia.—31. *Preciosa*, Moleda, Manila; *Rosebud*, Todd, Algoa Bay. — SEPT. 2. *Anne Laing*, Wilson, Maulmein.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Ripon*, from Southampton, Aug. 20, to proceed per steamer *Hindostan* from Suez:—

For MALTA.—Mrs. Pollard, Com. Boyd, R.N. and man servant, Capt. Broughton.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Yibaldi, Mrs. M. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Levick.

For SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Bullen, Mr. Henry, Capt. Willoughby, Mr. Benson.

For ADEN.—Mr. Hunter, Mr. J. Colbourne, Mr. Lloyd, Mrs. Mackenzie, infant, and native servant.

For CALCUTTA.—Mr. McIntyre, Rev. J. Russell, Rev. J. Leechman, Mr. Treveman, Mr. Noad, Mr. Lattey, Mr. Purser, Mr. Evans, Mr. Goldsmid, Mr. Kidd, Mr. Paton, Mr. Preston, Mrs. Harris, Mr. C. Thompson, Mr. Hives, Hon. H. B. Devereux.

For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Ducloxit, Mr. Ducloxit, jun. Mr. W. Butler, Rev. J. Rowlandson, Mr. and Mrs. Bain, Mr. Groom, Lieut. Acton, Mr. Burgass, Mrs. Thorp, Mr. Stewart, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fennell and infant.

For CEYLON.—Mr. J. Rippon, Mrs. Darley, two children, and servant; Mr. Joseph, Mr. Selby, Sir A. Oliphant, and man-servant.

For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. M'Micking, Mr. and Mrs. Embrecht.

For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Lind, Mr. Vaucher, Mr. F. B. Johnson.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

LATTEY, the wife of Robert T. d. at Avenue-road, St. John's-wood, Aug. 22.

MELLISH, the wife of William L. s. at Hodsock Priory, Notts, Aug. 30.

THOM, the wife of J. Pattison, twin sons, at Kensington, Aug. 26.

MARRIAGES.

BLOMEFIELD, Samuel E. to Jean Abigail, d. of John Mawhirter, M.D. late of the Bengal establishment, at Geelong, Port Phillip, April 23.

COLE, James E. of Calcutta, to Euphemia, d. of Timothy Boorne, at Birkenhead, Aug. 21.

COOPER, John, to Mary, d. of Lieut. col. Wright, C.B. at Belfast, Aug. 29.

FRASER, John, Bombay Medical Establishment, to Eliza H. d. of Henry Raeburn, at Howden House, Aug. 16.

JAMES, Marshall, Bengal army, to Cecilia H. d. of Rear-admiral C. J. Johnston, at Cowhill, Aug. 28.

JEULA, Henry, to Louisa Maria, d. of the late W. T. Beeby, formerly of Calcutta, at Greenwich, Aug. 16.

MORSE, Capt. Henry, Bombay army, to Lydia, d. of Lieut. col. Walker, R.M. at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Aug. 20.

PALMER, Rev. Arthur, to Catherine, d. of the late John Blanchard, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at West Oxford, Upper Canada, July 2.

RILTER, Edward F. C. to Jane, d. of John Alexander, at St. Marylebone church, Aug. 31.

SKEAD, George H., R.N. late marine magistrate at Chusan, to Eliza Jane, d. of Joseph Pinhorn, at Woolwich, Aug. 22.

SPAIGHT, James, to Elizabeth A. d. of the late John Eckford, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Edinburgh, Aug. 13.

THOMAS, Capt. Nelson, 39th Bengal N.I. to Caroline L. d. of the Rev. H. P. Costobadie, at the British embassy, Brussels, Aug. 17.

DEATHS.

BEAUMONT, Capt. Ernest C. F. late 32nd Bengal N.I. aged 46, Aug. 23.

CAMPBELL, Sir Edward A. C.B. late of the Bengal military establishment, in Argyle-place, aged 49, Aug. 25.

FARRANT, Frances E. relict of the late Thomas, at Brighton, Aug. 30.

HEYWOOD, William E. wrecked in the ship *Sulimany*, in the Madras Roads, May.

HORNE, John, formerly of Madras, at Whithorne-house, Charlton Kings, county of Gloucester, aged 41, Aug. 15.

HOUGH, Eliza P. d. of F. W. late physician general, Bengal, at Cunningham-place, St. John's Wood, Aug. 25.

MARSHALL, John, formerly president of the Government Bank at the Cape of Good Hope, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Aug. 27.

ROSS, Joseph R. s. of Robert, of Calcutta, at 10, Conduit-street, Westbourne-terrace, aged 18, Aug. 16.

TOD, Mrs. Julia, relict of the late Col. James, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, in Switzerland, Aug. 18.

WILLIAMSON, James, M.D. late of the Bengal service, at Cheltenham, aged 82, Aug. 18.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

July 31st; 7th to the 28th August 1850.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. O. W. Malet.
Madras Estab.—Mr. Alexander Ogilvie.
Mr. George D. Drury.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Benj. R. Williams, artillery.
Lieut. Frederic D. Urquhart, do.
Lieut. col. Alex. H. E. Boileau, engineers.
Brev. capt. Philip G. Cornish, 10th N.I.
Lieut. col. Harry M. Graves, 16th N.I.
Lieut. Benjamin Parrott, 37th N.I.
Lieut. Hans G. Leslie, do.
Lieut. William R. Wallace, 51st N.I.
Lieut. col. Charles Thoresby, 52nd N.I.
Brev. maj. William Mitchell, retired.
Surg. Alexander Gibbon.
Assist. surg. Duncan McRae.
Assist. surg. George S. Cardew, M.D.
Assist. surg. Juxon H. Jones.

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Madras Estab.—Lieut. William Sapte, 1st lt. cav.
Capt. Andrew A. Geils, 1st fusiliers.
Lieut. John R. Campbell, 3rd N.I.
Lieut. Robert P. M. Crew, 14th N.I.
Ens. William E. Utterson, 17th N.I.
Capt. William T. Money, 30th N.I.
Ens. Alexander G. Duff, 36th N.I.
Lieut. Arthur P. Woodbridge, 40th N.I.
Assist. surg. John Grant.
Assist. surg. Thomas F. Fernandez, M.D.
Assist. surg. John Kennedy.
Surg. Thomas H. Cannan.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. Lockhart M. Valiant, 1st lt. cav.
Maj. Thomas Foulerton, 1st gren.
Lieut. William A. Neale, 3rd N.I.
Capt. Henry W. Evans, 9th N.I.
Ens. Percival Hodgson, 22nd N.I.
Ens. John Fife, 23rd N.I.
Maj. Alexander McD. Elder, retired.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. George Edmonstone.
Mr. Henry B. Harington.
Mr. Edward H. Anson.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. maj. William E. Baker, engineers.
Lieut. Frederick N. Edmonstone, 4th cav.
Lieut. Edward Thompson, 1st N.I.
Lieut. Archibald O. Wood, 14th N.I., per *Southampton*.
Capt. John W. Carnegie, 15th N.I.
Lieut. Dean C. Shute, 19th N.I.
Lieut. Andrew Hunter, 25th N.I.
Capt. Peter H. K. Dewaal, 34th N.I.
Col. William M. N. Sturt, 40th N.I.
Ens. James Burn, do.
Lieut. Alexander P. S. Moncrief, 44th N.I.
Lieut. Stephen B. May, 48th N.I.
Capt. George G. McBarnet, 55th N.I.
Lieut. George Kempland, 56th N.I.
Maj. Henry Patch, invalids.
Capt. William Cumberland, do.
Surg. John Balfour.
Assist. surg. Alexander C. Morison.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. John R. J. Robertson, artillery.
Brev. capt. Samuel E. O. Ludlow, engineers.
Capt. Richard W. Raikes, 1st cav.
Capt. William P. Cust, 7th cav.
Capt. Henry F. Siddons, 3rd cav.
Lieut. col. Watkin L. Williams, 1st Europ. reg.
Lieut. Hampden Acton, 2nd N.I.
Lieut. John F. A. Plant, 4th N.I.
Lieut. Thomas Longcroft, 16th N.I.
Lieut. Augustus Prichard, 28th N.I.
Lieut. Blackett Revell, 31st N.I.
Lieut. col. Thomas M. Cameron, 37th N.I.
Lieut. Charles L. Sugden, 39th N.I.
Capt. William E. Lockhart, 45th N.I.
Capt. George Gordon, 48th N.I.
Capt. Peter E. L. Richards, 49th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. Henry J. Willoughby, 2nd Europ. reg.
Capt. John W. Schneider, 2nd N.I.
Capt. Edwin Andrews, 7th N.I.
Capt. Charles H. Morse, 14th N.I.
Lieut. William H. Palin, 17th N.I.
Capt. James Bedford, invalids.
Lieut. George F. Duke, do.
Assist. surg. Charles R. O. Bloxham.
Assist. surg. Charles J. Sylvester.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Arthur B. Spry, B.A.
The Rev. Frederick Fisher, B.A.
Bombay Estab.—The Rev. William K. Fletcher, M.A.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. A. P. Sandeman, Pilot Service.
Mr. Octavius Brydges, do.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. James L. Stevens, Indian Navy.
Mr. Richard W. Noaks, do.
Mr. C. J. D. Cole, do.

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CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Henry C. Tucker, 6 months.
Mr. Robert W. Hughes, do.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Ens. Philip J. Sanctuary, 5th N.I., 3 months.
Capt. Walter Hore, 25th N.I., 6 months.
Capt. Richard Y. B. Bush, 65th N.I., do.
Vet. surg. Robert B. Parry, do.
Madras Estab.—Brev. capt. James G. Johnston, engineers, do.
Lieut. Benjamin C. Hitchins, artillery, do.
Lieut. Edwin Worsley, 2nd Europ. reg., do.
Lieut. col. Thomas D. Carpenter, 1st N.I., do.
Assist. surg. William Lloyd, M.D., do.
Lieut. George Aitken, 20th N.I., 3 months.
Brev. capt. Alex. J. Greenlaw, 46th N.I., do.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. Henry Weston, 14th N.I., 6 months.
Surg. James Ryan, do.
Assist. surg. George R. Nuttall, do.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. G. N. P. Mason, Indian Navy, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. Henry Hall, 1st lt. cav.
Maj. William Hyslop, 3rd lt. cav.

APPOINTMENTS.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Charles Ancell, appointed a volunteer for the Pilot Service.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bombay Estab.—The Rev. William James Jay, M.A., of St. Catherine Hall, Cambridge, appointed an assistant chaplain.

HAILEYBURY.

The destination of Mr. G. E. Watson, late a student at the East-India College, has been changed from the presidency of Madras to that of Bengal.

ADDISCOMBE.

Engineer Cadet John Mullins has been stationed to the presidency of Madras.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 2ND AUGUST, 1850.

Bengal, 3rd Lt. Dragoons.—Capt. the Hon. Horace Manners Moncton, from the 29th Foot, to be capt. v. Brevet major Fisher, who exchanges. Dated 2nd Aug. 1850.
29th Foot.—Brevet major Samuel Fisher, from the 3rd Light Dragoons, to be capt. v. Monkton, who exchanges. Dated 2nd Aug. 1850.
70th Foot.—Lieut. George Evatt to be capt. without purch. v. Hennis, deceased. Dated 5th May, 1850.
Ens. John Terence Nicolls O'Brien to be lieut. v. Evatt. Dated 5th May, 1850.
Ens. Richard Townsend Gray to be lieut. without purch. v. Wilson, deceased. Dated 6th May, 1850.
Ens. Matthew Bell, from the 69th Foot, to be ens. v. O'Brien. Dated 2nd Aug. 1850.
87th Foot.—First Lieut. John MacDougall, from the 21st Foot, to be first lieut. v. Boldero, appointed to the 21st Foot. Dated 2nd Aug. 1850.

WAR OFFICE, 9TH AUGUST, 1850.

Bengal, 14th Light Dragoons.—Regimental Sergeant-Major Thomas Bennett, to be quartermaster, vice Shenton, deceased. Dated 9th Aug. 1850.
70th Foot.—Captain George Durnford to be major, without purch. v. Edwards, deceased. Dated 26th May, 1850.
Lieut. Joseph Edward Addison to be capt. v. Durnford. Dated 9th Aug. 1850.

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Lieut. Augustus Peloc to be lieut. v. Adlam. Dated 9th Aug. 1850.

Ensign Leopold Brown, from the 89th foot, to be ensign, v. Gray, promoted. Dated 9th Aug. 1850.

Madras, 51st Foot.—Capt. William Henry Hare to be major, without purch. v. Rice, deceased. Dated 9th Aug. 1850.

Lieut. Augustus Henry Irby to be captain, v. Hare. Dated 9th Aug. 1850.

Ensign George Oliver Nunn to be lieut. v. Irby. Dated 9th Aug. 1850.

Bombay, 64th Foot.—Lieut. Neville Hill Shute to be captain, by purch. v. Jeffery, who retires. Dated 9th Aug. 1850.

Ensign Augustus Applewhaite to be lieut. by purch. v. Shute. Dated 9th Aug. 1850.

Ensign Thomas Archibald Mackinnon, from the 92nd foot, to be ensign, v. Applewhaite. Dated 9th Aug. 1850.

War Office, 16th August, 1850.

Bengal, 3rd. Lt. Dragoons.— Newton Charles Chichester, gent. be cornet, by purch. v. Bennett, who retires. Dated 16th Aug. 1850.

24th Foot.—Asst. surg. John Alexander William Thompson, M.D. from the 85th Foot, to be asst. surg. v. Grant, appointed to the 80th Foot. Dated 16th Aug. 1850.

29th Foot.—Lieut. General Ulysses Lord Downes, K.C.B., from the 54th Foot, to be col. v. the Earl of Strafford, appointed to the Coldstream regiment of Foot Guards. Dated 15th Aug. 1850.

60th Foot.—Field Marshal his Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., and G.C.M.G., to be col. in chief, v. Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., G.C.B., and G.C.M.G., deceased. Dated 15th Aug. 1850.

Lieut. Gibbes Rigaud to be capt. by purch. v. Grenfell, who retires: Dated 16th Aug. 1850.

2nd Lieut. Francis Charteris Fletcher to be 1st lieut. by purch. v. Rigaud. Dated 16th Aug. 1850.

2nd Lieut. Edward Bowles to be 1st lieut. by purch. v. O'Molony, who retires. Dated 16th Aug. 1850.

2nd Lieut. Hon. George Barrington Legge, from the Rifle Brigade, to be 2nd lieut. v. Fletcher. Dated 16th Aug. 1850.

2nd Lieut. Charles Cholmeley Hale, from the Rifle Brigade, to be 2nd lieut. v. Bowles. Dated 16th Aug. 1850.

80th Foot.—Asst. Surg. James Grant, from the 24th Foot, to be asst. surg. v. Bain, appointed to the 85th Foot. Dated 16th Aug. 1850.

Madras, 51st Foot.—John William Swaby, gent. to be Ensign, by purch. v. Nunn, promoted. Dated 16th August, 1850.

84th Foot.—Assist. Surg. Joseph Thomas La Presle, from the 66th Foot, to be assist. surg. v. English, deceased. Dated 16th August, 1850.

Bombay, 64th Foot.—Capt. Thomas Anderson, from the 56th Foot, to be capt. v. Charles Pattison, who retires on half pay of the 56th Foot. Dated 16th August, 1850.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per *Equestrian*, for Bombay, from Gravesend, Aug. 31, 206 Company's troops, Capt. W. H. Godfrey, 17th N.I., Capt. C. H. Norse, Lieut. Chas. Thompson, 2nd Eur. L.I., and Dr. J. F. Watson.

The new emperor of China, in compliance with a request from the governor of Shen-se, has conferred a new title on the dragon God of Rain, for the refreshing showers which had fallen in that province. His imperial majesty has likewise granted posthumous honours to Chin-kwan-tsian, a deceased cabinet minister, and has appointed him (though dead) guardian of the heir-apparent!

Cotton from India.—A vessel just arrived from Bombay has brought the large number of 3,710 bales and 25 half-bales of cotton as part of her cargo, of East-India production; and another vessel, arrived on the same day from Gonaives, a port of St. Domingo, has brought 69 bales of cotton, the growth of that island.

Advertisements.

East-India House, 31st July, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 25th September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 28th Aug. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 4th September next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Madras, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Madras, after the rate or exchange of 2s. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 5 tons of Dead Weight.
40 ,, Measurable Goods.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 28th Aug. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 4th September next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 0½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 105 tons of Dead Weight.
80 ,, Measurable Goods.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 28th August, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 11th of September, 1850, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 3,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Aden, on the Southern Coast of Arabia, viz.—

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RAVENSWORTH WEST HARTLEY COAL,
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,
RISCA BLACK VEIN COAL (handpicked).
} Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 11th of September, aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

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Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1850.

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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Hindostan*, with the mails, left Calcutta Aug. 8th, Saugor 10th, Madras 14th, Point de Galle 18th, Aden 31st, and reached Suez Sept. 7th.

The *Braganza*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong July 24th, Singapore Aug. 3rd, Penang 6th, and reached Point de Galle Aug. 14th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, and arrived on the 10th inst. They reached Malta (per *Ripon*) on the 15th, and Marseilles (per *Triton*) on the 19th inst.

The *Ripon*, with the remainder of the mails, may be expected at Southampton on the 27th inst.

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*** The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 19th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and *must* be pre-paid.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Sept. 24.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Aug. 10	Ceylon	Aug. 18
Madras	— 14	China	July 23

Bombay (viâ Madras) .. .. Aug. 3

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR Summaries have of late necessarily assumed the character of chronicles of domestic incidents rather than of political transactions. The present must be of the same complexion; for although there is no dearth of those ordinary occurrences which form the staple of what is termed "news," the intelligence brought by this Mail from so vast a geographical range as from Affghanistan to China, comprises no event which is entitled to the dignity of being considered as historical. True it is, that this season of the year is proverbially dull.

The capture of the Affreedie salt smugglers, it is said, has rendered those tribes highly indignant; but their anger had not broken out into any overt act. Meanwhile, Lieutenant Miller, of the Guide Corps, and Lieutenant Walker, of the Bombay Engineers, had effected a passage to Kohat safely, through a new pass in the Jawakee hills, thirty-five miles in length, which it is expected will neutralize the hostility of the Affreedies, and bring them to terms. Robberies are less frequent in the neighbourhood of Peshawur than they used to be, and the cantonment is represented to be as quiet and safe as if it were one of the oldest stations in India.

A further remission of transit duties in the Punjab will reconcile the people still more to our rule.

The little war between the Nizam and the Nawab of Ellichpore had been renewed, and terminated by the result of a battle fought at Akote on the 20th of July, in which the Nizam's troops utterly defeated and dispersed those of the refractory Nawab. The chief mischief attendant on this quarrel is the sacrifice of the property and lives of parties totally indifferent thereto; such as the ryots of the adjacent districts. Some dissatisfaction was felt at the British Government not interfering to put an end to the strife, by undertaking to settle the dispute between the belligerents. A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, at Hyderabad, writes—

"The state of things in Berar is a disgrace less to the Nizam's Government, which is too weak to rectify the evils, than to the British Administration, which permits wholesale and retail slaughter to be perpetrated close to cantonments filled with bodies of disciplined troops commanded by British officers, for whose services the Nizam parts yearly with about a third of his revenues, but whose services he never obtains, as some reason or other is found for negativing every application made for their assistance. The game the British Government is playing is evident as the sun at noon day. A good case is wanted to despoil the Nizam of his dominions. They have already got him deeply into their books; but a debt, owing to his having had to maintain a force with which they saddle him without the vestige of a right, will hardly prove a sufficient *casus belli*; but a good array of bloody feuds, murders, forcible abductions, planderings, and burnings of villages, &c. &c. &c. will give an ex-

cellent pretext for affording to the Deccan the protection and blessing of the Company's Government, and look remarkably well in some future Hyderabad blue book!"

The Calcutta *Englishman's* correspondent states that the Resident had refused the aid of the contingent to put down the "armed resistance" of the Nawab of Ellichpore.

Kirtee Sing, the son of the late Rajah of Muneepore, Gumbhur Sing, whose pretensions to the inheritance of his father had occasioned great disturbance in the province of Cachar, had made his escape on his way to Dacca, while under the custody of a guard of sepoys, and, at the head of 2,000 followers, had fought his way to his capital. A correspondent of the *Englishman* writes:—

"The young Prince Kirtee Chand Sing has thrashed the usurper Deb Indra, otherwise denominated the Lungra Raja, in three successive engagements, and this day (the 13th of July), after turning him out of his stockade, which Kirtee gallantly assaulted at the head of his party, is now in possession of the Guddee of his sire, the old veteran Gumbheer Sing Raja. The Lungra showed the white feather from the commencement, for he never headed his party. In the last business he was the first to desert his men. The first fight was at the valley of Myte, where Deb Indra sent 4,000 men to stop his march, by commanding the ford of the Eerung river. Kirtee crossed a little higher up during the night, and soon after daybreak dashed among his enemies, and put them to flight, after killing the Job Raj, the eldest son of the usurper, and capturing two guns. The Job Raj fell in a hand-to-hand encounter with Kirtee, whose followers were elated to see his pluck, this being the first time he had seen a shot fired, and he is only just eighteen years old. There is no fear for him now, the country will soon be quiet, for he has not an enemy in it. God has prospered the cause of the just, and Kirtee Sing has narrowly escaped being a state prisoner of John Company, perhaps for life. Fortune favours the bold, and when Kirtee gave his keepers (the Government) the slip, he showed no small daring in proceeding to Muneepore with a small band, crossing unfordable mountain streams, making light of every obstacle, and ultimately compelling his cowardly opponent to run away, which he did without daring to meet the young lad face to face, which everybody here knows Kirtee ardently desired."

The Governor-General and Lady Dalhousie, who are reported to be in excellent health, had proceeded, with a select party, from Simla to Chini, higher up the hills, in the valley of Kunawur, a delightful place, with a most salubrious climate, exempt from the fogs and rains of Simla. The journey is described as an arduous one, owing to the scanty and difficult means of locomotion. It is expected that the Marquess will remain there until October, then return to Simla, and make a tour of the Punjab in the succeeding cold season. A letter from Simla says:—

"The Governor-General has authorized the construction of a great road, suitable for carriage cattle, from Simla to the plains, *viâ* Dugshâye. The sappers are now at work on this line, under the superintendence of Kennedy, whose skill and experience as an engineer are too well known to require comment. The road will, in all probability, be opened by the close of the season. The Zemindars of the different states make the road, when the track has been marked out by the professional man; and happy they are to do so, as they know on its completion depends their release from what has been to them an intolerable condition of personal servitude. The Governor-General has sanctioned another great measure,—viz., throwing open the trade of Tibet and North-Western China to our provinces, by the construction of a great road from Simla to Ladakh, by the valley of the Sutlej, which is the only line practicable the whole year through. This is indeed a most important measure, and will open a communication with China by the landward side, and turn the large and important trade of these countries (which is now passing by a long and hazardous route to the Russian marts on the Caspian), into our own provinces. The articles which are purchased at these marts are all procurable at Simla more cheaply, of better materials, and in larger quantities. The line of road will be easy, practicable, and safe, and free from all imposts; and with these facilities there can be little doubt but that the stream of trade will be speedily directed into its natural channel. The new line is now being surveyed by an experienced engineer, and the work has been commenced by the sappers under Kennedy's directions.

"It is certainly a grand undertaking, connecting the Trans-Himalayan regions by a great road with the plains of India, and must, if carried out, have great and valuable results. It will also place the European climate of Kunawur (a province beyond the influence of the rains) within reach of invalids, and thus, by God's mercy, be the means of saving many lives. Ere long we may hope to see a hospital for our Europeans in that lovely climate!"

Sir Charles Napier continued at Simla, where, however, his quiet would be invaded by certain occurrences in the Indian army calling for his vigorous interference.

Further instances of gambling in the army have been disclosed; the journals describe the hill stations as nests of gamblers, and the *Englishman* publishes a letter from an up-country correspondent, who states that some of the civil stations in the provinces are deeply tainted with this vice. A duel took place between two officers of the 48th regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, the facts of which it is difficult to collect from the conflicting published accounts, which are given in another column.

The *Lahore Chronicle* speaks in high terms of the hospitality shown to Sir Henry Lawrence and his party by the Maharajah of Cashmere. Seven houses have been erected by the Rajah for the accommodation of his guests, and every device has been employed to add to their comfort, or diminish the inconveniences of their journey. The maharajah had been seriously indisposed, and Sir Henry had performed the somewhat dangerous office of prescribing for him.

The suicide of Lieut. Col. King was still a subject of painful comment at all the Presidencies. We have inserted some of these comments, which must be read in conjunction with the statements given by Sir William Napier in a letter to a London newspaper.

The Calcutta papers state that Captain Impey, of the 31st Madras Native Infantry, who held the appointment of principal assistant to the commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces, having been suspended from his office, owing to some irregularities in his department, about the end of June, secretly absconded, taking with him money, and, it is said, 500 or 600 stand of arms, and fled into the Shan country, where it was supposed he was meditating to take service with that people against the Burmese. One report was, that he had been plundered by the Shans, and was wandering about without the means of subsistence; another, that he had reached the Siamese frontier, where many Burmese from Tavoy had gone to join him.

A correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, writing from Allahabad, states that the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, held there to inquire into the reported existence of a plot to rescue the Sikh sirdars, had terminated, and the members of the court are satisfied that such a plot did exist, and that the sirdars were in communication with the Ranee Chunda, now residing in Nepal.

A disgraceful affray occurred near Allipore, between the local militia stationed there and the inhabitants. Some of the sepoys discovered a bunniah using light weights, and took the law into their own hands, when the whole village rose upon them. On this 500 more sepoys joined the fight, and a dreadful scene ensued. Women were stripped of their clothes and jewels, three men were killed, and many wounded; and it is said that one woman in a state of pregnancy was killed by a bayonet thrust through her heart. The affray continued for about three hours.

The order calling upon all officers holding staff appointments to qualify in the native languages (for which purpose the Governor-General has ordered Examination Committees to meet once a year at Simla, Landour, and

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Almorah) has created a great sensation, though why it should we are at a loss to conjecture, without implying a reflection upon the 247 officers who, it is said, will be affected by this rule. "Of these many," says the *Englishman*, "are officers of high standing and ability, who, if they manage to pass, will feel the rule press severely." If this be the fact, it merely shows that the rule has been too long delayed.

In connection with this subject, we observe that the Court of Directors have authorized the grant of a donation of Rs. 1,000 each to Lieutenants Etheridge and Shortt for proficiency attained in four native languages.

The curious question concerning the right of the Company's Government in India to impose taxes on the people of Calcutta, without the consent of the inhabitants, has been decided by the Chief Justice. His lordship's reasoning is simple and conclusive. By the Charter Act, the power to make laws is distinctly vested in the Legislative Council of India, and "a law imposing a tax is still a law, though the tax itself is not a law, but a charge." The question came on in the form of a suit brought by the proprietor of a buggy against a collector belonging to the office of the Commissioners for the Wheel-tax, in which the right to levy the tax was disputed.

Another explosion of an ordnance flotilla took place on the Ganges, at Chupra, on the 10th July. The fleet consisted of about 30 boats, of which upwards of half were loaded with gunpowder. Seven, with 1,800 barrels of powder on board, exploded, and five sunk. The crews discovered the fire in time, and escaped. The occurrence of two such accidents has given rise to suspicions of incendiarism, but apparently without any good reason. The careless habits of the boatmen, and the exceedingly combustible materials of the boats themselves, are quite sufficient to account for these explosions. "The only extraordinary thing," as the *Englishman* remarks, "is, that a miserable parsimony should sanction the employment of such boats, when the Company's iron tugs are purposely fitted for the conveyance of powder."

The order authorizing the distribution of pay daily to the European soldiers of the Company's army (after the fashion in the royal regiments), and one prohibiting the issue of spirits to the troops before the dinner hour, limiting each man's daily allowance to two drams, have given great satisfaction.

At Ceylon the opposition journals do not conceal their joy and triumph at the "resignation" of Lord Torrington.

From the Straits we learn that Sir James Brooke was to sail for Siam on his mission immediately after the arrival of the English mail. He will be accompanied by the steamers *Sphynx* and *Nemesis*. Native report represents the Siamese as being in a state of great alarm on account of the visit of the English envoy, and they are said to have obstructed the passage up the river Menam by means of chains, stones, &c. Accounts from Batavia state that the Chinese on the west coast of Borneo had repulsed the troops sent against them; that the latter had been obliged to leave the river Sinkawang; and it was reported that two steamers would immediately proceed from Java with a reinforcement of 800 men.

Her Majesty's steam-ship *Reynard*, the bearer of a letter from the Queen to the Emperor of China, had returned from the mouth of the Pei-ho, the *Reynard's* draught of water preventing her entering the river. The letter was delivered to mandarins, who came down from Teen-Sing, a town about nine miles from the mouth of the Pei-ho (100 from Pekin), and who gave a receipt for the letter, not couched, however, in the most courteous language. As might have been expected, the reception of Capt. Cracroft, and those composing the mission, was anything but friendly. They were told that all communications must be made, as formerly, through the Viceroy at Canton, to whom an answer would be sent, and to whom, therefore, they were referred.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Troops.—Brev. maj. Balfour, 32nd F. July 19; Maj. V. Biscoe, com. R. Eng. at Victoria, July 5; Lieut. Bruce, Ceylon Rifles, at Hong Kong, June 27; Lieut. Hon. J. W. Monck, 84th F. at Trichinopoly, July 12.

Bengal.—Capt. H. Alpe, 41st N.I. at Nagpore, July 6; Lieut. M. Nicolson, 23rd N.I. at Peshawur, July 21.

Madras.—Dr. Wilson, 51st M.N.I. (from the effects of a sun-stroke) at Labuan, June 25; Ens. T. Gillespie, at Mercara, Aug. 1; Capt. T. Locke, 1st N.V.B. at Egmore, July 30.

BENGAL.

THE RECENT ORDER OF THE COURT REGARDING THE LANGUAGES.

The order which the court have instructed the local authorities to enforce regarding the knowledge of the vernacular languages as a qualification for staff appointments has created no small stir in India. The directory has been in greater requisition than ever, and the number of those who now hold staff appointments without the necessary qualifications has been very accurately calculated with a view to the vacancies which are expected to be created. Hopes are entertained that many of those who have obtained these appointments by interest will not be able to qualify themselves within the brief period of six months allowed them, and that this will make room for the men of merit who have hitherto been pining in the shade. But we think that many whose expectations have been raised high will be subject to disappointment. Those who have been long in the enjoyment of these staff situations have had peculiar advantages for becoming familiar with the languages of the country by constant practice in their offices, and there can be little doubt that when the great day arrives, which will, we hope, call forth the graphic pencil of the *Delhi Sketch Book*, almost all of them will be reported qualified. But though the order may not produce any results, as it regards appointments previously filled up, there can be no doubt that it will exert a beneficial influence in time to come, and give a new spur to industry and zeal.

There is one point in connection with this subject on which some of our contemporaries appear to have fallen into a slight error, which has led them to bestow their censure where it was not due. It has, we believe, always been understood that the order regarding the languages does not include the officers on the personal staff either of the Governor-General or the Commander-in-Chief. These appointments are in their absolute gift, without reference to the linguistic qualifications of the officers. His lordship is at liberty to appoint any officer in her Majesty's or in the Honourable Company's service to his personal staff, and it would be singular if no one could be selected who was not as fully acquainted with the language as a political officer, or a regimental adjutant. If the order were made to extend to officers in such employment, it would greatly narrow his Lordship's and his Excellency's sphere of selection, and in fact, render it next to impossible for any Queen's officers, who are, except in rare instances, unable to pass the prescribed examination, to obtain any such appointment.—*Friend of India, Aug.* 1.

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QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1850.

Report on the Examination of the Students of the College of Fort William, in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Bengalee, held on the 1st April, 1850.

PERSIAN.

Chapman, date of admiss. into coll. March 7, 1850, passed; and recomm. for a medal of merit for proficiency.

Hay, Jan. 12, 1849, absent on m. c. Passed in Hindee Dec. 1, 1849.

Chapman, March 7, 1850, init. exam. in Sanskrit, Persian, Oordoo, and Hindee, also included in gen. classification in Persian and Hindee.

Grant, March 7, 1850, init. exam. in Sanskrit, Persian, and Oordoo.

OORDOO.

Egerton, date of admiss. into coll. Jan. 11, 1850, passed; has to pass in a 2nd lang.

Henderson, June 27, 1849, not passed in any language.

Power, March 14, 1849, ditto ditto.

Jackson, Dec. 8, 1849, ditto ditto.

McDonell, Jan. 11, 1850, ditto ditto.

Molony, Jan. 12, 1850, ditto ditto.

Robertson, Feb. 5, 1850, ditto ditto.

Campbell, Oct. 15. 1849, ditto ditto.

Palmer, Feb. 5, 1850, ditto ditto.

Elliot, Dec. 8, 1849, absent—arrived too late. Not passed in any language.

HINDEE.

Chapman, date of admission into college, March 7, 1850, passed; qualified for the pub. serv., having passed in Persian this day. Recomm. for a medal of merit for gen. diligence and proficiency.

Hogg, Dec. 8, 1849, passed; qual. for the pub. serv., having passed in Persian Feb. 1, 1850, and recomm. for a medal of merit for gen. diligence and proficiency.

Morris, Dec. 8, 1849, passed; qual. for the pub. serv., having passed in Persian Feb. 1, 1850, and recomm. for a medal of merit for gen. diligence and proficiency.

Shaw, Aug. 20, 1846, absent from Calcutta. Passed in Persian April 5, 1847.

BENGALEE.

Birch, date of admission into college, Oct. 20, 1849, passed; qual. for the pub. serv., having passed in Oordoo Feb. 1, 1850.

Richardson, May 10, 1848, passed; qual. for the pub. serv., having passed in Persian May 1, 1849.

Larkins, Aug. 24, 1848, passed in Persian May 1, 1849.

Lance, Nov. 29, 1848, passed in Oordoo Nov 1, 1849.

Ravenshaw, June 14, 1849, passed in Oordoo March 1, 1850.

Floyd, Oct. 5, 1847, absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo Feb. 1, 1848.

Richardes, Jan. 10, 1848, absent from Calcutta. Passed in Persian Nov. 1, 1848.

Report on the Examination of the Students of the College of Fort William, in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Bengalee, held on May 1, 1850.

PERSIAN.

Hay, date of admission into college, Jan. 12, 1849, passed in Hindee Dec. 1, 1849.

Chapman, March 7, 1850, awarded a cert. of high profic. this day. Passed in Persian and Hindee April 1, 1850, and received two med. of merit for profic. Studying for honours.

Grant, March 7, 1850, absent from Calcutta. Not passed in any language.

Cockerell, April 6, 1850, initiatory examination in Persian, Oordoo, and Sanskrit. Also included in gen. classification in Oordoo.

Muspratt, April 6, 1850, initiatory examination in Persian, Oordoo, Sanskrit, and Bengalee. Also included in gen. classification in Oordoo.

Forbes, April 6, 1850, initiatory examination in Persian, Oordoo, and Sanskrit.

Pollock, April 6, 1850, ditto ditto.

OORDOO.

Cockerell, date of admission into college April 6, 1850, passed; has to pass in a 2nd lang.

Molony, Jan. 12, 1850, not passed in any lang.

McDonell, Jan. 11, 1850, ditto ditto.

Henderson, June 27, 1849, ditto ditto.

Jackson, Dec. 8, 1849, not passed in any lang.

Muspratt, April 6, 1850, ditto ditto.

Campbell, Oct. 15, 1849, ditto ditto.

Robertson, Feb. 5, 1850, ditto ditto.

Palmer, Feb. 5, 1850, ditto ditto.

Power, March 14, 1849, left the hall sick, ditto ditto.

Chapman, March 7, 1850, award. a cert. of high profic. this day. Passed in Hindee April, 1850. Studying for honours.

Elliot, Dec. 8, 1849, absent on m. c. Not passed in any lang.

HINDEE.

Morris, date of admission into college, Dec. 8, 1849, award. a cert. of high profic. this day. Passed in Persian Feb. 1, 1850, and Hindee April 1, 1850, and received a medal of merit for gen. diligence and profic. Studying for honours.

Shaw, Aug. 20, 1846, absent from Calcutta. Passed in Persian April 5, 1847.

BENGALEE.

Larkins, date of admission into college, Aug. 24, 1848, passed; qual. for the pub. serv., having passed in Persian May 1, 1849.

Lance, Nov. 29, 1848, passed in Oordoo Nov. 1, 1849.

Ravenshaw, June 14, 1849, passed in Oordoo March 1, 1850.

Egerton, Jan. 11, 1850, passed in Oordoo, April 1, 1850.

Floyd, Oct. 5, 1847, absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo, Feb. 1, 1848.

Richardes, Jan. 10, 1848, absent from Calcutta. Passed in Persian, Nov. 1, 1848.

Report on the Examination of the Students of the College of Fort William, in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Bengallee, on June 1, 1850.

PERSIAN.

Hay, date of admission into college, Jan. 12, 1849. Passed in Hindee, Dec. 1, 1849.

Pollock, April 6, 1850, not passed in any lang.

Chapman, March 7, 1850, passed in Persian and Hindee, April 1, 1850; qual. for the pub. serv. Received 2 med. of merit, one in Persian and one for gen. diligence and profic.—passed for high profic. in Persian and Oordo, May 1, 1850. Studying for honours.

Palmer, Feb. 5, 1850, arrived too late. Not passed in any lang.

Forbes, April 6, 1850, ditto, ditto.

Grant, March 7, 1853, absent from Calcutta. Not passed in any lang.

OORDOO.

Campbell, date of admission into college, Oct. 15, 1849, passed; has to pass in a 2nd lang.

Robertson, Feb. 5, 1850, passed—ditto, ditto.

McDonell, Jan. 11, 1850, not passed in any lang.

Molony, Jan. 12, 1850, ditto, ditto.

Jackson, Dec. 8, 1849, ditto, ditto.

Henderson, June 27, 1849, ditto ditto.

Muspratt, April 6, 1850, ditto, ditto.

Power, March 14, 1849, ditto.

Chapman, March 7, 1850, passed in Persian and Hindee, April 1, 1850. Qual. for the pub. serv. Received 2 meds. of merit, one in Persian and one for gen. diligence and profic. Passed for high profic. in Persian and Oordoo, May 1, 1850. Studying for honours.

Morris, Dec. 8, 1849, passed for high profic. Passed in Persian, Feb. 1, 1850, and in Hindee, April 1, 1850. Rec. a medal of merit for gen. diligence and profic. Passed for high profic. in Hindee, May 1, 1850.

Elliot, Dec. 8, 1849, absent. Not passed in any language.

HINDEE.

Shaw, date of admission into college, Aug. 20, 1846, absent from Calcutta. Passed in Persian, April 5, 1847.

BENGALLEE.

Lance, date of admission into college, Nov. 29, 1848, passed; qual. for the pub. serv., having passed in Oordoo, Nov. 1, 1849.

Egerton, Jan. 11, 1850, passed in Oordoo, April 1, 1850.

Cockerell, April 6, 1850, passed in Oordoo, May 1, 1850.

Ravenshaw, June 14, 1842, absent, sick. Passed in Oordoo, March 1, 1850.

Floyd, Oct. 5, 1847, absent from Calcutta. Passed in Oordoo, Feb. 1, 1848.

Richardes, Jan. 10, 1848, absent from Calcutta. Passed in Persian, Nov. 1, 1848.

G. T. MARSHALL.
Sec. to the College of Fort William.

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LIEUT.-COLONEL KING.

Lieut.-Colonel King, of H.M.'s 14th Dragoons, was highly esteemed both as an officer and a man; and it is deplorable to think that an over nice sense of honour should have caused him to fall by his own hand. We were at a loss to understand why the result of the court-martial on M'Lean should have affected him so deeply, as the colonel was not named with any censure in the Commander-in-Chief's remarks. Private letters, however, mention that the prisoner's insulting and violent language was addressed to Lieut.-col. King, and that among other things he reproached him for having run away at Chillianwala. It is easy to understand, that the man not merely escaping with impunity, but having been sent back to serve under the command of the officer whom he has so cruelly insulted in the presence of his comrades, was too much for a sensitive mind to bear. It cannot be supposed that the words used by the prisoner were reported to Sir Charles Napier. If they were, he must have regarded them as merely the ravings of a drunkard, uttered under circumstances which rendered them in some measure excusable. He evidently expected his recommendation for a partial revision of the sentence to be attended to; but the court-martial having adhered to their first finding, the Commander-in-Chief had only the alternative of giving way to what he had denounced as an injustice, or of cancelling the sentence altogether. He could not anticipate the catastrophe, which must have been exceedingly painful to him. But what is to be thought of those whose duty it was to see that the man was in a proper state to receive his punishment, and whose negligence has led to this deplorable calamity?—*Englishman, July* 17.

We understand that the words which Sir Charles Napier addressed to H. M. 14th dragoons, when he inspected the regiment at Lahore, namely, that their swords were as sharp as those of the Sikhs, and that they only wanted to be led, had ever since preyed upon the mind of Lieut.-Colonel King, who considered them as pointed at himself. Immediately before his death, he wrote a letter to Sir Charles Napier, which must, we think, have excited many painful thoughts in the gallant commander's mind, after he heard of the fatal event.—*Ibid. July* 18.

As it is more than probable that the correspondence, which this most amiable officer has left behind, will be published at home, if not in this country, we shall not enter into painful details of the well-known causes that led to the sad act. Suffice it to say, that the morbid state of his mind was caused by the indignity to which he was exposed in the Commander-in-Chief's speech, when addressing the regiment in December last, at Lahore. That speech is on record, and the allusions in it to Col. King, however unmerited and unjust, are known to have cut him to the heart. This state was materially increased by subsequent occurrences, and especially by the recent court-martials, the remarks that accompanied them manifesting a total absence of the consideration to which an officer is entitled in the eyes of his men and the world so long as he is considered worthy to command them. It was, however, believed that the storm in his mind had blown over, that he was more composed, and he had, within twenty-four hours of his death, expressed his firm determination of resigning his command and courting the fullest inquiry. He was to have presided, on Friday, at a court of requests, but was reported sick. He summoned all his servants on that day to give him an account of what was severally due to them, and went to bed at a somewhat late hour. He was called by his bearer about four on Saturday morning, and replied he wished to sleep a little longer. Shortly after the man at the punka heard a report, and going into his room, the lifeless body of Col. King was found extended on his bed. He had put an end to his existence with a pistol loaded with powder only. Several letters were subsequently found in his room, which he is supposed to have written the day before, amongst them one to the Commander-in-Chief, which has been duly forwarded to his Excellency, with an intimation that a copy had been made by Col. King, and which copy would be forwarded to his bereaved relations at home.—*Lahore Chron. July* 10.

It may not be amiss to state, with reference to the court-martial proceedings on Private M'Lean, of H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, that the violent expressions used by him in reference to Colonel King on the day of his punishment, and at a time he was supposed to be under the influence of drink, were only repetitions of assertions made before the court-martial, first verbally, and then in writing, the latter being withdrawn when the prisoner was informed that the paper would be considered part of the proceedings. No wonder the members of the court persisted in adhering to their first sentence. It is doubtful, however, whether this fact was communicated to Sir Charles Napier. The man is represented to us as in the habit of simulating drunkenness with the view of getting non-commissioned officers into trouble. He has been very properly sent to Coventry by the whole of his comrades. We are told that his Excellency, on receipt of the letter from the late Col. King, wrote to ask for a copy of the copy of that letter, with a view probably of satisfying himself that it was a correct transcript.—*Ibid. July* 24.

[It will be seen, from a letter of Sir William Napier, inserted in our home intelligence, that great misapprehension prevails respecting this unpleasant incident.—Ed. *I. M.*]

DUEL AT BANDA.

We have received information of a melancholy affair at Banda, which is likely to endanger the continued existence of the privilege of social murder, now almost exclusively enjoyed by the Anglo-Indian portion of her Majesty's subjects. It appears that on the evening of the 8th inst., the officers of the 48th N.I. were seated at the mess-table, when the conversation turned upon the merits of Major Troup as a commanding officer, and in the course of the discussion, Lieut. Litchford turned round to Adjt. Huxham, who has but newly joined the corps, and exclaimed, "You say nothing against him!" "I have no reason," replied Huxham, "Major Troup has always behaved kindly to me." "You are a damned sneaking coward," was the rejoinder. It is needless to describe the confusion which ensued. The party broke up, and a meeting was arranged without loss of time; but the facts came to the ears of Major Troup, who sent for both principals and seconds, and, having read the Articles of War which refer to the practice of duelling, placed all parties under arrest. Here was an opportunity of dealing out substantial justice, and satisfying at the same time the laws of honour; but the dread of a deeper punishment than any which could be inflicted by a legal tribunal, weighed upon the mind of the insulted man. His assailant was reputed to be a good shot, and one who valued, as it seems, his own existence at its proper worthlessness. The world would say or think that he feared to meet him, and the provocation was so gross and unprovoked, that he was bound to give Mr. Litchford the chance of slaughtering him as well. He resolved, therefore, to break his arrest, and fight, in spite of law and reason. The combatants met, and Mr. Litchford did his work in a conscientious way, mindful, no doubt, of his reputation. Poor Huxham was shot in the groin, the ball had lodged somewhere near the kidneys, and the surgeon was unable to extract it. Now, this case appears to afford one of those examples which from time to time furnish the means of extinguishing great evils, by enlisting against them the sympathies of the public. Even the men who will contend that the resort to arms for the satisfaction of private wrongs is a practice which cannot be wholly abolished, must of necessity see that it may force, on the most amiably and peace-loving of men, the alternative of murdering or being murdered. It was the boast of the English bowmen four hundred years since, that they held the life of an enemy upon the point of each arrow in their well-filled quivers; but does not a person like this Mr. Litchford hold men's lives at the point of his tongue? Why, it is monstrous, when one comes to think of it, that a solitary member of society, perhaps the least esteemed of all others, should hold it in such utter bondage, as to be able to compel any person he chooses to go out in the fields, and allow him to take his life. We never hear of clergymen being insulted in their pulpits; yet there are persons who deem religion a farce and its preachers a band of impostors. Ladies are safe from outrage in public assemblies; yet there are brutal husbands who have no respect for womanly weakness. Those safeguards exist, because society adopts as its own especial care the preservation of good order in churches and at balls. The individual offender is recognised as a common enemy, and has the whole community arrayed against him. To suppose that the gentlemen composing the mess of the 48th N.I. did not feel themselves scandalized by the conduct of the aggressor in this case, would be to libel them. Whence, then, the necessity of a duel?—*Delhi Gaz, July* 17.

A correspondent of station, character, and as we believe of unimpeachable veracity, has sent us a letter upwards of a column in length, upon the subject of the duel at Banda. But notwithstanding that it denies, in the most absolute terms, the correctness of the report which appeared in our columns, and has thereby the strongest claim to publication, we cannot insert it, simply because the assumed vindication of Lieut. Litchford is so dovetailed with a violent attack upon Major Troup, and a continuous libel upon his acting adjutant Huxham, that by repairing the wrong done to one person, we should inflict much greater injury upon the others. It appears that the duel was fought, not on Monday the 8th instant, but on Sunday the 30th ultimo, and that a fortnight previously Mr. Litchford had put Mr. Huxham under arrest, a matter "hushed up" by Major Troup; upon which our correspondent remarks as follows:—"After this hushing up, or, in other words, letting off your 'poor Huxham,'

he became the sulky, silent, sneering guest at the mess. Had I been a member of the mess, I should have allowed your 'poor Huxham' to have sulked and sneered, and been the dumb boy as long as he pleased!! This regimental 'silent friend' probably intended it as a personal insult to Mr. Litchford; or Mr. Litchford, in regarding it as such, may have been mistaken. The result was, that after two or three evenings thus pleasantly passed at mess, Mr. Litchford did 'call out' the acting adjutant, and in consequence of which they were both, within an hour or so, put under arrest. As on the former occasion, Major Troup came the next morning, to settle, if possible, this 'delicate affair;' also failing to do which, and without extracting a promise from the parties, now again in the same room, to refrain from any further personal proceedings, he left the mess-house, after reading some of the articles of war, and telling both officers they were still under arrest. Mr. Litchford obediently retired to his room! Messrs. Smith and Huxham remained in the mess-house, and shortly Mr. Smith went with the message to Mr. Litchford,—'Huxham says he will be behind the Butts in a quarter of an hour.' How Mr. S. (no griff) could be so thoughtless as to convey such a message from one officer under arrest to another in the same predicament, it is not for me to attempt an explanation. In a military point of view, however (the sooner, at the same time, the ungodly murderous nature of such proceedings be felt and acted on in the army the better), Mr. Litchford would have lost caste had he hesitated to accept the challenge thus unexpectedly sent him!"

When we have said, that our correspondent denies the expression "damned sneaking coward" was ever made use of by Mr. Litchford to the acting adjutant, and asserts that they "had no conversation, misunderstanding, or angry words at the mess-table," we have cited the whole of the contradictions pointed out in our report; but are we to understand then, that "a personal insult probably intended," and which Mr. Litchford "may have been mistaken in regarding as such," was the justification for his sending a challenge to his brother officer? Was the "silence" construed into a "sneer," and the sneer imagined to be meant for Mr. Litchford? Must we consider that to make out a case of deadly wrong it is not necessary to have "conversation, misunderstanding, or angry words?"

Since writing the above, we have received letters from Lieut. Litchford, and a brother officer at Banda, which prove beyond a doubt that the reported conversation at the mess-table, and the discussion upon the merits of the commanding officer, are mere fabrications. Lieut. Litchford has a right to an apology, for the imputation of words which, as it seems, he never used, and we have no hesitation in making one. The actual facts are, it seems, more strange than those untruly reported, and we could have sooner believed the false, than the real story.—*Delhi Gaz. July* 24.

ARMED MEN IN THE PUNJAB AND IN BENGAL.

One of the first measures adopted by the British Government on taking possession of the Punjab was to require all its inhabitants to deliver up their arms. The order was enforced with the utmost vigour, and apparently with the most complete success. It is, of course, impossible to say what number of weapons may still be concealed in various parts of the country; and they may be found, at some future emergency, to exceed our calculations; but there is no appearance whatever of armed men throughout the country, and no attempt has been made to resist, or to overawe, the establishments of the British Government, though there are large bodies of disbanded soldiery scattered through the country, without any means of subsistence. The *Lahore Chronicle* recently gave us an account of the assemblage at one of the great fairs, and contrasted the appearance of the multitude with that which it was wont to present. In former times, the number of armed men congregated together at that fair gave it almost the resemblance of a military encampment. In the present year every man appeared without his weapon, and the whole assembly wore the most peaceful aspect. The perusal of this passage involuntarily suggested a comparison between the state of the Punjab, and that of Bengal. The Punjab has been in our possession less than three years, and its inhabitants, though among the boldest and the most warlike, have been completely disarmed. Bengal has been at our command, if we date from the battle of Plassey, ninety-three years, but we have not yet succeeded in disarming it, though the people, high and low, are more deficient in physical courage than any other nation, perhaps, under the sun. The number of armed men retained by the landholders, merchants, and men of influence, and who are ever ready for a row or a riot, would be found to exceed our largest estimate. Some little time ago, in a town not a hundred miles from Calcutta, the magistrate had occasion to enter the house of a wealthy baboo, on some investigation, when he found the entrance almost blocked up with armed men, yet the neighbourhood is peaceable, and has not been disturbed by any alarms for a long period. The only ground on which the rich baboos are allowed by Government to retain armed men in their service is, that they may afford assistance to the public authorities, and "assist the police officers in preventing robbery or other crimes, and in apprehending offenders." We believe, however, there are few magistrates who will not concur with us in thinking that the police of the country would be all the better without any such officious aid, and that the peace of the country would be more effectually promoted, if all these bands of armed retainers were peremptorily disbanded. They are retained in part for ostentation; no half-fledged baboo of Bengal, who can muster the means, moves abroad, out of the metropolis, without an armed man before, or behind him; but they are intended quite as much for the purposes of oppression, as for shew. The number of club men thus retained throughout Bengal, to disturb the peace of the country, is greater than that of the constabulary force employed in supporting it; and there can be little doubt that if the households of the Baboos were put on a peace establishment, our own police force would be rendered more effective. One fact is incontrovertible; that at the present time there is a far more peaceful submission to our authority and our laws in the Punjab, than is to be found in Bengal.—*Friend of India.*

EXPLOSION NEAR CHUPRAH.

"Dinapore, July 10th.—About a quarter to 3 A.M. this day, I was awoke out of my sleep by a sudden loud noise, followed immediately by the quaking of my bungalow, together with a violent shaking of doors, of windows, and venetians. The sensation experienced was as if a loaded cannon had been fired or exploded at the foundation of the house—and we put it down for an earthquake; but the quake was momentary, and the shaking of the doors, &c. did not last above a few seconds. As soon as my mind recovered itself from the sudden shock, experienced by being thus awoke out of a deep sleep, I supposed that a fleet of boats containing a magazine, which had passed this place only yesterday evening, had taken fire and exploded—but in this I was mistaken. In about 15 or 20 minutes more, another violent report was heard, followed instantaneously by a similar shaking of the bungalow, doors, windows, and venetians. Then a third at 20 minutes to 4, and a fourth about 30 minutes after 5. Upon diligent inquiry of those who left the spot this morning, the following is the pith of the information which I gleaned.

"About four days ago a fleet of thirty-three boats, laden with gunpowder, shells, &c., left this station, in progress for the Upper Provinces, in charge of conductor Morrison, and had arrived off Chuprah, and were brought to on the opposite side of the river, to the south of Chuprah, about four miles from that station. Shortly before we heard the first report, one of the boats laden with powder caught fire (it is said spontaneously, in the hold), and immediately a cry of fire was raised, when all the boatmen fled; some, however, taking the precaution of cutting their boats adrift before they did so, by which means nine out of the thirty-three are saved, in one of which the conductor was. I do not think that any blame attends conductor Morrison. It gives me great pleasure to state that no lives are lost."

"Dinapore, July 11.—My communication of yesterday's date, conveying intelligence regarding the explosion of the fleet of boats, with powder on board, opposite Chuprah, was on the whole correct. Since then I have obtained the following information, which you may depend upon as being a faithful account. The fleet consisted of about thirty boats, containing magazine stores, and two small orderly boats; about eighteen or nineteen of these were laden with gunpowder, and the remainder with miscellaneous stores, muskets, &c. On the evening of the 9th the fleet luggowed by a sand-bank in the Ganges, near the ferry crossing from Chuprah to the Arrah side of the river. After cooking and eating, the men, as natives usually do, turned in and slept. Between 2 and 3 A.M. a man in one of the boats got up with the intention of throwing out the bilge water, and in doing so observed smoke ascending from the hold; on this he gave the alarm, when all the boatmen fled for their lives.

"By the exertions of the conductor in charge in cutting the boats adrift, nine have been saved, but the boats containing the gunpowder have been lost. As I stated yesterday, no lives have been lost.

"The magistrate of Chuprah is on the spot, investigating into the affair. General Young, commanding the division, has promptly ordered the boats that are saved back to this station—and a Court of Inquiry has been instituted to investigate into the

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matter, which will commence its proceedings forthwith. Capt. Cotton is the president. As regards the explosion, the circumstances attending it are very suspicious, and on a *prima facie* view, we were ready to exclaim, it is the work of an incendiary. At first we thought the Sikhs had something to do with it, sending a tried man as a mullah, who did the deed by means of a slow match. But when you are made acquainted with the fact that while here about 200 Dinaporian boatmen were engaged, each having an advance of from five to eight rupees, coupled with the fact that all the boatmen made their escape ere the explosion occurred, suspicion cannot but rest upon them."—*Bengal Times July* 16.

PROGRESS OF ABSORPTION.

The discussion regarding the absorption of Hydrabad and Oude has already commenced, and proceeds with singular unanimity. We are not about to disturb it, but simply to declare our sentiments upon the general question.

We look upon the gradual absorption of all the independent states within the natural limits of Hindostan, by British India, as inevitable. We look upon it also as conducive and essential to the moral civilization and material improvement of the population of Hindostan. And lastly we look upon it as expedient for the consolidation of the only power in India, that of Britain, which can furnish the motive force to the general advance.

As long as these states are misgoverned, there is no guarantee for peace to us. We are compelled to maintain an army, where otherwise a civil police would serve every purpose. We are obliged to entertain expensive diplomatic services; and between the one and the other, they form an ephialtes which affrights our financiers from the calm consideration of any improvement that demands outlay from the treasury. As long as these states exist they must habitually be misgoverned, for the sovereign cannot but feel himself a puppet, under the eye of the foreigner whose power he knows to be overwhelming. Should he be made of stout stuff, he commences intriguing, and his ambitious inclinations once discovered, he is "cribbed, cabined, and confined" in every way, till he is either carried off by palace conspiracies among the courtiers who dislike the life he leads them, or else he commits some overt act that compels our resident to interfere and dismount him from the *guddee*. If, on the contrary, he is of the usual type of those oriental sovereigns to whom crowns have descended, he buries himself in his harem, makes a fiddler of his commander-in chief, and dreams away his life in the arms of courtezans. The kingdom goes its own way; without any judge in the land, a quiet, economising statesman is a miracle;—how should a prince become one, unless he be taught? and who is there to teach him but the British, for there is nothing instructive to such ends in the atmosphere of a native court, and is it the policy of the British to teach our wards to think and act like men? For though it is inconvenient to have these kingdoms as they now are, it would be dangerous to have them self-supporting, consolidated, flourishing, and powerful.—*Eastern Star*.

AFFRAY AT ALLIPORE.

We have received the following authentic account of the Allipore massacre—for we can call it by no other name—and strict reliance may be placed upon the facts related:—

At about ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 15th, several sepoys belonging to the Allipore militia were engaged in a serious disturbance with some natives, near the bridge, owing to the former having very brutally treated several respectable women of the locality. The villagers were too strong for the sepoys, who retreated, but just happened to stumble upon a treasure-guard, consisting of a havildar and four sepoys, who were conveying the pay of the guard to the hospital. These latter joined their comrades; but, upon finding themselves too weak to combat the villagers, spread the alarm in the lines that the treasure was looted. The order was given (we should like to know, whether by the commandant or not) for the men to turn out, which they all did, and in numbers about 500. A scene then ensued which beggars description: houses were pulled down in every direction; persons of every denomination were attacked in the most cruel manner, palkee bearers, durwans, &c. women of the most respectable character were used worse than they could have been in an enemy's country: scores of them were stripped of their clothes and left in a state of complete nudity—rings were torn from their noses and ears, and the unfortunate creatures presented a fearful appearance in consequence of the blood streaming from the wounds inflicted by the inhuman and unmanly ruffians that attacked them. This scene, though we can hardly credit it, continued for nearly three hours, and was only quelled by the active and energetic interference of the magistrate, Mr. Elliot, who was on the spot so soon as he received intelligence of the affair.

This is all we have heard at present, and shall suspend our remarks upon the conduct of the commanding officer—which has been severely commented on—until an investigation into this brutal and murderous attack shall have been held, and the public made acquainted with it, which they have a right to demand.

Three men have been killed, a great number terribly wounded, and what is the most fearful item of the tragedy, a young woman in an advanced state of pregnancy, was run through the breast with a bayonet and so killed.—*Cal. Morning Chron. July* 18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Mail of June 24th arrived at Calcutta, per *Oriental* steamer, July 30th.

Cheap Justice.—The pleaders of the Small Cause Court, on the 24th instant, applied to the judges of the Court to inderdict the publication in the papers of "coming causes." The spokesman, Mr. Speede, remarked that defendants were thereby put on their guard, and that some of them were even induced thereby to take the benefit of the Insolvent Court, "to the decrease of the business of the Court." The first judge, as a matter of course, refused the application, remarking that the public had a right to know everything that passed in that Court, and that they should not be restricted from such knowledge while he sat in it. His honour then inflicted a heavy blow on the barristers by reading a rule, previously prepared, to the effect that no counsel in any case before the Court should receive more than Rs. 32, or any attorney more than Rs. 16. Moreover, unless the value of the suit is above Rs. 100 no counsel can be employed at all. There will be cheap justice in Calcutta yet.—*Friend of India, Aug.* 1.

The Goorkah Corps.—Among the general orders we are happy to perceive the following:—"That the nationality of these corps, and of the 66th, a Goorkah regiment, shall be kept up by the careful exclusion of men as recruits who are not Goorkahs." These regiments, independently of the acknowledged bravery of the troops which compose them, may be useful at a crisis to counterbalance the influence of the Hindostanees, the greater part of whom are drawn from the single province of Oudh.—*Ibid.*

Atrocity.—The *Mofussilite* relates one of those cases of terrible atrocity which occur every now and then in all corners of the world, as if to show how little artificial circumstances tend to restrain the fiercer passions. Two grooms having quarrelled upon some subject connected with the wife of one of them, referred the matter to the consideration of a Punchayet. The Punchayet accordingly pronounced their decision, and the defeated party quietly declared his intention of cutting both his adversary and his wife to pieces. This horrible threat he literally carried into execution, on the following night, and then fled from the hills. He had not been captured.

Census of Calcutta.—The population of Calcutta, by the census of May, 1850, appears to be as follows:—

Europeans	6,233
Eurasians	4,615
Armenians	892
Chinese	847
Asiatics	15,342
Hindoos	274,335
Mahomedans	110,918
	413,182

This census has been drawn up during the present year, under the direction of Mr. Law, the superintendent of police, with great care and diligence, and may therefore be received with confidence as the most accurate which has yet been obtained.

Returned Coolies.—A curious case was tried on the 17th inst. before Mr. Hume, the particulars of which strongly illustrate the "unhappy condition" of the Coolies sent to the Mauritius. Two of these returned Coolies appeared before the magistrate to complain that they had been robbed of Rs. 525, and Mr. Rose, the protector of emigrants, confirmed the statement. Ten years ago, we were among the most strenuous opponents of the Cooly trade, because we had reason to believe that the labourers were kidnapped in this country, tortured in the middle passage, and treated like slaves in the Mauritius. But those opinions have been completely dispelled by such facts as those we notice. Under no circumstances could two Coolies have amassed such a sum by their own labour in their own country, nor can they have been harshly treated in an island, where they have saved a sum sufficient, if laid out in the native fashion, to maintain them in comfort for the rest of their lives.—*Friend of India, July* 25.

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Great Road from Simlah to Ladakh.—A correspondent of the *Englishman* reports, that orders have been issued for the construction of a great road from Simlah to Ladakh. Such an undertaking, if successfully carried out, would open up a vast commerce between the northern provinces of India and Tibet, and would reflect the highest credit upon the rule of Lord Dalhousie. The road is to be constructed under the auspices of Major Kennedy, and from that officer's well-known energy and skill, we may hope it will be begun and completed, with something like genuine English rapidity. It is doubtful, however, how far the Government of Tibet may approve of an innovation which strikes at the root of the exclusive system to which they cling with a pertinacity almost equal to that of the Chinese. The road also opens up a communication with Kunawur, a province beyond the influence of the rains, and which will, we foresee, become to the North West Provinces what Simlah has so long been, viz. the grand relief from the hot season, and the grand obstacle to anything like improvement in Bengal.

New Rule for Native Languages.—The *Englishman* supplies us with the following summary of the officers on the general staff, who will be affected by the new rule with respect to passing in the native languages:—Engineers, 5; artillery, 29; cavalry, 27; European infantry, 11; Native infantry, 175. Of this number many are officers of high standing, and acknowledged ability, and although it will doubtless be easy for the majority to obtain the requisite certificate, there may be cases in which the regulation will be felt with exceeding severity.

Rev. J. T. Thompson.—Last week we recorded with deep regret the removal, by death, of the Rev. Mr. Thompson, who has laboured in the missionary field at Delhi and the neighbouring districts for the lengthened period of thirty-eight years. We cannot allow one who has devoted a long life to the service of his fellow creatures to descend to the tomb without recording some memorial of his valuable labours. He was the oldest missionary but one at this presidency. It is now forty years since the attention of the late Mr. Ward, one of the Serampore missionaries, was drawn to a young man, in one of the Government offices in Calcutta, whose extraordinary zeal and activity in the cause of religion gave tokens of future usefulness. After a short period of probation, he was selected for the missionary station at Patna, in which great and populous city he laboured with much assiduity for five years. Dr. Carey had then just completed the first translation ever made of the New Testament into Hindee, and was anxious to establish a station at Delhi, for the more effectual distribution of it among the people. Mr. Thompson was selected for that post, and removed to it in the year 1817, and continued his missionary labours in that vicinity for the long period of thirty-three years. When, on the death of Dr. Marshman, the Serampore Mission was broken up, and all its out-stations were transferred to the Baptist Missionary Society, Mr. Thompson was placed upon the establishment of that body, and continued to labour in connection with it to the period of his death. He was perhaps the most complete master of the Hindee language to be found in the missionary circle. He spoke it with such singular fluency, accuracy, and taste, that his ministrations among the heathen were peculiarly acceptable, and he was always able to command a most attentive auditory. His translation of the New Testament into that language has always appeared to us to be one of the simplest and most idiomatic, and therefore one of the most useful of the versions in use, though doubtless it is susceptible of much improvement. Some years ago, he published a brief Commentary on the New Testament, in the English language, but his forte lay in the native languages. He was the author of two valuable Hindoostanee Dictionaries, the one a large royal octavo, equal, if not superior, in value to that of Shakespear; the other, a small school Dictionary in the same language, which has proved highly useful in promoting the object for which it was designed. To him also the cause of missions is indebted for many valuable tracts, which have had an extensive circulation. As long as his health and strength permitted, he was distinguished for the zeal and assiduity of his missionary labours, into which he always threw his whole soul. Of his private virtues in the various relations of life, we need only say that they have endeared him to a large circle of relatives and friends, who have now to bemoan the loss of one whose ever cheerful aid and kind sympathies they can never forget. But it is as the faithful, zealous, devoted missionary of forty years, that his character appears most interesting to those who seek the welfare of India. If we could calculate upon a hundred such labourers as Thompson, educated and trained in the country, imbued with the same warmth of Christian zeal, and thoroughly at home in the language, the habits, and the feelings of the people, the missionary field would soon present a very different aspect.—*Friend of India, July* 18.

Mr. Jenkins, late of the Oriental Bank, has been appointed secretary of the Bengal Military Fund.

English School at Lahore.—An English school, called the Lahore Subscription School, has been opened in the capital of the Punjab, under the auspices of the principal residents at the station. The school is intended to meet the wants of the Christian portion of the community, but to be open to all classes and religious creeds. Each pupil is to pay a tuition-fee of not more than three rupees, or less than one anna, graduated according to the income of those who send their children.

Gambling at Subathoo.—The *Delhi Gazette* broadly insinuated the other day that equal justice was not meted out to Queen's and Company's officers in the matter of gambling, and we expressed our surprise at the time (there appears now to be no very good ground for the expression) that the Commander-in-Chief, who had ordered Major Cooke to be tried for being implicated in a gambling transaction, should have waited an official reference to order an enquiry into the great gambling case at Simla. That there is no foundation for the insinuation of the *Delhi Gaz.* may be gathered from the fact that four officers of H.M.'s service (one of the 60th rifles, and three of the 22nd foot) have been placed in arrest at Subathoo for their share in another affair at that station.—*Lahore Chronicle, July* 24.

Lieut. H. Rose.—We have already intimated that Lieut. H. Rose, of the quarter-master-general's department, was to be brought before a court-martial. As a preliminary arrangement, he was placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and is to be or has been arraigned on charges of which the following is an abstract:—For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in having falsely stated that Mr. Lang had appeared at a ball at Simla in a shooting coat, and drunk; in having, when this statement was contradicted by an officer, taken no steps to rebut the imputation of falsehood passed upon him; in having, when a letter was addressed to him by Mr. Lang, calling him a liar and threatening to horsewhip him, adopted no measures to vindicate his character, but proceeded to the Civil Court to swear the peace against the writer, and in having, at the same time, he, an officer wearing a sword, applied to the civil authorities for a guard of burkundauzes to protect him on the way to the kutchery.—*Ibid.*

The Sikh Prisoners.—The *Englishman* states that of the thirty-nine so-called Sikh prisoners who escaped from the steamer near Patna twenty-four have been recaptured. Most of them were begging their way towards Nepal. Rs. 200 a-head had been offered for their apprehension. It is a mistake to call the body of these men Sikhs; with the exception of Narain Sing and two others, who were state prisoners, the remainder were Hindoos and Mahomedans from the Cis-Sutlej states, on their way to Aleepoor or the Kalapanee, in compliance with the sentences of transportation pronounced against them.

Tragical Affair.—The *Englishman* quotes from a letter from Shahabad dated the 16th July, the following paragraph:—"Your readers may recollect a tragic affair that occurred here some three years ago, when the cousin of the head of the Beauleah Concern was shot by one of the assistants; that noted concern has again been the theatre of a still more tragic scene. A few days since Mr. S———, accompanied by Mr. G———, his assistant, and about 200 men, went to settle with a village but too well prepared to meet them. About 500 men, Rajpoots, attacked them. Mr. S. was in a palkee, which they smashed, and beat him most unmercifully, breaking one of his arms, inflicting a deep gash over the right temple, and many other contusions; Mr. G. was knocked off his horse, and similarly treated. They both passed in palkees in a most deplorable state, and I am sorry to add the latest news is that Mr. G. is dead, and Mr. S.'s wound on the temple rather ugly. This is an upshot of affairs not unexpected in this quarter; from the continual stretching of the rope it has broken.

Mr. Simms.—We said that the period of Mr. Simms's engagement having terminated, the Court of Directors had not thought fit to renew it; which was perfectly true; but we did not state the reason of its non-renewal, because we did not at the time consider ourselves at liberty to do so. We are now enabled to mention that it arose from an attempt on the part of the court to cut down Mr. Simms's allowances to five-eighths of his present salary. This proposal was at once rejected by him, and he is now preparing to return to England. It is very much to be regretted that this new enterprise should be deprived of the benefit of his mature experience, just at the time, when, after six years of hesitation, it is about to begin in good earnest; and this regret is heightened by the consideration, that the loss of his services is occasioned by a desire to effect a saving which, whether considered in itself, or in connection with the great work about to be undertaken, cannot but be considered paltry and contemptible.—*Friend of India, July* 18.

FRAUDS IN THE MILITARY FUND OFFICE.—The *Friend of India*, with reference to this subject, observes:—The real secret of the frauds, and of the instances of the embezzlement which so frequently recur in the military fund lies in the constitution of the managing directors. A number of officers, already overburdened with multifarious duties, constitute the only check on the proceedings of the secretary, and if that functionary is not more than ordinarily attentive, the native writers have the whole arrangements of the accounts in their own hands, and they enrich themselves accordingly. The managers have at length perceived the baneful effect of this practice, and the subjoined recommendation to the officers of the army, strikes at the root of all the vicious practices which have crept into the management:—

"That experience has shown that a party of irresponsible members, constituted as the present direction—every member of which has other duties to perform, cannot manage the affairs of the fund, with satisfaction to themselves, or to the subscribers at large.

"That the directors therefore recommend, for the consideration of the army, the expediency of appointing a committee of executive management, consisting of three subscribers to the fund, to be paid for their services, chosen by the army, giving security, publishing their proceeding quarterly, and personally responsible for their management of the monetary affairs of the institution."

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.—The *Bengal Times* publishes a communicated list of all the articles that have already been collected for the Exhibition, and placed in the bonded warehouse for the present:—"A large tent with gilt poles, the covering of finest Cashmere shawl cloth, all over embroidered with gold and silver. An etui of beautiful opaque, gold bound, the top forming a radiant centre set in diamonds and rubies. A magnificent couch and six chairs, of carved ivory work, presented by the Nawab Nazim to her Majesty. A couch cushion worked in gold and silver thread with the names of Victoria and Albert, the initials being diamonds, and the other letters in pearls of large size. One hundred and twenty life-size figures, representing the various occupations of Hindoos with working implements complete. And a very extensive assortment of native jewellery and gold ornaments from Delhi and Cuttack."

THE BENARES BANK.—The *Englishman* informs us, that the shareholders of the Benares Bank have now received a dividend of 40 per cent. upon their claims, and another dividend of 10 per cent. will shortly be declared. It is said, that the assets of the bank would have been sufficient to discharge in full all claims upon its resources, had the amount due from Col. Pew's estate been fully realized. The shareholders are, after all, in a much better position than those of the Union Bank, who not only lost the whole amount of their property vested in that institution, but are even to this day liable to a large extent for the claims of those creditors who withheld their assent to the deed of adjustment.

THE FIRST LINE OF TELEGRAPH laid down in India will be from Diamond Harbour to Calcutta, and not from Calcutta to Hooghly.

INUNDATIONS.—The district of Burdwan has been made the scene of an extensive inundation by the breaking of the Damoodah embankments. Altogether eight breaches have been made. the grand trunk road, which runs parallel to the Damoodah, has suffered considerable damage, so that travelling in these localities is at an end for the present. The embankments were constructed, it is said, "with a strict regard to economy."

ENSIGN DAGG.—We yesterday published the result of a court-martial, which ought not to be passed over without a word of commendation for the Commander-in-Chief. Ensign Dagg, of H.M.'s 98th foot, is tried for unbecoming conduct in appearing at a ball in a state of intoxication. He is found guilty, sentenced to be severely reprimanded, and to lose two steps. Upon this Sir Charles Napier says,—"I pardon Ensign Dagg; his frank avowal of, and regret for his misconduct, together with his promise to be steady in future, convince me that no reprimand is necessary, though very properly sentenced by the court." This is in Sir Charles's best manner. He has always shown that he prizes sincerity. A manly avowal of error, and an expression of regret, have never yet failed to weigh more with him than the most ingenious and laboured apology for misconduct. Sir Charles properly appreciates that moral courage which is far more rare than mere physical resolution. It is unfortunate that the line taken by the Commander-in-Chief should not be the rule of the service, and that the encouragement which he now gives to sincerity should not be permanent. We have seen commanders-in-chief here who scrupled at no falsehood to serve their own ends,—what an example for juniors!—*Englishman, Aug.* 8.

BHAI MAHARAJAH SINGH.—The *Singapore Free Press* reports the arrival of Bhai Maharaj Singh, as a convict, at that settlement, and advises the Government to send him to Moulmein, as the Supreme Court may chance to issue an order for giving him his liberty.

GENERAL PENSION FUND.—A general meeting of the parties interested in the establishment of a General Pension Fund, was held on Monday, the 22nd instant, when about fifty persons attended, Macleod Wylie, Esq., being in the chair. After the usual exposition of the utility and benevolent objects of the institution about to be established, two distinct proposals were brought forward, one to endeavour to form a junction with the Uncovenanted Service Pension, or with the Bengal Mariners' Widows' Fund; and another to establish a fund entirely dependent on its own resources. The latter course was adopted by a vote of 21 to 7, and Messrs. Balfour, Sinclair, Wylie, A. Grant, Newmarch, Derozario, and Dr. Boaz were appointed to form a provisional committee. Dr. Boaz and Mr. Sinclair were nominated secretaries, and another meeting was appointed to be held on the 22nd August.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE NUSSEREE, SIRMOOR, AND KEMAON BATTALIONS.

Simla, July 15, 1850.—The Most Noble the Governor-General is pleased, in obedience to the wishes of the Hon. Court of Directors, to resolve, that the Nusseree, Sirmoor, and Kemaon battalions shall hereafter consist of eight companies each, of the following strength:—

1. Subadar, 1 jemadar, 5 havildars, 5 haicks, 2 buglers, and 80 sepoys.

2. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested, in re-embodying the Nusseree battalion, to transfer to it a proportion of native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, buglers, and sepoys, from the Sirmoor and Kemaon battalions.

3. His Lordship directs, according to the orders of the hon. Court, that the nationalty of these corps, and of the 66th or Goorkah regiment, shall be kept up, by the careful exclusion of men, as recruits, who are not Goorkahs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 23, 1850.—Inconvenience having resulted on several recent occasions from neglect of general order by the commander in chief, 21st April, 1847, officers commanding regiments will be held responsible that all officers proceeding on leave of absence from their corps are made acquainted with this general order, or the circular 2nd December, 1843, as the case may require.

If officers, after having been made acquainted with these orders, wilfully neglect them, the remaining portion of their leave of absence will be cancelled.

The applicant's proposed address is to be distinctly given in the application for leave of absence, and officers upon leave, whether on sick certificate or otherwise, are to acquaint the commanding officers of their regiments, as well as the adjutant-general of her Majesty's forces, the officer commanding Landour depôt, or brigade-major Queen's troops (according to circumstances), with any change in their place of residence.

EXEMPTION OF RUM AND SUGAR FROM DUTIES.

Fort William, Home Department, Separate Revenue, July 26, 1850.—*Notification.*—It is notified for public information, that the resolution of the Supreme Government, dated the 21st ult.' and published in the Gazette of the 26th idem, exempting sugar and rum from the payment of export duty, has reference only to exports of those articles from India by sea.

By order of the Hon. the President in Council.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

COURT-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN CHARLES HENRY DAGG, H.M.'S 98TH REGT.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 27, 1850.—At a general court-martial re-assembled at Peshawur, on Monday, July 15, 1850, Ens. C. H. Dagg, H.M.'s 98th regt., was arraigned on the following charge:—

For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in appearing in a state of intoxication at a ball given by No. 1 co. H.M.'s 61st regt., on the night of May 22, 1850, at Peshawur.

Finding.—The court, on the evidence before them, find the prisoner, Ens. C. H. Dagg, of H.M.'s 98th regt., guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—To be severely reprimanded, and, in addition, to lose (2) two steps in the list of ensigns of his regiment.

Approved and confirmed.
C. J. NAPIER, Gen., C.-in-C., East Indies.

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Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—I pardon Ens. Dagg. His frank avowal of, and regret for his misconduct, together with his promise to be steady in future, convince me that no reprimand is necessary, though very properly sentenced by the court.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATHERTON, H. made over ch. of office of comm. of Abkarry of the Dacca div. to R. Abercrombie, July 15.
BEAUFORT, F. L. mag. of Jessore, made over ch. of cur. du. of his off. to W. J. Longmore, July 23.
BRIGHT, G. to offic. as mag. of Midnapore dur. abs. of Schalch.
FRENCH, J. late additional judge of Tirhoot, del. over ch. of office to Hon. R. Forbes, July 20.
HAMMOND, H. W. to be an asst. in Meerut div. July 15.
HAMPTON, R. made over ch. of Chittagong collectorate to F. C. Fowle, July 20; to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, to continue to offic. as com. of Abkarry, in Dacca div. July 20; rec. ch. of office of Akbarry comm. in Dacca div. July 24.
HAY, W. J. qual. for public service, July 10.
JACKSON, L. S. to be an asst. mag. and coll. of Shahabad, and to exerc. power of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that dist. July 7.
LANCE, G. E. to be post mr. of sub-div. of Jumalpore, July 17.
LAUTOUR, E. F. to be mag. of Chittagong, July 20.
LLEWELLYN, W. T. to be asst. to regr. of seamen, July 22.
LUSHINGTON, H. jun. asst. to mag. and coll. of Furruckabad, vested with powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. in that district.
MACLEOD, J. to be a mem. of municipal committee of Gya (Behar).
MAYNE, F. O. asst. to mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that district, July 5.
METCALFE, H. C. coll. of Tipperah, made over ch. of office to G. A. Paxton, prep. to proc. into district, July 9.
REID, H. M. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore dur. abs. of Hampton, July 20.
SCONCE, A. offic. civ. and sess. judge of Chittagong, made over ch. of office to S. Bowring, July 6.
TAUNTON, J. J. W. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Saharunpore dur. abs. of Craigee, July 16.
TAYLOR, P. G. E. to be coll. of Moorshedabad, July 20, rec. ch. of app. July 23.
TORRENS, R. comm. of Chittagong, to be supt. of police in districts of Chittagong, Tipperah, and Noakolly, July 15.
TRAVERS, W. coll. Shahabad, made ov. ch. of collect. prep. to proc. into interior on pub. duty, July 26.
WYATT, T. jud. of Rungpore, made ov. ch. of cur. du. of Civ. Court, prep. to Bogra, on sess. duty, July 26.
YOUNG, J. H. coll. of rev. and stamps and supt. of Abkarry, in Calcutta, res. ch. of office, July 31.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATHERTON, H. 2 years to Cape of Good Hope, or New S. Wales, on m. c.
CLIFTON, E. A. 1 mo.
CRAIGIE, J. A. 1 mo.
CUST, R. dep. commiss. of Umballa, 1 year from Sept. 1, to England.
EDWARDS, R. M. 1 mo. in ext.
FRANCO, G. F. 1 mo.
HOLLINGS, C. leave cancelled.
HUTCHINSON, T. C. 1 mo.
JACKSON, L. S. 1 mo.
MACKAY, C. dur. vacation.
MADDOCKS, H. R. 1 mo.
RUSSELL, R. H. 6 weeks.
SCHALCH, V. H. 1 mo.
SLINGER, F. 5 mo. in ext. on m. c.
SWETENHAM, H. 2 years to Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.
TROTTER, T. C. 1 mo.
TUCKER, F. 10 days in ext.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

COLEY, Rev. J. 1 mo. leave of abs.
RUSPINI, Rev. W. O. to act as commissary dur. abs. of the Bishop of Calcutta, on visitation, Aug. 3.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLGOOD, Lieut. G. 49th N.I. app. to ch. of off. of dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. at Lahore dur. abs. of T. T. Tucker, July 16.
BATTYE, Ens. H. D. d. d. 44th N.I. posted to 56th N.I. at Umballah, July 25.
BONHAM, Lieut. col. G. W. posted to 68th N.I.
BRODIE, Lieut. F. W. 21st N.I. pl. at disp. for. dept. for emp. with unit. Malwa conting. July 17; to be adj. of cav. in Malwa conting. v. Edwards, July 19.
CAMPBELL, Ens. A. F. M. 69th N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 1.
CAUNTER, Ens. J. E. 15th N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 15.
CHAMBERS, Lieut. R. W. 11th N.I. passed exam. for interpreter.
CRIPPS, Ens. A. W. d. d. 26th L.I. posted to 43rd N.I. at Rawal Pindee, July 25.
CUNLIFFE, Ens. G. G. 41st N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 16, in suc. to Capt. H. Alpe, dec. July 26.
DALTON, Capt. E. T. prin. asst. to comm. of Assam and mag. and coll. of Kamroop, made over ch. of offices to Capt. E. A. Rowlatt, prep. to proc. into interior of district on duty July 20.
DARLING, Ens. P. d.d. 16th N.I. posted to 24th N.I. at Gorackpore, July 25.
DENNISS, Lieut. E. S. 62nd N.I. to be capt. fr. June 1, in suc. to Trollope, inval.
DON, Brev. capt. W. G. 43rd L.I. to be capt. of a comp. in suc. to J. Godfrey, ret. Aug. 2.
DUFFIN, Ens. F. (at his request), fr. 56th to 70th N.I. at Umballah, as jun. of his rank, July 25.
ECKFORD, Ens. J. J. to act as 2nd in com. 2nd Punjab inf. in add. to his duties as adjt. July 13.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. A. asst. to supt. for sup. of thuggee and dacoitee, to exercise powers of jt. mag. in all districts of the Benares div.
ELLIS, Cornet H. A. L. 1st L.C. qr. mr. govr. gen. body guard, to act as adjt. to wing detached fr. head qrs. July 5.
EVANS, Unp. ens. T. W. rec. adm. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Benares, July 15.
FARNELL, Ens. W. A. P. 59th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
FARQUHARSON, Lieut. col. G. posted to 8th N.I.
FRASER, Unp. Ens. S. W. rec. adm. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Benares, July 15.
FRASER, Lieut. A. engs. to be an asst. exec. eng. and pl. at disp. of Lieut. col. Cautley for emp. 2nd div. Ganges canal, July 19.
GODFREY, Capt. J. 43rd N.I. ret. fr. the serv. of E.I.C. on pens.
GOLDIE, Lieut. col. A. fr. 8th to 65th N.I.
GRANT, Ens. H. A. 51st N.I. perm. to resign fr. July 1.
GULLIVER, Lieut. H. W. engs. pl. at disp. of superint. of canals, N.W. prov. for emp. in 2nd div. Ganges canal, cancelled, July 19.
HANDSCOMB, Lieut. col. J. H. posted to 26th N.I.
HARRIS, Lieut. R. R. 67th N.I. rec. ch. of office of canton mag. at Dinapore.
HAWTHORNE, Capt. R. J. to offic. as adjt. to 7th L.C. dur. abs. of Lieut. T. T. Bolleau on court-martial duty, July 20.
HOLMES, Lieut. G. E. 72nd N.I. to offic. as exec. eng. to relieve Capt. G. Larkins, art. July 18.
HOPKINSON, Lieut. H. 70th N.I. del. over ch. of treasury and prin. asst. office of Akyab dist. to Capt. Sparks, July 1.
HOPKINSON, Lieut. H. rec. ch. of office of prin. asst. to comm. of Tenasserim provinces, province Amherst, fr. Lieut. Briggs.
JELLICOE, Lieut. F. G. to be int. and qr. mr. to 53rd N.I. v. McCarty, July 23.
KEMBLE, Lieut. M. F. 41st N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. July 16, in suc. to Capt. H. Alpe, dec. July 26.
KENNEDY, Ens. T. G. d.d. 27th, posted to 62nd N.I. at Etawah.
LAMB, Ens. T. 16th N.I. to do duty with 2nd Assam lt. inf. batt. v. Hawes, July 5.
LAMBERT, Ens. F. W. 56th N.I. passed colloq. ex. July 15.
LEVEN, Ens. J. 62nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 1, in succ. to Trollope, inval.
LUDLOW, Lieut col. J. posted to 12th N.I.
MALLET, Unat. Ens. J. app. a rid. mast. posted to 7th L.C. at Peshawur, July 16.
MARSHALL, Lieut. W. E. to offic. as adj. v. Ens. G. C. Haxham, July 13.
NOWELL, Ens R. A. d. d. 33rd N.I. posted to 32nd N.I. at Wuzeerabad, July 25.
PARSONS, Ens. Q. D. d. d. 27th, posted to 8th N.I. at Loodiaanah, July 25.
PETTINGALL, Lieut. col. E. 26th N.I. ret. to duty, July 31, fr. 26th to 28th N.I.
PIERCE, Lieut. T. 30th N.I. to offic. as stat. staff offr. dur. abs. of Lieut. W. D. Bishop, July 16.
REID, Lieut. B. T. adj. 4th regt. Punjab irr. inf. to be 2nd in com. fr. Dec. 7, 1849, to continue to offic. as adj.
ROGERS, Ens. R. G. (at his request), fr. 4th to 6th N.I. at Agra, as jun. of his rank, July 25.
RUSSELL, Ens. J. J. to do duty with 54th N.I. at Barrackpore.
SKENE, Capt. A. res. ch. of duties of 1st class dep. com. in the Jubbulpore district.
SNOW, Lieut. A. H. C. 70th F. to do duty with conval. depot dur. present season, July 10.
STOKES, Lieut. H. 12th N.I. to offic. as stat. staff, v. P. G. Scott, m. c. July 17; to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Scott, proc. on furl.
STONE, Ens. E. G. d. d. 27th posted to 40th N.I. at Allahabad.
TEMPLE, Ens. A. B. d. d. 26th L.I. posted to 49th N.I. at Philour, July 25.
THOMPSON, Ens. W. H. (at his request) fr. 32nd N.I. to 26th L.I. at Dinapore, as jun. of his rank, July 25.
TICKELL, Capt. S. R. 31st N.I. to be princ. asst. to com. of Arracan, stationed at Akyab, July 19.
TIMBRELL, Lieut. C. W. adjt. 1st bat. art. to offic. also as com. of ord. dur. leave of Maj. W. S. Pillans, July 16.
VAUGHAN, Lieut. J. L. 2nd in com. 2nd Punjab inf. to offic. as com. dur. abs. of Johnson, July 13.
WILKINSON, Lieut. col. C. D. c.B. fr. 38th L.I. to 23rd N.I.
WINSON, Unp. Ens. W. rec. adm. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Benares, July 15.

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ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

LAWFORD, Z. A. July 31.
NEWMARCH, H. F. July 31.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARNOLD, Ens. W. D. 58th N.I. June 3 to Aug. 8, to Simla.
BATTINE, Ens. C. 14th N.I. June 21 to Nov. 1, Pres.
BUNNY, Lieut. A. H.A. fr. June 1 to Oct. 1, to Simla.
BURT, Capt. C. H. 64th N.I. fr. July 15 to Nov. 30, to Nynee Tal, m. c.
CAUTLEY, Brev. maj. R. 10th L.C. July 2 to Nov. 15, to Simla, m. c.
CHAMBERLAIN, Ens. C.F.F. adjt. 5th Punjab. cav. 6 mo. fr. June 6, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.
CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. C. T. 1st irr. cav. to Nov. 1, to Simla and Kussowlie.
CORFIELD, Brev. maj. C. 47th N.I. to pres. m. c. prep. to Eur.
COUPER, Ens. J. K. 2nd N.I. fr. July 25 to Oct. 15, to Jhelum, &c.
CURRIE, Lieut. M. E. art. fr. July 20 to Oct. 31, to Simla.
CURTIS, Brev. lieut. col. J. G. C.B. 37th N.I. 7 mo. fr. June 10 to Simla and Calcutta, on m. c. prep. to appl. for furl.
GREENE, Capt. G. N. 70th N.I. fr. July 12 to Nov. 15, to Simla, m. c.
HAY, Lieut. J. C. 60th N.I. fr. July 11 to Nov. 30, to Nynee Tal, &c. m. c.
HUGHES, Lieut. E. I. 57th N.I. June 21 to Nov. 30, to Simla, m. c.
JOHNSTON, Capt. J. C. com. 2nd regt. Punjab inf. 4 mo. fr. June 12, to Kurrachee and Bombay, prep. to appl. for leave to sea.
KENNEDY, Ens. T. G. fr. July 1 to Nov. 15, to remain at Benares.
KIRKE, Capt. H. 12th N.I. fr. June 13 to Dec. 24, to Mussoorie and Calcutta, prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.
MAINWARING, Lieut. R. R. 7th N.I. July 1 to Oct. 31, to Nynee Tal, m. c.
MARTIN, Capt. T. D. 28th N.I. July 4 to Nov. 30, to Kussowlie, m. c.
POGSON, Lieut. W. Q. 43rd L.I. fr. July 25 to Oct. 25, to Benares.
POOLE, Riding-mr. A. 5th L.C. five days in ext. to enable him to rejoin his corps.
QUAYLE, Lieut. W. F. art. to July 25, in ext. to rem. at Attock.
RICHARDSON, Brev. capt. T. C. 18th N.I. fr. July 1 to Nov. 30, to hills north of Deyrah on m. c.
SMITH, Lieut. H. M. h. art. fr. June 26 to Nov. 2, to Simla, m. c.
STEVENS, Brev. Maj. J. 6th N.I. fr. July 1 to Nov. 15, to hills N. of Deyrah, m. c.
WILLAN, Lieut. J. D. 44th N.I. in ext to Oct. 10.
WILLOWS, Lieut. J. E. L. 10th N.I. April 15 to May 15, to Futtehgurh.
WRENCH, Capt. A. 5th L.C. fr. Oct. 15 to March 15, 1851, to Calcutta, prep. to Eur.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AINGER, Asst. surg. A. reg. of Loodianah, to aff. med. aid to stat. hosp. and mag. v. J. W. Fletcher, July 12.
ALLAN, Asst. surg. R. D. rem. fr. 1st Eur. Ben. fus. to 23rd N.I. at Peshawur, July 10.
ATKINSON, Asst. surg. A. R. with 10th F. rem. to 63rd N.I. at Sealkote, July 10.
BOND, Surg. H. R. 26th L.I. to aff. med. aid to 14th N.I. consequent on the removal of Asst. surg. C. R. Francis to 60th N.I.
BOUSFIELD, Asst. surg. S. G. with 80th F. posted to 35th L.I. at Lucknow, July 17.
CAMPBELL, Surg. A. supt. of Darjeeling, vested with powers of abkarry supt. in that district, July 17.
CLARK, Asst. surg. S. to be civ. asst. surg. of Humeerpore.
CLEMENGER, Asst. surg. W. G. W. rem. fr. 5th L.C. to 49th N.I. at Phillour, July 10; to proc. to Hosheyapore, and aff. med. aid to 58th N.I. July 25.
CORBYN, Asst. surg. F. med. ch. of 49th N.I. to join and do duty with 10th F. at Wuzeerabad.
DAVIDSON, Surg. C. J. 47th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 60th N.I.
DELPRATT, Asst. surg. W. doing duty in Punjaub circ. rem. to 58th N.I. at Hosheyarpore, July 10.
GEE, Asst. surg. A. J. 1st Punjab cav. passed colloq. exam.
GERRARD, Surg. W. R. to aff. med. aid to reg. of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, and detach. of art. v. P. G. Lay, July 13.
GOUGH, Vet. surg. W. R. 4th L.C. passed colloq. exam.
GREEN, Surg. W. A. att. to 2nd batt. art. pl. at disp. of govt. with a view to being civ. surg. at Dacca, Aug. 2.
HOMAN, Asst. surg. S. A. 8th N.I. to med. ch. of Hissar estab. v. Asst. surg. M. Nightingale, dec. July 22.
HUNTER, Surg. T. C. 46th N.I. to aff. med. aid to h. q. 1st brig. h. art. v. T. E. Dempster, on leave, July 3.
LAMB, Asst. surg. J. to be civ. asst. surg. of Malda, July 19.
LECKIE, Surg. T. to be civ. surg. of Benares, July 22.
MACANSH, Asst. surg. J. 17th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of 58th N.I. as a temp. arrang.
MACRAE, Asst. surg. J. on furl. rem. fr. 27th N.I. to 38th L.I.
MORRIS, Asst. surg. W. G. to aff. med. aid to 23rd N.I. July 12.
OAKLEY, Asst. surg. R. H. 69th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 6th N.I. fr. July 1, v. S. Maltby, on leave, July 17.
PEMBERTON, Asst. surg. G. R. with 40th N.I. posted to 27th N.I. at Benares, July 17.
ROSS, Asst. surg. J. T. C. to rej. 71st N.I. as posted, July 12.
SILL, Surg. M. 3rd L.C. to be post mr. at Nyagong, July 19.
WALLICH, Asst. surg. N. D. S. to rejoin 7th L.C. July 12.
WRENCH, Asst. surg. T. G. with 29th F. app. rem. to reg. of Kelat-i-Ghilzie at Futtehgurh, July 17.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

HOOPER, J. July 25. | MAYNE, E. W. July 31.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DEMPSTER, Surg. T. E. H.A. fr. June 3 to Sept. 1, to Mussoorie.
DOUGLAS, Asst. surg. C. 16th irr. cav. July 15 to Jan. 15, 1851, to Simla, prep. to Europe.
GRIFFITHS, Surg. C. in ext. to Sept. 14, m.c.
LOCH, Surg. W. J. fr. July 20 to Oct. 15, to hills N. of Deyrah.
MALTBY, Asst. surg. S. 6th N.I. to Nov. 15, to hills N. of Deyrah, m.c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—14th drags. Maj. C. Steuart, to be lieut col. without purch. v. King, dec.; Capt. J. H. Goddard, to be maj. v. Steuart; Lieut. R. B. Prettyjohn, to be capt. v. Goddard; Corn. T. E. Gordon, to be lieut. v. Prettyjohn.—15th hussars. Lieut. G. Horne, to be capt. by brev. in the E. Indies only; Capt. W. A. Gaussin, app. mem. of com. of paymrsp. v. Steuart.—15th lt. drags. Corn. D. H. Howell, to be lieut. by purch. v. Gwyn, ret.

INFANTRY.—8th regt. Lieut. G. F. Walker, to Feb. 7, 1851, to visit Sources of Jumna and Ganges.—22nd. Ens. T. Young, leave canc.—24th. Asst. surg. J. Grant, to med. ch. of reg. v. Smith, on leave; Surg. J. S. Smith, to Simla, to Jan. 12, 1851, on m.c.—32nd. Lieut. H. J. Davies, to Kangra, to Nov. 11, on m.c.—51st. Ens. S. D. Robbins, ret. fr. serv. accepted.—61st. Lieut. R. Greig, to Hills, on m. c.—70th. Lieut. C. Blewitt, to Europe, on m.c.—75th. Ens. H. W. Urquhart, to Aug. 31, to Simla, on m.c.; Capt. B. D. W. Ramsay, to Eng. on m.c.; Asst. surg. J. S. Furlong, to Simla, to Oct. 15, on m. c.—87th. Capt. L. H. Hamilton, to Kussowlie, to Sept. 1.—98th. Capt. C. Colby, to Oct. 15, in ext.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE, the wife of F. W. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 4.
BROWNLOW, the lady of Henry, c.s. d. July 11.
D'AGUIAR, the wife of Thomas. d. at Calcutta, July 26.
DANIELL, Mrs. A. d. at Bally Gunj, July 8.
DAVIDSON, the lady of Capt. W. W. 16th irr. cav. s. at Rawul Pindee, July 15.
DYSON, the wife of D. d. at Calcutta, July 18.
FRITH, the wife of Lieut. J. S. art. twins, at Dum Dum, July 9.
GASPER, the lady of G. M. d. at Dacca, July 18.
GRANT, the wife of Thomas, d. at Bhagulpore, July 14.
HABERLET, Mrs. A. M. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 3.
HOFLAND, the lady of George, jun. d. at Calcutta, July 15.
HUISH, the lady of Maj. Alfred, H.A. s. at Umballa, July 20.
LARRETT, the wife of George, s. at Calcutta, July 24.
MACNAUGHT, the wife of Capt. G. d. at Howrah, July 29.
MASTERS, the wife of W. s. at Calcutta, July 23.
MOFFAT, the wife of Capt. J. D. 2nd L.C. d. at Simla, July 19.
PURRIER, Mrs. d. at Calcutta, July 22.
RADCLIFFE, the lady of E. F. c.s. d. at Arrah, July 16.
THOMPSON, the wife of G. S. s. July 24.
STEVENSON, Mrs. W. B. d. on board the ship *Champion*, July 19.
STEWART. the lady of Wm. C. s. at Allipore, July 31.
UNDERWOOD, the wife of S. s. at Balasore, July 31.
VINCENT, the lady of Maj. Gen. W. s. at Cawnpore, July 5.
WAVDROPER, the wife of Capt. F. B. s. at Hajeepore, July 5.

MARRIAGES.

CHILL, George, to Mary, d. of the late F. P. Dabruz, at Chundernagore, July 14.
CORCORAN, James, to Miss Amelia Quinan, at Agra, July 11.
FITZGERALD, Lieut. Charles M. 31st N.I. to Mary, d. of the late Maj. Swayne, 5th N.I. at Allahabad, July 17.
GREGORY, Wm. to Miss Georgiana Bennett. at Calcutta, July 29.
HAND, R. to Mrs. Eleanor Twentyman, at Calcutta, July 22.
KIERNANDER, Thomas, to Anne C. widow of the late Wm. H. Tydd, at Calcutta, July 8.
LUCAS, J. T. to Miss Hosanna, d. of G. A. Avietick, at Calcutta, July 29.
MACQUEEN, Lieut. Andrew, 42nd L.I. to Maria, d. of Lieut. gen. Kemp, Bomb. army, at Barrackpore, July 18.
PROSSER, Frederic, to Miss Maria Adams, at Calcutta, July 24.
RAIKES, George D. c.s. to Margaret J. d. of Maj. J. Halkett Craigie, C.B. 20th N.I. at Futtygurh, July 18.
SHAFFER, Robert, to Miss Jane D'Silva, at Calcutta, July 27.
TUCKER, Francis, c.s. to Helen Maria, d. of Capt. Archibald Douglas, at Calcutta, July 20.

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DEATHS.

ALPE, Capt. Henry, at Nagpore, aged 47, July 16.
BALFOUR, Brev. maj. A. L. H.M.'s 32nd, July 19.
BAYLEY, Alice L. d. of T. H. aged 1, July 11.
BIRCH, Charles G. at Calcutta, aged 30, Aug. 1.
BULL, Jeremiah, at Dinapore, aged 52, July 29.
CLIFTON, Edward A. C.S. s. of Thomas, at Jellasore, July 12.
COLLINS, Maria, F. d. of J. C. at Monghyr, July 13.
COLQUHOUN, Joseph, aged 32, July 11.
DOWNS, George, at Calcutta, aged 34, July 22.
DOZEY, Alexander, at Calcutta, July 13.
ESDAILE, Sophia, wife of Dr. James, at Calcutta, July 27.
HAREWOOD, Mary, relict of the late Joseph, at Calcutta, July 27.
HOOKENS, Georgiana, d. of G. at Gowalpara, aged 6, July 4.
LA VALETTE, John L. at Calcutta, aged 45, July 15.
LEMOSS, Rose M. d. of the late John B. at Calcutta, Aug. 1.
NICOLSON, Lieut. Malcolm, 23rd N.I. at Peshawur, July 21.
NYSS, Ellen, F. d. of the late John, at Calcutta, aged 16, July 30.
ROSE, Henry Edward, s. of F. S. at Burdwan, aged 1, July 15.
ROSS, Thomas, at Allahabad, aged 46, July 25.
RYAN, Virginia R. d. of J. at Calcutta, aged 2.
SINGER, Samuel G. H. s. of the late Samuel P. at Assam, aged 24, July 2.
STEVENSON, infant d. of Capt. W. B. at sea, July 19.
THWAYTES, Gustavus Wm. R. at Chinsurah, Aug. 3.
TWIDALE, Eliza Anne, at Calcutta, aged 10, July 16.
YEOWARD, Alexander, at Calcutta, aged 23, July 26.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 16. *Despatch*, Telfer, Mauritius.—17. *Victoria*, Smith, Bombay.—18. *Mary*, Tweedie, Liverpool.—19. *Robert Pulsford*, King, Singapore.—20. *Rienzi*, Pangs, Boston.—21. *Champion*, Stevenson, Singapore and Penang.—22. *Lady Bruce*, Burns, London.—23. *Juif Errant*, Coffinier, Bourbon.—27. *Fairy Queen*, Richardson, Liverpool; *Loch Lomond*, M'Carty, Liverpool.—29. *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Moulmein and Arracan; *Betsey*, Allen, Mauritius; *Poppy*, Thompson, China and Singapore; *Plantagenet*, Bird, Portsmouth and Madras; *Falcon*, Pool, Port Glasgow; *Persia*, Broadfoot, London; *Fazel Curreem*, Ballantine, Mauritius; *Britannia*, Coobin, Sunderland.—30. *Ambrosia*, Arwidson, Rio Janeiro; *Nile*, Lighton, Liverpool; *Red Rover*, Oliver, China and Singapore; steamer *Oriental*, Bourchier, Suez.—AUGUST 1. *Japan*, Anwyl, Mauritius.—*Joseph Manook*, Hicks, Penang; *Pierre François*, Brion, Bordeaux; *City of Calcutta*, Brown, Glasgow; *Henry*, Viviez, Bordeaux.—5. *Laidmans*, Walker, Liverpool; *Jumna*, Johns, Liverpool.—6. *Marion*, M'Kerlie, Copang; *Zaphnath Panea*, Towle, Singapore; *Robert Stratford*, Gloag, Liverpool; *Olicer Cromwell*, Smith, Shields.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Victoria*.—Mr. Poheley.

Per *Rienzi*.—Capt. Bell, Capt. Rhodes, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Burchell; Mr. Wilkinson, H.M. 15th regt.; Mr. Hart, J. Rebeiro, F. Jones.

Per *Ceylon*.—Delahogue Seintre.

Per *Champion*.—Capt. Kinsey, Mr. Kinsey and family; Mr. Stevenson and family.

Per *Lady Bruce*.—Mr. John Hooper.

Per *Fairy Queen*.—Mrs. Richardson and Miss Manning.

Per *Tenasserim*.—Dr. McDonald, Mrs. Impey, Capts. Gordon and Cops, W. Brennand, Esq.; Messrs. Ady, Neckenna, and Roussell; Serjt. Smith, wife, and son.

Per *Plantagenet*.—Mr. Mayne; Mr. Baxter, lieut. H.M. 75th; Mr. Brooks; Mr. Newmarch, cadet; Mrs. Mayne and child; Mrs. Baxter and 3 children; Mrs. Brooks and 1 child; Miss Wetherell and Miss Parent. From MADRAS.—Mr. Lawford; Messrs. E. and M. Pyrren, Mrs. Killy, Mrs. Baptist, and infant.

Per *Persia*.—Mr. Broadfoot and child.

Per steamer *Oriental*.—From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Eglington, Maj. Rowlandson, Mr. R. Grey, Lieut. col. Pettingal, Mr. Leatry, Miss Lissant, Capt. Fagan, and servant; Mr. Sutherland, and Madame Hede. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. James, Mr. Young, and servant; Mr. Llewelyn, and Major Biddulph and servant.

Per *Fazel Curreem*.—Mr. Ronnee and Mr. Vauthier.

Per *Joseph Manook*.—Mrs. Hicks.

Per *City of Calcutta*.—Mr. R. S. Galbraith.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 16. *Gallant*, Connew, Hong-Kong; *Fully Allom*, Royee, Mauritius; *Mor*, Alston, Hong-Kong; *Dido*, Saunders, Singapore.—17. *Harriet Humble*, Bevis, Shungha.—18. *Flora Muir*, Stobo, Bombay.—20. *Neerlands Indie*, Delclesur, Amsterdam; *Colonial*, Perteely, Bourbon.—21. *Windsor*, Pryce, London.—22. *John Edward*, Todman, Bombay; *Gambia*, Anderson, London; *Cowasjee Family*, Durham, Singapore and China.—23. *Catherine Apcar*, Fowler, Bombay.—24. *Buckinghamshire*, M'Gregor, Mauritius; *Levingston*, Thomas, Liverpool; *Duo*, Eneroth, Cape; *Ann Mary*, Stephens, Demerara.—26. *Norman*, King, New York; *Ararat*, Rouse, China.—27. *Meg of Meldon*, Ricketty, Liverpool; *Oscar*, Mallan, Hamburg.—28. *Constantine*, Windsor, Boston; *Isabella Harnett*, Wheler, Liverpool; *Windsor*, Pryce, London.—29. *Essex*, Pixley, London; *Joseph Sanderson*, Wilson, Liverpool.—30. *Montrose*, Kerr, Liverpool.—AUG. 1. *Jane Ewing*, Wylie, Bombay.—2. *Fatteh Mobarrack*, Lugrin, Mauritius.—3. *Mirzapore*, Garnock, Liverpool; *Duchess of Argyle*, Bernie, China.—5. *Luise*, Hansmann, London; *Bessel*, Hoesloop, London; *Joseph Sanderson*, Wilson, Clyde; *Constantine*, Winsor, Boston; *Glenorchy*, Nicol, London; *Alibi*, Walker, Penang and Singapore.—8. Steamer *Hindostan*, Lewis, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Tenasserim*.—Lieut. McLeod, Capts. Tickell, Cops, and White; Mr. Williams, and Mrs. Llewellyn. For MOULMEIN.—Lieut. Anderson, G. Grasemann, Esq.; F. W. Gerben, Esq.; E. Tilliard, Esq.; Messrs. Arakiel, McKenna, Termins, and Burot, and Mrs. Brown.

Per *Madagascar*.—Mrs. Swetenham, Mrs. Capt. Wakeman and child, Mrs. Capt. Money, Mrs. Capt. Eales and infant, Miss Eales, H. Swetenham, Esq.; H. Atherton, Esq.; Capt. E. D. V. Eales, James S. Forbes, Esq. and two servants.

Per steamer *Hindostan*. To MADRAS.—Mr. F. M. Davis and servant, Mr. A. M. Ritchie and servant, Capt. Freese, Capt. H. Rhodes, Dr. J. McDonald and servant, Capt. R. Walker, Mr. E. Dickson, W. Merwanjee. To GALLE.—Sir A. Buller, Mr. Ossdatjee, Mr. Hayden, and Miss Cochrane and servant. To HONG-KONG.—Mr. G. Brown. To SUEZ.—Mr. T. P. Molive. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Lyall, Mr. J. McPherson, Major Wigstone, Dr. and Mrs. Franklin, and Mr. A. J. Matthins. Officers and servants of the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s service:—Capt. Lewis, Messrs. Shorte, Moylan, G. Carne, G. Grist, P. Butler, R. Pringle, P. Gailand, J. Cunning, G. Winstantly, P. Adams, R. Patterson, W. Raleigh, D. Mackay, W. Ennis, W. Fillen, J. William, J. Mould, and G. Bradshaw.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, August 8, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.			Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	11	0	to	11 2
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	2	0	..	2 4
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	2	0	..	2 4
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0	8	..	0 10
Third Sicca 4 do.	do.	16	12	..	17 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	16	0	..	16 4

Bank Shares.					
Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1750	to	1779
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	40	..	50
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	..	65

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do.	.. 9 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. 7 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. 7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs.	104	4	to	104	12	per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars		15	0	..	16	4	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust		13	0	..	13	8	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars		220	8	..	221	4	per 100.
Mexican ditto		220	0	..	220	8	per 100.
Sovereigns		10	1	..	10	2	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs		16	3	..	16	0	each.
Old Gold Mohurs		21	1	..	21	2	each.

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11¾d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3*l*. 10s. to 4*l*.; to Liverpool, 3*l*. 5s. to 3*l*. 17s. 6d.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—Advices from Cannanore mention the occurrence of several unpleasant squabbles among the officers at that station, which are likely to result in two, if not more, courts-martial.—*Athenæum*.

DEPUTATION OF NATIVE INDIANS TO ENGLAND.—The *Madras Crescent* mentions, that it is intended by the natives of that presidency to depute two of their countrymen to proceed to London to be present during the approaching discussion on the Company's charter. The *Crescent* approves of the mission as more likely to be useful than the employment of an European agent.

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GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

SURGEON-GENERAL BOYD.

Fort St. George, 26th July, 1850.—Surgeon General Boyd having been permitted to retire from the army, from the date of sailing of the *Walmer Castle*, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers it due to that gentleman to place on record the high sense which is entertained by Government of his long and meritorious services, extending over a period of thirty-six years.

2. Mr. Boyd's zealous and able discharge of his important duties has on various former occasions been noticed with approbation, especially after the battle of Mahidpoor, when he had the high satisfaction,—probably the highest, certainly the most grateful a medical officer ever can receive,—of having his kind and unremitting attention to the wounded pleaded by themselves in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, who made honourable mention of the circumstance in General Orders,* and subsequently directed the Adjutant General to call the special attention of the Medical Board to Mr. Boyd's "very conspicuous and praiseworthy conduct."

3. It is gratifying to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to add this tribute of his commendation to the many honourable acknowledgments of his services which Mr. Boyd has already received; and it will be a pleasing duty to bring Mr. Boyd's merits to the favourable notice of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. JOHN DINSDALE, 22ND N.I.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, 3rd July, 1850.—At a court-martial held at Saugor on Tuesday, April 16th, 1850, Lieut. J. Dinsdale, 22nd N. I. was arraigned on the following charge, viz.:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and greatly to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Midnapore, on Dec. 2nd, 1849, in the presence of Capt. W. Dent and Ens. G. Kallender, 22nd N.I., when addressing himself to Capt. C. H. Case, of the same regiment, made use of highly reproachful, insulting, and unwarrantable language, with reference to the character of the wife of the said Capt. C. H. Case, he having persisted in making use of such language, after he had been repeatedly and peremptorily requested by the said Capt. C. H. Case to desist from mentioning his wife's name; such conduct tending to provoke hostile feelings on the part of the said Capt. C. H. Case, and a breach of the peace.

Finding.—The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence before it, and what has been stated in the defence, is of opinion that Lieut. J. Dinsdale, 22nd N.I., is guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Midnapore, on Dec. 2nd, 1849, in the presence of Capt. W. Dent and Ens. G. Kallender, 22nd N.I., when addressing himself to Capt. C. H. Case, of the same regiment, made use of a reproachful language with reference to the character of the wife of the said Capt. C. H. Case; such conduct tending to provoke hostile feelings on the part of the said Capt. C. H. Case, and a breach of the peace; but the court acquits the prisoner of the remainder of the charge.

Sentence.—To be reprimanded in such manner as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

Saugor, 23rd of April, 1850.

Revised Finding and Sentence.—The Court having maturely taken into consideration the letter from the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, begs most respectfully to adhere to its former finding and sentence.

Saugor, 17th of June, 1850.

Remarks by the Court.—The court, in adhering to its former finding and sentence, begs most respectfully to bring to the notice of H.E. the C.-in-C., that it has acquitted Lieut. Dinsdale of the graver part of the charge, in consequence of its having considered the evidence of the first witness worthy of greater credibility than that of the second, who, by the manner of giving his evidence, in the opinion of the court, betrayed a strong bias against the prisoner; the evidence of the first witness goes to prove that the allusion to Capt. Case's wife was only made use of once by the prisoner, and was then in a measure forced from him by the question put to him more than once by Capt. Case; indeed he says the prisoner could not have replied to the question of Capt. Case without making such allusion to Mrs. Case: and on these grounds, the court has felt itself bound to acquit the prisoner of so much of the charge.

The finding and sentence of the court are disapproved.

(Signed) G. H. F. BERKELEY, Lieut.-Gen., C.-in-C.

Remarks.—I have attentively perused the proceedings of this court-martial, and differ entirely from the opinion of the court, that the language used by the prisoner was not highly insulting and unwarrantable, which opinion appears to me totally inconsistent and irreconcilable with the court's acquittal of Capt. Case of unofficer-like and ungentleman-like conduct, on the express plea of the great provocation he received from Lieut. Dinsdale.

I consider, that language more unjustifiable, more tending to disturb the harmony of the private life of a brother-officer, or more insulting, unwarrantable, and uncalled for, could not well have been imagined, and far from thinking it was forced from the prisoner by the questions put to him, I am of opinion that the opportunity was offered him, by the interruptions given by Capt. Case, of retrieving his error, which the prisoner might have availed himself of, had he not predetermined to exasperate and outrage the feelings of that officer.

The whole of this unfortunate affair in which three officers have been concerned, and so seriously committed themselves, has solely originated in the language of Lieut. Dinsdale, and for which the court deems only reproachful, and for which it has merely sentenced a reprimand, a punishment totally inappropriate and inadequate, and which it was impossible for me to confirm; for so serious is the view I take of the case, that had dismissal from the service been awarded, I should have had no hesitation in immediately approving of and confirming the sentence, more especially as Lieut. Dinsdale by his defence appears to justify his conduct, and to have regretted his having at the moment offered any apology for the same.

It is to be expected that the second witness on the prosecution will ponder over the remarks made by the court on his evidence, and will profit by them.

(Signed) G. H. F. BERKELEY, Lieut., Genl., C.-in-C.

Lieut. J. Dinsdale is to be released from arrest and directed to return to his duty.

CAPT. CHARLES HESKETH CASE, 22ND N.I.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, July 3, 1850.—At a general court-martial, held at Saugor, on Tuesday, April 16, 1850, and continued by adjournment, Capt. C. H. Case, 22nd N.I. was arraigned on the following charges, viz.:—

First.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Midnapore, on Dec. 2, 1849, in an altercation with Lieut. John Dinsdale, 22nd N.I. repeatedly called him "a damned scoundrel and damned blackguard," and then and there threatened to strike him with a stick.

Second.—For having at Midnapore, on Dec. 3, 1849, sent a challenge to the aforesaid Lieut. J. Dinsdale to fight a duel, after the said Lieut. J. Dinsdale had offered to make any apology for what he had said, that he, Capt. C. H. Case, might think proper.

Third.—For highly unbecoming conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Midnapore, on Dec. 3, 1849, in the mess-house of the 22nd N.I. publicly stated that he there publicly posted Lieut. Dinsdale (meaning the aforesaid Lieut. J. Dinsdale) as a coward, or used words to the same effect.

Finding.—The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence before it, and what has been stated in defence, is of opinion that the prisoner, Capt C. H. Case, 22nd N. I., is guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Midnapore, on Dec. 2nd, 1849, in an altercation with Lieut. J. Dinsdale, of the 22nd N. I., repeatedly called him a damned scoundrel and a damned blackguard, and then and there threatened to strike him with a stick, but the court acquits the prisoner of the remainder of the charge.

Guilty of the second charge.

Guilty of the third charge.

Sentence.—To be suspended from rank and pay, and allowance for the period of six (6) calendar months.

Saugor, 11th of May, 1850.

Remarks by the Court.—The court beg most respectfully to submit to H. E. the C.-in-C. that, in consideration of the great provocation given by Lieut. Dinsdale to the prisoner, they have been induced to acquit the prisoner of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, as set forth in the first charge.

Approved and confirmed, but I remit the sentence.

(Signed) G. H. F. BERKELEY, Lieut.-Gen., C.-in-C.

Remarks.—The discussion between Capt. Case and Lieut. Dinsdale was carried on in a style and tone very discreditable to both parties, and which was perfectly inadmissible in intercourse between officers and gentlemen. Capt. Case's conduct was particularly reprehensible in entering into this discussion with an officer with whom he was not on terms, and conducting it in a manner very inexcusable in an officer of his standing in the service, and very irritating to Lieut. Dinsdale. His after conduct

* G. O. C. C. 23rd January, 1818.

was also unwarrantable, and altogether he fully deserves the punishment awarded by the court, which would no doubt have been more severe but for the provocation he received. Under these circumstances, I should have had no hesitation in allowing the sentence to have its course, but taking into consideration that the court has only sentenced Lieut. Dinsdale to a reprimand, although they declare the provocation given by him to have been such as to relieve Capt. Case from the imputation of ungentlemanly conduct in using most improper and unbecoming language (from which, however, as a general principle, I dissent), I have not thought myself warranted in visiting Capt. Case with the punishment awarded, it appearing to me that I cannot do so with justice while the gross provocation given by Lieut. Dinsdale to the former officer passes with comparative impunity.

(Signed) G. H. F. Berkeley,
Lieut.-Gen. C.-in-C.

Capt. H. Case is to be released from arrest and directed to return to his duty.

LIEUT. THEODORE AUSTIN, 22ND N.I.

At a general court-martial held at Saugor on Tuesday, April 16, 1850, and continued by adjournment, Lieut. Theodore Austin, 22nd N.I., was arraigned on the following charges, viz.:—

1st. For having, at Midnapore, on Dec. 3, 1849, conveyed a challenge from Capt. C. H. Case, 22nd N.I., to Lieut. J. Dinsdale, of the same regiment, to fight a duel.

2nd. For conduct highly unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Midnapore, on Dec. 6, 1849, before a regimental court of inquiry, whereof his commanding officer, Major J. Francis Bird, 22nd N.I., was president, in allusion to evidence that had been given before the court by W. Brown, Esq., Surveyor, to the effect that, on the occasion referred to in the first charge, the aforesaid Lieut. J. Dinsdale had promised to keep the matter of the challenge a secret, of which fact the said Lieut. J. Dinsdale had previously denied any remembrance, made use of the following unwarrantable, provoking and insulting language regarding, and in the presence of, the said Lieut. J. Dinsdale, namely, "I do not think it is likely that any officer of the regiment would associate with Lieut. Dinsdale after being called a liar in court," or words to the same effect.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To suspension from rank and pay and allowances for the period of three (3) months.

Saugor, May 17, 1850.

Confirmed.

(Signed) H. G. F. Berkeley, Lieut.-Gen., C.-in-C.

Remarks.—I have confirmed this Sentence in consequence of the youth of Lieut. Austin and the time he has been unavoidably in arrest, but I have had much difficulty in doing so, as I consider it totally inadequate to the offences, and therefore neither calculated to impress upon the offender a proper sense of his errors, nor to be useful as an example to the Army. The first offence, under its particular circumstances, is of more than ordinary culpability. The challenger may urge in extenuation the greatness of the provocation, his wounded feelings, and the natural indignation thereby occasioned, but there is no excuse for the man who, under no excitement of the kind, takes upon himself the office of a friend, and bent on a hostile meeting between the parties, declares apologies inadmissible, and an amicable adjustment impossible. The other offence proved against Lieut. Austin is also of a most serious description, showing him alike regardless of common decorum and of respect towards his commanding officer. The sentence cannot be regarded as in any way commensurate with these offences.

(Signed) G. H. F. Berkeley, Lieut. Genl., C.-in-C.

The period of suspension awarded Lieut. T. Austin is to commence from the date of the promulgation of this Order, at Saugor, which is to be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Banbury, G. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of s. div. of Arcot, July 30.
Bird, J. att. rank 2nd class, July 7.
Bird, C. J. att. rank 2nd class, July 7.
Defries, T. to be post mr. at Pondicherry, July 16.
Elton, F. B. att. rank 2nd class, July 7.
Freere, H. att. rank 2nd class, July 7.
Freese, A. coll. and mag. of Chingleput, rec. ch. of district fr. T. B. A. Conway, July 16.
Maltby, F. N. coll. and mag. of Canara, ass. ch. of the district fr. J. Silver, July 29.
Athison, A. S. att. rank 2nd class, July 7.
Phillips, H. D. coll. and mag. of Salem, ass. ch. of district fr. Maltby, July 11.
Rohde, J. att. rank 2nd class, July 7.
Smollett, P. B. coll. and mag. and agent to the gov. of F. A. St. George, del. over ch. of district to A. S. Mathison, July 16.
Thompson, G. to be asst. to prin. coll. and mag. of Coimbatore.
Thornhill, G. att. rank 2nd class, July 7.
Tweddie, A. G. att. rank 2nd class, July 7.
Ward, S. N. act. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Madura assum. ch. fr. Ellis, July 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Crosby, W. J. 6 weeks to Presidency and Pondicherry, Aug. 6.
Parker, R. D. 1 mo.
Ross, W. H. 6 mo. in ext. to rem. at pres. on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Griffiths, Rev. J. chap. of Poonamallee, 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bolton, Capt. C. G. 31st N.I. retires fr. serv. fr. July 2.
Boswell, Capt. W. H. 27th N.I. to superint. road fr. Streevilly-pootoor to Tutacorin, July 23.
Bourne, Ens. M. H. 47th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
Campbell, Capt. A. M. 16th N.I. exam. in Tamul at college—creditable progress, Aug. 1.
Cherry, Ens. H. fr. doing duty 17th, to doing duty with 49th N.I. July 20.
Clerk, Lieut. E. 4th L.C. ret. to duty, July 27.
Ensor, Ens. C. P. S. 38th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 17, v. Maisey, dec.
Fisher, Lieut. G. R. 1st M. fus. passed exam. in Hindostani.
Gill, Capt. C. 17th N.I. qual. as interp. in Persian, July 29.
Gordon, Capt. R. 32nd N.I. to act as pay mr. to Nagpore subsid. force dur. abs. of Freese, July 23.
Grant, Ens. D. G. S. St. J. 44th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. July 16.
Harper, Brev. maj. G. H. 40th N.I. to be maj. fr. July 14, in succ. to Noble, dec.
Hearn, Ens. C. S. 26th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 2, v. Reynolds, ret.
Higginson, Ens. T. E. L. 40th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 14, in succ. to Noble, dec.
Houghton, Ens. R. R. 19th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
Hunter, Lieut. A. 30th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
Jackson, Lieut. T. L. 40th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 14, in succ. to Noble, dec.; ret. to duty, July 27; to join at Jaulnah, Aug. 7.
James, Lieut. G. L. 5th N.I. exam. in Hindustani; qual. as adjt. with moonshee allow. July 25.
Johnston, Lieut. L. 26th N.I. ret. to duty, July 24.
Johnston, Lieut. L. 26th N.I. to be capt. from July 2nd, v. Reynolds, ret.
Lumsden, second Lieut. H. W. art. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adjt. July 25.
Macdonald, Ens. H. C. 12th N.I. to join and do duty with 29th N.I. till arr. of 12th N.I.
McMahon, Ens. A. R. 30th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. July 18.
Mitchell, Capt. W. S. 1st N.V.B. to ch. of nat. pens. &c. at Chittoor, July 23.
Pellome, Capt. W. C. fr. commanding detach. 2nd N.V.B. at Ongole, to command detach. 2nd N.V.B. at Poonamallee, Aug. 5.
Pollard, Lieut. D. G. 47th N.I. ret. to duty, July 29.
Pollock, Ens. F. T. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 16.
Prescott, Lieut. J. C. P. 10th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. July 25.
Ramsay, Ens. W. 10th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
Reynolds, Capt. O. 36th N.I. perm. to retire on pens. of lieut. col. fr. July 2.
Rowlandson, Brev. maj. M. J. 32nd N.I. ret. to duty July 27.
Smith, Brev. maj. J. T. mint mast. rep. resum. of duty at Mint.
Stewart, 1st Lieut. A. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff, July 16.
Stirling, Ens. W. C. 14th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
Strettell, Ens. D. C. G. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
Stuart, Cornet R. R. 7th L.C. at present on furl. at Bombay, prep. to resigning the service, is directed to return forthwith to Saugor, and report himself to the off. commndg. the division.
Tudor, Ens. W. O. 31st L.I. perm. to resign fr. July 10.
Wood, Capt. A. 2nd N.V.B. app. to com. of detach. at Ongole.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Atkinson, Brev. major E. H. 19th N.I. Aug. 12 to Oct. 14, in ext. to Bangalore.
Beresford, G. D. 16th N.I. 3 mos. fr. July 11, to Trichinopoly.
Bodham, Lieut. E. T. 15th N.I. to Sept. 30.
Bond, Lieut. F. W. art. 6 mos. to E. coast, Ootacumund, and Bangalore.
Boulcott, Lieut. C. G. 16th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 1, 1851, to Nellgherries, on m. c.

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BOULDERSON, Capt. J. C. leave canc. fr. July 23.
BREMNER, Lieut. col. W. 15th N.I. Aug. 2 to 26, to Neilgherries.
BURROUGHS, Lieut. W. M. 2nd N.I. 3 mo. fr. July 25, to Bangalore, leave cancelled at his own request, Aug. 2.
DANGERFIELD, 2nd Lieut. G. art. Aug. 1 to Nov. 30, to Salem and Neilgherries.
DENT, Lieut. T. W. 11th N.I. fr. Aug. 5 to Oct. 1, to Madras.
DICKSON, Lieut. col. J. 41st N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Dec. 30, 1850, to E. coast and Madras, prep. to apply for leave to Europe, on furl.
DINSDALE, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. to sea, m. c.
DYCE, Brig. gen. A. B. in ext. to Feb. 1, 1851.
EYKYN, Capt. J. 15th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
FRASER, Lieut. W. 44th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
FREESE, Capt. W. H. 37th gren. to Jan. 1, to sea, on m. c.
HANDS, Ens. W. 36th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
HARE, Lieut. H. A. 17th N.I. Aug. 2 to Sept. 10 in exten. to Madras.
HAWES, Brev. maj. J. C. leave cancelled.
HICKS, Maj. S. R. 35th N.I. to July 20 to Oct. 15 to Neilgherry Hills.
HOLLOWAY, Capt. E. V. P. 42nd N.I. to sea, on m. c.
HOUGHTON, Capt. H. 1st fus. 2 yrs. to Cape on m. c.
JAMES, Lieut. G. L. 5th N.I. 2 mos. to Secunderabad.
JOHNSTONE, Capt. W. 1st N.V.B. leave canc.
MACKENZIE, Capt. R. 8th N.I. to May 30, 1852, in ext. to N.S. Wales.
MAYNE, Lieut. R. 37th grens. to Europe on m. c.
MITCHELL, Lieut. W. S. 22nd N.I. to Sept. 21.
MORLAND, Maj. H. 2nd N.V.B. leave canc.
NICOLAY, Capt. T. F. major of brig. Bangalore, Aug. 2 to 31, to Neilgherries.
OWEN, Capt. W. G. 11th N.I. 4 mo. fr. July 1, to Calcutta and Barrackpore.
PALMER, Lieut. J. G. 15th N.I. to Aug. 31, to Neilgherry Hills.
PULLEY, Lieut. C. 50th N.I. in ext. fr. July 26 to Nov. 30, to Cuttack, on m. c.
RAIKES, 2nd Lieut. C. art. to Europe, on furl. for 1 yr. without pay.
RICKETTS, Maj. R. R. 48th N.I. fr. July 20 to Jan. 20, 1851, to Cuddalore.
RUSSELL, Major W. 18th N.I. July 30 to Oct. 31, to Vizagapatam.
SHAWE, Brev. capt. R. 2nd N.I. in ext. to Sept. 15.
SMITH, Capt. H. C. R. W. 2nd N. V. batt. to Europe, on m. c.
STAFFORD, Ens. P. P. L. 34th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
STAPLETON, Lieut. G. J. 10th N.I. fr. July 18 to Oct. 31, to rem. at Saugor.
STONE, Lieut. W. H. 44th N.I. to Jan. 15, 1851, to Coonoor and Neilgherries, on m. c.
TAYLOR, Ens. C. C. 1st N.I. to Aug. 4, to Bangalore.
THURBURN, Ens. H. 42nd N.I. in cont. to Oct. 5, Madras.
WAKEMAN. Capt. H. 42nd M.N.I. to Europe, m.c.
WALKER, Lieut. G. W. eng. 1 mo. to Bangalore.
WALPOLE, Brig. gen. H. July 16 to Mar. 1, 1852, to Neilgherries, on m.c.
WATTS, Lieut. J. P. 27th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. to Madras.
WHITE, Lieut. W. E. 30th M.N.I. to Eur. m.c.
YATES, Capt. E. 28th N.I. to Europe on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DAVIDSON, Supg. Surg. R. to be insp. genl. of hosp. fr. Aug. 1, v. Wylie, prom.
GIBBS, Asst. Surg. J. G. with 2nd bat. art. to do du. with 51st foot, temp.
MANLEY, Surg. R. H. transf. to invalid estab. Dec. 8, 1849.
MAYER, Sen. Asst. surg. J. E. to be surg. fr. Augt. 1, v. Boyd, retired.
SHEWAN, Surg. A. ret. to du. July 24.
TRIMMELL, Asst. surg. G. F. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 16.
WILKINSON, Asst. surg. A. 5th L.C. do duty with 32nd N.I. rem. to 32nd N.I. Aug. 2.
WYLIE, J. M.D. and F.R.C.S. to be surg. gen. Aug. 1, v. Boyd, retired.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CULLIMORE, Vet. surg. J. M. 5th L.C. leave canc.
SMITH, Asst. surg. G. M.D. art. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to pres.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT, the wife of W. U. d. at Madras, Aug. 10.
BEARE, the wife of Thomas, s. (since dead), at Royapettah, July 21.
BROWN, the wife of Maj. J. R. 6th L.C. d. at Ellichpore, July 15.
CLARKE, Mrs. B. S. d. at Madras, Aug. 5.
EDWARDS, the lady of Capt. G. R. 2nd L.C. s. at Bangalore, July 30.
EDWARDS, the wife of J. W. d. at Madras, Aug. 5.
GODFREY, the wife of the Rev. S. A. d. at Combaconum, July 10.
GOLDIE, the wife of J. H. c.s. d. at Madras, Aug. 2.
GORDON, the wife of Maj. R. 37th N.I. d. at Madras, Aug. 3.
GUEST, the wife of the Rev. J. d. at Tanjore, July 22.
HEYNE, the wife of the Rev. G. Y. s. at Trichinopoly, Aug. 6.
HODSON, the wife of Capt. C. W. 16th N.I. s. at Trevandrum, July 13.
KING, Mrs. Charles, s. at Manantoddy, July 14.
KNOCKER, the lady of J. B. 48th N.I. s. at Jaulnah, July 1.
LOVERY, the wife of C. d. at Mysore, Aug. 3.
OGILVIE, the wife of Asst. Surg. J.B. M.D. Nizam's serv. s. at Singasoogoor, July 5.
TURNBULL, the wife of G. H. d. at Trichinopoly, July 20.
SHERARD, the wife of Lieut. G. P. B. 49th N.I. s. at Bangalore, July 15.
SPENCE, the wife of J. S. s. Aug. 1.
STONE, the lady of Rev. M. N. s. at Quilon, July 18.

MARRIAGES.

CASSAN, A. M. to Dora H. I. d. of the late Surg. J. Ricks, M.D. at Ootacamund, July 30.
DONALDSON, Robert, to Caroline, d. of George Stuart, at Bangalore, July 18.
GAY, W. G. E. to Ellen R. Haswell, at Arcot, Aug. 5.
LEONARD, John, jun. to Laura E. Simons, at St. George's Cathedral, July 31.
MITCHELL, Lieut. W. S. 22nd N.I. to Fanny, d. of Mathew Coats, at Vepery Church, July 17.
NEWMAN, James, to Elizabeth J. d. of R. Longden, at Waltair, July 8.
WHITE, John, to Sarah E. d. of Rev. W. Taylor, at Vepery Church, July 22.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON, Alexander, at Egmore, June 23.
ARNOLD, Amelia, wife of Farrier G. 8th L.C. at Mhow, aged 16, June 30.
BENT, Arthur C. infant s. of J. at Black Town, Aug. 9.
BOYD, Georgiana, W. d. of W. at Madras, aged 5, Aug. 3.
BURRELL, Emily, wife of W. at Trichinopoly, July 18.
COOKSON, Dorothy, wife of T. at Fort St. George, aged 18, July 17.
COX, Fanny L. d. of Capt. E. T. 5th N.I. at Kurnool, July 12.
D'ROZARIO, John A. infant s. of John, at Narsingapooram, aged 1, July 21.
GILLESPIE, Ens. T. at Mercara, Aug. 1.
GUICHARD, Elizabeth A. wife of C. at Kilpauh, Aug. 4.
GUY, John C. at Cuddalore, June 3.
LANE, the lady of Lieut. T. G. M. 40th N.I. at Nackrieeul, July 3.
LAZARO, Martin, at New Town, Cuddalore, July 25.
LOCKE, Capt. Thomas, 1st N.V. batt. at Egmore, aged 60, July 30.
MAINGAY, Lieut. J. W. 38th N.I. at Saugor, July 17.
MATHEWSON, George, at Vepery, aged 59, July 29.
MONCK, Lieut. Hon. J. W. H.M.'s 84th regt. at Trichinopoly, July 12.
NOBLE, Fanny C. E. d. of Maj. H. N. 40th N.I. at Jaulnah, aged 20 mo. July 9.
RODGERS, Thomas H. at Madras, aged 48, July 21.
RYBOT, F. G. late lieut. 1st fus. at Bellary, July 1.
SEARLE, William, at St. Thomas's Mount, aged 60, July 18.
SPAUL, J. S. at Black Town, aged 37, July 14.
TAYLOR, Thomas R. infant s. of J. W. at Pursewaukum, Aug. 6.
TOP, Mrs. at Quilon, aged 86, July 26.
TOWER, Francis, s. of Lieut. Francis, 45th N.I. at Dhonee, Aug. 3.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 17. *Emily*, Roberts, Pondicherry; *Atieth Rahaman*, Burn, Mauritius.—18. *Neptune*, Macdonald, Mauritius and Pondicherry. —19. *W. and M. Brown*, Bainton, Colombo; *Ruby*, De Silva, Negapatam.—21. *Lady Flora*, Eagles, Calcutta.—22. H. C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Bimlipatam.—24. *China*, Maclean, London.—25. *Labuan*, Scott, Sydney.—26. *Walmer Castle*, Aldham, Calcutta; H. C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Negapatam and Tranquebar; *Hesperus*, Kelly, England; *Lady Nugent*, Nelson, New Zealand; *Zarah*, Ayre, Colombo.—27. Steamer *Oriental*, Bourchier, Suez.—28. *Carnatic*, Nelson, London; *Clarissa*, Andree, Tranquebar, Pondicherry, and Cuddalore; *Atieth Rahaman*, Burn, Ennore; *Euphrates*, Gowanlock, London.—30. *Atalanta*, Farley, Calcutta.—Aug. 1. *Graham*, Harrison, Newcastle; *Royal Saxon*, Charlesworth, Calcutta; *John Caskie*, Raynes, Boston; H. C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Bimlipatam.—2. *Herald*, Virtue, London; *Thetis*, Cass, Mauritius; *Macedon*, Edwards, Mauritius. 3. H. C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Crowther, Negapatam; *Dauntless*, Patt, Mauritius.—6. *Malabar*, Noaks, Calcutta; *Isabella Blyth*, Hale, Mauritius.—7. *Lord Elphinstone*, Porter, ditto.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Hugh Lindsay*.—Col. and Mrs. Thompson and 2 children, Dr. and Mrs. Williamson, Capt. Boulderson, Lieuts. Stanley, Rammell, and M'Donald, and a detachment of 29th regt. N.I.

Per *Emily*.—B. T. Norfor, esq., and Mr. Fanandipa.

Per *Atieth Rahaman*.—Mrs. Burn and 4 children.

Per *Lady Flora*.—Mrs. Eagles, Miss Butler, Maj. Pinson, and Master G. Pooley.

Per *China*.—Dr. Shewan and lady, Lieut. Johnson and lady, Lieut. Pierce and lady, Ens. Hutchinson, and T. W. Dawson.

Per *Walmer Castle*.—Lieut. W. E. White, 30th regt. N.I.; Lieut. J. Fox, H.M. 7th; Mr. Gooch, and John Kinner.

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Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Col. Cotton, Maj. Smith, and Miss Learmouth.

Per *Hesperus*.—Mrs. Kelly and 2 children.

Per steamer *Oriental*.—Maj. Beaver, Mr. Rohde, Mrs. Rohde, Mr. Eglinton, Maj. Rowlandson, Mr. R. Grey, Lieut. col. Pettingal, Mr. Leavey, Miss Lissant, Capt. Fagans and servant, Mr. Sutherland, Capt. Harris, Mr. Pigou, Madame Hede, Mr. James, Mr. Young and servant, Mr. Llewellyn, and Maj. Biddulph and servant.

Per *Carnatic*.—Capt. and Mrs. Pollard, Miss Nelson and female servant, Mr. Begbie, Mr. Doyle, Dr. Heise, and Mrs. Bishop.

Per *Euphrates*.—Mr. G. Phillips.

Per *Atalanta*.—Mr. Pereira.

Per *Royal Saxon*.—Capt. Falconer, Messrs. Campbell, Combe, Homan, and Bradly.

Per *John Caskie*.—Messrs. E. Moseley and J. A. Porter.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Capt. and Mrs. Gore and 3 children, Lieuts. A. G. Davidson, J. M. Foote, C. A. Turner, and Shouldham, and Ens. Passingham.

Per *Minerva*.—Mrs. Coleman and Dr. J. Holmes.

Per *Malabar*.—Capt. Edwards and Mr. H. Meyer.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 16. *Douglas*, Douglas, Mauritius; *Leipsig*, Bird, Moulmein.—17. *Toronto*, Wilburn, London.—*John Hullett*, Turner, London.—18. *Sarah Metcalfe*, Yorston, London.—20. *Seringapatam*, Morris, London; *Jane*, Sheador, London; *Teazer*, Castor, Coringa.—21. *Plantagenet*, Bird, Calcutta.—23. *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Negapatam; *Regina*, Quinton, Singapore and China.—25. *Dudbrooke*, Smith, Mauritius.—26. *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Masulipatam; *Trial*, Perry, Northern Ports.—27. Steamer *Oriental*, Bourchier, Calcutta; *Margaret Skelly*, Topping, London; *Lady Flora*, Eagles, London.—28. *Clarissa*, Andree, Mauritius.—30. *Elizabeth Browne*, Killea, London.—*Emily*, Roberts, Northern Ports; *Neptune*, Macdonald, Liverpool; *Atieth Rahaman*, Burn, Calcutta.—AUG. 1. *Walmer Castle*, Aldham, London; *British Isle*, Robinson, Liverpool—2. H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Franklin, Tranquebar. 3. *Athenian*, Norris, London.—4. *Labuan*, Scott, Calcutta.—5. *Macedon*, Edwards, Calcutta.—6. *W. and M. Brown*, Bainton, London.—7. *John Oldham*, Canney, London.—8. *Atalanta*, Farley, Bombay; *Ruby*, De Silva, Masulipatam.—14. Steamer *Hindostan*, Lewis, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Capt. and Mrs. Lys, Lieut. and Mrs. Cottell, and child; Lieut. and Mrs. Reilly, and two children; Lieut. Weldom, Ens. Barwin and Stone, Asst. apoth. Thomas, wife, and two children; Mrs. Viber.

Per *Sarah Metcalfe*.—Capt. Hughes.

Per *Plantagenet*.—G. Lawford, Esq.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Mrs. Leycester, Capt. Wood, Capt. and Mrs. Barber, Lieut. Brown, Ensigns Hichens, Clemons, Peyton, and Hawkes. To MASULIPATAM.—Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Ensigns Grove, White, and Bryce; Mrs. Leycester, and Mrs. Senion; Lieut. and Mrs. Hare, Mrs. Freeman, six servants, and two children, Miss Ross, Mr. M. Fruvall, and Rev. Dr. Quin.

Per *Trial*, to Northern Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Seager and child; Mr. Lagge and 1 servant.

Per *Lady Flora*.—Mrs. Eagles, Miss Butler, Master G. Pooley, and servant.

Per *Emily*.—Lieut. Humprays.

Per *Atieth Rahaman*.—Mrs. Burn and 4 children.

Per *Walmer Castle*.—Lieut. W. E. White, Lieut. J. Fox, Mr. Gooch, and John Kinner; Mesdames Boyd, Fraser, McNair, Paine, and Gordon; D. Boyd, J. Cornfoot, and H. Carnegie, Esqrs.; Lieuts. Fraser and McNair; Ensigns McClure and Carthew.

Per *Atalanta*.—Ens. Hutchinson.

Per steamer *Hindostan*—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Ens. R. B. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, infant, and servant.—To ADEN.—Asst. apoth. Henderson, wife, and servant.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, August 13, 1850.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1¾ to 2	per cent. dis.	
1829-30	do.	do.	
1841	¾ to 1	do.	
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	16½ to 17½	do.	
1835-36	16½ to 17½	do.	
1843	16½ to 17½	do.	
5 per cent. transferable book debt	No transaction.		
Tanjore Bonds	16½ to 17	per cent. dis.	
Bank of Madras Shares	7 to 8	per cent. prem.	no trans.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	6	per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c.	8	,,
On do. of Indigo	8	,,
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods	9	,,
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	7	,,

Discount.

On Government Acceptances	5	per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	7	,,
Ditto above 30 days	8½	,,

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-2-6 to 10-3
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, at 6 months' sight, 2s.
Do. at 3 months' sight, 1-11¾.
Do. at 1 month's sight, 1-11½.
H.M. Treasury Bills, 1-11½ to 2, according to amount.
Bank of England Post Bills, do.
Mauritius Government Bills, do.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy,	⅞	per cent.	dis.
,, Sell,	1¼	do.	do.
Bombay.—Buy,	2	do.	do.
Sell,	2½	do.	do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of July 8th arrived at Bombay, per *Feroze*, August 3rd, the transit having been made with unusual rapidity, viz., in 25 days 7 hours.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE KONKAN.—The *Bombay Telegraph* mentions that workmen are now busily engaged in the neighbourhood of Sattara in constructing a tunnel for the purpose of opening a more easy communication with the Konkan. When the undertaking is completed, it will prove of great benefit to the neighbouring districts, as their produce may then be transported to Bombay in a shorter time and at a far less cost than it is at present.

ENSIGNS ROOME AND CARNEGIE.—The *Bombay Telegraph* has the following paragraph:—"On the 13th of May last we published the depositions of Ens. F. Roome, of the 10th N.I., and Ens. John Carnegie, of the 28th N.I., who were murderously attacked at Penn by some frantic natives. We hear that the charge against these men has now been finally disposed of before the judge at Tanna. Twelve natives were found guilty, and the sentence of the court was imprisonment for one year, and a fine of Rs. 100, failing the payment of which, the men to be imprisoned for another twelve months. The trial lasted several days, about 100 witnesses having been examined. A Mahomedan law-officer, and Dadabhoy, the court moonsiff of Bhewndy, sat with the judges as assessors. It is only fair to Messrs. Roome and Carnegie to say, that it was proved on the trial that they behaved with great judgment after the attack was made, and that the assailants received not the slightest provocation to commit the assault, and further, that the truth of every word of their depositions was satisfactorily established by evidence."

BRIGADIER POPE.—The *Bombay Gazette* states, that the lady of the late Brigadier Pope has in her possession, and intends to publish, a series of letters from her husband, containing full details of the melancholy affair at Chillianwallah.

BARODA TRAMWAY.—The *Bombay Times* mentions that the surveys for the Baroda Tramway have been completed, and that Mr. West, the engineer employed in the undertaking, will soon be ready to send in his report to the authorities.

REV. W. ALLEN.—Extract of a letter from Poona: "I am very sorry to announce to you the fast approaching death of the Rev. Mr. Allen, senior chaplain here. He was thrown from his horse last Monday morning; and it is supposed that he has been sustained a very serious internal injury, as he has been sinking ever since. He was quite sensible until yesterday, but I have just heard that he has become insensible, and that to all human appearance, his work on earth is ended. The fall must have been a very severe one, as he was very greatly bruised on his right breast. I doubt not but I shall have to announce to you his death to-morrow. He will leave a deeply-bereaved partner, to mourn over an irreparable loss, and many friends will lament the departure '*tam cari capitis*.'"—*Telegraph, July* 27.

LORD FALKLAND.—We regret to learn that Lord Falkland is suffering under the effects of fever: we trust soon to have tidings of his Lordship's convalescence. The artillery ball has been postponed until the 8th instant.—*Ibid., Aug.* 3.

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BOMBAY ARMY.—The reliefs of the Bombay army will be very extensive in the ensuing season, but they are not yet entirely determined upon.—*Ibid., Aug.* 3.

STEAM ON THE INDUS.—The *Lahore Chronicle* notices the rumour of a joint stock association being got up in Bombay, to open the trade between the presidency and the Punjab, *via* the Indus, by a line of small steamers, and compliments one of our contemporaries as being the first to allow its columns to give any information on the subject. We have ascertained that meetings have taken place among the natives, through the exertions of a gentleman who richly deserves success in his enterprising project: the natives are quick to understand the feasibility of the undertaking, but require heart to put into execution what they acknowledge must return a most liberal profit. We hope ere long to be able to give an outline of what is to be the grand work on which the proposed Indus Steam Company are to proceed with their intention of having one direct line of communication with the Punjab from here.

COTTON-PRESS MACHINERY AT COLABA.—One of the sights best worth seeing in Bombay is the Cotton-press Machinery at Colaba. We had no idea of the large size, and enormous power, of the machines used for pressing cotton bales, till the other day, when we had an opportunity of inspecting them. Out of Manchester we should suppose there is no where to be seen such a grand display of the power and ingenuity of man, as is exhibited close to our doors; and yet few people, we venture to say, are aware of its existence. A history of the origin, improvements, and uses of the cotton-press, as at present in use here, would afford a most interesting subject for an essay, in conjunction with that of the rise and progress of our cotton trade. We were told that the presses, and there appeared to be some twenty or thirty in the buildings we entered, cost, on an average, from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 each. We had little idea of what was the nature of the machinery ordered by the two Cotton-press Companies so often quoted in our share list. And we left the place with increased ideas of the enterprise of our Bombay merchants, particularly too when we were told that such investments afforded a return of from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum.—*Telegraph.*

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of Lieut. W. C. 1st fus. s. at Dharwar, July 20.
BROOKE, lady of Lieut. J. C. com. Meywar Bheel corps, d. at Kherwarah, June 18.
CAMPBELL, lady of Lieut. H. D. 78th fus. s. at Colaba, July 29.
GREY, wife of A. C.S. d. at Seroor, July 29.
MITCHELL, wife of Rev. J. s. at Poona, July 24.
SETONKARR, the lady of G. B. C.S. d. at Poona, June 17.

MARRIAGE.

MEASON, M. R. L. 10th hus. to Mary, d. of G. Grant, Esq. C.S. at Sattara, June 25.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 26.—*Monarch*, Duncannon, London; *Baron of Renfrew*, Nourse, Liverpool.—27. *Fortitude*, Christmas, Suez; *Glenswilly*, Stewart, Aden; *Lord Western*, Rice, Sea; *Hassana*, Fearson, Calcutta.—30. *Mary Shepherd*, McDonald, London.—31. *China*, McNeil, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Monarch*.—Lieut. J. S. Molony, H.M. 83rd.
Per *Glenswilly*.—F. S. Heptenstall, Esq.; St. Corp, Esq.; H. Moore, Esq.; J. Webster, 78th Highlanders; and Mrs. Clarke.
Per *Mary Shepherd*.—Mr. Thomas Paterson.
Per *China*.—Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. Frith, child, and Ayah; Cadets J. D. G. Scott, Horace S. Anderson, and Alfred Grey, H.E.I.C.S.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 25.—*Lord Western*, Rice, Calcutta.—26. Steamer *Moozuffer*, Hewett, Aden.—30. *Chebar*, Grayson, Colombo and Calcutta; *James White*, Turner, Hull.—31. *Norton*, Mathews, Liverpool; *Fortitude*, Christmas, China.—AUG. 1. *Sobraon*, Nicol, China.—2. *City of Manchester*, M'Intyre, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Chebar*.—Mr. Knox.
Per *Sobraon*.—Mrs. Nicol and child.

CEYLON.

Two years ago our columns conveyed to England intelligence of the Ceylon "Rebellion," and of a portion of the "Rebellion Butchery" which followed. It now becomes our duty to announce Lord Torrington's resignation of the post he has so unhappily occupied. The production before the committee of private correspondence is adduced as the reason for this step. That the step is entirely voluntary will be doubted. If the correspondence be what we have heard it described, we do not think even Earl Grey would any longer endure the responsibility of retaining in high office one capable of acting as the governor is said to have acted—writing letters to Mr. Wodehouse abusive of Sir Emerson Tennent, and at the very same moment leading Sir Emerson to suppose, by private communications of the most opposite tendency, that he still enjoyed the confidence of the Governor? The belief that His Excellency's resignation has been the result of a communication tantamount to a recall, has been strengthened by the rumour, which is general, to the effect that he means to take his departure on the 20th of this month for Bombay, there to spend some time with Sir Wm. Gomm. According to his instructions the Governor cannot on any account quit the colony without Her Majesty's permission. Lord Torrington, therefore, has probably received permission to retire; but the mail now hourly expected, will doubtless throw light on this and other mysteries. While we can affect no regret for Lord Torrington's fall, we, in common with every person in the community, feel that a public testimony of approbation would be well bestowed on Lady Torrington, whose conduct in her trying situation has been altogether irreproachable.—*Ceylon Obs. Aug.* 15.

DOMESTIC.

DEATHS.

KELLAR, Dan. at Matura, July 10.
KELLAR, G. F. 2nd son of the late Mr. Daniel, July 12.
MARCUS, Lucas, at Colpetty, July 22.
TYTLER, Geo. at his estate near Badulla, Aug. 6.

CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of May 24th arrived at Hong-Kong on July 10th, per *Braganza*.

The *Reynard* returned to the harbour on the 17th from her cruise to the Pei-ho. The result, in newspaper phrase, "has not transpired," for there is little to transpire. On her arrival at the mouth of the Pei-ho it was found that, without lightening the ship, it would be impossible to proceed up the river, which, even at high water, is too shallow for a vessel of her draught. She accordingly anchored, and shortly afterwards was visited by some of the local authorities, and afterwards by others of higher rank, who were, or pretended to be, apprehensive that her intentions were hostile; though, as the nature of her visit had been previously communicated to the Court of Pekin, they probably did not really feel any great fear on the point.

Arrangements were made for receiving the so-called Queen's letter, the contents of which we have already sufficiently indicated, and shortly afterwards the ceremony took place within a handsome tent, erected for the purpose on shore. The mandarins were exceedingly civil, but gave their guests to understand that any further negotiation must take place with the Imperial Commissioner at Canton, who had the direction of foreign affairs; and to him instructions had already been sent how to act. He will probably tell us that, as he is the minister specially appointed to manage foreign business, we can communicate with the Court in writing only through him. This, as we have formerly remarked, is no more than is implied in the English treaty, and expressly stated in the subsequent ones with France and the United States.

We never expected any good from this ill-advised expedition to the Pei-ho; and if it be attended with any result at all, it will be to excite mistrust in the Chinese, instead of encouraging them to extend our commercial facilities, which was the real object of the mission. We have, therefore, no immediate prospect of exchanging Fuhchâu and Ningpo for a better "location" on the Grand Canal, even though we are willing to postpone, *sine die*, our imaginary right to admission within Canton city.

After leaving the river Pei-ho, Capt. Cracroft bent his course up the Gulf of Leaou-tung, as far as the Great Wall, which he had the gratification of minutely inspecting, and of proceeding a considerable distance along its summit. We trust shortly to be enabled to give some particulars of this interesting trip.—*China Mail, July* 23.

Sickness among the European troops has been on the increase, as many as 160 men have been in the hospital at one time, and 35 have died of fever.

The Governor of Macao, Commodore Da Cunha, whose arrival we mentioned in our last, died on the 6th of July. He had been for some time in bad health. His death is most unfortunate for the settlement of Macao, matters with the Chinese Government not being yet arranged.

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A duty of two mace has been laid on tea by the Chinese authorities at Canton. By the printed regulations annexed, it is stated that the object of the duty is to raise funds to liquidate the old Hong debts. The matter was referred by Dr. Bowring, the British consul, to the Chamber of Commerce, and a letter has been addressed by the Chamber to his Excellency the Governor, stating that, in their opinion, the measure on the part of the Chinese authorities was a direct infraction of the treaty, and pointing out the injurious consequences to British trade if it were allowed to continue.

The chief magistrate of Nanhae, Show, and Pwanyu districts, has issued the following proclamation :—

"Whereas the system of the old Co-hong, carried on under Woo-Eho (Howqua) and others, having been abolished, and the tea trade having become scattered amongst a number of traders, whereby no one could be held responsible for the public moneys due, the old Hong merchants, Howqua and others, petitioned the Governor-General, requesting to be permitted to establish Government warehouses, and levy taxes in order to liquidate the old debts due to Government, and to maintain more easily a *surveillance* over the tea trade. We had the honour to receive the Governor-General's reply on the subject for our examination and deliberation. After having deliberated on the proposal, we presented a statement to the Governor-General, giving our opinion thereon, and we subsequently received a reply to the effect that we should issue our orders to the tea warehouse masters to act in accordance with what had been agreed upon. A petition which we have now received from the tea warehouse masters, states that the establishment of the Government tea warehouses being the commencement of a new system, they have therefore called together the tea merchants, and drawn up in conjunction with them regulations for carrying on the warehouse system; and the tea merchants have since engaged to act in accordance with such regulations. We have presented a full statement of the high officers of the above system, in order that the same may be placed on record; and we have also issued licences to certain warehouse masters granting them permission to establish warehouses and to act according to the regulations; besides which, being apprehensive that the tea merchants and Canton merchants might not be all cognizant of the fact, we have deemed it proper to issue a perspicuous notification on the subject.—We hereby issue a notification to the tea merchants of the various provinces and to the Canton merchants for their information. Hereafter, when the tea arrives at Canton and the Canton merchants purchase it, both parties must act according to the annexed regulations drawn up for that purpose.

"A Special Proclamation.

"'1. When the tea merchants store their teas in the Government warehouses, the warehousemen will take an account of the name of the parcel and the number of chests, after which they will repair to the old Hong merchants' Consoo and make an accurate report of the same in detail. When any of the teas have been sold and weighed, the warehousemen will report at the Consoo to what Canton (Chinese) merchant the tea has been sold, the name of the parcel, the number of chests, and the quantity in catties, in order that the same may be cancelled in the books. Should any of the tea merchants first repair to our warehouse, and afterwards remove to another, their teas must be again reported correctly, in order to be taken an account of.

"'With regard to the discount in the money transactions between the tea warehouse masters and the Canton merchants (Chinese), within these last few years a discount of more than 5 per cent. has been given; it is now agreed, however, that hereafter it will be regulated according to the custom of the old Hong merchants, that a discount of 2 per cent. shall be given, and that 20 per cent. of broken silver may be used in making payments. If the tea merchant should require, however, the payment of his money in perfect dollars, a further discount of 1 per cent. will be made, but no more than that. By regulating the discount in this manner, the tea merchants will be benefited, and the price received for their teas will be enhanced; they will for that reason be required, according to the regulations agreed upon, to pay to the tea warehouse masters the sum of 2 mace for each pecul of tea sold, and these latter will hand the full amount into the old Hong merchants' Consoo, in order that it may be delivered into the Government treasury.

"'3. The black, green, and Tsing yuen tea warehouses having been established many years, all the outlays for lodging the tea merchants, storing the teas, the warehouse rent, the wages for coollies, and other petty expenses, having been borne by the warehouse masters, a charge of 5 mace per pecul will, for the same reason, in future be levied by the Government tea warehouse masters on the black teas,—being in accordance with the custom hitherto existing, and the charge formerly fixed in the old regulations will be levied on the green Canton and Tsing yuen teas.

"'4. Should any of the tea merchants take warehouses themselves and store teas in them, or the Hong merchants trade in tea, they must also repair to the Government warehouse people to report correctly their quantities of teas, and these people will again report the same at the old Hong merchants' Consoo. When the teas are sold, the Government warehouse masters will levy a charge of 3 mace per pecul. Should any of the tea merchants engage other Government warehouse people than those who reported their teas to sell them, the latter will only levy a charge of 5 candareens per pecul, without quarrelling respecting the amount. The Canton (Chinese) merchants must procure a bill of sale from the Government warehouses authorizing them to purchase the particular parcels of tea (*i. e.* for the quantity they purchase at one time for each transaction). Should they not have provided themselves with a bill of sale from the Government warehouses, the transaction will be viewed as smuggling.

"'5. It is agreed that should any of the Government warehouse people sell teas for another warehouse, they will receive the sum of 5 candareens per pecul of black tea sold, in order to requite them for their trouble. The rest of the charge levied, amounting to 4 mace 5 candareens, will belong to the warehouse people in whose warehouse the teas have been stored, in order to recompense them for their trouble and customary outlays. The green Canton and Tsing yuen teas will have a charge for labour, &c., levied on them according to their value, and regulated by that levied on black teas. Besides that, there will be a tax of 2 mace per pecul levied on them, to liquidate Government debts.

"'The old Hong merchants' petitions stated that 90 catties of tea should be considered equivalent to one pecul; that the tea moneys should be weighed by the weights of the Superintendent of Finances, and that the merchants should not be allowed to employ the tea weights, by which means they would be able to pay a smaller quantity of silver.

"'6. When chests of tea shall be delivered to the Canton (Chinese) merchants for musters they will be allowed to take about five catties of tea from each chest for examination. If they take more than that quantity, then they will be required to pay to the tea merchants for the same, according to the value of the tea. They will not be permitted to avoid the payment.

"'7. Should any of those persons who have engaged to establish Government warehouses subsequently desire to carry on some other business, they will be permitted to cease holding Government warehouses; but they must first deliver their licences to the old Hong merchants, in order to get them cancelled.

"'8. The present regulations have been established in order to guard against smuggling and other malpractices, and to keep a *surveillance* over the tea trade. Should there be hereafter individuals who refuse to obey these regulations, the tea warehouse masters are permitted to present a petition to the authorities on the subject, in order that the parties may be prosecuted and punished.

"'9. It is ordered that the Canton (Chinese) merchants who purchase the teas shall pay the 2 mace which is levied to repay the Imperial treasury at the time the teas are weighed for sale. They shall hand the amount to the Government warehouse masters, who will again deliver it into the Consoo of the Hong merchants, to be handed into the Imperial treasury, with the view of enhancing the moneys in the Imperial treasury.

"'June 9, 1850.'"

APPOINTMENT.

Bonham, H. E. S. G. having returned to the colony of Hong-Kong, reassu. du. of Gov. and C.-in.-C. thereof, July 18.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

Ball, wife of Rev. Dr. d. at Canton, June 28.
Clifton, Mrs. S. s. at Victoria, June 25.

MARRIAGE.

Maclay, Rev. R. S. to Henrietta C. Sherry, of Brooklyn, New York, U. S. at Hong-Kong, July 10.

DEATHS.

Ball, inf. d. of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. at Canton, July 2.
Biscoe, Maj. V. com. R. Eng. at Victoria, July 5.
Bruce, Lieut. Ceylon Rifles, at Hong-Kong, June 27.
Callagher, Asst. surg. at Victoria, on board H.M.S. *Amazon*, June 20.
Graham, D. T. R.N. at Whampoa, July 13.
Layton, T. H. H.M.'s Consul for Amoy, at Tartan Island, near Amoy, June 20.
Moorhouse, C. of apoplexy, at Manila, June 4.
Smith, inf. d. of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. at Shanghai, July 11.
Wilson, Dr. 51st M.N.I. from the effects of a sun-stroke at Labuan June 25.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 1.—*Australia*, Chever, Sydney; *Meduisa*, Bordenave, Liverpool.—3. *Kinnear*, Heard, Port Phillip.—7. *Strathedey*, Turner, Sydney.—12. *Domingo*, Bay, California.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Euphrosyne*.—Messrs. H. Wells and Pearson.
Per *Clyde*.—Messrs. Read, Stephenson, and Heath.
Per *Annie Bucknam*.—Mr. Hedges.
Per *Joseph Bushby*.—Mr. G. Phillips.
Per *Braganza*.—Messrs. Bacon, Ince, Brown, Tulloch, and J. Jardine.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 1. *Marquis of Douro*, Wordsworth, for London.—3. *Joseph Bushby*, London.—4. *Otterspool*, Hughes, Cork; *Euterpe*, Bombay.—5. *Charles Grant*, Bombay.—7. *Forfarshire*, London.—9. *Corsair and Dart*, Sandwich Islands.—10. *Braganza*, Bombay.—13. *Aqua Marine*, London.—14. *Lanrick*, Calcutta.—15. *Anne Maclean*, Calcutta; *James Armstrong*, Hartlepool.—16. *James Turquand*, Bombay.—18. *Arabia*, Sydney.—19. *Pilgrim*, Sandwich Islands.—22. *Water Witch*, Calcutta.—23. *Ann Welsh*, California.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Braganza*, for ENGLAND.—Mr. and Mrs. Carter and child; Messrs. Gillespie, Vaucher, and W. D'E. Parker.
For GIBRALTAR.—Snr. Bittini, Span. gov. agent for Point de Galle; Capt. Sharpe.

COMMERCIAL.

Canton, July 23, 1860.

Bills on London, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 8½d.; on India, E.I. Company's Accepted Bills, Rs. 220 to Rs. 221.

Gold leaf, 22 to 80 dol. per tael; Californian gold, 15 to 90 dol. per oz. troy; Sycee, 5.8 prem.

FREIGHTS.

To England, 3*l.* 10s.; to America, 14 dol. Tonnage abundant.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A letter from Dr. Tancred, the agent of the colonists in this country, dated from London, April 25th, published in the Cape papers, announces the views of the Home Government respecting the colony, as follows:—

"Since my last communications to you of the 10th and 12th March, when I informed you that I arrested the progress of the bill relative to the Representative Assembly until your wishes should be consulted, and the result returned to the Home Government, I have been constantly engaged with the other points relating to the future welfare of the colony. On the 20th of this month I was at the Colonial Office, Downing Street, when Mr. Hawes and myself discussed all the points remaining untouched, until the arrival of Earl Grey interrupted our conversation, and I have now the pleasure to announce to you that everything has been acceded to the colony that you could desire. I am authorised to inform you by Mr. Hawes, that Sir H. Smith will be the *last* military governor at the Cape of Good Hope,—all civil governors for the future. An assurance and a promise was given to me to that effect. So far, that is a great boon obtained. Your trial by jury in civil cases, he said, is within your own power to obtain, and does not rest with the Home Government, but with yourselves. He also authorised me to inform you, that Earl Grey and himself entertain no limited, prejudiced, or bigoted views with regard to your future form of government, and that they shall be ready to accede that form which the majority of the people shall decide on and approve of, and that it was in obedience to my suggestions the progress of the bill was arrested until your wishes should be consulted and be fully known. When we came to speak of the indemnifications of the losses incurred in consequence of the Kafir war, he stated that it was on principle the amount of losses was refused by the Home Government, and that the Colonial Government ought to take immediate and active measures to meet those losses by the sale or grant of lands to the amount of each sufferer's loss. When I pointed out the inutility of extending our territory beyond the Orange River, the only thing I could obtain was, that the future interests of the people should be better attended to. I showed him that we had quite enough to do with our restless Kafir neighbours and the lately acquired territory; he admitted that there was no reliance whatever to be placed on them, and that all the military villages turned out a complete failure; but still John Bull seems disposed never to give up anything he once gets hold of, and so the territory up the Orange River will be retained. All the other points, such as the law regulating the contracts between master and servant, the improvement and diffusion of education, the facility of obtaining justice in the country parts, the division of the large districts. Emigration on a large scale, &c. will follow immediately, when the future form of government would be decided on by the people and established. I have done all I could for the present, and must now wait until the decisions that you may arrive at are known in England. The sending out of a Commission of Inquiry is now considered unnecessary, as full power will be vested in the Representative Assembly to remedy all local abuses and grievances, to establish circuit courts where considered necessary, to limit the number of canteens, and to appoint in future none but civilians to the civil commissionerships. The sale of forest lands and the monopoly of gunpowder by the Government will also rest with the Assembly to decide on. The increase of the salaries of the clerks and others in the Government offices will be instantly attended to, and if the people shall think fit to forward directly to England their petitions, without sending them as now through the Governor, they have only to ask for it unanimously, and it will be granted."

A gentleman has arrived from England in the *Dalhousie*, with the purpose of exploring the interior about the great lake. Should he succeed in reaching it from Walwich Bay, as is said to be his intention, he will render a great service to geographical science, and doubtless add some highly interesting information to the present very limited knowledge respecting that part of the continent.—*Cape Town Mail, July* 13.

The advices from this colony are to the 16th of July. Heavy rains had fallen at the Cape and in the interior. The rivers in some places had in consequence swollen and the roads become impassable. It was feared the floods would not subside before they occasioned mischief. The crops are not altogether spoken favourably of, locusts having made great havoc in some localities. The accounts from Graham Town state that the Orange River district was increasing in importance, but it was regarded as likely to furnish more encouragement to stock breeders than to crop growers, the pasturage and water presenting most available means to flock masters and others engaged in this species of agricultural business. As land was almost at a nominal price, the place was considered suitable for settlers who might have little capital to commence with. With respect to Caffre squatters, it is mentioned that the Government authorities had found it necessary to take measures for removing them from the Blinkwater, in the neighbourhood of Fort Beaufort. Statements having been circulated implicating Pretorius, the Boer leader, in supposed attempts at the subversion of order, he had put forth, through the medium of friends in the colony, a formal contradiction. At Natal, the question of the increase of allotments to emigrants continued to occupy attention, and the unsettled state of public administration, arising from the alleged misdirected interference of the Home and Cape Governments, had given rise to much discussion.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By way of California, accounts from Honolulu have been received to the 24th June, which represent a prosperous state of affairs throughout the little kingdom. At Honolulu business was brisk; forty vessels of various dimensions were lying in the harbour, and arrivals from the different ports in the Pacific were becoming more frequent than at any period known in the islands since the golden era dawned. The number of foreign residents in the islands has been considerably augmented this year by the settlement on those beautiful and fertile shores of scores of immigrants from the British colonies in Australia and New Zealand. The season has also witnessed the return from California of many familiar faces to the islands, enriched by their labours at the "diggings," and disposed to share the products with the land of their adoption. A very important class of the Sandwich Island population is the fast accelerating immigration of Chinese. Their society is destined to exert, at no distant day, a powerful influence on the fortunes of the kingdom. The Government has devised many important public improvements, and has set aside about 180,000 dollars for the immediate prosecution of its plans. A new Parliament-house, Court-house, and other public structures, to be built of coral-stone, are to be commenced immediately. The building of four wharfs is contemplated, which improvements certainly indicate the spirit of progress at work. The farmers, owners of plantations, and others interested in the culture of Hawaiian soil, have called agricultural meetings at the several islands, to consider various subjects connected with the prosperity of their interests.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

According to the *Singapore Free Press* the insurgents of Bantam had been harassing the Dutch troops, and threatening to attack Anjer and Serang, but some reinforcements having arrived at the former place, an attack was made upon the insurgents to the number of 2,000 to 3,000, who were defeated and fled to the mountains, leaving 12 killed and a great number of weapons on the field; some of the leaders were afterwards taken.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Under the title of "Anecdote of the Crusades" there appears in the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris for July the original Arabic text, accompanied by a translation, of a curious narrative, which, as M. Varsy, the translator, remarks, throws some light upon the incidents of the Crusades and the manners of the people of Syria during the time of Saladin.

The anecdote is represented by the original author to have been related by the Amir Bedir-eddin Abul Mahassan Yusef, commonly called Mehmendar of the Arabs, who stated that the Amir Mohamed Shegaa-eddin, governor of Egypt for Sultan Al-Malek al-Camel, A.H. 630, informed him that, in one of his journeys into Upper Egypt, he was very hospitably entertained by a private individual of opulence, who presented to him his children, whose complexion was remarkably fair and ruddy, whereas his own was extremely dark. The governor and his party being struck with the contrast, their host, who perceived their surprise, and divined the cause of it, informed them that their mother was a European lady, whom he had married in the reign of Saladin; adding that the adventure was a very singular one. The governor being curious to learn it, his entertainer related the particulars, which are given in the original story with great minuteness of detail. The substance is as follows:—

The narrator said, he was in his early years a grower of and dealer in flax; that, one season, being unable to sell his commodity profitably in the market, he carried it to Cairo, where he met with as little success, and, hearing that there was more demand for it in Syria, he journeyed with it thither, but could not find a purchaser until he came to Acre, where he sold a portion, but was obliged to stow the rest in a warehouse, open a shop, and dispose of it in small quantities.

One day, whilst sitting in his shop, a Frank female, in passing, stopped to buy some of his flax. "As the females of Europe," continued the relator, "wear no veil, even out of doors, I was able leisurely to contemplate her charms, and her youth and extreme beauty made an impression upon me which it is impossible to describe." She repeated her visit again and again, and soon discovered the impression she had made She was always, he said, attended by an old female servant, to whom at length the young Musulman disclosed his passion, earnestly beseeching her to bring about a private interview between them. The duenna listened favourably to his proposition, but replied that, to comply with his wishes would hazard the lives of all three; nevertheless, she promised to endeavour to procure him a meeting with the lady, provided the matter was kept profoundly secret, and that the young merchant paid down a handsome sum of money, which, with great alacrity, he instantly disbursed. The interview was fixed for a certain evening, when the fair Frank came; but, in the meanwhile, the young Musulman had been invaded by religious scruples, and a dread of pains hereafter for indulging a wicked passion for a Christian woman, made him treat the lady with coldness, and she quitted him, he said, in an ill-humour. He saw her again, however, at his shop; again his passion overmastered him, and by a sacrifice of another sum of money, he gained another interview, which ended like the last. The sight of her the next day, he said, renewed his agony; he went again to the duenna, and was negociating the price of a third interview, when a crier was heard proclaiming in the streets of Acre that all Musulmans who had come to the city on the faith of the armistice, then about to expire, must leave it within eight days. Investing his money in European merchandize, he was compelled to quit Acre, not, he said, without retaining the tenderest remembrance of the lovely Frank.

He proceeded to Damascus, where, owing to the renewal of hostilities, European commodities fetched an enormous price; he sold his stock, therefore, to great advantage, and with his augmented capital, began to trade in female slaves.

Three years elapsed, during which the image of the fair Christian still haunted his fancy, when Sultan Saladin, who had gained brilliant successes over the Crusaders, at the decisive battle of Hattin, took most of the Frank kings and generals prisoners; the consequence of this battle being the recovery of nearly all the cities on the sea coast. The Sultan being at this time desirous of purchasing a beautiful slave, application was made on his behalf to the merchant, who sold him one of rare beauty, and her price being considerable, and the Sultan's treasury low, he was allowed, in part payment, to select some of the female Frank captives. Upon entering the tent where these unfortunate victims were kept, to his astonishment, he beheld amongst them the lovely Christian of Acre, whom he immediately chose. She was, it appears, the wife of one of the European chiefs. The lady professed to regard this extraordinary incident as a proof of the verity of the merchant's creed, which she expressed a desire to embrace, and forthwith pronounced the formula of Islamism. The merchant led her before the Cadi Ebn Sheddad, to whom he recounted the strange adventure, and having enfranchised her, he requested the Cadi to draw up a contract of marriage, and she became his wife.

The campaign being now ended, the army of Saladin returned to Damascus, the merchant and his wife following it. Some time after, in virtue of a convention which had been concluded with the King (Richard Cœur de Lion), stipulating that the Sultan should restore the prisoners of both sexes whom he had taken, Saladin issued a proclamation requiring all persons who had European captives in their power to restore them, on receiving a certain sum from the royal treasury. The merchant hesitated to surrender his wife, but the Christian commissioners, who knew that the lady of a particular knight was not forthcoming, instituted inquiries, and discovering where she was, demanded her liberation. When the merchant communicated this fact to his wife, she desired him not to be disturbed, but to conduct her before the Sultan. He did so. Saladin was seated, with the envoy of the King of the Franks on his right hand, and the merchant set forth his case. "You are free," said the Sultan to the lady; "do you wish to return to your native country and rejoin your husband and family, or to remain with this man? You are at liberty to do as you please." She replied, "I have become a Mahomedan, and am about to be a mother; as I cannot but appear an object of contempt and disdain amongst my own family at home, I prefer remaining with my present husband." "How!" exclaimed the envoy; "you love this Musulman more than the valiant warrior your European husband?" She repeated her declaration, whereupon the envoy, turning to the merchant, said, "You may take your wife, and go your way." The envoy shortly after placed in the merchant's hands a casket, containing, he said, some property of his wife, which he had received from her mother. Upon opening this casket, he found two purses, in which were the identical sums of money he had given to the old duenna!

It is not, perhaps, generally known that the electric telegraph or a machinery by which the electric fluid can be employed to convey intelligence between widely separated localities, was invented by an officer (late) in the Indian army, named Cooke, who upon witnessing, in 1836, a rude contrivance made by Professor Moencke, at Heidelberg, which demonstrated the practicability of producing signals by electricity, in conjunction with Professor Wheatstone, gradually perfected the telegraph now in use upon our railways. The recent success of the experiment of laying a wire through the sea between England and France has imparted a prodigious value to this wonderful discovery, which will soon establish a communication between Europe and the East, whereby the transmission of intelligence between England and India, and even China, need occupy only minutes where days are now required even with our present rapid mode of steam and overland conveyance.

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In order to appreciate the immense importance of this speedy transmission of mere intelligence, let us suppose a few ordinary and extraordinary incidents in British India.

Amongst the former may be included the death of high functionaries, such as the Governor-General or the Commander-in-Chief, whose offices may be filled up immediately, either permanently or temporarily, and in the latter case directions may be given for the management of the business of the post from home in the course of a single day. Again, conditional appointments and orders "pending instructions from home" will be wholly unnecessary, since such instructions can be sought and received in a few hours. Again, a difference of opinion may arise (and has recently arisen) between two high functionaries in India, the limits of whose authorities may be in some particulars not exactly defined, or one may claim co-ordinate authority; weeks or months must now elapse before this vital point is settled, and in the mean time, disorders may prevail in one of the departments, through want of a prompt decision, which by the electric telegraph may be transmitted from home in a day.

Extraordinary incidents may easily be imagined, in which prompt communication with the home authorities is of the last moment. Take, for example, the sudden eruption of hostilities in Europe, involving this country in war with a maritime power, when swift-sailing war vessels or privateers might do infinite mischief to our commerce in those remote parts if even a month were to intervene between the fact and the knowledge of it in India. By instantaneous communication of political events in India to the home government, provision might be made for them here; it is scarcely possible, indeed, to enumerate the contingencies that may arise wherein prompt intercommunication between the Indian and home authorities may avert danger, and secure the interests of the mother-country and all its distant dependencies.

A future age may witness still mightier results of this extraordinary agent, which may establish a correspondence between the Court of St. James's and that of Peking, whereby a political or commercial dispute, instead of being suffered to fester for a twelvemonth, may be adjusted by a few messages to and fro upon the wires in the space of a single day.

M. Westergaard, of Copenhagen, is preparing a critical edition of all that remains of the *Zendavesta*. He has availed himself of the MSS. in the libraries of Copenhagen, Paris, London, and Oxford, those in the possession of M. Burnouf and of Professor Wilson, besides those which he brought with him from his travels in India and Persia. The work will form three volumes. The first will contain the Zend texts of the *Vendidad*, the *Yazna*, the *Vispered*, the twenty-one *Yesht*, the *Aferghan* of Gahambar, Gatha and Rapithvan; the five *Gah*, the two *Siroozeh*, and various smaller Zend texts, of the *Nirangh*, the *Baj*, the *Namaskar*, and others, where they are not merely texts of the *Yazna*. The second volume will include a grammar of the two dialects of the Zend, and a complete concordance of the *Zendavesta*. The third volume will contain a new translation of all the Zend texts, as far as the present state of our knowledge of that tongue and its congeners will permit.

We have received further particulars of Mr. Layard's most recent discoveries at Koyunjik, which are extremely interesting. He found, as has been stated, a chamber which is completely filled with terra cotta tablets, the inscriptions on which, we now learn, are stamped in, so that though Major Rawlinson thinks it very probable these tablets may be records of the empire, it is still not unlikely that many of them may, in fact, be duplicates of, or a collection of, manifestos for issuing to the people or their immediate rulers,—in short, a sort of Assyrian official printing-office. We believe that no fewer than twenty-five cases are on their way to England. In the pyramid at Nimroud, also, a unique statue has been discovered. It is from four to five feet in height, in gypsum, elaborately carved, and very perfect. There is also a high relief of the king, very beautifully executed, standing in an arch eight feet high, and covered with minute inscriptions. Mr. Layard's last communication is dated Akra, July 17, where, we are sorry to say, he had been confined by a severe attack of fever. The inefficient assistance he has received has caused him to over-exert himself, and thus he has been stopped for a while on his way to Van to secure inscriptions. He hopes to pass great part of the winter in Babylonia, and to return home in the spring. The very important discoveries he is now making render it imperatively necessary that his exertions should not be stayed for want of funds.—*Lit. Gaz.*

**** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, September 24, 1850.

When an individual discovers, upon a balance of his accounts at the end of several successive years, that his expenses exceed his income; that he is already in debt, and that this debt creates a further charge upon his receipts, two courses are open to him,—that of reducing his expenditure to the limits of his income, or, if practicable, that of producing, by his ingenuity or industry, an addition to his means. There is, indeed, a third course, not unfrequently followed,—that of paying (as it is facetiously termed) his debts through the instrumentality of the Bankruptcy Court, or the Insolvent Debtors Court. Nations are circumstanced, in respect to their finances, similarly to individuals, except that they cannot avail themselves of the last-mentioned resource; when the revenue of a state falls below the expenditure, either additional revenue must be raised by taxation, or expenditure must be diminished by retrenchment.

We have already shown* that the finances of British India, besides being burthened with a heavy debt, are in the condition just referred to; the revenue falls short of the expenditure to no less an extent (in 1847-48, the last year for which an account is rendered) than 2,300,000*l.*; and the question is, what is to be done? The only alternative is, as in the case of an individual, retrenchment, or additional taxation.

Upon a previous occasion,† we considered both these expedients, and we arrived at the conclusion, that retrenchment, in any material degree, was impracticable; that the military charges in India could not be safely reduced, and that the civil, judicial, and other charges afford no margin for a curtailment that would yield any sensible relief. Lord Wm. Bentinck was so penetrated by the conviction that a deficiency of revenue was a great evil, that, in one of his Minutes,‡ he observes, "It will not suffice to ask whether it be desirable to maintain this or that thing; it seems to be now necessary for the Government distinctly to ascertain what amount of income it can securely reckon upon, and then to decide how the deficiency is best to be supplied, starting with the determination that it must at all events be supplied." But reckless reduction, in such a country as India, is a hazardous policy. Additional taxation, in some shape or other, is, therefore, the sole resource.

It seems to be assumed by writers in India that any increase of taxation, in order to be productive, must be obtained by new imposts; and it has been suggested that, as the weight of taxation now falls upon the land in that country, whilst the opulent merchants and the mass of the people pay nothing directly for that protection which is a legitimate ground for taxation, the former,—the wealthy banians, traders, and bankers,—might be subjected to an income-tax, and the people to a very small poll-tax, which, at only a rupee per annum for each family, would produce

* P. 526. † Last vol. p. 726. ‡ Oct. 30, 1829.

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1,300,000*l*. We are still of opinion that it would be impracticable to levy either of these imposts. Direct taxes, although the least onerous and the most productive, are in all countries peculiarly hateful: a man, who would not grumble at paying a shilling in the price of a commodity enhanced by remote taxation, would regard the abstraction of a penny in the shape of a poll-tax with disgust and resentment. This feeling prevails throughout all classes of the natives of India.

The best plan of finance, observes M. Say, is to spend little; and the best of all taxes is the least. But the least tax is not always that which is smallest in actual amount, but that which is least felt.

The great bulk of the revenue in India is derived, as before noticed, from the land, which has ever formed the chief source of the income of the state. In a country like India, which must, for many years to come, derive its wealth mainly from the supply of its raw produce to other countries, the land affords the most abundant and the least oppressive resource of the state. The improvement and extension of tillage increase the fund for taxation, and the Report of the Parliamentary Committee of 1833 reckons this as one of the causes which had contributed to the great improvement of the land revenue, which in the fifteen years preceding 1830 had increased upwards of 1,500,000*l*. Objections, founded upon ignorance of the nature of this tax, and upon theoretical grounds, have been urged against it; but the late Mr. Mill, whose opinion upon this point is entitled to much weight, in his evidence before the Select Committee of the Commons in 1831, being asked whether it would be an advantage to India to substitute other sources of revenue for the land-revenue, replied:—

"Quite the contrary; my opinion is, that a system of land-revenue, where means are taken to confine the collection to rent, and where it is not allowed to exceed the limits of a reasonable rent, is one of the most favourable circumstances in the condition of any country; because, so far as the wants of the state can be supplied from that source, such a country is untaxed."

He adds, that the system might be so improved as to render it the best that could be devised for that country.

Here, then, is a resource which, under proper management, may be made available for augmenting the revenue in those parts of our territories in India where the permanent settlement,—which settled nothing but the Government assessment,—has not been introduced; and this without necessarily raising the relative proportion of the assessment paid by the cultivator. That the capabilities of the soil of India may be most abundantly and profitably developed, it is scarcely necessary to urge. With proper management, the greater part of India,—one-third of which is said to be now waste, or covered with jungle,—may equal the valley of the Ganges, which, according to competent authorities, is one of the richest on the globe, and contains a greater extent of vegetable mould than any other country on that continent. To wheat and other European grain may be added, amongst its products, cotton, indigo, opium, and sugar, besides rice and fruits in profusion. Every improvement made, not only in the system of agriculture, in the products raised, and in the processes of manipulation, but in roads, canals and tanks for irrigation, will, whilst directly benefiting the cultivator, indirectly aid the revenue of the State.

The systems under which the land revenue of India is collected are so various and so complicated, that improvements, with the view of augmenting the revenue, are difficult of execution. In the 149,000 square miles of permanently settled districts in Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares, and in the northern circars of Madras, where that settlement was introduced (yielding a revenue, under permanent settlement, of five millions sterling), no material augmentation can be expected; but under the village and ryotwary systems,—the latter of which, according to Lord Hastings, is the system "best calculated to secure the prosperity and comfort of the great body of the people,"—the natural operation of improved management, more skilful tillage, and facilities of intercommunication, must be, productiveness of revenue without any addition of taxation: in other words, with an increase of the profits of cultivation, the government rent must rise in amount.

At all events, this seems to be the only resource to which the Indian Government can look for a remedy in such a dangerous state of things as a constantly recurring deficiency of income, and a continually accumulating debt.

THE question, who is responsible for the disastrous expedition into Affghanistan,—which has been sometimes charged upon the late Lord Auckland, sometimes upon the Court of Directors, sometimes upon Lord Palmerston, and sometimes upon the President of the Board of Control,—has at length been solved by the honest confession of the guilty party himself. The Select Committee of the Commons on Official Salaries, having Sir John Hobhouse before them, pressed him with a variety of interrogatories respecting the nature of his office and the extent of his duties and authority, and taking, by way of example, the Affghan expedition, inquired whether that measure emanated from the East-India Company or the Queen's Government. "It was done," Sir J. Hobhouse hastily, perhaps pettishly, replied, "by myself; that is to say, I was the person responsible for it, and the Court of Directors had nothing to do with it, except the Secret Committee signing the despatches to send to India."

IN some remarks upon the subject of gambling,* we said that, if reports spoke truth, this vice prevailed pretty extensively in the Indian army. Recent disclosures have too well confirmed this suggestion. The statements upon this subject contained in the Indian journals brought by the present as well as the last mail show that this destructive habit has taken extensive hold of many of the young officers in the Company's army. One journal (the *Friend of India*) asserts that "Simla is becoming noted as a nest of gamblers and profligates, and it will require one or two severe examples to deter young men from throwing away their fortunes and their prospects." Other hill stations are elsewhere spoken of as scenes of gambling, and at some of them the parties (officers of the army, be it remembered) are charged with cheating at play! Nor are the hill and military stations alone infected by this pernicious vice, which has a peculiar tendency to propagate itself. A correspondent of the *Englishman* states that it has crept into the civil stations in the provinces. "The covenanted officers," says the writer, "who are supposed to be the guardians of public morality, from the power they possess of punishing all crimes against society, among which is gambling, are, I am told, the leaders at the card-tables;

* *Mail*, No. 140, p. 23.

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and when these set at defiance all moral and legal prohibitions, it is not at all surprising that their uncovenanted brethren become impressed with an idea that they do no wrong by joining them at play." Gambling-tables, he adds, are open during the day.

It is unnecessary to point out the mischief of such a state of things, and its peculiarly injurious action upon young men, many of them raw youths, without experience in the world, who, in the Indian army, are thrown upon their own resources, and forced to depend upon their own discretion. With slender means, and strong inclinations, they are easily seduced to play, and debt, disgrace, and ruin are the results.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Commander-in-Chief in India.—On the 18th inst., a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Lieutenant-General Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces in India.

Sir C. Napier and Lord Dalhousie.—In a letter addressed to and inserted in the *Times*, Sir W. Napier gives the following explanation of the difference between his brother and the Governor-General of India, which caused the resignation by the former of the command-in-chief in India: "It has been said that a difference has arisen between him and Lord Dalhousie, because of some barrack building—because of his disbanding the 66th regiment without reference to the Governor-General—because he desired war, it is not said with whom, and that Lord Dalhousie desired peace—because the Commander-in-Chief attempted to usurp the power of government, and when mildly corrected replied with intemperate language, and resigned. These mixtures of a little truth with great falsehood have been commented upon with all paid-for malignancy in certain journals whose vulgar enmity to Sir Charles Napier on former occasions has been exposed and rebuked. Wherefore, knowing how true the Chinese proverb is, that though lies have no legs to stand upon, they have wings, and fly a great way, I, in defence of an absent brother, beg, through the medium of your universal journal, to state: 1. That it is true Sir Charles Napier has tendered his resignation on account of a difference between him and Lord Dalhousie; but it is not true that this difference arose about barrack building—or from any desire to make war—or because he disbanded the 66th regiment—or that his language was intemperate and unbecoming—or that he resigned peevishly. The real cause of that step was a difference between him and the Governor-General on a vital point of public interest, accompanied by circumstances which rendered it imperative upon Sir Charles Napier to resign the high office conferred on him by his Sovereign; and he is prepared to justify his conduct to that gracious Sovereign and to the public, proudly confident that he has served both well, and would have served them better, if he had been permitted to combine such service with that self-respect which no man can relinquish without dishonour."

Colonel King.—Sir W. Napier has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the *Times*: Sir,—Sir Charles Napier's observations upon the court-martial which, it is said, caused the melancholy death of Colonel King, of the 14th dragoons, need neither apology nor illustration; but the shameless efforts of writers, evidently tools of more powerful persons, to abuse the public mind as to his speech, made six months before, when inspecting that regiment, shall be exposed in all their malignant relief. "The 14th dragoons would go anywhere if properly led." These are the words put into Sir C. Napier's mouth—but they never came out of it; and, if they had, would not of necessity imply more than that some officer had failed in judgment, unless something known or surmised had given them force and point. However, Sir C. Napier never uttered them; they are the invention of calumniators, who, in their eagerness to lower him in public estimation, do not hesitate thus to forge insults against the unhappy officer they pretend to defend and bewail. Some of those writers have spoken also of a last letter to the Commander-in-Chief, predicting that it will be suppressed. It is as follows:—

"Sir,—You asked me the weight of men mounted on the 16th of December, 1849. I answered 17st. 5lb. You said—'That is three stone lighter than at home,' which I accounted for by saying the men were young, and tall men were not sent out from England to India. When you asked about the swords, I said we could not keep them so sharp as the natives, who use leather scabbards. Was it judicious in you to repeat my words before the men, perverting their meaning? You bore testimony to the discipline of the regiment that day under my command. Your remarks before the regiment sowed the seeds of discontent, which have ripened into mutiny. You are the cause of the stripes and punishment which that mutiny has led to, and distraction and death to one who once had friends, now disgrace and misery to those friends. I have not been an accountable being for this last month.

"J. W. King."

This letter, the result of insanity, as I shall presently show, would have been thus replied to, if the writer had been living when it was received:—When a general-in-chief is publicly told by a commanding officer, in the hearing of his men, against whom a cry had gone forth for misbehaviour in action, that they were very small men and not strong—that their swords would not take so sharp an edge as their enemy's swords, and were so heavy the men could not use them—for these were the real expressions used—when such language was employed at such a time, it was not only judicious but necessary that Sir C. Napier should address the regiment as follows:—"Soldiers, the colonel says you are small men, and your swords are too heavy for you, and not so sharp as the Sikhs' swords. I beg the colonel's pardon. I see before me men with big hearts, and broad shoulders, and strong arms, and if we have another war I would give them an opportunity to show what they are made of." That Colonel King's letter was the result of insanity is but too easily shown. He says, remarks made six months before caused mutiny and drove him to suicide,—but there was no mutiny, nor an idea of mutiny, in the 14th dragoons, and the following letter to the Commander-in-Chief's secretary, written immediately after the inspection, proves that the writer, Colonel King, was pleased and gratified with Sir C. Napier's address, and the assertions in his last letter are the hallucinations of a distempered mind:—

"We were not a little gratified by the expression of the approbation this morning of the most discerning, as well as deserving great captain in India; but I beg of you to believe that it was no friendly veil which the dust threw around us, concealing good as well as evil."

No more need be said.—W. Napier, Major-General.

Exports to the British East.—From an official account of the declared value of the exports of British produce and manufactures to the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown, in the year 1849, it appears that there were exported,—

To the Cape of Good Hope	£520,896
To the Mauritius	234,022
To Aden	14,564
To territories in India (comprehending continental India, Singapore, and Ceylon)	6,803,215
To Hong Kong	651,969
To Australian Colonies (including New Zealand)	2,080,364
The aggregate declared value of British produce and manufactures exported to British colonies and dependencies in 1849 was ...	16,594,087

The Nepaulese Ambassador in France.—The President of the French Republic went to Fontainebleau with the Ambassador of Nepaul and the Princes of his suite. In the course of the previous day, Louis Napoleon sent one of his aides-de-camp, Colonel Baciochi, to inform the Ambassador that the carriages of the Elysée would take him up at his hotel. Colonel Baciochi at the same time presented to the Ambassador, in the name of the President of the Republic, a magnificent gold-hilted sword in return for the presents he had received. This present produced a great effect on the Ambassador. He expressed his gratitude in the warmest manner, the more so as he perceived the name of Napoleon engraven on the hilt. He placed the sword on his heart, put his hand to his brow, in sign of thanks and gratitude, and declared he would suspend the costly weapon to the belt of gold, adorned with pearls and diamonds, to which his own sword of state is attached. A grand review was to take place in the Champ de Mars in the course of the week. The President had invited the Ambassador of Nepaul and his suite to be present, and placed his best horses at their disposal.

Mails to the Cape.—The Admiralty have decided on giving to the General Screw Steam Shipping Company the contract for carrying the mails to the Cape of Good Hope. The communication will be a monthly one.

Major James Roxburgh, of the Bengal retired list, has been appointed recruiting officer at Newry, v. Lieut. Colonel Sir Edward Campbell, C.B., deceased.

Engagement of Ships.—The *Duke of Bedford* has been engaged for freight of stores to Madras, and the *Asia* for the like purpose to Calcutta.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 3. *Marmion*, Horne, Singapore.—6. *Thomas Jones*, Milne, Mauritius.—9. *Anglia*, Gardner, New South Wales.—10. *Hebe*, Kotsler, Sourabaya.—11. *Princess Royal*, Adamson, Bengal.—13. *Cornelia*, Larmond, Ceylon; *Cresswell*, Brown, Bengal.—14. *Havering*, Fenwick, Bengal; *Tamerlane*, M'Kenzie, Bengal.—16. *Ardencraig*, Cook, Bengal; *Bentinck*, Bragg, Hong-Kong.—17. *Duke of Wellington*, Duncan, Bengal; *Frances*, M'Nutty, Bengal; *Hannah Salkeld*, Downard, Bengal.—18. *Gloriana*, Domett, Madras.—19. *Columbus*, Balch, Akyab; *John M'Vicar*, M'Leod, Bengal; *Christian*, Neilson, Whampoa.—20. *Thomas Arbuthnot*, Heaton, New South Wales; *Falcon*, Jarvis, Algoa Bay; *Mangosteen*, Pentreath, Whampoa; *Alexander*, Inglis, Bengal; *James Alexander*, Cottier, Bengal.—21. *Himalaya*, Langford, South Australia; *Geelong*, Wyse, Port Philip; H.M.'s S. *Albatross*, Elliott, Penang; *Anne Mary*, Hilton, and *Endymion*, Withycombe, Bengal; *Cuba*, Woolley, Algoa Bay.—23. *Blue Bell*, Jury, Algoa Bay; *Dreadnought*, Robb, Mauritius; *Earl of Chester*, Blackstone, and *Dumfries*, Green, Hong-Kong; *Harry Lorrequer*, Jeffries, Bombay; *Ada*, Norris, Breede River; *Diadem*, Underwood, Port Phillip; *Adelaide*, Comyn, Hobart Town; *Henbury*, Clarke, *Majestic*, Dick, *Ernst Moritz*, Arndt, and *Jaequar*, Bartlett, Bengal; *John Laird*, Case, Hong-Kong; *Duke of Bronte*, Barclay, Ceylon; *Euphrates*, Monro, Calingapatam.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Ripon*, about Sept. 28.—Mr. J. Lyall, Mr. M'Pherson, Maj. Wigston, Mr. Mathews, Dr. and Mrs. Franklin, Capt. Lewis, Dr. Shorts, Mr. Moylan, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, infant, servant; Capt. Armstrong, 3 children, and 2 servants; Mr. Batline, Mr. Rodrigues, Mr. and Mrs. Carter and infant, Mr. Parker, Mr. Vacher, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. and Miss Bryans, Capt. Sharp, Mr. Lake, Mr. Kaullain, Mr. Christie, Mr. A. Key, Miss Metrovich, Capt. Desbrow, Capt. Carter, and Ens. Gresson.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—AUGUST 18. *Royal George*, Robson, Port Philip.—21. *Alberton*, Buckland, Shanghai; *Eliza*, Pain, New South Wales; *Mary Catherine*, Warner, New South Wales; *Bernard*, Morton, Port Natal.—23. *Elizabeth*, Cheyne, Port Phillip.—24. *Falcon*, Hewett, Mauritius.—26. *Rattler*, Goldsmith, Hobart Town; *Bell*, Chapman, Mauritius; *Sophia Moffatt*, Woodward, Adelaide.—27. *Protector*, Crouch, Cape.—28. *Tamar*, Stayner, New South Wales.—29. *Janet Willis*, Willis (from Hartlepool), Bombay.—27. *Mysore*, Robb, Galle.—28. *Scandia*, Westman (from Hartlepool), Galle.—29. *Record*, Patullo, Panama and Hong-Kong; *Competitor*, Young, Adelaide.—SEPT. 1. *Equestrian*, Robertson, Bombay.—2. *Lord Nelson*, Dobson, South Seas.—3. *Mary*, Hedger, Swan River; *Dido*, Evans, Swan River.—4. *Alexander*, Austen, Mauritius; *City of London*, Fine (from Hartlepool), Aden.—6. *Providence*, Popham, Adelaide; *John Bartlett*, Perkins, Bombay.—7. *Titan*, Craib, New Zealand; *St. George*, Jones, New South Wales; *Naiad*, Spence (from Shields), Cape.—8. *Blanche*, Abram (from Hartlepool), Aden; *Lochnagar*, Dalgairne, Port Phillip; *Aztec*, Wright, Adelaide; *Panope*, Ward, Algoa Bay.—11. *Rosekind*, Birkett, Suez.—12. *Nepaul*, Hedley (from Sunderland), Calcutta; *Elizabeth Thompson*, Betts, Launceston; *Bolton*, Young, Bombay.—15. *Morayshire*, Thompson, Cape and Maulmain.—16. *Jane Catherine*, Wilson, New South Wales; *Osborne*, Couper, Cape.—17. *Alert*, Milne, New South Wales.—18. *Lady Valiant*, Thompson, Mauritius; *Perseverance*, Thompson, St. Helena; *Scotia*, Strickland, New South Wales.—20. *Roman Emperor*, Champion, New South Wales; *Zetus*, Malcolm, Bombay.

From LIVERPOOL.—AUG. 17. *Countess of Minto*, Allen, New South Wales; *Grasmere*, Vale, Calcutta.—19. *Petchelee*, Overend, Calcutta.—22. *James Lumsden*, McNidder, Calcutta; *Hamlet*, McLaren, Mauritius.—23. *Gemini*, Harvey, and *Walter Muncaster*, Steele, Calcutta.—24. *Herculean*, Mounsay, Bombay.—27. *Napoleon*, Callas, Singapore; *Orleana*, Evans, Bombay.—30. *Owen Potter*, Banks, *Hercyna*, Mason, and *Alfred the Great*, Wakeham, Calcutta; *Denison*, King, and *Hero*, Oliver, Bombay; *Tapley*, Cookson, Bombay.—SEPT. 4. *Bland*, Hosken, Calcutta.—7. *John Melhuish*, Bradley, Calcutta; *John Campbell*, Hall, Bombay.—9. *Promise*, Hoseason, New South Wales; *Yssel*, Visser, Batavia.—10. *Monarch*, Duff, Shanghai.—12. *Lancaster*, Hullen, and *Halifax*, Wright, Calcutta.—14. *Adam Lodge*, Johnston, Bombay.—17. *Madawaska*, Pascoe, Port Phillip and Adelaide.—18. *Dorisana*, Robertson, Calcutta; *Henry Gardner*, Tobin, Bombay.

From NEWPORT.—AUG. 20. *Tartar*, Rawlings, Cape and Mauritius.—28. *Resident van Son*, Bauditz, Batavia.

From PORTLAND.—AUG. 23. *Rodney*, McLean, Hobart Town.

From LONGHOPE.—SEPT. 2. *Brilliant*, Craig (from Shields), Cape.

From TORBAY.—AUG. 23. *Alexandrina*, Falconer, Algoa Bay.

From PLYMOUTH.—AUG. 21. *Joseph Somes*, Elmstone, Adelaide; *Windermere*, Ross, Hobart Town.—26. *Tasman*, Blackburn, Port Phillip.—SEPT. 7. *Charlotte Jane*, Laurence; *Randolph*, Dale; *Cressy*, Bell; and 8. *Sir George Seymour*, Goodson, Canterbury, New Zealand.—11. *Andromache*, Passmore, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—12. *Collingwood*, Kirby, Cape.

From PORTSMOUTH.—AUG. 20. *Tudor*, Lay, Cape, Madras, and Calcutta.—23. *Paragon*, Bennett, Mauritius.—24. *Marlborough*, Webb, Calcutta; *Earl of Hardwicke*, Brown, Bombay; *Trafalgar*, Robertson, Madras and Bengal.—29. *Winchester*, Currie, Launceston; *Severn*, Duncan, Ceylon.—31.—*Intrepid*, Mercer, St. Helena.—SEPT. 1. *Prince of Wales*, Hopkins; and 3. *Blenheim*, Methven, Bengal.—15. *Vernon*, Voss, Madras.—10. *Queen*, McLeod, Calcutta.

From the CLYDE.—AUG. 12. *Borneo*, Ingleton, Batavia.—21. *Juliet*, Watson, Bombay; *Gondola*, Byres, Mauritius.—29. *Protector*, Jewell, Maulmain.—30. *Deogaum*, Evans, Calcutta.—SEPT. 4. *Eleanor*, Groves, Mauritius; *Science*, Westcott. Singapore and Penang.—6. *Tomatin*, Wilson, Mauritius.—7. *Nestor*, Kyle, Port Phillip and Adelaide.—14. *Druid*, M'Kirdy, Batavia and Singapore; *Flora Kerr*, Leighton, Calcutta.—15. *Ambassadress*, Foody, Bombay.—18. *Alberto*, Benson, Aden; *Clymene*, Holmes, Calcutta.

From QUEENSTOWN.—SEPT. 13. *Hyderabad*, Castles, Hobart Town.

From BORDEAUX.—SEPT. 13. *Emelyn*, Toogood, Mauritius; *Jane Goudie*, Stabb, Mauritius.

From BRISTOL.—AUG. 17. *Anna*, Eames, Mauritius.

From SHIELDS.—AUG. 16. *Jackson*, Smith, Aden.—SEPT. 8. *Earl Durham*, Patterson, Galle.

From HAMBURGH.—SEPT. 5. *Chieftain*, Edwards, Mauritius.

From CARDIFF.—SEPT. 10. *Henrietta Marie*, Atkes, Singapore.

From HULL.—SEPT. 12. *Pallas*, Stockdale, Port Natal and Bombay.

From HARTLEPOOL.—SEPT. 17. *Alfen*, Heverdahl, Singapore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Indus*, from SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 20, to proceed per steamer *Oriental* from SUEZ.

For MALTA.—Ens. Lambert, Mr. Y. V. Inglot, Mr. J. Napier, Lieut. Harvey.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Rathbone, Miss Todd.

For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Macrae, Mrs. Channer, Mr. D. Monteith, Mr. Skinner, Mrs. Skinner, Miss H. Hughes, Miss Currie, Miss F. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, Mr. Shearwood, Mr. Ross, Mr. Macnaghten, Mr. F. Wigram, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Saunders, Mr. J. Innes, Mr. Freeling, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Bellasis, Capt. Ramsay, Rev. J. Horsill, Miss Brown, Mr. G. Tell, Mr. C. Tucker, Mr. Rapalls, Mr. and Mrs. Heilgers, infant, and servant; Mr. Sandeman, Mr. Ford, Mr. H. Gladstone, Mr. Cheney, Mr. Mullins, Madame Cretœur, Mr. Gregory, Mr. White, Mrs. Blogg, Miss Inglis, Mr. J. Cathcart, Mr. and Mrs. Reeves, Madame Egilot, Madame Ruch, Mr. Spens, Mr. Newby, Mr. Winbolt, Mr. J. Patten.

For MADRAS.—Mrs. Col. Armstrong, Mr. and Miss Bainbridge, Mr. Parry, Mr. Byard and servants, Miss Norton.

For ADEN.—Mr. Bartholomew, Miss Frankland, Commodore Parker, I.N.; Mr. Lawrence, Lieut. Wishopp, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Close.

For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Wise, Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. H. Le Shaw.

For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Spyer, Miss Campbell, Mr. G. Morrice, Mr. Freckleton, Mr. J. Reid.

For SINGAPORE.—Mr. F. Gaband.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BEADNELL, the wife of George, Bengal army, s. at Brussels, Sept. 2.

BELL, the wife of Brigadier James, commanding Northern Division of the Madras army, s. at Brighton, Sept. 7.

BIRCH, the wife of De Burgh, M.D. Hon. East India Co.'s service, d. at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Aug. 30.

DOBBIE, the wife of Capt. Robt. S. 39th Madras N.I. d. Sept. 16.

GREENE, the lady of Lieut. col. G. P. late of the Bengal Engineers, d. at Eastlands, Dulwich, Sept. 11.

MALTBY, the wife of Edward, Madras civil service, d. at 18, Clarence-square, Cheltenham, Sept. 1.

MARRIAGES.

BOILEAU, Lieut. col. A. H. E. Bengal Engineers, to Matilda G. d. of A. Tovey, late H.M.'s 24th regt. at Paignton, near Torquay, Sept. 5.

CRAWFORD, William, to Ann, relict of the late Thomas Miag, at Stockwell, Sept. 12.

CURRIE, George W. to Evelyn Vernon, d. of the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, M.P. at Farming Woods, Northamptonshire, Sept. 19.

PEPE, General Guglielmo, to Mary Anne Coventry, widow of the late John Borthwick Gilchrist, L.L.D. Aug. 28.

DEATHS.

BETHUNE, the infant s. of Henry, at Brighton, aged 6 mo. Sept. 5.

CHASE, John W. formerly of the Royal Malta Regiment, at Oxford, aged 70, Sept. 13.

GORDON, Lieut. Col. George T. late of the Bombay cavalry, at Deebank, Banchory, N.B. aged 66, Sept. 6.

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KEMPLAND, Major, late of the 8th Bengal cavalry, at Leamington, Sept. 19.
MAIDMAN, Charlotte E. widow of the late Capt. W. K. Bengal army, at Chelsea, aged 31, Sept. 5.
MOFFATT, William, formerly commander in the Hon. East-India Company's maritime service, at Addison-road, Kensington, aged 76, Sept. 14.
M'TAGGART, Charlotte, widow of the late William, of Madras, at sea, on board the *Tartar*, April 27.
OWEN, S. H. late commander of the East-India ship *Zenobia*, at Topsham, Devonshire, aged 38, Sept. 14.
WRIGHT, William, late of the Bengal civil service, at Fenstanton, Hants, Sept. 17.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

September 4th, 11th, and 18th, 1850.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. Alexander M. Sutherland.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. S. C. A. Swinton, 8th cav.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Henry W. Hitchens, engineers.
Capt. Charles G. Southey, 48th N.I.
Capt. Richard Pretyman, invalids.
Bombay Estab.—Major Frederick Mayor, 6th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Robert N. Farquharson.
Mr. A. R. Young.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Ens. Philip J. Sanctuary, 5th N.I.
Lieut. Marshall James, 28th N.I.
Lieut. Charles R. G. Douglas, 32d N.I.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Col. Æneas Shirreff, artillery.
Lieut. Henry D. Taylor, 1st Fusileers.
Lieut. Arthur Child, 8th N.I.
Lieut. James F. J. Stevens, 26th N.I.
Capt. James H. A. Vosper, 31st N.I.
Lieut. Arthur N. Rich, 33d N.I.
Lieut. Robert Nicol, 33d N.I.
Lieut. George Paxton, 44th N.I.
Lieut. Samuel B. Goodrich, 45th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. George Wingate, engineers.
Lieut. James E. Westropp, 2nd Europ. reg.
Surg. John Fraser.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bombay Estab.—The Rev. George Cook, A.M.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Com. William C. Barker, Indian Navy.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. Henry A. Lake, engineers, 6 months.
Lieut. Hugh L. Christie, 10th N.I., do.
Assist. surg. Edward Young, do.
Bombay Estab.—Maj. Richard Blood, 11th N.I., do.
Surg. Benjamin A. R. Nicholson, do.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Charles J. Metcalfe, Indian Navy, till the 20th Dec. next.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Charles H. Cobbe, invalids.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. William Wilks appointed junior clerk in the accounts branch of the Secretary's Office, v. Mr. Charles Forbes Shepherd, transferred to the Military Secretary's Office.

HAILEYBURY.

The destination of Mr. George Henry Lawrence, late a student at the East-India College, has been changed from the presidency of Madras to that of Bengal.

LIST OF RANK.

(No. 6 of 1850.)

CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

To rank from the 8th Dec. 1848, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed sail within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—
James John M'Leod Innes, quitted Chatham 20th June.
Edmund Walker, do. 18th August.
George Tomkyns Chesney, do. 24th June.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—
Ambrose Dawson Jennings, *Maidstone*, 4th July.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail of the para. announcing his appointment, viz.—
John Hearsey (abroad), para. *via* Marseilles, 8th July.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they respectively proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—
Frederick Augustus Buckley, *Sea Park*, 17th July.
Henry Scott Vincent Fisher, *Monarch*, 28th July.

(No. 6 of 1850.)

CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

To rank from the 8th Dec., 1848, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they respectively proceed sail within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—
Theodore Emilius Gahagan, quitted Chatham 2nd July.
John Mullins, do. 9th August.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—
Western George Morris, *Alfred*, 11th August.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—
Alfred Charles Forth, *Indus*, 20th July.
To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—
Henry Macdonald Playfair, *Trafalgar*, 19th August.
To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—
William Tate Groom, *Ripon*, 20th August.

(No. 6 of 1850.)

CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

To rank from the 9th June, 1848, the day on which he passed his public examination, provided he takes his departure on or before the 20th Sept., to which period his embarkation has been extended on account of ill health:—
James Goddard, quitted Chatham 19th March, 1850.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—
Josiah Marshall Heath, *Owen Glendower*, 20th July.
To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—
Arthur Thomas Moore, *Sultan*, 29th July.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they respectively proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—
Cecil D'Urban La Touche, *Earl of Balcarras*, 29th July.
George Murray, *Abouhir*, 15th August.
Oriel Viveash Tanner, *Earl of Hardwicke*, 19th August.

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To rank from the date of the sailing from Portsmouth of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—
Charles Henry Clay, *Earl of Hardwicke*, 24th August.
Peregrine Powell Peart Fenwick, do., do.

(No. 5 of 1850.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they respectively proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—
William Charles Owen, M.D., *Lord George Bentinck*, 17th July.
John Watkins, *Alfred*, 11th August.
William Henry Adley, *Queen*, 2nd September.

(No. 5 of 1850.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail of the paragraph announcing his appointment, viz.—
John Miller, M.D. (abroad), para. *via* Marseilles, 8th July.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they respectively proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—
John Chisholm, M.D., *Tudor*, 14th August.
Henry Cholmeley, *Trafalgar*, 19th August.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail of the paragraph announcing his appointment, viz.—
Henry Robert Oswald, M.D. (abroad), para. *via* Marseilles, 24th August.

(No. 4 of 1850.)

ASSISTANT SURGEON FOR BOMBAY.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship on which he proceeded, viz.—
John Forbes Watson, A.M., M.D., *Equestrian*, 31st Aug.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1850.

Bengal, 70th Foot.—Lieut. William Crozier, from the 27th foot, to be lieut. v. Rae, who exchanges. Dated 10th Sept. 1850.

WAR OFFICE, 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1850.

Bengal 14th Lt. Dragoons.—Maj. Charles Steuart to be lieut. col. without purch. v. King, deceased. Dated 7th July, 1850.
Capt. John Hesketh Goddard to be maj. v. Steuart. Dated 17th September, 1850.
Lieut. Richard Buckley Prettejohn to be capt. v. Goddard. Dated 17th Sept. 1850.
Cornet Thomas Edward Gordon to be lieut. v. Prettejohn. Dated 17th Sept. 1850.
61st Foot.—Ens. Henry Brackenbury to be lieut. without purch. v. Woodhouse, deceased. Dated 25th June, 1850.
Gentleman Cadet William Henry Wilson Pattoun, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. v. Brackenbury. Dated 17th Sept. 1850.
70th Foot.—William Wiltshire Lynch, gent., to be ens. by purch. v. Penton, promoted. Dated 17th Sept. 1850.
Bombay, 78th Foot.—Capt. Colin Campbell M'Intyre to be maj. without purch. v. Taylor, deceased. Dated 19th June, 1850.
Lieut. William Henry Ridge to be capt. v. M'Intyre. Dated 17th Sept. 1850.
Ens. Joseph P. H. Crowe to be lieut. v. Ridge. Dated 17th Sept. 1850.
Serg. maj. Alexander M'Leod to be ens. v. Crowe. Dated 17th Sept. 1850.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per *Bolton*, for Bombay, from Gravesend, Sept. 11, 104 Company's troops, Capt. Andrews, Bombay establishment.

BOOKS.

Cholera and its Cures: an Historical Sketch. By J. STEVENSON BUSHNAN, M.D. London. Orr.

THIS is another addition to the innumerable treatises upon the epidemic cholera morbus, the main object of which is to urge upon public attention the Saline Treatment, adopted by Dr. Stevens, whereby, Dr. Bushnan asserts, the mortality from this disease is reduced to about 5 per cent.,—a proportion less than that in cases of typhus fever.

After a sketch of the modern history of cholera,—of its origin, nature and causes,—of the novel speculations on this subject promulgated upon the last appearance of the epidemic,—of sanitary matters,—and of the cures of cholera heretofore proposed, of which he has given a tabular list of no fewer than 173, not one of which has proved to be a specific, or to have reduced the mortality below the natural standard, of forty or fifty per cent.,—he devotes a chapter to "The Saline Treatment." He observes that "the important discovery of Dr. Stevens, relative to the action of neutral saline substances on the blood, has abundantly proved that cholera can be mastered, and its mortality reduced to an insignificant percentage." This discovery, it appears, was made nearly twenty years ago; but, in spite of "the most unexpected and astonishing results, in a large number of cases," through obstinate prejudice and false pride on the part of public bodies, a "load of calumny and misrepresentation has been accumulated, with all but crushing effect," on the head of Dr. Stevens.

Dr. Bushnan gives a succinct account of this mode of treating the disease in its several stages, as followed "with decided success" at Coldbath Fields Prison, in 1832. Nothing, however, is said by Dr. Bushnan respecting the result of trials of this mode of treatment during the last visitation of the disease; but if our information be correct, it was tried and found, like its 173 predecessors, a failure.

While the "western world" is fertile in plans and preliminaries for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by means of railway and canal communication through central America, attention is being revived to the construction of a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Suez, debouching into the Red Sea at one end, and the Mediterranean at the other. The present overland route, as it is termed, by way of Alexandria, the Nile, Cairo, and the Desert of Suez, though a boon to travellers never to be over-estimated until a better is found out, is doubtless attended with many inconveniences and no little fatigue. From the steamer in harbour at Alexandria to the corresponding steamer in the roads of Suez there are no less than six changes of passengers and luggage; and though the arrangements are probably as effective as they can well be made, under present circumstances, and in the hands of the Egyptian Government, there can be no doubt that a great deal of time would be saved, and a preferable route obtained, by the opening of a ship-canal. The passage of the Mahmoudieh Canal from Alexandria to Atfeh, which has only to be experienced "to be for ever had in remembrance"—the necessarily small and crowded steamer from Atfeh to Boulac—the Desert, with its rough uneven track and springless vans, would all be avoided in the opening of a ship-canal, through which steam-boats and sailing vessels could pass without striking a mast or a funnel.—*Cal. Mag.*

The political feelings of a certain class of the Tasmanians are pretty plainly indicated by the following paragraph, which appears in the *Launceston Examiner*:—"Her majesty's ministers protest to be anxious for our welfare; let us rely on their sympathy, and ask them that we may be permitted to annex this island (Van Diemen's Land) to the American Union. The United States are now fairly in the Pacific, and that is our sea; the relations of these colonies will every year be drawn closer to the neighbourhood of Panama, and why not anticipate what is inevitable? The constitution to be granted to Australia has occasioned great trouble already to the imperial parliament; our friends ought to be saved from further toil in a question which to them is perplexing and not likely to be speedily adjusted. As an emancipated colony, we could do that for ourselves which imperial legislators find to be a task all but insuperable: in hoisting the American flag we should emblazon the stars, but obliterate the stripes. The thoughtless may smile; but 'independence' or union with America is the fate of Australia."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 31st July, 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 25th September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 18th Sept. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Proprietor of East-India Stock has given notice, that at the Quarterly General Court of the said Company, appointed to be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, he will submit the following motion, viz.—

"That this Court recommend their Executive to take into their consideration the expulsion of Captain Peter Gordon from Madura, on the 20th October, 1826."

That another Proprietor has given notice that he will submit the following motion, viz.—

"That the Court of Directors be requested to have prepared, and laid upon the table in the proprietors' room, the following papers:

"Schedule of those collectorates under the Bombay presidency, of which there exist either the original surveys or fac-similes thereof in print, in view to the earliest possible publication of those valuable documents in the most convenient form, as in the case of the ordnance survey of England, and of a like publication of the whole of the Madras and of a large portion of the Bombay presidencies, and in substitution of the very meagre and inaccurate maps alone procurable at any of the scientific institutions or mapsellers throughout London.

"Schedule of the made roads, excepting those of the towns, and the civil and military stations throughout each collectorate of the Bombay presidency, specifying their lengths and general widths,—such of them as are metalled and bridged, such as are metalled only, and those which are constructed of moorum, or a like soft superlayer; also the obstructions from imperfect drainage or dangerous clivities, to which the transit of merchandise along them is subject."

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 11th Sept. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 25th instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

FOUR THOUSAND AND TEN HOGSHEADS OF EXPORT LONDON PORTER;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be sent, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 25th day of Sept. 1850, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 18th Sept. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 25th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Madras, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Madras, after the rate or exchange of 2s. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 5 tons of Dead Weight.
40 ,, Measurable Goods.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 18th Sept. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 25th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 0½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 105 tons of Dead Weight.
80 ,, Measurable Goods.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY have lately received from the Government of Madras the following Notification, which is published for general information.

Madras Marine Board Office, 22nd Oct. 1849.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 15th of November next a fixed light will be exhibited from a sandy hill abreast of the Santapillay Rocks, about 150 feet above the level of the sea. In ordinary weather it will be visible from the deck of a ship about 12 or 13 miles.

Bearings from the Rocks:

Santapillay Light House	N. 60° W.
Santapillay Village, with the highest distant peak a little open to the North	N. 55° W.
Next Sandy Hill to North	N. 40° W.

The following information is furnished by Capt. Biden, Master Attendant at Madras, who surveyed the Rocks in 1846.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

"Sailing Instructions as a guide when Ships or Vessels are on the Coast of Orixa, or off the Santapillay Rocks.

"1. Whereas a recent survey of the Santapillay Rocks, under the direction of Lieut. Fell, I.N., and a further inspection thereof by the Master Attendant on the 6th instant, clearly prove that those Rocks comprise one of the most dangerous shoals in the Indian Seas, and as no well-defined land-mark has hitherto been notified for the purpose of indicating their locality, and warning Commanders of Ships and Vessels of their near approach to those Rocks, it is therefore expedient to publish the following remarks for the guidance of all Mariners who may navigate the Coast of Orixa, and the Bay of Bengal.

"2. The Santapillay Rocks are in
Latitude .. .. .. 17° 59′ 25″ N.
Longitude .. .. .. 83° 47′ 37″ E.
and are distant from the Coast between 5 and 6 miles. They are about 10 feet under water, steep to on all sides, and their extent is not beyond 200 yards in length. When there is but little wind and a smooth sea, this Shoal presents no indication by broken or discoloured water, as Lieut. Fell, when in search of it during very fine weather, brought the surveying brig *Kristna* to anchor within 100 yards of the Rocks before he could observe the slightest appearance of a Shoal. He then proceeded in one of that vessel's boats over the rocks, and found 10½ feet on the shoalest part, on the eastern side 7 and 10 fathoms, and on the western limit 10½ fathoms rocky bottom.

"3. The Master Attendant surveyed the Santapillay Rocks in the Hon. Company's steam-vessel *Hugh Lindsay*, on the 6th instant, during fine weather; and with a moderate breeze from S.W. and a ground swell, the breakers were clearly discerned from the mast head at the distance of 6 or 7 miles bearing due South, and Santapillay Peak bearing W. by N. in 7 fathoms, off shore about 2 miles. The breakers were soon after seen from the deck, and at 11 h. 45 m. A.M., when the reef, which broke with considerable force, bore from S. 56° E. to S. 57° E., and Santapillay Peak was bearing N. 43° W., the *Hugh Lindsay* was anchored in 9½ fathoms, coarse sand and shells, distant from the reef 2 miles, and from the coast 3½ miles, latitude by an indifferent observation 18° 1′ N.

"4. Two boats were sent, under Capt. Crawford, to examine the reef, and they carried regular soundings from the steamer of 9 and 9½ fathoms, until within a quarter of a mile, and in less than 100 yards of the breakers, where they found 10½ and 10½ fathoms rocky bottom; the breakers were too high to admit of the boats crossing over the reef; but Capt. Crawford pulled round it, and gave as his opinion that the shoal, which lies N.N.W. and S.S.E. is in circumference about a quarter of a mile, with 10 fathoms all round very close to the rocks. From the *Hugh Lindsay* the breakers seemed to extend the length of 200 yards.

"5. The inner channel is safe for ships and vessels of every class, as soundings of 5 fathoms within a mile of the coast, and 9½ fathoms within a quarter of a mile of the rocks, afford a clear space of nearly 4 miles in breadth.

"6. In fair weather, and when the Peak of Santapillay is visible, that lofty and remarkable land-mark affords an infallible guide to the true position of the Santapillay Rocks. This peak is at least 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and presents a striking contrast to all the hills in its vicinity; it bears N. 50° W from the rocks, and the base of the mountain is not more than 7 and 8 miles from the coast.

"7. But in thick weather, when no well-defined land-mark is discernible, then it becomes absolutely necessary to approach the coast between Ganjam and Vizagapatam with great care and caution; change of current, and the absence of all means by night or day of obtaining a single observation, may, without strict and unremitting attention to soundings, place a ship or vessel in imminent peril close to or upon the Santapillay Rocks, which should not be approached from the Eastward by night or day under 17 fathoms.

"(Signed) CHARLES BIDEN,
"Master Attendant's Office, "Master Attendant."
"Sept. 21st, 1846."

By order of the Marine Board,
(Signed) JOHN J. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

Published by order of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.
J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House,
London, 29th August, 1850.

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East-India House, London, 18th Sept. 1850.

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All parties assured for Life, or for terms other than for Life, whatever the number of payments, or the permanency or otherwise of their residence in Europe, shall, after completing a full year from the date of their quitting India, and on the first half-yearly premium thereafter becoming due, be entitled to a reduction of their premium to the English rates, such reduced rates being continued during their further residence in Europe.

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30	9th of May,	1,000	24 8 4	14 0 9
40	1844.	1,000	31 10 0	18 2 3
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AND ARMY LIST,

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AND

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Ajdaha*, with the mails, left Bombay Aug. 31st, reached Aden Sept. 11th, and arrived at Suez on the 21st ult. The mails left Alexandria on the 23rd ult. (per *Merlin*), and reached Malta 27th, whence (per *Medina*) they were taken on to Marseilles, arriving Oct. 1st.

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*** The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 19th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and *must* be pre-paid.

(*Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Oct. 5.*)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal ... . Aug. 21 | Madras ... ... Aug. 23
Bombay ... ... Aug. 31

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

DOMESTIC matters, if they may be so termed, form the staple of the intelligence brought by this mail. The kingdom of Oude and the territories of the Nizam furnish the only exceptions to the political tranquillity which reigns throughout India.

The affray in Oude will afford a pretty correct idea of the state of that country. It appears, from the statements given in the *Delhi Gazette* and *Calcutta Star*, that the collection of the revenue in two districts, in the northern part of the kingdom, had been made over by the Nazim of the *elaka*, or revenue division, in which they were situated, to Lieut. Orr, to collect the arrears. This officer, after many unsuccessful expostulations with the chief defaulter, the Rajah of Eesanugger, determined, before reporting his conduct to the Nazim, to try the effect of an interview with the Rajah. The meeting took place in a cutcherry hut, in a mango tope, almost beneath the bastions of the fort of Eesanugger. The Rajah was accompanied by his brother-in-law, dewan, vakeel, and court officers, with about 200 armed followers; Lieutenant Orr had only a few men of his corps, the 1st Light Infantry battalion of the king's army. During the conference, the Rajah's vakeel became very insolent, and was requested by Lieutenant Orr to leave the room. He did so, and shortly after the Rajah signified his wish to retire, leaving the matter in question unsettled. Lieutenant Orr urged upon him the necessity of fulfilling his engagements; the Rajah, however, rose from his seat, when the Lieutenant took him by the arm, whereupon his brother-in-law and his dewan drew their swords, and the latter wounded Lieutenant Orr severely on the shoulder. This officer's jemadar and havildar instantly unsheathed their sabres; the former struck off the head of the Rajah's brother-in-law, and the latter cut down the dewan. Meanwhile Lieutenant Orr held fast by the Rajah until stunned by a sword-cut in the head, and the Rajah, who was wounded, was carried off by his followers to the fort. Lieutenant Orr was borne away on a charpoy, whilst the guns of the fort opened upon the hut, and a body of matchlock-men pursued and galled the party, keeping up a running fight for three hours, until they gained the village of Kuttowlee, belonging to the Rajah of Mullapore, where some Gosain fakeers and villagers turned out for their protection, and compelled the Eesanugger men to retire. Lieutenant Orr, though badly wounded, was recovering.

Hostilities in the district of Ellichpore, in the Nizam's territories, had been renewed; the Nawab had rallied his forces, and on the 9th of August gained a considerable

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victory over the Nizam's troops at Borlee. From a detailed account, which appears in a Calcutta paper, it appears that the Nizam, with a revenue of Rs. 2,33,00,000 (or 2,330,000*l.*), keeps up a military establishment which costs Rs. 2,21,50,000, within 85,000*l.* of the whole revenue; yet he cannot put down a petty dependant. "It is evident," observes the writer, "that reform must come sooner or later; if not from within, from without. The Indian Government will not undertake it so long as it can be put off, having always before its eyes the fear of being attacked in Parliament for unprincipled ambition and usurpation." Letters from the Nizam's capital represent public affairs there to be in an unsettled state: the prime minister (Peshkar) had been in disgrace for not having paid over to the Resident some lacs of rupees due to the Company; but he had been partially restored to favour.

A private letter from Gwalior announces that the consort of the Maharajah Junkojee Rao Scindiah, grand-daughter of the Baiza Bhaee, expired on the 18th August. Should the prince die without issue, it is anticipated at Gwalior that his dominions will become an integral portion of British India.

The rains constitute the great topic in all the papers. They appear to have been irregular; copious beyond precedent in some places; scanty in others. Around Bombay, and in the Poona district of the Deccan, scarcely half the usual supplies had fallen. The tanks and reservoirs at Bombay were not filled. In Goozerat the fall had been excessive: thirty-five inches fell at Rajcote in three days—twenty-eight in twenty-four hours, betwixt the 27th and 28th of July. At Baroda it had rained a fortnight without ceasing—a violent fall of fourteen inches took place in twenty-four hours; and the burst extended to Ahmedabad, Cambay, Kurrachee, and so all over the district, in parts proverbial for drought. It prevailed all over the Punjab and north-west provinces, stretching downwards through the Gangetic Delta to Calcutta. The country all along the line of the Indus, Sutlej, and Beas, had suffered from the floods.

Another topic, respecting which much interest is felt, relates to the courts-martial, now so plentiful. A Court of Inquiry was sitting, when the last accounts came from Simla, to investigate charges preferred against Capt. Ouvry and Lieut. Draper, of her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons, for the share they had in a gambling case. Lieuts. Mayne, Baldwin, and Pennefather, of the 22nd Foot, and Lieutenant Lillingston, of the 60th Rifles, had been tried for having "gamed and betted at backgammon, till considerable sums of money had been lost by the three former to the latter officer." The trials really arose out of a charge of cheating made by the losers, for which there was not the slightest foundation, and which they were allowed to apologise for before the Court of Inquiry. The following remarks from Sir Charles Napier upon the subject have been commented upon:—

"In reprimanding them all four, according to the sentence of the Court, I will hope that their expressed contrition may be sincere! Few men can lose money at play without great suffering: therefore, none ought to win without remorse; for what honest or generous man can find satisfaction in having ruined his neighbour? We may all be assured that the parable of the Priest, the Levite, and the Samaritan, was not imparted to men, that it should pass by unheeded!"

Lieutenant Rose, of the 3rd Native Infantry, has been tried for having asserted that a newspaper editor was drunk at a ball in a white coat,—having taken no notice of the contradiction which was given to his assertions,—and having, when threatened to be horsewhipped by the said editor, applied for a guard of burkundauzes to protect himself from danger. The proceedings had not been made public, but it was generally considered that the main charges are disproved. Another trial has arisen out of this case. Lieutenant Goodridge, of the Artillery, who had given evidence before the Court, was accused by a brother officer at the Simla *table d'hôte*, of having falsified, when on oath, the tenor of his previous statements in private. A complaint was made to the Commander-in-Chief, who replied, that he considered the imputed variation to be a matter of no consequence. A copy of this epistle was sent to the accuser, but he refused to apologize, and ultimately brought Lieutenant Goodridge to a court-martial, the result of which is not yet known. Four officers of the 48th Native Infantry, Lieut. Litchford, and Ensigns Huxham, Smith, and White, were undergoing their trials at Cawnpore; the two former as principals, and the latter as seconds, in the Banda duel. It now appears that Messrs. Litchford and Huxham had been for a long time on bad terms, and the lieutenant challenged the ensign as they were leaving the mess-table. The quarrel took place on a Sunday, and the commanding officer, hearing of the circumstance, placed both parties under arrest; but on his leaving the place, Huxham made his adversary an offer to fight, which was immediately accepted, and the principals and seconds took their stations, when Huxham received a shot in the groin. The result in this case had not been made public. We close this catalogue with the case of Major Phillips, commanding the 7th cavalry, who has been tried at Jullunder on charges of having obstructed the administration of civil justice, and honourably acquitted.

Some further proceedings had taken place with reference to Mr. Hamilton, the Resident at Indore. It appears from a communication between Captain Harris, the accuser of that gentleman, and the Government, that Mr. Hamilton, who had been authorized to publish a letter from the Government addressed to himself, had, instead, circulated a letter prejudicial to Captain Harris, which the Government never authorised him to publish. Captain Harris has, therefore, been permitted by the Government to make public the letter which should have been published by Mr. Hamilton, and which is as follows:—

"From Sir H. Elliot, K.C.B. Secretary to Government of India,
"To R. N. C. Hamilton, Resident at Indore.

"Foreign Department, Fort William,
"the 30th March, 1850.

"Sir,—The Commission to examine the allegation preferred against you by Captain Harris having sent in their report to Government, I am directed to inform you that you have been fully exonerated by them from every charge of misconduct or misapplication of the public funds, and the Government of India cordially concurs in this verdict.

"At the same time I have it in command to intimate to you, with reference to the accompanying extract from the report of the Commission, that though no suspicion even of dishonourable conduct or misuse of Government money has been elicited by the inquiry, the Governor-General in Council concurs in the opinion expressed therein, that there has been considerable irregularity of procedure in your acts, some indiscretion, and an assumption undoubtedly of greater latitude of discretion in the management of public trusts than you ought to have exercised.

"I am therefore directed to suggest, that you should take immediate steps for remodelling your system of keeping the public accounts, where you have not already done so.

"With respect to the Koonch jageer, you required to apply to the Government of India for authority to each and every departure from the original scheme of expenditure which was laid down.

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"With regard to the band, the Governor-General in Council peremptorily orders, either it should be altogether laid aside at the Residency, and kept exclusively as Holkar's own band, or that the expense of it should be defrayed entirely from your own private resources.

"The account of large fines above 1,000 rupees, for whatever cause levied, should be regularly transmitted to the Government of India, and the disposal of them confirmed. The bazar account is left to your disposal for public purposes.

"The Government have marked their displeasure at the hasty and unjustifiable conduct of Captain Harris, by removing him from his civil appointment, and remanding him to his regiment. The accompanying copy of a letter this day addressed to that officer is herewith sent for your information.—I have the honour, &c.

"(Signed) "H. M. ELLIOT, Sec. to Gov."

"Camp, Macheewarra, November 8, 1849.

"Sir,—I have received and laid before the Most Noble the Governor-General your letter dated 18th ultimo, and its enclosures, relative to certain items of expenditure appearing in the accounts of the Indore Treasury.

"In reply, I am directed by the Governor-General to assure you, that even if the cases you have pointed out should eventually receive a satisfactory explanation from the Resident, they do appear to the Governor-General, as they now stand, so objectionable, and so liable to question, that the Governor-General considers you were called on absolutely by your duty as an officer of the Honourable Company's service, to bring the subject at once under his lordship's notice. The Governor-General entirely approves of the manly and honest manner in which you have discharged a painful and invidious duty, and is satisfied of the purity of the motives on which you have acted.

(Signed) "H. M. ELLIOT."

The Supreme Court at Calcutta has awarded Rs. 2,000 as damages to Lieut.-Col. W. H. Marshall, of the 34th N.I. in an action for libel against Capt. P. J. Chiene, late of the same regiment. The action was founded upon a letter which Capt. Chiene addressed to the Commander-in-Chief, after he (Capt. C.) had left the regiment, and when he was about to embark for England, and in which he accused Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall of very gross misconduct.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Samuel Marshall, of the 71st N.I. (confounded by some of the journals with the beforenamed officer), has, under instructions from the Court of Directors, been removed from the service, for reasons which have not been made public.

The subject of the growth of cotton continues to engage the attention of the mercantile community, especially of Bombay; and experiments with the American cotton seed are still being tried in Coimbatore, Dharwar, and some other places. According to the *Bombay Telegraph*, "experienced persons believe that none but the indigenous plant will be profitable or productive, and hence they urge the necessity of trying to improve the cultivation of that, and to increase the quantity." Some of the Bombay merchants have with that view sent active young Englishmen into the cotton-growing districts, at handsome salaries, in order to watch over and stimulate the growth of this staple.

A discovery has been made of extensive adulteration of raw cotton at Broach, and the Government collector has fined several native merchants in sums of 100*l.* 50*l.* and 25*l.* for having packed stones and refuse with the cotton about to be sent by boat to Bombay. The *Bombay Times* gives the following details of the detection of the frauds:—

"Information to the effect that large quantities of adulterated cotton were stored away, having been received, the supplies of some of the principal dealers were inspected, and bale on bale found vitiated by the admixture of foreign substances subsequent to the making up of the bales. The disclosures were so extensive and indisputable, that the rogues were induced to confess their villany, and to admit that it was part of a long-continued system in which they had been engaged. Betwixt 6,000 and 8,000 bales were seized; twelve dealers were proceeded against, and six of them at once convicted, and fines imposed on them to the extent of Rs. 2,850. The cotton has not on this occasion been confiscated, but directed to be a second time cleaned, the dealers being fairly warned, that any attempt to ship it in its present condition would be treated as a second offence, and dealt with accordingly. Offers to the extent of from 500 to 1,000 bales had been received from Bombay for cotton, provided the article could be produced for from Rs. 104 to Rs. 106 per candy, where no unadulterated cotton could be purchased—the present quotations for fair cotton being from Rs. 120 to Rs. 130."

The Governor-General had ordered a commencement of railway operations at Calcutta, the first section of the experimental line to run up the western bank of the Hooghly from Howrah, opposite Calcutta, to the town of Hooghly, a distance of about twenty-five miles. From this point it may be continued, as is yet to be decided, either towards Burdwan or towards Rajmahal.

At Bombay heavy complaints are made that there were 6,000 tons of rails at present on their way out for Bombay, equal to a supply of twenty miles of railway, and that these are of the weight of 84lbs. per lineal yard, whereas Mr. Stephenson, the company's consulting engineer, Mr. Berkley, the local engineer, and the Local Board of Directors, are all opposed to rails of such weight; and deem from 65 to 70 lbs. quite enough, or more than enough, for Bombay. The *Bombay Times* characterizes this arrangement as "a gross job, perpetrated against the settled convictions of all competent advisers." The *Telegraph*, on the other hand, cheers the shareholders, by stating that the railway, now the rains are over, will immediately be commenced, at some little distance from Bombay, where the land required can be assigned by the Government. "The exact line which the rail will take inside the fort and through the Bazar to Mazagon, is under the consideration of the Home authorities; when it is fixed upon, the owners of the houses which now occupy the ground will be compensated for their property by Government, which engages to find the land for the railway, *gratis*. How, with these advantages, the shareholders can be rendered uneasy by the misrepresentations of the *Bombay Times*, is a matter of wonder to unprejudiced men." The shareholders however, do appear uneasy, for the shares are still quoted at 40 per cent. discount.

A project has been started at Calcutta for the construction of a cheap single line of railway to connect the Burdwan coalfields with either the river Hooghly or the trunk railroad, according to the direction which the latter may make. The plan is well thought of generally, and the only obstacle to its realization is the difficulty of raising the ten or fifteen lacs that will, according to circumstances, be necessary for giving it effect.

An inquiry has been instituted as to certain alleged frauds of one Jotee Persaud, a great commissariat contractor in the north-west provinces. The *Englishman* says:—

"We believe it is the intention of the authorities to push on the investigation with the utmost vigour. The practice of fraud to an immense extent has been already clearly established. Thousands of visionary bullocks, who never ate straw or yielded beef, have been charged for in every part of the country. Jotee Persaud has been allowed to leave Agra, upon entering into recognizances to appear in court within ten days, whenever summoned. He has gone to Simla with his counsel, Mr. Lang, with the intention of petitioning the Governor-General, as we understand, against the mode of procedure adopted. In the mean time no efforts are left untried by him and for him; and we may perhaps, by-and-by, adduce curious illustrations of the sympathy and interest which his position excites in high quarters."

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The Governor-General still remained in his cool retreat at Chenee, a mountain village in Kunawar, situated amongst the Himalayas, about 120 miles north-west of Simla, of which a picturesque description is given in another column. The rajah of Beschir, in whose dominions the Marquess of Dalhousie is a guest, though a dependant, pays no tribute, and is no more a subject of ours than is the Guicowar. It was rumoured that the Marquess, when he quits his retreat, will return to Simla, and not revisit Calcutta until 1852. His absence from the capital causes much dissatisfaction to its residents.

Sir C. Napier was at Simla. He quits the North-west Provinces in November, and comes down the Indus through Scinde to Bombay. A general order issued by him, on the subject of the neglect of general orders, will be read with some interest. It is highly characteristic, and severe, though quiet in its tone. In this address he has for the first time announced that his " period of service with the noble Indian army will shortly close."

Sir Henry Lawrence had left the capital of Cashmeer, in progress to Gilghit, beyond the right bank of the Indus. It is believed he will return to Lahore some time in October.

The Governor of Bombay, Lord Falkland, had just recovered from a sharp attack of fever: he continues in the Deccan till the close of the rains, returning about Christmas to the presidency.

The *Straits Times* reports some proceedings of Rajah Brooke at Labuan, in which that gentleman is represented to have forgotten what was due to his own dignity. It appears that, about a year ago, some anonymous letters appeared in that paper, commenting on Sir James Brooke's conduct in no very measured terms; that he thereupon demanded from each European official at Labuan whether he was the author of the letters; and essayed the like with the officers of the *Nemesis*, amongst others questioning a Dr. Miller of that vessel—but one and all denied the charge upon their honour. Sir James, it is said, desired Captain Wallage to inform Dr. Miller that positive proof was in his possession that Dr. Miller was the author of the statements; that the Rajah would accept an apology, but if no apology was offered, the matter should be submitted to the Admiral. The Doctor was firm; the charges were communicated to the Admiral; a Court of Inquiry was convened; the Court fully and honourably acquitted Dr. Miller, and the Naval Commander-in-Chief confirmed the finding.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Troops.—Brev. maj. A. L. Balfour, 32nd, at Govindghur, July 13; Lieut. C. C. Galloway, 10th, at Wuzeerabad, aged 25, July 15; Lieut. col. Evans, royal art. at Ceylon, July 15.

Bengal.—Maj. T. H. Newhouse, inv. estab. at Mussoorie, Aug. 7; Ens. W. H. Thompson, 28th N.I. at Allahabad, Aug. 7; Lieut. col. Hy. Norton, 69th N.I. at Mussoorie, July 28; Capt. H. Alpe, 41st N.I. at Chota Nagpore, Aug. 16.

BENGAL.

IMPURITY OF THE POPULAR LITERATURE OF BENGAL.

We are aware that the popular standard of coarseness (in popular literature) varies in different ages and different countries, and it would not be fair to refuse to Bengali books the benefit of a concession which is often made in favour of European works. But after making every allowance, it must be owned that the former exceed the bounds of decency beyond all reasonable proportion. Gross obscenity, dark superstition, an extravagant and horrible marvellousness, and frequent references to idolatry, form the principal ingredients of that seasoning which alone can render a book palatable to the popular taste of Bengal. *Nala and Damayanti* is the only one that appears to form an exception.

Whilst the books which have already been reviewed form a comparatively bearable class, we must now invite attention to a second and much larger class, which is deserving of unqualified condemnation. It consists partly of mythological works, and partly of amatory tales. The libidinous doings of Krishna and his adulterous consort Rádhá are the subject of different productions; some are paraphrases of parts of the *Bhágavat Puráns* and the *Mahábhárata*, whilst in others the same materials are worked up into different shapes, according to the taste of each writer. Two works, both entitled *Pancháli*, which contain other mythological stories in addition to those of Rádhá and Krishna, are, if possible, worse than the former. We suspect that these mythological works are more extensively read than any other books, because Rádhá and Krishna are favourite deities with the great majority of the inhabitants of Bengal. The character of these objects of worship is so vile, that those who describe it feel it necessary to apologize for it by urging the plea that Krishna, being lord of the world, was not subject to those laws of morality which mortals are bound to obey. But reason and experience unite in proving that his example has a frightfully contaminating power, and that the natives of Bengal will never cease to be addicted to profligacy until Krishna shall cease to be the object of their worship, their thoughts, and their affections. Siva, who is the favourite god of the higher classes, and Durgá or Kali, the national deity of Bengal, are about as licentious as Krishna and Rádhá.

It was the writer's intention to have examined some twenty amatory tales, submitted to him; but this task was too revolting. A trial was made of two or three; we do not remember a more repulsive occupation. The tales are, for the most part, wretched imitations of *Bidyá and Sundar*. It is almost impossible to conceive anything more truly horrible than some pages of these volumes; they must utterly pollute the imagination of those by whom they are read, or to whom they are recited by strolling singers.

Impossible as it may appear, it is nevertheless true, that the Bengali (or Hindu) mind has discovered depths of profligacy lower still than those already pointed out. There are pamphlets for sale in the Calcutta bazars written for the express purpose of reducing bestiality to a systematic theory. Had we not seen them, we could not have believed in their existence. The mind of Milton's or Klopstock's Satan, and even that of Göthe's Mephistopheles, would have revolted with horror from all contact with such defiling abominations. The publication and sale of such books, and of engravings of an equally filthy character, ought unquestionably to be proscribed as a crime, and punished as such, by the rulers of the land We believe many Hindus would thank them for doing it.

It is an instructive fact, that the inculcation of vice in these obscene books is invariably perpetrated under the screen of the national religion. The title-page prominently exhibits the names of some of the popular divinities. The book itself always opens with a formal invocation of two or three of them, and almost every new section commences with a prayer.

When all these things are considered, the repugnance to the education of females, so universally prevalent amongst the natives, will cease to excite surprise. The idea prevails (and there is much truth in it) that female education must lead to the perusal of such horrible books by female readers.—*Calcutta Review.*

The Committee of the Religious Tract Society, at their last meeting, resolved, with a view to give increased circulation to their publication in the vernacular languages, to offer the works published by the Society in Bengal, at the low rate of one anna for every hundred pages. Amongst the publications offered on such terms are Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, the *Holy War*, Alleine's *Alarm*, the *Peep of Day*, and other valuable treatises on Christian doctrine and practice. This offer on the part of the

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Committee will, we hope, be liberally responded to by our Christian friends. It presents a fine opportunity to those who are anxious to put into the hands of native inquiring youth, works calculated to interest and direct them in their pursuit after truth. We hope wealthy Christians will not allow this opportunity to pass unimproved.—*Cal. Christian Advocate, Aug.* 17.

CHEENEE.

Our readers will like to have some idea of Cheenee, the headquarters of the Governor-General; and as a friend has kindly placed a journal of his travels through Kunawur at our disposal, we are enabled to give some details which we imagine will prove interesting at the present moment. Cheenee is situated on the right bank of the Sutlej, about 120 miles north-east of Simlah. Let our readers picture to themselves a vast mountain side, swelling upwards from the banks of the Sutlej, which from the village appears like a little foaming stream in the depth below. The mountain peaks towering on either hand full 12,000 or 14,000 feet above the bed of the river; and the lofty trees which clothe the sides of the hills, appear in the distance but as moss on the face of a rock. Along the banks of the river in every practicable spot appears a little patch of cultivation. Cheenee is about 3,500 feet above the bed of the river, and thus commands a full view of the whole valley. It is a considerable village, and is surrounded by many smaller villages, perched amongst the crags and rocks, and surrounded with their little gardens, and rich vineyards, or noble spreading walnut-trees. Immediately opposite to Cheenee, the Rahdung cluster of peaks, crowned with perpetual snow, appear to rise almost perpendicularly up from the bed of the river to an altitude of 21,000 feet. During the rainy season, although the mass of the clouds does not rise sufficiently high in the air to be carried across the great chain of the Himalaya, by which the Kunawur valley is walled in, yet there is a good deal of mist in the air, which prevents a clear view; but in September and October the air is generally clear, and the views are magnificent. There is nothing in the mountains of Switzerland that can compare with some of the views in the Himalayan mountains: for boldness and grandeur of scenery they are unequalled.

The scale on which these mountain scenes are cast is twice that of the Swiss hills, and the cliffs are infinitely more abrupt, bold, and precipitous. Those who have visited the beautiful scenes of Interlacken, and wandered thence up to the falls of the Stonbach, or to the glaciers of Grindelwald, would be amazed at the steep passes of Kunawur. Take, for instance, the following description of the march from Cheenee back towards Simlah from Capt. Gerard's tour: "The trees are thinned by the ruins of avalanches. Many rude balconies, flights of steps, and notched spars occur." By these the road is supported as it frequently runs along and even just over the perpendicular face of the cliff. "After crossing a small stream, the road ascends over a steep face, clothed with forests of waving pine, springing from a black soil crowded with countless varieties of gay flowers and odoriferous plants. The height of this spot is 10,200 feet, and one looks down upon the Sutlej rolling in an abyss 4,000 feet underneath, and appearing nearly in the same perpendicular plane: so dreadful and vast is the cliff, as may be conceived, the horizontal distance not exceeding a mile. The rocks are granite, and are formed into a succession of mural precipices, in some nooks of which a solitary tree has escaped the crash. The path skirts along the edges of the abyss, and is made with great difficulty. The head grows giddy at the sight, and the traveller feels his courage forsake him." Such is Gerard's description of the road between Rogee and Cheenee, but compared to this road, that immediately near Cheenee, and from thence on towards Yooaring and Eampa, the roads or mountain paths are pleasant enough; and if his Lordship can get some good ponies brought to Cheenee, which is difficult, he may be able to ride about.—*Hurkaru.*

LAW.

Supreme Court, *July* 16.

Biddle v. *Taraney Churn Bonnerjee.*—This was an action instituted for the sole purpose of trying the validity of the Wheel Tax Act, the plaint being in form an action of wrong (under the new pleading rules), for the seizure and detention of a buggy, which had been taken away from the plaintiff's house on the 9th of March last. The defendant pleaded that, under Act 16 of 1847, passed by the President of the Council of India in Council, the plaintiff, who was and still is a person liable to be assessed under the provisions of the said Act, was, on the 13th of May, 1849, duly assessed by the commissioners duly constituted or appointed under the said Act in the sum of Co.'s Rs. 4. 8 for the taxes on carriages and carts, horses and cattle by him payable by virtue of that Act; and that the sum remaining unpaid by him, although demanded, the plaintiff was, by a summons under the hand of Mr. Simms, one of the commissioners so constituted, duly summoned to appear before the commissioners; that the summons was duly served, but the plaintiff did not appear; whereon the defendant, being one of the commissioners, issued his warrant to distrain the plaintiff's goods to the amount, with charges of the distress, and if not paid within eight days after the distress, to sell; under which warrant the buggy was seized and detained until the amount was paid. To this plea the plaintiff demurred on the ground that Act 16 of 1847, in so far as it professes to authorize the levying or imposing the rate or tax on the inhabitants of Calcutta, is inoperative, and exceeds the limited legislative power conferred on the Governor-General in Council, by statute 3 and 4 Wm. 4, c. 85, s. 43; and that the plea did not sufficiently show how the detainer, distress, or assessment, or other proceedings were justified under the Act, or that they were justified at all; and that the detainer in the plea was not co-extensive with the detainer declared on, as the plea left unanswered the detention at time of action brought.

Mr. Montriou, Mr. Taylor, and *Mr. Peterson,* in support of the demurrer.

The *Advocate General* and *Mr. Prinsep,* in support of the plea.

Sir L. Peel, C.J.—It is convenient to particularize first some points touched upon during the argument of this case, on which we deliver no opinion. The opinion which we entertain on these points, if expressed, would be but an *obiter dictum,* for the questions themselves are not judicially before us. The only point which we have to decide, is one of construction of a particular clause in a particular statute, commonly called here the Charter Act (3 and 4 W. 4 c. 85 s. 43). We pronounce no opinion whether the Crown ever possessed or exercised in fact any legislative power over the inhabitants of Calcutta at any period since the first connection of the English with India, down to the passing of the 55th Geo. 3 c. 84; nor whether if it possessed at any time such power, it was abandoned by the grant of any charter inconsistent with its duration; nor whether the legislative power which the Crown with the concurrence of its Privy Council has been judicially declared to possess over colonies conquered and ceded from or by a foreign power, can in any case be delegated by the crown: a power certainly, in its general nature, incapable of delegation. We pronounce no opinion whatever on the origin and extent of the power of the Indian Government to tax its subjects in the Mofussil, not being British subjects, or whether it possessed, independently of authority from statute, such power over British subjects there resident. The question before us is simply whether the statute before referred to, in the section referred to, which in general terms enables the Governor General of India in Council to make laws and regulations for British India, and for the servants of the East India Company within the dominions of allied states, subject to the restrictions therein imposed, enables the Governor General in Council to pass a law imposing taxes to be collected in Calcutta, a place governed by the English law. The Legislature of India, though it possesses large legislative powers, is still a limited Legislature, and exercises a delegated authority of making laws. Independently of the territorial limits assigned to its power of making laws, more limited necessarily than those which limit the laws of the imperial parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, there are other limits imposed which the legislature must not exceed; and it is the province of the courts of justice of the country to decide on the legality of acts of the legislature, if a suit be instituted, to decide whether the legislature has or has not exceeded the limits within which it may legislate. This power is not limited to the Supreme Court, but belongs generally to the tribunals of the country, whether courts of the Crown or of the East-India Company; accordingly in a late case in the Insolvent Court, the judge of that court decided on the illegality of a provision in a recently-passed act of the Indian legislature, which was inconsistent with a provision in the Insolvent Act for India, an Act which passed subsequently to the Charter Act, and which therefore was within a prohibitory clause of that last Act.

The construction which a court of justice ought to put on a new law is to construe it by the spirit of the existing laws: with analogy to the general existing law on the like subject. Guided by that constitutional light, it should then interpret the language of the law according to its plain literal sense unless that sense be repugnant to something in the Act itself or involves some manifest absurdity; in which case some modification of the language of the law would be justifiable. The legislature of Great Britain is, of course, unlimited over all the other dependencies

of the Crown, held in right of the crown of Great Britain and Ireland. Its laws, when passed, must have effect given to them by a court of justice, though a constitutional lawyer may deem some to be of an unconstitutional tendency. Though it is said in some old writers of great authority on the English law, that if an Act of Parliament be contrary to natural justice, or the laws of God, it is not to be obeyed, that doctrine has never been supported by any judicial decision, and has been given up by modern writers on constitutional subjects as an impracticable level having a tendency to subject a supreme legislative authority to judicial authority. A court of justice, however, has some competency to decide on the illegality of an Act even of the imperial Parliament, or rather to declare it inoperative, as if it professed to bind foreigners not resident in any country subject to be legislated on by the Parliament. It is legally competent to the English Parliament to delegate to a limited and not elective legislative body in a colony the power of taxing, for local purposes, British subjects and other persons living there under the English laws; and such powers have in effect in many instances been conferred. The words to make laws and regulations may mean to frame laws and regulations other than laws and regulations imposing taxes: their literal meaning, however, is not so limited in sense. The exception in the latter part of the clause (providing that the laws to be framed affect neither the prerogative of the Crown nor the power of Parliament) would not, if the general words did not convey the power of making laws and imposing taxes, extend the construction, since it is not the quality of an exception to enlarge. The objection stands wholly on the constitutional ground, that the power ought not to be construed to have been conferred, since nothing is said as to taxation; that it is a power reserved by the English constitution to the people themselves through their representatives, and that general words not inconsistent with the exclusion of the power to tax, ought judicially to receive the construction for which the plaintiff's counsel contends. But the question is really one of intention; what powers did the supreme legislature intend to confer on the subordinate legislature? A law imposing a tax is still a law: though the tax itself is not a law but a charge. The legislature of England might directly authorize a person delegated to that end to lay a charge on a subject or subjects, and many Acts of Parliament do so. But the imposition of these charges or rates by the delegated authorities creates not laws, but is the exercise of powers flowing from laws. Therefore, there is no delegation by the legislature of its legislative power so far as the mere assessment goes.

The power of making laws is to extend over all British India, and all the subjects there, and the servants of the Company in allied states. The source of legislation must be regarded, and the existing powers in the Government considered, in collecting the intention of the legislature. The power to tax and its exercise existed in full force in the Government at the time when the Charter Act passed. It is true that as to the inhabitants of Calcutta, regulations imposing taxes on its inhabitants and conferring powers of collection, required to be registered in the Supreme Court; and thus indirectly a check existed as to Calcutta against the imposition of an illegal tax, as a tax for extra territorial or other unauthorized purposes would have been, and illegal powers as to its collection might have been conferred. The statute 55 Geo. 3, c. 85, itself does not say that the regulation shall be registered, yet we entirely assent to the decision of Chief Justice Grey and the Judges of this Court in the case quoted, that the regulation needed enrolment, since the powers might be in excess, and the purpose unauthorized, and some statutes *in pari materiâ* are to be construed together as one body of law, and a previous statute required enrolment of all regulations affecting Calcutta. The Charter Act provides that no Regulation or Act shall require to be enrolled in any court of justice; therefore this check is removed; but still every legislative act must be submitted to the supervision of the home authorities, and of Parliament, and an important check therefore is not wanting; and as the powers conferred on the Indian Legislature are throughout this Act in enlargement of of their previously existing powers, and as the power of taxation previously existed, we think that there is no ground for applying a restrictive sense to a general expression.

It would be a strange construction of such general words, to hold them restrictive of what they did before in a recognized but less openly declared legislative character impose. This tax seems completely made out. In stating this, we beg to be understood as not expressing any opinion that every clause and provision of the Act stands on a legal foundation. It may be that the rules framed, which are not before us, may include matters which a legislative authority alone could create here. A delegation to commissioners of such a power as the Act in terms confers, of framing rules amongst other things to compel discovery by modes not defined, and subject to penalties of their imposition, appears *primâ facie* to be an excess of legislative authority in the legislature, as a delegation of what is virtually legislative power; and the provision that such rules should be approved after they are framed, by the Governor of Bengal, and the Governor-General in Council, if understood of them acting in their executive character, would not remove the illegality; and it is not clear that the illegality would be removed if the rules were merely confirmed by the Governor-General in Council intending to act in a legislative character; for it may be contended that is *sub modo* a delegation of legislative power. The Act is a most difficult Act to construe. Acts imposing taxes or charges ought to be clear, and if they are not, the construction must be in favour of the party chargeable. If the matter is doubtful, he ought not to be judged subject to a tax. The Act, from its very defective state, may be a difficult one to plead, and under which to justify. But we think that the plea by justification should have stated the facts on which the assessment proceeded. The commissioners must know why they taxed the plaintiff. A general statement, that a man is liable to pay a charge for carriages, carts, and horses, and is duly assessed, does not tell him in what character he is supposed to be liable, whether as owner or user; it does not enable him to raise an appropriate issue by law; and the only issue to be raised by an honest litigant in such a case may be a pure question of law; the plea, therefore, should state the facts on which the legal conclusion is founded, and not merely the pleaders' legal conclusion from facts not apparent. This is an objection of substance, not of form. It is reasonable, that when a man questions the legality of an act of power, whether it affect his person or his property, that those who justify the act should tell him on what grounds they take his property, or imprison his person. To tell him generally, we took your property because you were liable to pay a tax imposed on you in respect of "horses and carriages for which you were duly assessed," is to give him very vague and unsatisfactory information on the point. In looking into this act, which is replete with uncertainty of every kind, it is difficult to say what constitutes liability to pay for carriages and horses; or rather, where the limit attaches. The act does not define what sort of use of a carriage will make a man subject to the tax; it does not say use for hire. It says nothing on the subject of residence of the owner or user, and it is not clear whether it applies to residents out of Calcutta. It is not clear whether both owner and user can be simultaneously charged, if both use for the given period. A person generally charged as liable under such an uncertain law can hardly be expected to know in all cases on what ground they seek to make him liable, and more certainty of statement is required.

It was said that the commissioners practically regulate all this by rules or practice: the answer is, that if they do so, they act beyond their authority. They have no power, and the Government under which they act has no power, to vary the law except in their legislative character. It is defined by the law on what ownership or user the tax attaches, or it is not: if it is not in certain cases, then by reason of the uncertainty no tax is imposed in such cases; but if a tax be imposed, then as the removal from one man of what he is liable and able to pay, increases the burthen on others by the reduction of persons chargeable, there is no power to remit the tax. It would be in effect the exercise of a dispensing power; the distress may have been perfectly legal, but nothing is shown to enable us to judge that it has been legally exercised in this instance. The plea, therefore, must be reformed, and such facts stated as to raise a *primâ facie* case of chargeability. The defendant may have liberty to amend his plea, or otherwise the demurrer must be allowed on this last ground.

August 8.

Marshall v. *Chiene.*—*Mr. Ritchie*, in opening the case, stated that the plaintiff, Colonel Marshall, had been for several years the commanding officer of the 34th N.I. stationed at Wuzeerabad. The defendant was for some time, and until lately, a Captain in the same regiment. Having applied for leave, he resigned his commission on the 1st of February, on a pension, when he ceased to be amenable to a Court-Martial, or the Commander-in-Chief. On the 25th of February in the present year, the defendant wrote a very long letter to the Commander-in-Chief, containing the libel complained of.

(The letter charged Colonel Marshall with cruelty and oppression; with having been the cause of the death of a sepoy; "and it was even doubtful that he did not commit the deed himself;" with general maltreatment of his servants; adding that "when the Sutlege campaign was going on, he delayed one whole fortnight at Meerut, although his regiment (the 73rd N.I.) formed part of the force, and thus escaped the bullets of

Sobraon. The 35th, in which he rose, was in many engagements, but Lieut. col. Marshall contrived to keep away, and no honours and no medals deck his breast, though officers junior to him have obtained brevet rank, and the approbation of their Sovereign, by being promoted to C.B. My opinion of him is that he is a disgrace to the Bengal Army, and it is a pity that I had not the power to show this on a late occasion at a Court of Inquiry," &c.&c.)

The defendant put fourteen pleas of justification on the record.

Sir L. Peel.—The evidence might be stronger both as to the handwriting and as to the publication, but both have been sufficiently proved to satisfy the mind of the Court. The main question is, was this a privileged communication? Though the defendant had ceased to be a military officer, that would not prevent a complaint to the Commander-in-Chief of tyranny and cruelty being a privileged communication. A person in a civil capacity, having an interest in the subject, may make such a complaint as is proved by the case where a tradesman sent a letter to Lord Palmerston, complaining that the officers of a regiment would not pay him his demand. And in the case of riots and disorders caused by soldiers, a civilian has a right to make a proper representation of them. A communication is privileged where a person comes forward *bonâ fide*, and makes a complaint, but he must not make that complaint a cloak for malignancy. The document itself seems to show internal evidence of a *malus animus*. The charges contained in it are so general and indefinite, that I do not see how they could form the subject of a charge to be tried by a court-martial. Then comes an allusion to Jesuitical practices. It shows that prior differences had existed between them, which had been the subject of complaint to the Commander-in-Chief. The letter imports that the plaintiff contrived to absent himself in the hour of danger, and that he delayed a fortnight at Meerut to avoid being present at Sobraon; but the evidence shows that that could not be so. Taking all the evidence together, we do not think that that could have been an honest mistake. With every desire, therefore, to protect a person who, with an honest belief, makes a charge, even though he might not be able so strictly to prove it as to satisfy a court of justice, yet we do not think the defendant has brought himself within that case: we think it must have been an act of private hostility against the plaintiff. Taking the circumstances of the defendant, who is said to be a poor man, into consideration, we find a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Mail of July 8th arrived at Calcutta *viâ* Bombay, Madras, &c., Aug. 12.

The *Lahore Chronicle*, of August 14, publishes a detailed account of the arms taken in the Punjab since the annexation, the gross number of which amounts to 119,796, including 34,815 matchlocks, 43,283 swords, 1,491 muskets, 11,573 spears, 55 cannon, 106 jamboorooks, &c. The number of persons punished by fine for having arms in their possession, in contravention of the proclamation, is 956.

North-West.—We understand that the Kotah Contingent has marched to Kerowlie, a small state bordering on Gwalior, where things have long been in a disturbed condition. Lieut. Monck Mason, assistant to the Gov.-Gen., was deputed there as political agent some four months since, but found it absolutely necessary to move up the contingent to give effect to his representations.—*Delhi Gaz., Aug.* 21.

Gambling.—We understand that the civilian who has earned such an unenviable notoriety at Simla has sent in distinct charges against two of the Queen's officers concerned in the late gambling transactions. The charges are now under the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief.—*Cal. Chron.*

We have been informed that the young civilian who has obtained so unenviable a notoriety in connection with the late gambling transactions at Simla has at length, after repeated and fruitless private applications, preferred an official memorial to the head of the Agra government, praying, that his conduct in that unfortunate affair may be subjected to public investigation. And we have been also given to understand (what we shall rejoice to learn is untrue) that the prayer of the memorial has been refused, on the ground that the Government has no power to control or investigate the private conduct of its servants.—*Delhi Gaz., Aug.* 22.

The Court-Martial for the trial of the officers at Subathoo, charged with gaming, has closed its sittings. The proceedings were over in about half an hour, as all the prisoners pleaded guilty.—*Ibid.*

The Lord Bishop, accompanied by Archdeacon Pratt, left August 5th, on the H. C.'s steamer *Damoodah*, on a visitation to Assam.

The Disarmament of the people in the Punjab has been enforced with the utmost vigour, and apparently with the most complete success. Independent of the arms destroyed during the war, and those surrendered to General Sir Walter Gilbert in his advance to Peshawur, the grand total collected in the Punjab since annexation, amounts to 119,796, of which no less than fifty-five are cannon, 34,815 are matchlocks, and 44,283 are swords. The proclamation did not take effect in the Trans-Indus provinces, nor in the loyal Hazarah country, and it is satisfactory to know that the greatest harvest was gathered in the most martial districts of the Punjab, viz., in the Malwa portion of the Baree Doab, and the upper country of the Sind Saugor Doab. A portion of the arms seized has been used in equipping the police and sowars, and in making fetters, and implements for the use of the prisoners; some 4,300 were made over to the executive engineer at Wuzeerabad, and the remainder are now in store in the different districts.—*Lahore Chronicle, Aug.* 10.

Professor Street.—We are informed that the Bishop of Calcutta, finding fault with Professor A. W. Street's sermons, has written to the society with which the Bishop's College is connected, to remove the reverend gentleman from his office. We are not sufficiently enlightened as to the point or points which have induced the diocesan to resort to so harsh a measure. The affair, however, will be out in a short time; but it is generally believed that the College, should the bishop succeed, will sustain a great loss, as Professor Street is very much beloved by the students, and is a hard-working labourer in the institution.—*Englishman, Aug.* 19.

The Duel at Banda.—The *Lahore Chronicle* publishes the following letter:—"Not having seen a *true* account of the late melancholy affair at Banda in any journal, I send you the following, on which you may rely.—Mr. Smith and Mr. Huxham, of the 48th N.I., had words one evening at mess. Mr. Litchford, who was present, placed both parties under arrest, and reported the circumstance next morning to the commanding officer, Major Troup, who summoned all present to the orderly room, and made the first-named two gentlemen apologize to each other. Mr. Huxman, as usual, dined at mess every evening, but avoided conversing with his brother-officers. 'As Mr. H. was leaving mess one evening, Mr. Litchford followed him out, and was heard by Mr. Oglivie to say to him, 'that he (Mr. L.) would take *no apology* from Mr. H., and that he *must* meet him at the butts the following morning.' To this Mr. H. consented. Mr. Ogilvie, being a friend of Mr. Huxham's, ordered Mr. Litchford into arrest. Mr. L. refused to go, being Mr. O.'s senior; on this, Mr. O. reported the affair to the commanding officer, who directed Mr. O. to place *all* under arrest. It appears, Mr. O. misunderstood the major's order, and only placed Mr. Litchford in arrest, The following morning (Sunday) all the parties were directed to assemble at the Mess-house, when the major met them, and did his utmost to prevent any hostile meeting. His efforts were in vain, as Mr. Litchford seemed determined to have a shot at Mr. Huxham, and said, 'if he (Mr. H.) did not go out, he was a coward, and would be cut by all the officers in the corps.' Major Troup left the Mess-house, but his last words were, 'You will both consider yourselves under arrest.' Mr. Huxham, taking into consideration that all the officers would cut him, if he did not meet Mr. L., sent immediately for Mr. L.'s second, Mr. White, and told him 'that he would be ready in a quarter of an hour to meet Mr. Litchford.' As Mr. Huxham had no second, Mr. Smith volunteered to be his friend, was accepted, and the parties met, when, at the first shot, Mr. Huxham fell, the ball having entered the groin and lodged in his back, from whence it has not as yet been extracted." The same paper states that the principals and seconds concerned in the duel are to be tried at Cawnpore, as soon as a court-martial can be assembled for that purpose.

Seealkote.—We regret much to learn that the public buildings of Seealkote have suffered very materially during the recent heavy rains. It appears that the foundations have been constructed of kucha bricks, contrary to the rules generally observed, and that they have been sapped by the water. It is some satisfaction to learn, that no blame is attachable to Lieut. Maxwell, the executive engineer.—*Lahore Chronicle, Aug.* 14.

Tax on Grain.—An experiment has been tried in the town in regard to local improvements, chokedaree, &c. Formerly a tax in money was levied, which is considered to have given rise to many acts of oppression on the part of the native collectors. It is now proposed to levy the duty by a fixed per-centage on all grain brought into the markets.

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Bank of Bengal.—The profit realised by the Bank of Bengal during the month of July was at the very satisfactory rate of Rs. 12 1 1 per cent. per annum.

An Alligator's tenacity of life is shown in the following letter:—"The animal was killed (with about eight balls in him) by the evening, or at least thought to be killed. The party had tied him to a boat, intending to tow him over to the other bank, when, in mid-stream, the monster suddenly revived, rose with head and fore-legs, and so far got into the boat, which immediately upset, and from the enormous weight sank, alligator and all! Every soul was now in the river; but, thank heaven, they could all swim, and reached the shore in safety. Being brought down to the ghaut, he was opened, when, in his stomach,—beside bones and hair,—were found metal bangles, armlets, and rings, showing him to have carried off four unfortunate women at least, to say nothing of men and children, of whom no ornaments would remain as evidence. He was 14½ feet in length."

Steam Saw Mill and Coal Mines in Assam.—A correspondent at Seebsagur sends us the following account of these works:—"An event of no small calibre has just occurred to vary the usually quiet monotony of this pleasant little station; viz. the opening of the Sawgong steam saw mills, a few miles from this, belonging to the Assam Coal and Timber Company, under which designation a few spirited individuals are proceeding to develope the resources of this part of Assam in coal and timber. With this view they despatched an experienced engineer to the neighbourhood of the Naga Hills (the scene of their operations) a few months back, forwarding a steam engine and saw mill immediately afterwards; and it is gratifying to see a well-planned factory, containing several extensive buildings, with a considerable village, now existing on a spot which three months back was a mass of dense jungle. The saw mill, though only just put to work, cut six planks eighteen inches in breadth and twenty feet in length in forty minutes, the timber being *juteelee*, a very hard wood; or at the rate of four and a half feet superficial per minute: and it will do still more work when some contemplated alterations are effected. Notwithstanding the lateness of the season at which operations were commenced, a quantity of steam coal of excellent quality has been cut, and some of it supplied to the Government steamers on the Assam line, Mr. Radford, the manager, has also succeeded in the manufacture of coke from Assam coal, this being, it is believed, the first successful attempt to make coke from Indian coal."—*Hurkaru, Aug.* 17.

Loss on the Damooda.—Between 90 and 100 boats, laden with about 50,000 maunds of coal from the Burdwan collieries, have been lost while navigating the river Damooda, on their way to Calcutta. This river is only navigable at all during the rains, and even then the upper portion is very rocky and dangerous. The boats lost formed part of a fleet of near 1,600, which had been lying off the various collieries awaiting the rise of the river. A torrent came down on the 24th, and the fleet cast off; but while passing some dangerous rocks lower down, a blinding storm of wind and rain came on, and many of them were driven on the rocks and lost.

A letter from the banks of the Damooda, dated the 24th, contains the following intelligence:—"The river is rising, and at last we may expect a bawn to help our boats along. The *Englishman's* correspondent on the subject of the late coal-boat wrecks might have as well written on Catholic emancipation, and shown equal erudition as he did in his item of intelligence, displayed in that paper. The Bengal Coal Company have lost something like double the number of boats stated as wrecked in the *Englishman's* account, if not more; and Erskine and Co., whose boats at the Ghat, in all, amounted to about 100 odd, have not lost thirty at the outside. The manjees of the crafts deserted the wrecks in the most cowardly and reprehensible manner, instead of trying to rescue property that might have been easily saved with a small amount of energy."—*Cal. Morn. Chron., Aug.* 6.

Oude.—A Lucknow letter states that three of the young princes were married with great splendour on the 16th of last month, and that the naukur khana caught fire during the festivities and was destroyed, two persons being burnt to death. There had been heavy falls of rain, and the Goomtee had overflowed the country. On the 21st ultimo, Kutub-ud-ullah and four other Ameens were banished from the kingdom for misconduct. They were carried out of the city in open carts on their way to Cawnpore. Their estates have been confiscated and put up for sale. Colonel Sleeman, the resident, had complained of the extortions of one Sufed Dowlah Khan, who had been exacting money from tradesmen. His complaint was at once attended to, and the khan was called upon for an explanation, which seems to have been satisfactory.—*Bengal Times, July* 23.

Coiners.—The magistrate, Mr. Brereton, captured, a few days ago, in a village near Jullunder, a gang of coiners in full work, with dies, counterfeit coins, and all the apparatus of a mint complete. They had fabricated the Company's rupee, both new and old, as well as the Nanukshaie pieces, with the most perfect success, and the country has suffered much from their depredations, as their agents were established in all the chief cities of India. The skill with which the details of the scheme for their apprehension were carried out, enabling the officers to seize them in the very act of coining, reflects great credit upon the magistrate, and will enable the authorities to root out the gang effectually.—*Delhi Gaz., July* 27.

Oppression of Zemindars.—The Poornachandroday has been grieved to learn that a large number of people are at present suffering from the fraternal feuds of two zemindars in Zillah Hooghly. The ravages committed by each, in his turn, are of a worse description than those of an infuriated soldiery after a harassing and successful battle. The deserted houses and possessions of the panic-stricken peasantry, compelled to wander in search of shelter from bodily injury, are being looted and ruined by the worthy brothers with perfect impunity; and the distance of the Sudder station, as well as the well-known propensities of the Darogah, combine to render all hopes of a speedy termination of the depredations altogether vain and chimerical.

Seizure of Dacoits.—We have been informed that on Monday the 12th August at about four o'clock in the afternoon, no less than twenty dacoits proceeded in a dinghy to the Foujdaree Jail Ghaut at Hoogly, and contrived to have secret conversation with the prisoners of the gaol. This circumstance being brought to the notice of the proper authority by the darogah of the district, the magistrate immediately came to the spot, and after taking the necessary depositions, seized them with all their weapons. It was discovered on their own confession that they were on their way to commit a decoity at the house of Golam Hossein Najeer close to the plains of Eedgada.—*Hurkaru, Aug.* 21.

Sanatarium at Maree.—We are happy to be able to state that temporary accommodation has been ordered at Maree, immediately, for 100 sick and convalescent soldiers from Rawul Pindee, and that permanent buildings will be constructed for that number, with a complement of officers, as soon as possible. This is as good a beginning as that at Landour, and we hope in a few years to have in the Punjab a flourishing rival to Mussoorie and Simla, over both of which Maree has many natural advantages.

The Commercial Report for the year 1849-50 exhibits a most gratifying improvement in the commerce of Bengal. The total value of merchandize imported was Rs. 5,31,30,236, exceeding that of the previous year by Rs. 1,03,80 055. The exports of merchandize were Rs. 10,53,99,069, being Rs. 1,12,00,478 in excess of those of 1848-49. This is pure merchandize only, coin and bullion, or treasure, not being included. On these there was a decrease of Rs. 24,68,670 imported, and Rs. 4,18,449 exported. A great part of the increased importation was from Great Britain, which contributed to the gross excess Rs. 95,67,426,—chiefly in copper, iron, lead, twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, woollens, wines, haberdashery, &c., and salt. The increase of exports is due principally to China, which took Rs. 70,04,147 (chiefly in opium) more than in 1848-49; France, Rs. 23,85,615 in indigo, rice, lac dye, shell lac, &c.; and North America, Rs. 20,52,024, chiefly in indigo, saltpetre, gunnies, lac dye, and linseed. The articles imported, nearly all from Great Britain, in which the increase most largely consists, are cotton twist and yarn, in which the excess was Rs. 14,63,870; white and grey cotton piece-goods, Rs. 37,39,421; copper, Rs. 4,44,928; iron, Rs. 6,89,293; haberdashery and millinery, Rs. 5,05,285; and salt, Rs. 8,91,537. The exports in which the increase is principally displayed were, opium to China, Rs. 70,83,095; silk corahs to Great Britain, Rs. 12,36,289; gunnies and gunny-cloth to North America, Rs. 8,76,002; mustard-seed to Great Britain, Rs. 5,57,242. The total value of imports from Great Britain was, in merchandize, Rs. 4,03,13,708; in treasure, Rs. 2,59,045; together, Rs. 4,05,72,753,—against Rs. 3,11,08,651, in 1848-49. The exports to that country were Rs. 4,69,76,565 in merchandize, and Rs. 7,04,176 in treasure, the aggregate Rs. 4,76,80,741,—against Rs. 5,06,42,168; the deficiency being Rs. 5,42,814 in merchandize, and Rs. 24,18,613 in treasure.

The Koh-i-noor.—Some brief account of a few episodes on the Sikh existence of the Koh-i-noor during the forty years following the date of its "surrender" to Runjeet Sing may not be uninteresting. We have had opportunities of gathering information from persons formerly of the durbar, and have no doubt they may be depended upon. There is still a person in Lahore who was present at the interview, at which the unfortu-

nate Shah Sooja had agreed with Runjeet Sing to give up the diamond, and his description is said to differ in no material point from the account given by Shah Sooja himself, in his curious early auto-biography, except as to the severity of the treatment by which the surrender was induced; the Punjabee is, we are told, silent as to the two days' starving, &c. The Great Maharajah was no sooner in possession of the much-coveted ornament than he evinced the most childish delight, showing the gem to his sirdars, placing it one day in charge of his most trustworthy attendant, resuming the custody of it again, and taking it with him on all occasions and expeditions, even to Mooltan and Peshawur, for he had been told that it insured good luck to the owner in all his undertakings. Soon after the jewel came into his hand, he made many but unsuccessful attempts to ascertain its real value; he took it to Umritsar, and exhibited it to several goldsmiths there. They were probably afraid to give a correct guess at its value, and remained silent; they were then made to set it in the Maharajah's presence, and when mounted according to his fancy, he wore it in his head-dress for some hours, parading up and down the streets of the town on his finest elephant. One of the late members of the regency is said to have been present on this occasion, and tells a comical story about the Maharajah's fears that he might lose the diamond during a fit of intoxication, to which he was speedily verging. Feeling himself going rapidly, he called for one of his sirdars, tied the diamond in his kumurbund, placed him on an elephant, well guarded, and sent him off to the fort of Govindghur (not then what it is now), and did not resume his debauch till the sirdar returned with the receipt of his trusty toshe khaneea. The delight of Runjeet Sing at his possession of the bauble sobered down somewhat in after years, but he never failed to wear it on great national festivals, and especially at interviews with high British officials, to whom it was always shown in the most unreserved manner, the one-eyed monarch little dreaming that, thirty-six years after his becoming possessed of this gem, it would be surrendered by his son to the British Sovereign in the formal manner that was observed on the retributive occasion. It was given up in the hall of the emperors from whom it had been stolen by Nadir Shah!—*Lahore Chron.*

Asiatic Society of Bengal.—We are sorry to hear that the funds of the Asiatic Society are not in a very flourishing condition, and that its secretaries, Dr. O'Shaughnessy and Mr. Laidlay, are about to withdraw their highly valuable services, neither of them having sufficient spare time to devote to the affairs of the Society. The Society would fain have a paid secretary, but their funds will not meet the demand. Unpaid office-bearers will never answer in any institution in this country. It is unreasonable to expect men, who have laboured all day in Government employ in this depressing climate, to occupy their little leisure with unremunerated toil.—*Hurkaru.*

The Indus at Atok.—On Col. Napier taking steps to ascertain the rate of its velocity, in reference to the construction of a bridge, he found it to be six miles an hour. Remarking on the rapid current, he was told that if he wished to see the velocity at its height, he must wait till the river fell. This occurred, while he was still at Atok, to the extent of four or five feet, and on resuming his observations he found that the current had increased in velocity to the extent of five miles. It was running at the rate of eleven miles an hour!—*Ibid.*

The Census of Calcutta.—By the present census, the number of males is 253,299, that of females only 159,883, the difference being as 1½ to 1 in favour of the former. We have no doubt that in fact there is a considerable disproportion of the sexes in the city, but at the same time we may be sure that it is here made to appear greater than it really is, by the known reluctance of the natives, both Hindoos and Mahomedans, to admit of the most distant reference to the women of their families. The numbers of the two sexes, respectively, in the three divisions of the town, are as follows:—Northern division, 95,638 males, 74,756 females; middle division, 107,685 males, 51,954 females; southern division, 50,076 males, 33,173 females. From this it would appear that the greatest disproportion of the two sexes is in the middle division, which, though not the part chiefly inhabited by Hindoos and Mussulmans, embraces the thickly-peopled business part of the town.—*Ibid.*

Bengal Military Fund.—The directors of the Bengal Military Fund are about to submit two propositions for the votes of the army; the first for a paid direction for the Fund, the second for relieving the late secretary from liability on account of the recent defalcations in the Fund. The proposition for relieving Capt. Brittridge from the responsibility of making good the loss incurred by the late frauds will, we imagine, be favourably received by the army, who, as a body, are always inclined to generosity, and would be very unlikely to press a poor man with a large family. Besides, as it is after all by no means certain that the late secretary is legally responsible for the amount of the defalcations, it is just as well to make a virtue of what may be a necessity, and to forego with a good grace what may not be attainable. A paid direction is a move in the right path, provided that the amount of salary is such as will secure the services of efficient men, and induce them to give their undivided attention to the duties of their office; but this can only be expected in case of an adequate remuneration for their time and ability. If they are to receive a salary which will not meet their necessities, and they are to occupy themselves in endeavouring to eke out a subsistence by some extraneous employment, either the army will fail to obtain men qualified for the situation or the business of the Fund will be neglected, and left to the secretary, who will become as much the chief of the office as he would in case of the direction being filled by individuals unequal to the task they will take upon themselves.—*Hurkaru, Aug. 5.*

Mr. H. Sill, surgeon on the Bengal establishment, has submitted to the Commander-in-Chief, for transmission to the Court of Directors, the following memorial:—"That your Hon. Court, in a letter dated 30th Aug. 1826, was pleased to resolve as follows: 'Finally, we shall require all chaplains, cadets, and assistant-surgeons, hereafter entering our service, to contribute to the Bengal Military Fund in the same manner as they are now obliged to contribute to the Orphan Fund; and to such as are already in our service you will be pleased to communicate our wish that they may subscribe, and our determination to refuse compliance with any application for relief on behalf of the widows or families of such officers—military, medical, and ecclesiastical—as shall refuse to contribute to the Fund.' Your memorialist having entered your service in 1828, has subscribed to the above funds since 1829, and has a wife and child, whose means of support in the event of his death depend solely on the permanence of the provision which it is the object of these funds to ensure. The affairs of the funds are conducted by two separate bodies of officers, each aided by a secretary; that these officers holding staff employment in Calcutta have not leisure efficiently to superintend institutions of such importance, and that by consequence the real management devolves on the secretary. On the death of the late Mr. Martindell, secretary to the Military Fund, it was discovered that either by fraud or neglect a loss of more than 10,000*l.* had been sustained;—again in 1847 a sum of nearly 3,000*l.* was negligently left in the house of Cockerell and Co. after they had ceased to be the London agents, and on their failure was lost; and within the last few months a system of fraud in the Calcutta office has been brought to light, and a loss of more than 800*l.* been already ascertained. What result a more extended inquiry may show it is impossible to anticipate. Your memorialists therefore most humbly and earnestly appeals to your Hon. Court, and on behalf of himself and his family, on behalf of the widows and the orphans of his brother officers, who have for the most part no means of support beyond the pensions derived from these funds, implores your Hon. Court to assume the management thereof both in England and India, a measure which your memoralists believes would be received by all the officers of your army with satisfaction, and by the married portion of them specially would be regarded as a most inestimable boon."

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

NEGLECT OF GENERAL ORDERS.

Simla, July 29, 1850.—The orders issued by the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, on the 25th of October, 1849, were directed to be read and carefully explained to the native regiments of the army. These orders were not obeyed by some twelve or thirteen commanding officers, whose names I have only been able to collect within the last few days. The motive of those orders was to prepare the minds of the sepoys for a reduction of pay, which they all expected; but, though expected, it was right that the justice of that reduction should be made apparent to all.

The importance of this order could not be disputed: nor was it the question. The question was, were officers commanding regiments to decide, whether the orders issued to them, by the highest authorities, were to be obeyed, or disobeyed? In other words, is discipline to exist in this army, or not? That is the whole question.

I will not publish the names of those *gentlemen*, who seem to think that discipline is a thing that comes of itself, and that its maintenance is unimportant. But I will express my approbation of those stern *soldiers* who did read and explain the orders referred to; who, scorning to allow a lax system to creep into their own sphere of command, hold discipline to be sacred; to be the palladium of the army; the guard of its honour, and the

very source of its security. They justly feel that of this obedience, this discipline, they are the main supporters, and the safeguard.

The Commander-in-Chief is the person to order an army into its just and proper positions, to promulgate all orders for its various branches, to establish and maintain a general system. The generals of divisions and of brigades are responsible for the correct execution of the movements ordered, and for attention being paid to the established regulations. But commanders o regiments are the men who form the foundation on which the spirit and discipline of an army rest. The first duty of these commanders is to insure the full knowledge of the orders which issue from head-quarters, and to enforce an exact obedience to them, in their respective regiments. Commanders of regiments form their commanders of companies, and these last, under the watchful eye and constant instruction of the lieutenant-colonel, form the private soldier.

Generals ought to have nothing to teach. They ought only to exercise the troops under their orders, and watch that the commanders of regiments do their duty. But how are orders to be obeyed if not circulated and read over to every soldier in the army? It behoves every man, in an army, to read, or hear read, every order that is issued by the Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief issues these orders to generals of divisions. They, in turn, to brigadiers. The latter issued them to commanders of regiments and detachments; and some of these gentlemen fling the orders of superior authority into the fire as so much nonsense! But if a private soldier disobeys *their* orders, they are ready enough to bring him to a court-martial!

I will not dwell longer on this subject. I must leave it to the good sense of those gentlemen, who have in the present instance disobeyed orders, to see the necessity of doing their duty more correctly in future, or they will vitally injure a service, for the honour and glory of which they would, to a man, lay down their lives on the field of battle.

My period of service with this noble Indian army will very soon close; but while I am at its head, I wish to convince those, whose neglect is the instance which has elicited this order, and on whom its discipline so much depends, that zeal and painstaking can alone give a just effect to that brilliant courage, which the men who compose this army, and especially its European officers, have never failed to exhibit. Courage in single combats results from personal skill and strength: in general engagements it is entirely the effect of that confidence which is produced by discipline. These are axioms which should be unceasingly impressed on the minds of all; but especially on the minds of those who command regiments.

To those officers who read and explained to the sepoys the general order of the 25th October, 1849, I have only to express my satisfaction at such a soldier-like execution of their duty; and I conclude by assuring them of the confidence which their proper estimate of their own high duties must ever give to the Commander-in-Chief of this army.

(Signed) C. J. Napier, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

THE RELIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 6, 1850.—With the sanction of the Most Noble the Gov.-Gen., the following movements of corps and detachments for 1850-51, are directed to take place, on the dates and in the order specified.

Horse Art.—H. qrs. 1st brig. from Loodianah to Meerut, to move on arrival of 3rd tr. 3rd brig.

3rd tr. 1st brig. from Loodianah to Meerut, when relieved by 3rd tr. 3rd brig.

H. qrs. 3rd brig. from Meerut to Lahore, Oct. 15, 1850.

3rd tr. 3rd brig. from Meerut to Loodianah, Oct. 15, 1850.

Foot Art.—H. qrs. 3rd batt. from Dum-Dum to Benares, Oct. 22, 1850.

1st co. 3rd batt. from Dum-Dum to Benares, Oct. 22, 1850, leaving No. 3 h. batt., which will be attached to 2nd co. 5th batt.

2nd co. 3rd batt. from Dinapore to Benares, Oct. 15, 1850, leaving No. 12 bull. batt. which will be attached to 3rd co. 5th batt.

H. qrs. 4th batt. from Umballah to Peshawur, Oct. 15, 1850.

3rd co. 4th batt. and No. 7 h. batt. from Umballa to Lahore, Oct. 15, 1850.

H. qrs. 5th batt. from Benares to Dum-Dum, on being relieved by 3rd batt. h. qrs.

1st co. 5th batt. and No. 11 h. batt. from Lahore to Umballa, on being relieved by 3rd co. 4th batt. and No. 7 h. batt.

2nd co. 5th batt., from Benares to Dum-Dum, on being relieved by 1st co. 1st batt., which will be attached to No. 4 bull. batt.

3rd co. 5th batt., from Benares to Dinapore, Oct. 15, 1850, and be attached to No. 12 bull. batt.

1st co. 9th batt., from Allahabad to Dum-Dum, on being relieved by 3rd co. 9th batt.

2nd co. 9th batt., from Lucknow to Dum-Dum, on being relieved by 4th co. 9th batt.

3rd co. 9th batt., from Dum-Dum to Allahabad, Nov. 5, 1850.

4th co. 9th batt., from Dum-Dum to Lucknow, Nov. 5, 1850, and be attached to No. 18 bull. batt. on arrival.

Eur. Cav.—H.M.'s 3rd l. drags., from Umballa to Sealkote, Oct. 22, 1850.

H.M.'s 9th lan., from Wuzeerabad to Uuballah, on arrival at Sealkote of H.M.'s 3rd l. drags.

Eur. Inf.—H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish, from Meerut to Fort William, Oct. 15, 1850, to march to Allahabad, thence to proceed by water to Fort William.

H.M.'s 70th, from Fort William to Meerut, when relieved by the 18th Royal Irish, by steamers to Allahabad, and thence by land to Meerut.

Nat. Inf.—10th regt. from Lucknow to Allahabad, when relieved by the regt. of Loodianah.

64th from Allahabad to Agra, when relieved by the 10th.

66th (or Goorka) from Juttogh to Peshawur, when relieved by a wing of the Kemaoon batt.

68th from Meerut to Cawnpore, when relieved by the regt. of Ferozepore.

Ferozepore (Sikh) regt. from Agra to Meerut, Oct. 15, 1850.

Loodianah (Sikh) regt. from Cawnpore to Lucknow, Oct. 15, 1850.

Sirmoor batt. from Deyrah to Almorah, by wings; right wing, Oct. 22, 1850; left wing, when relieved by the right wing of the Kemaoon batt.

Kemaoon batt. from Almorah to Deyrah, by wings; right wing when relieved by the right wing of the Sirmoor batt.; left wing when relieved by the left wing of the Sirmoor batt.

N.B.—When the relief of the Sirmoor and Kemaoon batts. shall be completed, a wing of the latter will march from Deyrah to Juttogh, and do duty there until the 1st May, 1851, on which date it will be relieved by the Nusseree batt. and rejoin its head quarters at Deyrah.

The sick of H.M.'s 18th, together with their women and children, will proceed by water from Gurmukhtesir ghaut to Fort William.

COURTS MARTIAL.

LIEUTS. WILLIAM MAYNE, JOHN BALDWIN, AND HENRY VANSITTART PENNEFATHER, H.M'S. 22ND FOOT, AND 2ND LIEUT. CHARLES WILLIAM POWNALL LILLINGSTON, H.M.'S. 60TH RIFLES.

Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 1*st*, 1850.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Simla, July 25th, Lieut. W. Mayne, J. Baldwin, and H. V. Pennefather, of H.M.'s 22nd foot, and 2nd Lieut. C. W. P. Lillingston, of H.M.'s 60th rifles, were arraigned on the following charge:—

For having, at Subathoo, during the period between June 18th and 21st, 1850, inclusive, in breach of good order, and in disregard of H.M.'s regulations, in which gaming is positively prohibited, gamed and betted together at the game of backgammon, till considerable sums of money had been lost by the three former officers to the latter officer.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be reprimanded in such way as his Excellency the C.-in-C. may be pleased to direct,

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) C. J. Napier, General, C.-in-C. East Indies.

Reprimand.—In the above case, there has not been any act of dishonour committed by the parties concerned. Lieuts. Mayne and Pennefather have brought high testimony to prove that their present painful position has been the result of a momentary imprudence foreign to their usual steady conduct. I regret that the other two officers did not follow the same course.

In reprimanding them all four, according to the sentence of the court, I will hope that their expressed contrition may be sincere. Few men can lose money at play without great suffering; therefore, none ought to win without remorse—for what honest or generous man can find satisfaction in having ruined his neighbour? We may all be assured that the parable of the priest, the Levite, and the Samaritan was not imparted to men that it should pass by unheeded.

MAJOR BENJAMIN TRAVELL PHILLIPS, 7TH L.C.

Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 8, 1850.—At a general court-martial assembled at Jullundur, July 22, Major B. T. Phillips, com. 7th reg. lt. cav., was arraigned on the following charge:—

For having, at Jullundur, on September 7, 1849, neglected to render prompt and efficient assistance to the civil authority, in the apprehension of certain troopers and others, belonging to the 7th lt. cav. under his command, accused of having on that day murdered Munsubdar Khan, naick, 37th N.I.; and for having, during several subsequent days, obstructed the investigation instituted by the cantonment joint magistrate at Jullundur, and failed to render him that aid which it was his bounden duty to afford.

Finding.—Not guilty, and the Court most fully and honourably acquit him thereof, all and every part.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) C. J. Napier, Com.-in-Chief.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—I entirely concur in the complete and honourable acquittal of Major Phillips, and in so doing I feel bound to express my dissatisfaction at the conduct of both Major Hamilton and Major Palmer. These appear to have passed over Major Phillips, and interfered in a direct and unauthorized manner with the regiment under his command. So far from having obstructed the joint magistrate in the endeavours of the latter to discover a murderer, it appears clearly that Major Phillips rendered his zealous assistance to Major Hamilton.

Major Phillips is to be released from arrest, and directed to resume command of his regiment.

PRIVATE JOHN DUGLEBY, H.M.'s 14TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 10.—At a general court-martial assembled at Lahore, on the 18th day of July, private John Dugleby, No. 812, of H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, was arraigned on the following charge:—

For highly insubordinate conduct, in having, at Lahore, on the 28th June, 1850, when called upon to make his defence before a general court-martial, instead of doing so, taken occasion to vilify his commanding officer, Lieut. col. J. W. King, C.B. (since deceased), by imputing to him cowardice in action on the 13th of January, 1849, and for having mutinously declared, at the same time, that so long as Lieut. col. King commanded the regiment, he, private Dugleby, would do no more duty as a soldier.

Finding.—The court is of opinion, that the prisoner is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The court sentence the prisoner to be transported as a felon for a term of fourteen years.

Revised.—The sentence is illegal, and must be changed.

(Signed) C. J. Napier, General, C.-in-C., East-Indies.

Revised Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner to undergo a corporal punishment of fifty lashes, and imprisonment with hard labour for three years, to commence at the expiration of the sentence of imprisonment which the prisoner is now undergoing.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) C. J. Napier, General, C.-in-C., East-Indies.

(This man was on his trial for desertion, for making away with necessaries, and for calling Lieut. col. King an "————," when, instead of making his defence, he added to his crime by imputing to Colonel King "cowardice in action on the 13th of January, 1849." He was on his first trial sentenced to fifty lashes and two years' imprisonment, and his second incarceration will commence when the first expires.—*Hurkaru, Aug.* 22.)

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Alexander, W. S. jud. of Bhagulpore, resu. ch. of off. Aug. 3.
Brown, S. T. to continue to offic. as an extra judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N. W. provinces.
Craster, E. C. asst. to mag. and coll. of Chittagong, joined Aug. 1.
Davis, S. F. to be asst. to mag. of Behar, and to exercise spec. pow. in that dist. Aug. 1.
Guthrie, J. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. at Agra; to continue to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. at Rohtuch.
Hay, W. J. to be an asst. in the Meerut div. July 31.
Hutchinson, J. R. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. at Allygurh.
James, H. F. ret. to duty, July 30.
Larkins, J. P. asst. to mag. and coll. of Sylhet, joined his station on Aug. 18.
Lautour, E. offic. coll. of Chittagong, rec. ch. of off. fr. F. C. Fowle, Aug. 1; del. ov. ch. of his off. of mag. and dep. coll. of Noacolly, to E. F. Radcliffe, Aug. 29.
Lean, J. to be civ. and sess. judge of Moradabad.
Lushington, H. to be a judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N.W. provinces.
Mayne, F. O. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Allygurh.
M'Mahon, W. app. an extra asst. in Punjab, July 27.
Quintin, C. B. coll. of Sarun, rec. ch. of collect. fr. F. B. Kemp.
Ravenshaw, H. S. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Paneeput dur. abs. of Prowett.
Robertson, D. to be add. judge at Bareilly.
Rose, H. to be asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, and to exerc. spec. pow. in that dist. Aug. 1.
Schalch, V. H. mag. of Midnapore, made ov. ch. of his off. to G. Bright, Aug. 2.
Sconce, A. off. civ. and sess. jud. and spec. commiss. of Chittagong, resum. ch. of off. fr. Bowring, Aug. 3.
Spankie, R. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Agra, July 23.
St. Quintin, W. add. jud. of Tirhoot, rec. ch. of his off. fr. Hon. R. Forbes, Aug. 6.
Swinton, A. A. mag. of Rajeshye, del. ov. ch. of off. to F. Tucker, Aug. 9.
Thornhill, —appt. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Agra, canc. July 23.
Tottenham, C. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Backergunge dur. abs. of W. J. H. Money, Aug. 13.
Tyler, E. F. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Agra, July 31.
Ward, J. dep. coll. of Pubna, made over ch. of treas. and stamps of collect. Aug. 5.
Wilson, R. to be dep. superint. of province Wellesley, Aug. 10.
Woodcock, E. E. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Malda, rec. ch. of off. fr. A. Littledale, Aug. 7.
Young, W. G. off. superint. of rev. surv. in zillah 24-Pergunnahs, made over ch. of off. to A. Grote, Aug. 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Boldero, J. S. 1 mo.
Chapman, R. B. 1 mo. m. c.
Henderson, H. B. Dec. 31.
Jackson, J. to Nov. 20, in ext.
Lindsay, C. R. 4 mos. m. c.
Money, W. J. H. 1 mo.
Paxton, G. A. 3 mos.
Prowett, N. H. E. 3 mos.
Stuart, R. R. 1 mo.
Young, W. G. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Coley, Rev. J. leave canc. fr. Aug. 15.
Shaw, Rev. T. W. chaplain, app. a surrog. for granting episc. lic. of marriage, Aug. 16.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Addington, Ens. the Hon. H. R. 47th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
Anderson, Ens. R. W. 70th N.I. passed exam. for interp. July 15.
Armstrong, Lieut. C. 14th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
Atlay, 1st Lieut. E. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 16.
Bacon, Ens. F. K. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15; to offic. as adjt. to detach. of that corps, and of 8th L.C. proc. on treasure escort duty.
Baddeley, Ens. C. 47th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
Baillie, Lieut. J. 26th L.I. passed exam. for interp. July 15.
Barker, Lieut. A. 66th N.I. passed exam. for interp. July 15.
Barton, Ens. N. 52nd N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 15.
Baugh, Lieut. F. W. 26th L.I. to be capt. fr. June 18, 1850, in succ. to Johnson, retired.
Bowring, Lieut. G. G. 59th N.I. granted cert. of high prof. in Oordoo and Hindee langs.
Bradford, Ens. H. R. 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
Bruce, Lieut. H. 2nd in com. 5th Punj. Cav. to perf. du. of adj. v. Chamberlain, on leave.
Cabell, Ens. W. to rank fr. June 15, 1850.
Campbell, Brev. maj. K. 45th N.I. to be maj. fr. July 28, in suc. to Lieut. col. H. Norton, dec.
Campbell, Ens. R. D. to rank fr. June 14, 1850.
Cave, Lieut. G. N. to be asst. to pol. ag. in Cossia hills, Aug. 7.
Clagett, Lieut. T. W. attached to 5th Nizam's Cavalry, v. Davidson.
Clay, Ens. C. B. 66th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 24, 1850, in succ. to Farmer, retired.
Comber, Ens. A. K. 18th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
Conolly, Ens. W. P. 46th N.I. passed exam. for interpreter.
Crossman, Lieut. F. G. 45th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 28, in suc. to Lieut. col. H. Norton, dec.
Dernell, Lieut. T. C. 51st N.I. passed exam. for interpreter.
Dashwood, Ens. A. J. to rank fr. April 20, 1850.
Davis, Lieut. W. 31st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 16.
D'Oyley, Lieut. E. A. C. h. art. to offic. as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. of Punjab div.
D'Oyley, Lieut. G. T. 67th N.I. passed exam. for interpreter.
Dunsford, Brev. capt. H. F. 50th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 10. 1850, in suc. to Blackwood, retired.
Earl, 2nd Lieut. E. L. art. to rank fr. June 14, 1850.
Eliott, Lieut. W. R. to be 2nd class in Saugor and Nerbudda ter. v. Capt. Wakeman, July 31.
Fermer, Brev. maj. G. 66th or Goorka reg. ret. fr. serv. of E.I.C. on pens. of a maj. from July 24.
Forster, Lieut. T. F. 39th N.I. to cont. to offic. as adjt. to Sh khawattee batt. dur. period of Sale act. as 2nd in com. Aug

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GARSTIN, Lieut. J. F. 66th N.I. to be cap. fr. July 24, in succ. to Farmer, retired.
GIBBINGS, Lieut. A. B. 1st irr. cav. to offic. as commandant.
GOODWYN, Lieut. col. H. eng. to be sup. eng. central prov. Aug. 6.
GRAHAM, Cornet J. cav. to rank fr. May. 1.
GRANT, Ens. J. A. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
HAMILTON, 2nd Lieut. W. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
HARDINGE, Lieut. G. N. 45th N.I. pl. at disp. of for. dept. for emp. with Punjab guide corps, to be com. of Sowars in Punjab guide corps v. Miller, Aug. 3.
HEATLEY, Ens. G. H. T. 23rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 21, v. Lieut. M. Nicolson, dec.
HICKEY, Lieut. C. E. 1st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
HICKEY, Lieut. W. A. G. 1st irr. cav. to offic. as 2nd in com. in add. to other du. July 29.
HOME, Ens. J. C. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
KEIGHLEY, Lieut. C. H. 44th N.I. granted a cert. of high prof. in Hindustani lang. Aug. 2.
LANFORD, Ens. F. A. to rank fr. June 14, 1850.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. G. St. P. to be political agent in Meywar, in suc. to Robinson, dec.
LEEDS, Ens. E. 47th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Mar. 22, 1850, in suc. to Hollings, cashiered.
MACINTYRE, Ens. D. to rank fr. June 14.
MARSHALL, Lieut. col. J. S. 71st N.I. is (in obedience to orders of the Court of Directors) removed from the service of the E. I. Co. fr. Aug. 13, but without prejudice to the pension to which he was entitled on that date, viz. that of a colonel.
MILLER, Lieut. H. N. command of sowars, to be 2nd in com. in Punjab guide corps, Aug. 3.
MILLER, 1st Lieut. W. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
MONEY, 1st Lieut. J. art. to ch. of Lahore magazine.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. G. J. 15th N.I. to rec. ch. of office of executive eng. at Umballah fr. Lieut. Fitzmaurice.
NOTT, Lieut. R. M. 64th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 16.
OGILVIE, Ens. E. D. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
PATTLE, Col. W. C.B. 4th L.C. permitted to reside at Barrackpore, and draw his pay and allowances fr. pres. pay office.
PEARSE, Ens. W.F. to rank fr. April 10, 1850.
PRESGROVE, Ens. D. K. 59th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 10, 1850, in succ. to Blackwood, retired.
QUIN, Ens. T. 22nd N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 15.
RAIKES, Ens. H. T. A. to rank fr. June 14, 1850.
RANDALL, Ens. W. L. to rank fr. June 14, 1850.
REID, Ens. D. to rank fr. June 14.
RENNY, Brev. capt. R. 47th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 22, in succ. to Hollings, cashiered.
ROSS, Asst. commissary D. ret. fr. the serv. and to reside in India on full pay fr. Sept. 1.
ROTTON, 2nd Lieut. A. art. to rank fr. June 14.
RYALL, Ens. B. W. 63rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 16.
RYDER, Lieut. S.C.D. 14th N.I. passed exam. for interp. July 15.
SALE, Capt. T. H. executive eng. 6th div. dept. pub. works, to rec. temp. ch. of offic. of supt. eng. central provinces, on dep. of Boyle on leave.
SALE, Lieut. H. P. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15; to be adj. of the Shekhawattee batt. v. H.P. Forster, dec. and to act as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Capt. W. R. Forster on furl. Aug. 6.
SANFORD, Cornet C. A. cav. to rank fr. May 1.
SCOTT, Lieut. T. F. O. 41st N.I. to rec. ch. of Sud. bazars, &c. cons. on leave of Lieut. W. Williamson.
SMALLEY, Lieut. E. T. 51st N.I. perm. to res. app. of offic. interp. and qr. m. to 67th N.I.
SMALPAGE, 2nd Lieut. F. E. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
SMITH, Lieut. H. 14th N.I. passed exam. for interpreter, July 15.
SPARKES, Capt. T. P. princ. assist. to commiss. of Arracan, rec. ch. of distr. and treas. of Ramnee fr. Faithful, July 27.
SPILSBURY, Lieut. E. J. 67th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
STEPHENSON, Lieut. F. J. 67th N.I. passed exam. for interpreter.
STEWART, 1st Lieut. W. art. passed exam. for interpreter, July 15.
TAYLOR, Lieut. T. 14th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
TAYLOR, Ens. A. 25th N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 15.
TAYLOR, Brev. maj. J. L. 26th N.I. to be major fr. June, 1850, in succ. to Johnson, retired.
TOULMIN, Lieut. T. H. 56th N.I. passed exam. for interpreter.
TREVENEN, Ens. J. to rank fr. June 14, 1850.
TROTTER, Ens. W. L. 45th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 28, in suc. to Lieut. col. H. Norton, dec.
TURTON, Ens. J. P. 26th L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
UTTERSON, Lieut. E. V. 27th N.I. passed exam. for interpreter.
VALLINGS, Ens. J. to rank fr. June 15, 1850.
VIBERT, Capt. E. 2nd L.C. to ch. of remount depôt at Kurnaul, dur. abs. of Hailes, on leave.
VON ANDLAN, Ens. Baron F. 26th L.I. to be lieut. fr. June 18, 1850, in succ. to Johnson, retired.
WALCOT, Lieut. W. H. 47th N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 3, 1849, v. Reid, retired.
WATERFIELD, Capt. J. 38th L.I. to be a brig. maj. on estab. in suc. to Capt. J. Gifford, 2nd grens. to Eur. Aug. 1.
WHISH, Ens. H. E. 26th L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
WHEELER, Ens. G. 29th N.I. to offic. as asst. executive officer in depart. of public works at Peshawur, dur. abs. of Lieut. Quayle.
WILLIAMS, Major D. inf. to be lieut. col. Aug. 9.
WILLOUGHBY, 2nd Lieut. E. H. art. to rank fr. June 14, 1850.
WOOD, Ens. J. C. 30th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. for employ in Saugor and Nerbud. terr. July 29; to be a 3rd cl. dep. com. in Saugor and Nerbud. terr. v. Lieut. Eliott.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

GRAHAM, J. Aug. 9.

INFANTRY.

PEARSE, W. F. Aug. 14.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. W. R. E. 53rd N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, to Benares.
ANGELO, Major F. inv. estab. 6 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to Calcutta.
BARTON, Capt. N. D. 6th L.C. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie.
BARWELL, Lieut. E. W. 13th N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal.
BRETT, Capt. G. A. inv. est. 2 years to Penang, Singapore, and New S. Wales, on m. c.
BROWN. 2nd Lieut. W. T. 2nd co. 7th batt. art. Aug. 22 to Oct. 15, to Bareilly.
CHAMBERLAIN, Ens. C. F. F. 5th Punj. cav. to Simla and hills, m. c.
DENNYS, Lieut. J. B. adj. of Cotah conting. 1 year, m. c.
FERGUSSON, Ens. R. 65th N.I. fr. May 31 to Oct. 15, to enable him to rejoin.
HAILES, Capt. M. H. 10th L.C. to Calcutta, prep. to sea, m. c.
HARRIS, Lieut. J. T. 17th N.I. Aug. 10 to Oct. 15, to Kussowlie.
LAMB, Brig. maj. W. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 15 to Mussoorie, on m. c.
LEEDS, Ens. E. 47th N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, to Agra.
RYLEY, Capt. J. S. G. 5th L.C. 8 mo. fr. July 18, to Mussoorie and Calcutta, on m. c. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.
SCHUCKBURGH, Capt. H. A. 40th N.I. to Nov. 30 in ext. to rem. at Mussoorie, on m. c.
SMITH, 2nd Lieut. T. P. art. doing duty with 3rd batt. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to Simla.
STARKEY, Capt. S. C. com. 3rd Sikh L.I. 1 mo.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDREWS, Asst. surg. C. G. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 74th N.I. at Tylhet.
ATKINSON, Asst. surg. A. R. doing duty with 10th foot, to join and do duty with 24th foot.
BOWRON, Surg. J. 37th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 3rd N.I. and art. at Jhelum.
CAMPLIN, Asst. surg. J. M. to rank fr. June 15, 1850.
CLEMENGER, Asst. surg. W. G. W. on joining 49th N.I. to aff. med. aid to magazine estab. July 29.
COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. to aff. med. to detach. of 27th N.I. at Juanpore.
COLLINS, Asst. surg. A. to rank fr. June 26, 1850.
CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. D. to do duty with 40th N.I. at Allahabad.
DOUGLAS, Asst. surg. C. M.D. fr. 16th irr. cav. to 47th N.I.
FAYNER, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to rank fr. June 29.
LECKIE, Surg. T. att. to 35th N.I. app. in judic. dep. N.W. prov. civ. surg. of Benares.
MACDONALD, Surg. J. B. 10th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 35th L.I. and detach. of art. at Lucknow.
MORRIS, Asst. surg. W. G. M.D. posted to 8th N.I. at Loodianah.
ROSS, Asst. surg. J. T. C. fr. 71st N.I. to 16th Irr. Cav. at Rawul Pindee, v. Douglas.
WALLICH, Asst. surg. N. D. S. to med. ch. of Scinde Camel corps at Dera Ismael Khan.
WHITE, Asst. surg. W. 8th L.C. to aff. med. aid to remount depot at Kurnaul, v. Homan.
WILKIE, Surg. J. M.D. 61st N.I. to aff. med. aid to station staff at Lucknow.
WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J. posted to 71st N.I. at Peshawur.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BROWN, Asst. surg. J. B. S. in ext. to Nov. 17.
IRVINE, Surg. R. H. late civ. surg. of Patna, m.c. unexp. part of leave of abs. to N. S. Wales cancelled.
SMITH, Asst. surg. N.S. 3rd N.I. fr. July 6 to Nov. 15, to Simla on m.c. prep. to app. for leave to sea.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.—Capt. J. Heatly, to Sept. 12, in ext. to remain in the Deccan.

CAVALRY.—3rd lt. drags. Cornet F. T. O. Hopson, fr. July 1 to Aug. 8, to Simla; Lieut. G. T. Ricketts, qual. for interp.—10th hus. Major Quentin, 1 year, fr. Oct. 17, to Neilgherries.—14th lt. drags. Cornet G. A. Franklyn, from July 21 to Oct. 31, to Kassowlie and Simla.

INFANTRY.—8th regt. Major Greathed, 1 mo. to Bombay.—10th. Surg. E. Meckler, fr. June 1 to Sept. 30.—18th. Capt. J. Bruce, fr. May 15; Lieut. R. H. Farrer, fr. Sept. 30 to Dec. 31;

Asst. surg. Batt, to do duty with 75th.—22nd. Capt. D. Anderson, 2 mo. fr. July 26, to Umballah.—24th. Ens. Crutchley, to do duty at recruit depot.—32nd. Lieut. Maunsell to be capt.; Ens. Ingles to be Lieut. fr. July 14, in succ. to Balfour, dec.; Lieut. Colls, qual. as interp.—61st. Lieut. Dudgeon to be capt.; Ens. Crawford to be lieut. fr. July 14, in succ. to Fitzmayer, dec.—64th. Capt. Cockrane, 1 mo. fr. Aug. 13, to Bombay.—78th. Capt. Keogh, to Sept. 15, to Malligaum; Lieut. Webster, to Bombay.—80th. Ens. Hunt passed exam. in Hindustani; Asst. surg. D. Bain, fr. June 1 to July 14; Asst. surg. M. W. Murphy, fr. June 1 to Sept. 30.—86th. Capt. Rawlins, 2 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to Bombay and Poona.—87th, Capt. W. Boyd, 2 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Bombay, and 2 years to England; Lieut. Couteur to do duty at recruit depôt; Lieut. M. J. Gregorson to Bombay.—90th. Lieut. Roney to be capt. and Ens. Swift to be lieut. fr. July 16, in succ. to Clyde, dec.—96th. Lieut. G. F. C. Bray, qual. as interp. to be interp. to 96th regt.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, the lady of Lieut. Fred. art. s. at Meerut, July 21.
AUSTIN, the lady of Maj. E. G. h. art. s. at Lahore, Aug. 2.
BARNES, the lady of J. R. c.s. s. at Shahjehanpore, July 27.
BARTLETT, wife of John, s. at Calcutta, Aug. 10.
CAMERON, Mrs. John T. D. d. at Calcutta, July 10r
CHRISTIE, the lady of Capt. S. T., H.M.'s 80th, d. at Dinapore, July 31.
CLIVE, Mrs. G. R. s. at Agra, July 18.
CROWE, Mrs. widow of the late J. G. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 4.
DOHERTY wife of Lieut. col. C.B. H.M.'s 14th drags. s. at Kussowlie, Aug. 7.
D'ROZARIO, Mrs. E. s. at Bareilly, Aug. 11.
ELLISON, wife of W. d. at Hosheyarpore, Au ;. 3.
FADDY, the lady of Lieut. 29th N.I. d. at Peshawur, Aug. 12.
FOWLE, the lady of F. C. c.s. s. at Chittagong, Aug. 3.
FRITH, the wife of Lieut. J. S. art. twins, at Dum-Dum, July 29.
GOLIFFE, wife of J. F. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 18.
GORDON, Mrs. J. M. s. at Agra, Aug. 9.
GREVILLE, wife of Capt. S. 1st fus. d. at Lahore, July 10.
HAMMILL, Mrs. Wm. s. at Garden Reach, Aug. 16.
HOBDAY, the lady of Capt. T. F. 72nd N.I. s. at Umballah, July 16.
HOGG, Mrs. d. at Champarun, Aug. 12.
IRVINE, wife of T. s. at Calcutta, July 23.
JOHNSTONE, the lady of Lieut. A. S. engs. d. at Allyghur, Aug. 9.
KAUNTZE, the lady of Lieut. G. E. F., H.M.'s 3rd lt. drag. s. at Umballa, July 20.
KICH, wife of Dr. d. at Bareilly, July 21.
LENNOX, the lady of C. W. s. at Hosheyarpore, July 14.
MACDONALD, wife of Lieut. J. D. 39th N.I. s. at Seepree, Aug. 9.
MACWHIRTER, the lady of J. P. c.s. s. at Nainee Tal, Aug. 11.
MATHEWS, wife of Mr. s. still-born, at Kangra, July 26.
MCGOVERN, wife of W. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 2.
MCIVER, wife of Kenneth, s. at Agra, Aug. 4.
MILL, wife of Lieut. J. H. art. d. at Meerut, July 15.
MISPELOUR, Mrs. R. d. at Agra, Aug. 3.
MOORE, wife of T. W. s. at Meerut, Aug. 8.
MURRAY, wife of James, d. at Agra, July 22.
PETERS, Mrs. S. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 15.
PETERS, wife of J. M. s. at Delhi, July 18.
PRICHARD, the lady of Lieut. S. T. 15th N.I. s. at Umballa, Aug. 3.
PRINSEP, Mrs. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 20.
PUGHE, the wife of Lieut. J. R. 47th N.I. s. at Cawnpore, Aug. 17.
RABARD, wife of Lieut. H. 36th N.I. s. at Chirra Poonjee, Aug. 8.
REPTON, the wife of Capt. s. at Umballa, Aug. 9.
RICHETTS, the lady of John A. d. at Burrisaul, Aug. 4.
ROSS, wife of Lieut. W. H. D. 28th N.I. d. at Peshawur, July 20.
RUSSELL, wife of R. H. c.s. s. at Midnapore, Aug. 18.
SCOTT, the widow of the late Lieut. W. A. 59th N.I. s. at Benares, July 11.
SHERWILL, the lady of Maj. M. E. 2nd fus. d. at Simla, July 26.
SKINNER, the lady of Capt. H. Niz. Cav. d. at Deyrah Dhoon, Aug. 9.
STACKEY, the lady of Capt. 7th N.I. s. (still-born), at Simla, Aug. 12.
TRITTON, the lady of Maj. W. M. invalid, s. at Mussoorie, July 31.
WARDEN, wife of Thos. s. at Calcutta, July 6.
WILDIG, wife of Lieut. H. P. 34th N.I. s. at Wuzeerabad, Aug. 15.

MARRIAGES.

BICHERS, Edward, d. of the late Maj. L. B. Urmston, at Agra, Aug. 15.
CURRAN, Geo. John, to Louisabell Victoria, d. of F. A. Cornabe, at Calcutta, Aug. 15.
HEATH, Lieut. A. H. art. to Iamena, d. of Capt. J. Fry, at Wuzeerabad, Aug. 3.
RAYNEAU, G. A. to Miss Eliza Chrestien, at Calcutta, Aug. 9.
RUSSELL, A. W. c.s. to Mary, d. of N. Cheek, at Baneoorah, Aug. 15.
SALT, Lieut. T. H. h. art. to Ellen Matilda, d. of C. B. Alnutt, at Calcutta, Aug. 17.
TORFORD, Henry W. to Isabella F. Dwyer, at Fort William, Aug. 5.
TURNER, Capt. A. 1st N.I. to Helen M. J. d. of the late Capt. J. Remmington, at Hoosheyarpoor, Aug. 8.
WARDE, Francis, to Amelia, d. of the Rev. — Thomas, at Calcutta, Aug. 12.

DEATHS.

ALPE, Capt. H. 41st N.I. at Chota Nagpore, Aug. 16.
BACHMAN, inf. s. of J. H. at Lahore, July 29.
BALFOUR, Brev. maj. A. L. H.M.'s 32nd, at Goviudghur, July 13.
CARR, E. wife of Ridingmaster G. 41st L.C. at Wuzeerabad, aged 31, Aug. 11.
COWELL, Wm. James, inf. s. of Capt. J. D. H M.'s 3rd lt. drags. at Umballa, Aug. 4.
COWEN, the inf. s. of Surg. Chas. H.M.'s 98th, at Peshawur, Aug. 3.
DE SOUZA, Manuel, at Simla, aged 36, July 24.
EEDE, Charlotte E. inf. d. of James, at Agra, July 11.
GALLOWAY, Lieut. C. C. H.M.'s 10th, at Wuzeerabad, aged 25, July 15.
HALYBURTON, Chas. at Serampore, aged 5, Aug. 12.
HARLEY, Lydia, wife of E. at Entally, Aug. 8.
HOWE, Henry A. H. inf. s. of Henry, at Calcutta, Aug. 8.
INGELOW, inf. d. of Mr. at Calcutta, Aug. 11.
JUDSON, Rev. A. D.D. July 30.
M'DONALD, Wm. at Rungpore, aged 76, July 31.
NEWHOUSE, Major T. H. inv. at Mussoorie, Aug. 7.
NORTON, Lieut. col. Henry, 69th N.I. at Mussoorie, July 28.
ONRAET, Mrs. Marie R. at Bhaugiepore, aged 74, Aug. 4.
RAWLINS, wife of Capt. T. A. H.M.'s 86th, at Deesa, aged 19, July 28.
REPTON, Helen Amelia, d. of Capt. at Mussoorie, aged 2, July 28.
ROSE, Hugh, at Calcutta, aged 65, Aug. 15.
SMITH, D. S. at Monghyr, July 12.
STARKEY, H. S. wife of Capt. 7th N.I. at Simla, Aug. 13.
SWAINE, inf. s. of Mr. at Tirhoot, July 8.
THOMPSON, Ens. Wm. H. 28th N.I. at Allahabad, Aug. 7.
WRIGHT, Lucy C. inf. d. of G. A. at Calcutta, July 10.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 6. *Mary Charlotte Weber*, Wilkins, Singapore; *Zaphnath Paneah*, Towle, Singapore; *Marion*, McKarter, Sydney.—7. *City of Poonah*, Trescott, London; *Rajah of Sarawak*, Brown, Swansea. —8. *Samuel Boddington*, Hurst, Sydney.—9. *Labuan*, Scott, Madras; *Rodolph*. Gallerant, Bourbon; *Fattle Rozack*, Andrew, Penang; *Ranee*, Barker, Liverpool; *Atiet Rohoman*, Madras.—10. *Myaram Dyaram*, Brady, Bombay; *Macedon*, Edwards, Mauritius; *Maria*, Howard, Rangoon; *Sadak*, Scrabrow, Port Adelaide; *John Dalton*, Jackson, Liverpool; *Sterling*, Pilman, Sumatra.—11. *Amelia*, Marden, Bimlipatam; *Ardaseer*, Lovett, Macao.—12. *Coldstream*, Cox, Portsmouth; *Malabar*, Still, Liverpool; *Crown*, Chandler, Liverpool.—14. *Tanjore*, Pearse, London; *Wayland*, Younghusband, Penang.—15. *Rob Roy*, Francis, China.—16. *Patriot*, Younghusband, Penang.—17. *Lord Western*, Rice, Bombay; *Erin*, Plum, Singapore; *Lahore*, Harris, Liverpool; *Branscombe*, Harrison, Downs.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Marion*.—Mrs. Alsop, Mr. Alsop, Mr. Lamuder, Mr. Harp, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Freeman, and Jane Freeman.

Per *Mary Charlotte Weber*.—Mr. T. P. Strange and Mr. D. Court.

Per *Zaphnath Paneah*.—Mr. Charles Humpage.

Per *City of Poonah*.—Mrs. Featherstone, Mrs. Swift, Miss Allnate, Capt. Featherstone, Capt. Hammer, Dr. Halloway, Mr. Cos, Mr. Carew, Mr. Graham, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Callaman, and three Misses Hipkins.

Per *Samuel Boddington*.—Lieut. E. G. Langmore, 27th regt. Bengal; W. C. Costley, Esq. dep. coll. of Chittagong; Mr. J. Hopkins, Mr. T. A. Boulton, and Mr. J. N. Morse, surgeon.

Per *Maria*.—Capt. Smith and Mr. G. Vaux.

Per *Fattle Rosack*.—H. Irvine, Esq. surgeon, H. C. service; G. Homans, Esq. merchant; Dr. Todd, R.N.; and G. Hampton.

Per *Penang*.—R. J. Brassly, Esq. surgeon, H.C. service.

Per *Atiet Rohoman*.—Mrs. Burn and child; Robert Sharpe, mariner; James Scullo and W. H. Scullo.

Per *Ardaseer*.—Lieut. col. Ludlow, Beng. art.

Per *Coldstream*.—Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Beresford and child, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce and child, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and two children, Mrs. Lord, Mr. Russell; and W. Wilks, steerage passenger.

Per *Crown*.—Mr. Fairclough.

Per *Tanjore*.—James Miller, gun maker.

Per *Patriot*.—Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Younghusband and child.

Per *Erin*.—C. G. D. Betts, Esq. and Mr. Jefferys, mariner.

Per *Lahore*.—Mr. and Mrs. King and two children, and Mrs. Harris and two children.

DEPARTURES.

AUGUST 8. *Madagascar*, Hight, London and Cape.—12. *Ariadne*, Goodsir, Liverpool; *Norman*, King, New York; *Canata*,

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Tillson, Liverpool; *Manchester*, Forsyth, London; *Courier*, Towerson, Liverpool; *Duke of Wellington*, Hargrave, Mauritius; *Iskender Shaw*, Shire, China.—13. *Queen*, Allan, Liverpool; *Dublin*, Robinson, Liverpool; *Tenasserim*, S. V. Lewis, ——; *Red Rover*, Oliver, Hong-Kong, Malacca, and Cumsingmoon.—15. *John Brightman*, Scott, Singapore; *Maryann*, Denham, Mauritius.—16. *Arrow*, McFarlane, Hong-Kong; *Ceylon*, Isle, Bourbon; *Devon*, Sterling, London; *Jane Perie*, Booth, London; *Orator*, Homan, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s. *Chunar*.—W. S. Alexander, Esq. civ. serv.; Lieut. Dudgeon, H.M.'s 80th regt.

Per *Benares*.—Major Biddulph and Mr. J. Bond; L. Jackson, Esq. civ. serv. and lady; A. Boulnois, Esq. and Mr. E. S. Cohen; Miss Bowers; Mr. Lamarchand; C. Beadon, Esq. and four second-class deck passengers.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, August 21, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.			Bny.	
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	10	8	to	11	0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	2	0	..	2	4
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	2	0	..	2	4
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0	8	..	0	10
Third Sicca 4 do.	do.	16	12	..	17	0
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	16	0	..	16	4

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1750	to	1779
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	40	..	50
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	..	65

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do.	.. 9 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. 7 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. 7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver ..... Co.'s Rs.	104	4	to	104	12	per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15	0	..	16	4	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	13	0	..	13	8	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220	8	..	221	4	per 100.
Mexican ditto	220	0	..	220	8	per 100.
Sovereigns	10	1	..	10	2	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16	3	..	16	0	each.
Old Gold Mohurs.....	21	1	..	21	2	each.

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0⅝d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11¾d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3*l.* 10s. to 4*l.*; to Liverpool, 3*l.* 5s. to 3*l.* 17s. 6d.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extraordinary Spread of Mahomedanism in Malabar.—A correspondent of the *Athenæum* writes: "The faith of the prophet has lately taken a start in this part of the world, which must be truly exhilarating to his disciples in all quarters. The number of converts who have within the last few months assumed the *topes* and *kuppayam*, under the auspices of the Tirumal Tangul, the adored high priest of the Mapillas, is, it is believed, quite unprecedented. The instance which to 'unbelievers' will appear most extraordinary, is one which has occurred within the last few days, the conversion of a body of fourteen Yem brántris, or Canarese Brahmins. These men, it is said, were returning from the Travancore country, where they had been attending the late festival held by the Raja, and on their way back, for some cause which to us Kafirs is still a mystery, appeared in a body before the Tangul and declared their adhesion to Islam. They are now to be seen wandering about soliciting from the faithful assistance to perform the services consequent upon their initiation. The conversion of these Brahmins, though a matter for great rejoicing to all true believers, is not altogether unprecedented in the history of the progress of their faith in Malabar. They have seen the prejudices of all castes overcome; before now the Namburi, the Brahmin of Malabar, held in peculiar sanctity by all the Hindus of the country, and encompassed with peculiar privileges, has been known to surrender all distinctions and prejudices from a belief in the truth of Mahomed's doctrines. A singular example which has come to our knowledge is that of the conversion (some three or four years ago) of the son of a high Namburi, who has since become famous for his skill in Mahomedan theology. Nairs have, also, from time to time, in single numbers, induced by conviction, though occasionally by other reasons, joined the ranks of the same army of the faithful; while numerous recruits have been obtained from among the Tiers, Chermars, and other low castes, who eagerly embrace a religion which removes the mark of degradation from them, and makes them the equals of their fellow-men."

Mr. West.—We deeply regret to hear of the death, by fever, at Manantoddy, of Charles Burton West, Esq., son of the late member for Dublin, a young man of great mental promise, for his many estimable qualities. Mr. West, who had only visited India as a traveller, and to see relatives in the country, was on his way homeward when the sad event took place. He was brother to the lady of our esteemed puisne judge.—*Spectator, Aug.* 16.

Cuttack has been visited by extraordinary rains. The river was chock full, threatening an inundation of the whole island. On the north side, which is the higher, the water was only six feet lower than the top of the bund, and in many places it was within three feet of the top. The townspeople were on the *qui vive* for a swim.—*Athenæum, Aug.* 20.

Mysore Coffee.—Through a private channel, we are happy to learn that the coffee plantations at Manantoddy (inland about sixty miles from Cannanore) continue to present a thriving appearance, notwithstanding the manifold difficulties with which the planters have had to contend. There are now from 1,000 to 2,000 acres in cultivation; and a gentleman, every way qualified to judge, who lately visited the district, has given it as his opinion that there is little ground for fearing their eventual success. We have ourselves examined a sample of the coffee produced, which is of a very superior description, and would certainly command at the very lowest seventy shillings in the English market. The seed is smaller in bulk than we usually see in the Ceylon plantation coffee, but weighty, and of the true colour.—*Bombay Telegraph, Aug.* 31.

Rev. Mr. Whitford.—A private investigation of the scandals alleged against the Rev. Mr. Whitford, commenced at the Cathedral on Tuesday, before the Lord Bishop. For obvious reasons, we abstain from giving currency to any rumour or belief, while the matter is still *sub judice*. We may, however, congratulate Mr. Whitford, the Church, and the public, on the steps that are now being taken to test the truth of the offences laid to his charge. The inquiry is not what it should have been—an open and formal one in the Consistorial Court—nor has it taken place in due season, but it is better than none at all. The result will show whether any or what foundation existed for the accusations contained in the ecclesiastical round-robbin.—*Spectator, Aug.* 2.

Monument to the Memory of the late Capt. Newbold.—A subscription for the erection of a monument at Mahabaleshwar, to the memory of the late Capt. Newbold, is now on foot, amongst the officers of the 23rd Madras N.I., quartered at Kamptee; and though few amongst us run less risk of being forgotten than the lamented gentleman just named, no one is better deserving of the highest tribute of respect that can be acceded to vast and varied accomplishments, unbounded industry, and great personal amiability and worth.

Rumoured Defalcation.—A rumour is abroad that the secretary to one of the messes in the Madras army had exhibited in his accounts defalcations to the amount of between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 30,000. A near relative was understood to be about paying the amount, but it was thought the defaulter would have to retire from the service.—*Bombay Times.*

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Parker, R. D. coll. and mag. of Madura, del. over ch. of dist. to W. E. Cochrane, Aug. 12.
Pelly, C. to be coll. and mag. of Bellary.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Crawford, S. to Oct. 10 in ext.
Smollett, P. B. to ext. prep. to Eur.
Sullivan, A. W. 24 days to Pres.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENT.

Alcock, Rev. A. H. to pres. prep. to Europe.

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MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, Brev. maj. E. H. 19th N.I. to be dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. Mysore div. Aug. 20.
BARROW, Ens. F. O. 5th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 2, 1850, v. Beaver, invalided.
BEAVER, Major H. 5th N.I. trans. to inv. est. fr. Aug. 2, to 1st N.V. batt. Aug. 14.
CAZENOVE, Cornet C. 6th L.C. to join his reg. Aug. 14.
DYER, Ens. T. 50th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for officers of comps.
GRANT, Ens. D. G. S. St. J. 44th N.I. to act as qr.mr. and interp. to his corps, Aug. 13.
HAY, 2nd Lieut. F. T. eng. passed exam. in Teloogoo.
HENEGAN, Lieut. D. V. A. 10th N.I. perm. to res. at Pondicherry until his resig. shall be notified.
HIGGINSON, Lieut. T. E. L. 40th N.I. to act as qr.mr. and interp.
HOSEASON, Lieut. H. 24th M.N.I. perm. to fill vac. in Nizam's inf. July 30.
HUTCHINSON, Brev. capt. C. H. art. passed exam. in Teloogoo.
L'AMY, Lieut. S. 17th M. N. I. offic. in Nizam's inf. perm. to fill vac. in that branch of H.H.'s serv. July 30.
LEADER, Capt. W. 5th N.I. to be maj. fr. Aug. 2, v. Beaver, inv.
MOBERLEY, 2nd Lieut. F. J. passed exam. in Teloogoo.
MOLESWORTH, 1st Lieut. H. T. exam. in Hindustani at Jaulnah, qual. as int. but to appear for final exam. on visiting the presidency, Aug. 15, to rec. moonshee allowance.
CARY, Lieut. R. O. 13th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Cuddapah, qual. for gen. staff, Aug. 15.
MORGAN, Lieut. H. R. 13th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Cuddapah, creditable progress, Aug. 15, to receive moonshee allowance.
MURRAY, Lieut. the Hon. P. O. 5th N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 2, v. Beaver, inv.
NOTT, Brev. maj. G. 19th N.I. perm. to resign appt. of dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. Mysore div. Aug. 16.
PELLOWE, Capt. W. O. 2nd N. V. B. to rem. at Ongole until rel.
RICKETTS, Cornet C. H. 5th L.C. to join his regt. Aug. 14.
RILEY, Ens. C. H. 50th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for officer of comps.
VAUGHAN, Lieut. E. W. 17th M.N.I. offic. in Nizam's inf. perm. to fill vac. in that br. of H.H. serv. July 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BERESFORD, Ens. J. de la P. 16th N.I. is ext. to Feb. 6, 1851.
BRIGGS, Capt. G. h. art. fr. Aug. 31 to Jan. 31, 1851, Neilgherries, m. c.
CAMERON, Capt. G. P. 40th N.I. to sea, m. c.
HARRIS, Maj. H. L. 15th N.I. in ext. to Sept. 1, 1851, Neilgherries, m. c.
HICKLEY, Lieut. M. 15th N.I. Sept. 2 to 18, to Neilgherries.
MAGRATH, Lieut. J. R. G. 1st N.I. Sept. 1 to 30, to Neilgherries.
NOTT, Brev. maj. G. 19th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Aug. 15, to Bangalore and Neilgherries.
SHULDHAM, Lieut. A. J. 26th N.I. pres. prep. to sea and N. S. Wales, m. c.
SKINNER, Lieut. A. 5th N.I. to pres. prep. to Europe.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BUCHANAN, Surg. R. H. to rank fr. Jan. 2, v. Ludlow, ret.
BUTLER, Surg. W. fr. 2nd L.C. to 1st bat. art. but to join and do duty with 15th N.I. till it arr. at Secunderabad, Aug. 13.
CORNFOOT, Surg. J. M.D. to rank fr. Jan. 9, v. Harding, ret.; fr. 2nd N. V. B. to 37th Gr. Aug. 13.
HICKS, Assist. surg. R. to be surg. fr. Aug. 1, v. Boyd, ret.; posted to 17th N.I. Aug. 19.
JACOB, Assist. surg. W. A. fr. do. du. 2nd bat. art. to do duty with 84th foot.
KEVIN, Surg. C. to rank fr. Dec. 8, 1849, v. Manley, inv.
MAITLAND, Assist. surg. J. app. to med. branch of the Nizam's army.
MAYER, Surg. J. E. to rank fr. Feb. 28, v. Macdonnell, ret.; to 2nd N. V. B. Aug. 13.
SHEWAN, Surg. A. fr. 37th Gr. to 2nd L.C. Aug. 13.
SMITH, Surg. T. T. to rank fr. Jan. 31, v. Poole, ret.
SUTHERLAND, Surg. R. fr. 1st bat. art. to 42nd N.I. Aug. 13; to be superint. surg. Nagpore subs. force, Aug. 16.
TIMINS, Asst. surg. C. 33rd N.I. rec. ch. of med. duties of Bhopal contingent and Bhopal agency.
YOUNG, Surg. D. S. fr. 17th N.I. to 48th N.I. Aug. 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

JOPP, Asst. surg. K. to pres. prep. to Europe.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BENWELL, the lady of Maj. James, 46th N.I. d. at Jubbulpore, Aug. 3.
DEE, wife of Thos. s. at Bangalore, Aug. 10.
EVANS, the lady of Surg. W. d. at Madras, Aug. 15.
LAWFORD, the lady of Capt. H. art. d. at Maulmain, July 17.
PAUL, the wife of D. C. s. at New Town, Aug. 16.
PETERS, wife of L. d. at New Town, Aug. 15.
SHEDDEN, wife of A. H. d. at Paulghautcherry, Aug. 10.
WILLIAMS, wife of George s., at Bangalore, Aug. 10.
YOUNG, the wife of Capt. F. 24th N.I. s. at Seetabuldee, July 27.

MARRIAGES.

DENT, Robt. C. to Susan, d. of J. Hudleston, at Madras, Aug. 15.
HOWARD, R. to Miss Jemima Thompson, at Vizagapatam, July 10.
WORSOP, Ens. M. A. 21st N.I. to Louisa Eliza, d. of the late Capt. J. W. Ramsay, at Madras, Aug. 5.

DEATHS.

BARRELL, Emily, wife of Wm. at Trichinopoly, July 18.
BORRELL, J. S. inf. d. of J. at Royapettah, Aug. 11.
BOYD, Hannah A. R. inf. d. of W. at Chintadrapettah, Aug. 15.
CLAUDIUS, Surg. P. d. of A. at Madras, aged 2, Aug. 14.
COLUMBIE, R. E. s. of S. P. at Madras, aged 7, July 20.
FRUTER, Mrs. Jane Adelaide, at Nagapatam, aged 17, Aug. 12.
VAN INGEN, H. D. at Mysore, aged 29, Aug. 16.
WEST, Charles B. s. of the late J. B. at Madras, Aug. 8.
YOUNG, Jane H. d. of Capt. F. 24th N.I. at Seetabuldee, aged 5, July 25.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 14. Steamer *Hindostan*, Harris, Calcutta.—15. *Charles Dumergue*, Leete, Penang. — 17. *Defiance*, Sergent, Mauritius.—18. *Coromandel*, Cowan, Mauritius; *Lydia*, Spratt, Port Louis; *Christabel*, Harding, Mauritius. — 21. *Essex*, Pixley, Calcutta; *Charlotte*, Thomas, Bombay; *Coquette*, Tayler, Mauritius; *Dauntless*, — Ennore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Hindostan*.—Mr. F. M. Davis and native servant; Mr. A. M. Ritchie and native servant; Capt. Freese; Capt. H. Rhodes; Dr. J. McDonald and native male servant; Capt. R. Walker; Mr. E. Dickson; W. Merwanjee. From CALCUTTA to GALLE.—Sir A. Buller, Mr. Ondaatjee, Mr. Hayden, and Miss Cochrane and native female servant. From CALCUTTA to HONG KONG.—Mr. G. Brown. From CALCUTTA to SUEZ.—Mr. T. P. Molive.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Lyall, Mr. J. McPherson, Major Wigstone, Dr. and Mrs. Franklin, and Mr. A. J. Matthias; Capt. Lewis; Messrs. Shorte, Meylan, G. Carne, G. Grist, P. Butler, R. Pringle, P. Gailand, J. Canning, G. Winstantly, P. Adams, R. Patterson, W. Raleigh, D. Mackay, W. Ennis, W. Fillen, J. William, J. Mould, and G. Bradshaw.

Per *Charles Dumergue*.—Mrs. Jones.

Per *Defiance*.—Mr. Johnson.

Per *Essex*.—Lieut. C. Blewett, HM.'s 70th regt.; Mrs. Stephenson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Warden and 2 children, and Mr. Harvey.

DEPARTURES.

AUG. 14.—*Malabar*, Noaks, Cape and London.—16. *Lord Elphinstone*, Porter, Mauritius.—17. *Minerva*, Coleman, Calcutta.—20. *Lydia*, Spratt, Calcutta.—21. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Masulipatam.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Malabar*, to the Cape.—Mrs. Miller and family, Major Miller, D. MacKenzie, Esq. and Lieut. Bamford.

To London.—Mrs. Dance, Master Edward C. J. Dance, Master F. A. Gardner and ayah, Mrs. Jarbo and children, Mrs. Gwyn and family, Mrs. Yarde and party and Miss Ardagh, Major Yarde, Lieutenants Dance, Gwyn and Johnston.

Per *Hugh Lindsay*.—Col. Cotton, Mrs. Cotton and 2 children, Miss Learmouth, Lieut. E. Clerk, Dr. J. Macdonald and 2 native servants, 1 Warrant Officer and 2 Store Lascars.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, August 23, 1850.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

8 per cent. loan of	1825-26	1¾ to 2	per cent. dis.
	1829-30	do.	do.
	1841	¾ to 1	do.
4 per cent. ..	1832-33	16½ to 17½	do.
	1835-36	16½ to 17½	do.
	1843	16½ to 17½	do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt		No transaction.	
Tanjore Bonds		16½ to 17	per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares		7 to 8	per cent. prem. no trans.

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BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	6	per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c.	8	,,
On do. of Indigo	8	,,
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods	9	,,
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	7	,,

Discount.

On Government Acceptances	5	per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	7	,,
Ditto above 30 days	8½	,,

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-2-6 to 10-3
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, at 6 months' sight, 2s.
Do. at 3 months' sight, 1-11¾.
Do. at 1 month's sight, 1-11½.
H.M. Treasury Bills, 1-11½ to 2, according to amount.
Bank of England Post Bills, do.
Mauritius Government Bills, do.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.

Calcutta.—	Buy, ⅞	per cent.	dis.
,,	Sell, 1¼	do.	do.
Bombay.—	Buy, 2	do.	do.
	Sell, 2½	do.	do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 3*l.* 5s. to 3*l.* 10s. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

In the course of the month some curious facts in reference to our railways have come to light: it appears that there are 6,000 tons of rails at present on their way out for Bombay, equal to a supply of twenty miles of railway, and that these are of the weight of 84lbs. per lineal yard. Mr. Stephenson, the company's consulting engineer, Mr. Berkley, the local engineer, and the local board of directors, are all opposed to rails of such weight; and deem from sixty-five to seventy pounds quite enough, or more than enough for Bombay. The universal opinion throughout India is, that the lightest possible varieties of railway are the best adapted for our immediate wants, and that a system resembling that of America would suit us better than the English plan. Under these circumstances, the arrangement can only be looked on as a gross job, perpetrated against the settled convictions of all competent advisers. It also appears, that the London and Bombay boards of directors, costing between them a sum exceeding one-fifth of the total guarantee of the court, and thus abating twenty per cent of what was expected to go as dividends to the shareholders, are little better than useless encumbrances of the rail, the whole power being exercised by the Court of Directors and Board of Control. The guarantee has, it seems, now been extended from twenty-five to ninety-nine years; and, as the power of transference to the Company at any time makes this nearly tantamount to borrowing so much money for the construction of railways, leaving a certain amount of power and responsibility in other hands than their own, it seems hard to conceive why the Court of Directors should have encumbered themselves with mechanism so complex and roundabout, and not taken the whole openly and at once into their own hands. In the debate on Lord Jocelyn's motion, Mr. Wilson assures us that the first lines are merely experimental, and that it was never intended they should stop short of the interior: what the thing was, requiring to be determined by experiment, does not appear. At present we are in a state of complete bewilderment on the subject. Mr. Hume is reported to have spoken of seventy miles of rail as actually finished: not a spadeful of earth has yet been removed—not a mile will have been completed years hence. The Calcutta folks seem in a state of still greater perplexity than we are here. The line most strenuously advocated by Mr. Simms, by the railroad company, and by every one having any interest in, or knowledge of, the matter, is that of Mirzapore. At home, on the other hand, it seems settled that a rail shall be constructed from Calcutta to Rajmahal, 180 miles: that the goods shall then be conveyed by river steamers for 550 miles to Allahabad, the rail resuming and carrying them to Delhi or anywhere else deemed desirable. Between Calcutta and Delhi there would thus be 530 miles of rail, and 550 miles of water carriage—the former occupying 18 hours, the latter 15 days; the direct line, wholly traversable by rail, is 850 miles, the mongrel line just referred to, 1,080! The *Friend of India*, looked on as one of the best authorities on such matters, after exposing the misrepresentations of Mr. Wilson and the ignorance of the court on the matter, states that it is quite possible that after a struggle of five years with the crotchets and fancies to which every scheme of public utility is exposed, the whole battle may have to be fought over again. Of course, all this will be denied at home, by those whose interest it is to make it be believed that none know so little of India as those who reside in it, and who draw their salaries for railway management just as well whether the work goes on or stands still.—*Bombay Times, Aug.* 31.

ADULTERATION OF COTTON.

The revenue officers on this side of India have of late been exerting themselves with all their might, and the natives are now beginning to take up American seed and gin-cleaning of themselves. This season some 50,000 acres of New Orleans are believed to have been laid down in the presidency. At Dhurrungaum (in Candeish) alone thirty-three ten-saw gins are this year in use: three years since only one was employed. The bane of our cotton trade is the fraud of the native middlemen, who adulterate the wool without remorse previously to its being brought to market. An Act was passed in 1829 making it punishable by confiscation of the goods, fine, and imprisonment, to adulterate cotton in packing, to expose it to dew, to damp, or otherwise vitiate it before sale. The Act which has hitherto been in some measure a dead letter, has lately been put in force in part against some dealers in Broach, six of whom have been convicted and fined amongst them 280*l.*, the cotton being directed to be re-cleaned. It seems much to be regretted that they were not visited with the full award at once: wretches who, for their own base ends, are ruining the most important branch of our commerce, deserve no mercy. The servants of Government complain that the commission agents accept adulterated as willingly as clean cotton, at a proportionate reduction of price, and that they fail to give information when frauds are detected. So long as the fraudulent dealer finds that his practices are lucrative, and escape punishment, fair dealing and good cotton are equally unlikely to appear. The merchants, on the other hand, allege a vast degree of remissness on the part of Government servants, and assert that, when attention has been called to frauds, nothing has been done to prevent them. There may probably be justice in both complaints; and were the law so altered as to include all who aid or abet the adulterators, by concealment or purchase, in the penalty, and decree that the cotton once confiscated should not be burnt, but sold for the benefit of the State, the funds being applied to local agricultural improvements, all that is desired might probably be accomplished. Manchester must have its cotton, and the agents here take the best they can get, asking no questions; under the change, inferior varieties of cotton, while better could not be had, would for a time be procurable as at present,—Government, instead of the swindler, becoming the dealer,—so there would be no falling off even in this species of supply, and no abatement of commission. Swindling, if invariably visited with punishment, would very quickly cease, and Lancashire be supplied from India with cotton to any extent, of any quality that could be desired, on cheaper terms than from any other quarter of the globe. Should matters go on as they have lately been going, our cotton trade will a few years hence have left us for ever. Commerce once extinguished finds new fields elsewhere, and never returns to the land it has left; and our cultivators, middlemen, and dealers, will alike be involved in the ruin which they have assisted to bring about. Had Mr. Bright's cotton commission only been conceded us, it would most likely have appeared that amongst the worst enemies of this branch of industry were the mill-spinners, who decline aiding in putting down the system of swindling which threatens our destruction.—*Bombay Times, Aug.* 31.

REVENUES OF INDIA.

The accounts of the decrease of the revenues and increase of the expenditure of India, afford serious grounds of apprehension as to the ultimate destinies of our eastern empire. We are rapidly losing our cotton trade. The cultivation of the poppy in China or any of the lands adjoining, would deprive us of the opium trade, and ruin us. Within three years our income has

fallen off by a million sterling! For some years before the commencement of the Affghan war we had an annual surplus of from a million and a half to half a million; since then we have had a yearly deficit of nearly similar amount; and though our expenditure has been reduced more than half a million beneath our war outlay, the balance-sheet of 1848-49 shows a deficit of above two millions and a quarter, our total debt exceeding forty-three millions. On the present account devolves the expense of the Punjaub war, a sum in itself greatly exceeding the amount of the deficit: how it has been concealed in the mystery of accounting, does not appear. For the first time during our sway in India has the Governor-General resolved to borrow for the improvement of the country, and cash raised at five per cent., and sunk at fifteen or twenty, is a wise and advantageous investment rather than a loan. The province of Scinde continues to be a drain on our revenues to the extent of 400,000*l.*, its income amounting to 310,000*l.*, its expenditure to 710,000*l.* The charges of the Punjaub for the ensuing year will probably exceed those of Scinde. It is the falling off of our income, not the increase of our expenditure, which dismays us. Great as will doubtless be the benefits of the railway system to the districts through which they pass, even if as general as the most sanguine desire, they will produce little more effect on the general welfare or economy of the country than does the Manchester line on that of Cornwall, Wales, or Scotland. As a system, we cannot look for their introduction for a quarter of a century. The Bengal fragment of seventy, and Bombay "bittock" of thirty miles, 1,100 miles apart, and at opposite sides of the Peninsula, neither of which are yet begun, or will be finished within these four years, will do nothing whatever for the country at large; they only profess to be experiments, to determine what has been resolved. That they will in any way advantage or affect the cotton trade, is now admitted to be a thorough and complete delusion. Our finest cotton lands, the deltas of our great rivers, adjoin the ocean, and it would be much more easy and convenient at present to bring the cotton from the districts where it is now cultivated, to the port of Bombay direct, than to the nearest railway terminus. The million and a half proposed to be expended on two experimental fragments of some one hundred miles between them, and above a thousand apart, would have procured three thousand miles of good macadamized roads of quality quite sufficient for our present wants. The great object now to be desired is the infusion of some life into the natives, and the general stimulation of the improvement of the country, by the introduction of means of communication, the construction of canals and aqueducts, and the disposal of land by sale or long leases, especially to Europeans.—*Bombay Times, Aug.* 31.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Mail of July 24th arrived at Bombay on Aug. 21st.

Rev. Mr. Allen.—We have much pleasure in stating, that the Rev. Mr. Allen, the senior chaplain of Poona, is now considered out of danger, and is daily gaining strength.—*Telegraph, Aug.* 31.

Paunchghunny.—The Court of Directors have, we learn, expressed themselves favourably as to the selection of Paunchghunny, not as a sanatarium only, but as a permanent station for European troops. Before giving any final order on the subject, however, they have directed further investigations on the state of the climate to be instituted.—*Bombay Times, Aug.* 3.

Mortality during July, 1850, on the Islands of Bombay and Colaba.—From the official return of the mortality during the past month on the islands of Colaba and Bombay, we learn that the total number of deaths during that period was 1,378, or an average of nearly 34¾ daily out of a population of some 458,000. Of the deaths, 326 were from cholera and other epidemics, 9 from violence, and 1,043 from natural causes. The return is incorrectly published in the columns of our daily brethren, where the total number of deaths is printed 1,078 instead of 1,378, an enormous difference. Of the victims of cholera, 21 appear to have been Europeans, 15 of the same class having been cut off by other diseases, or a total of 36 during a single month. The mortality during the present year has been as follows:—January, 1,096; February, 1,044; March, 1,443; April, 1,870; May, 1,570; June, 1,392; July, 1,378; or a grand total in seven months of 9,793.

Sir J. Jejeebhoy's Parsee Benevolent Institution.—The following statement of the funds of this noble charity is taken from the *Government Gazette*. From this it will be seen, that on the 31st December last they amounted to the large sum of Rs. 7,19,750. From the abstract account of receipts and disbursements, we learn that the amount of the former during the year was Rs. 48,244: 4: 6, of the latter Rs. 13,493: 15: 6,—leaving a balance in favour of receipts of Rs. 34,750: 5: 0. The general charges of the charity during the year for establishment, printing 2,000 copies of the deed, &c. &c., was Rs. 4,513: 10: 4.

Changes in Commercial Firms.—We observe that Mr. G. Wallace has been admitted a partner in the firm of Wallace & Co. from the 1st inst.—The partnership betwixt the late Sir C. Forbes, Bart. and Mr. R. Mackenzie, having been dissolved by the death of the former on the 20th November last, a new connection has been formed betwixt Messrs. R. Mackenzie, S. Corp, and R. Willis, by whom business will be carried on under the old and time-honoured firm of Forbes & Co. Mr. R. W. Crawford has retired from the house of Remington & Co. and Messrs. J. A. Baumbach and W. B. Tristram have been admitted as partners.—*Bombay Times.*

Poona, August 19.—We have now been nearly a month with scarcely a single heavy shower, the weather during the past fortnight having been perfectly dry. The tanks are most imperfectly supplied with water, not one of them being half full. The temperature has greatly increased meanwhile, the thermometer ranging from 78 deg. to 82 deg.—an advance of eight degrees within the fortnight. The river is falling rapidly, and does not now flow over the bund at all, the sluices providing exit enough for all the water. The Right Honourable the Governor is not recovering his strength quite so rapidly as could be desired—he had in reality a very sharp attack indeed, and now he is convalescing steadily, though not rapidly. He proceeds to-day to the fort of Chirka, a pleasant station some twenty miles hence, where he will remain ten days or a fortnight, for change of air. I have no doubt but that a fortnight at Mahabuleshwar will completely restore him. The general flight of the birds of passage from Poona commences this week. Sir Erskine Perry, Brigadier Wyllie, Mr. and Mrs. Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, &c., leave us for the presidency—next week we shall lose all the worthy fellows who have taken their month's leave from the 1st August. There is a beautiful collection of figures to be seen here just now, intended for the Exhibition of 1851, which may be called "an Indian rent-day:" it consists of a collector, his subordinates, with an infinitude of tax-payers and others all around; with horses, camels, and elephants, and all manner of men and cattle; the workmanship and grouping are very excellent. The whole was got up by direction of Mr. Mansfield. There is also a beautiful model in blackwood, of one of the Ahmedabad Jain Temples; it is of very great beauty.—*Bombay Times.*

Sir C. Napier is expected to arrive in Bombay some time in November; he will come from the north-west provinces by the Sutlej and Indus, and so through Scinde,—making a short sojourn at Kurrachee. His present arrangements seem in part dependant on the looked-for arrival of a little stranger in his household, and the recovery of his daughter thereafter. He will lose no time on his journey as soon as travelling is permissible. —*Bombay Times, Aug.* 24.

The Governor and family proceeded on Monday from Dapoorie to Charka, where he will spend a week or ten days, for the benefit of change of air. He continues to regain strength, but less rapidly than could have been desired.—*Ibid. Aug.* 21.

Coolies in Bourbon.—The *Bien Publique* (Reunion Island) newspaper of the 21st June announces the arrival of the French ship *Rodolphe* from Karikal, 10th May, having on board 321 emigrant Indian coolies. Karikal is a small French port on the Coromandel Coast, containing in 1849 a population of 59,647 souls.—*Ibid. Aug.* 17.

Captain Newbold.—A subscription for the erection of a monument at Mahabuleshwar, to the memory of the late Capt. Newbold, is now on foot amongst the officers of the 23rd Madras N.I., quartered at Kamptee.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

FURLOUGHS AVAILABLE.

Bombay Castle, August 3, 1850.—The following disposition list of furloughs available is published for general information:—Furloughs available on this date, 10; admitted, Mr. Geo. Inverarity.

COURT MARTIAL.

ASSISTANT SURGEON JOHN MORTIMER BOWIE.

Head Quarters, Poona, 1st Aug., 1850.—At a general court-martial assembled at Bombay, on Tuesday, July 23rd, 1850, and of which Lieut. col. F. P. Lester, comm. of art. was president, Assist. surg. J. M. Bowie was tried on the following charge, viz.—

For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—

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1st Instance.—In having disobeyed the instructions contained in G. O. by the C.-in-C., dated Bombay, May 7th, 1850, directing him, on the completion of the duty therein assigned to him, to return to Poona, and having proceeded without leave to Bombay.

2nd Instance.—In having disobeyed the orders of the C.-in-C., conveyed to him in a letter from the adj.-gen. of the army, dated Poona, June 29th, 1850, directing him to quit Bombay within twenty-four hours, and proceed and join his reg. at Poona, reporting his departure personally to the dep. adj.-gen.

3rd Instance.—In having, in a letter addressed to the Adjt. gen. of the Army, dated June 3 (but in reality July), 1850, in reply to the communication specified in the preceding instance, stated without any sufficient foundation on fact, 1st, "In answer to your letter of 29th ultimo, I have the honour to bring to your notice that I have been detained in Bombay from severe indisposition." 2nd, "I had imagined that I should have been in sick quarters long ere this," whereas he, Asst. surg. Bowie, knew that both the garr. surg. and asst. gar. surg. had severally professionally visited him and examined into his case, and had reported that there was nothing in his state of health to prevent his performing his duty, and that there was no necessity for putting him in the sick list.

Head Quarters, Adjt. gen.'s Office, Poona, July 17, 1850.

Sentence.—To be reduced (6) six steps in the list of assistant surgeons, and to be reprimanded.

(Signed) E. H. Hart, Major, Offg. Judge Adv.
F. P. Lester, Lieut. col. and President.

Approved and confirmed. But in consideration of the very strong recommendation which the Court submitted, I remit the sentence.

(Signed) Willoughby Cotton, Lieut. gen.
Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

Assistant surgeon Bowie is released from arrest.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Bagshaw, R. S. asst. judge and sess. judge of Kandeish, res. ch. of duties.
Bettington, A. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. June 6.
Campbell, A. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. June 6.
Compton, T. A. 1st asst. to coll. of Tanna, joined app. Aug. 1.
Compton, T. A. 1st asst. to coll of Tanna, pl. on perm. deputation [in] ch. of the talookas of Sunjan, Mahim, Kolwan, Bhewudy, and Bassein, Aug. 21.
Davies, J. M. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. June 6.
Elsander, G. uncov. asst. to coll. of Kurrachee for superint. of canal clearances, rec. ch. of his app. July 27.
Frere, W. E. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. June 6.
Grant, A. R. acad. ch. of his appt. as 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Sholapore, Aug. 5.
Hardy, R. ad. 1st asst. to coll. of Broach, placed in ch. of dist. of Jumboosur and Ahmode, in that collect. July 31.
Keays, R. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. June 6.
Larken, M. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. June 6.
Ravenscroft, A. W. post mr. gen. proc. on tour of inspect.
Remington, A. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. June 6.
Ryan, R. H. act. asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Ahmedabad, assu. ch. of his duty, July 9.
Stewart, M. J. M. 3rd asst. to coll. of Dharwar, pl. in perm. ch. of talookas of Hooblee, &c.
Oung, H. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. June 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Bagshaw, R. S. to Sept. 23, in ext. on m. c.
Baker, A. asst. superint. of Ahmednuggur surv. &c. to Oct. 13, to pres.
Bellassis, A. F. 1 mo. to presidency.
Down, E. P. 1 mo. to the Deccan.
Gibbs, J. 1 mo. on m. c.
Inverarity, G. 1 mo.
Le Geyt, P. W. 1 mo.
Lockett, H. B. 2nd asst. to coll. of Belgaum, 1 mo. to Poona.
M'Neill, A. 2 years to Europe.
Payne, W. H. 1 mo. to pres.
Woodcock, J. W. 1 mo. to Nassick.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Anderson, Ens. H. T. to do duty with 20th N.I. to join, Aug. 7.
Anderson, Capt. 17th N.I. to be dep. jud. adv. genl. to Aug. 13, posted to N. div.
Blowers, Lieut. W. H. 29th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. in Hindustani and Mahratta, fr. July 8.
Boye, Capt. dep. jud. adv. gen. trans. fr. Northern to Scinde div. Aug. 15.
Buckle, Lieut. C. 2nd in com. of Southern Mahratta irr. horse, ass. ch. of app. July 24.
Campbell, Lieut. E. 28th N.I. att. to do duty temp. with 25th N.I. July 30.
Carnegy, Ens. A. 27th N.I. acq. colloq. prof. in vern. lang. of the men, July 31.
Cracroft, Capt. H. transf. to inv. estab. posted to N.V.B.
Curtis, Lieut. A. H. 2nd Gren. N.I. to be adjt. to N.V. batt.
Dunsterville, Ens. 28th N.I. to rem. at Nassick on m. c. till Aug. 6.
Fuller, Lieut. G. to be 2nd asst. to superint. of roads and tanks.
Grey, Ens. A. to do duty with Eur. fus. at Poona, and to join.
Hutchison, Ens. W. 24th N.I. ret. to duty, July 24.
Kilner, Capt. J. to be exec. eng. at Ahmednuggur, Aug. 13.
Lock, Lieut. F. A. 1st L.C. to be adjt. of S. Mahratta irreg. horse, July 22.
Lyons, Ens. E. W. 28th N.I. to be adj. fr. Aug. 31, v. Lye, to Eur.
Mallaby, Ens. R. 13th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 1, in succ. to Sparrow, ret.
Marsh, Ens. E. N. 27th N.I. acq. colloq. prof. in vern. lang. of the men, July 31.
M'Dougal, Capt. A. P. 13th N.I. to be maj. fr. Aug. 1, in succ. to Sparrow, ret.
Moore, Ens. H. to do duty with 22nd N.I. at pres. and to join, Aug. 3.
Nicholetts, 2nd Lieut. G. 1st Eur. fus. to rank fr. April 26, 1850.
Pottinger, Cadet L. H. att. to do du. with 1st Eur. regt. fus. at Poona, to join, July 31.
Raikes, 2nd Lieut. C. art. to Europe, on furl. for 1 year, without pay.
Robinson, Lieut. H. G. 7th N.I. to act as adjt. to Poona irreg. h. v. Westropp.
Scott, Ens. J. D. G. to do duty with 20th N.I. at Sholapore, and to join, Aug. 3.
Sparrow, Maj. G. 13th N.I. ret. fr. the serv. on pens. of his rank, fr. Aug. 1.
St. Clair, Lieut. J. D. 13th N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 1, in suc. to Sparrow, ret.
Twyford, Ens. D. C. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. to rank fr. Sept. 27, 1847.
Westropp, Lieut. R. M. adjt. to Poona irr. h. to act as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Lieut. Woolcombe, rem. to reg. du. Aug. 22.
Woolcombe, Lieut. J. D. art. to join No. 4 light field batt. attach. to 1st batt. at Ahmednuggur, Aug. 20.
Yates, Capt. E. 28th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
Younge, Ens. to act as int. to 16th N.I. Aug. 13.
Younghusband, Ens. G. A. P. posted to 13th N.I. Aug. 1.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

Anderson, H. S. July 31.
Grey, A. July 31.
Duncan, J. July 31.
Moore, H.
Pottinger, L. H. July 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Aitchison, Lieut. F. 2nd Eur. L.I. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 15, in ext. to rem. at Poona.
Armstrong, Lieut. W. A. 1st Eur. fus. 3 years furl. to Europe on m. c.
Bennett, Ens. J. Scinde camel bag. corps, 1 mo.
Beville, Lieut. H. 8th N.I. 1 mo.
Biggs, Lieut. T. art. Aug. 1 to 31, to Dharwar, on m. c.
Bowles, Ens. A. A. L. fr. Aug. 17 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, to be exam. in Mahratta.
Brett, Ens. F. P. F. 11th N.I. Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, to Bombay.
Burrows, Lieut. G. R. S. 15th N.I. fr. Sept. 5 to Oct. 15, to Bombay.
Cracraft, Capt. H., N.V.B. 1 mo.
Davison, Lieut. G. 11th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 15, to Poonah and Bombay.
Dods, Lieut. P. 9th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.
Douglas, Lieut. G. R. art. fr. Aug. 10 to Oct. 1, to Poonah and Bombay.
Dunsterville, Ens. 28th N.I. in ext. to Sept. 6, to rem. at Nassick, on m. c.
Dyce, Brig. gen. A. B. in ext. to Feb. 1.
Fletcher, Ens. attached to 22nd N.I. to Deccan, fr. Aug. 24 to Sept. 23.
Forbes, Ens. C. H. H. attached to 28th N.I. to Deccan, fr. Aug. 24 to Sept. 23.
Green, Lieut. E. A. 21st N.I. Sept. 10, 1850, to Jan. 10, 1851, Bombay.
Hessman, Lieut. 22nd N.I. in ext. to remain in Poona.
Hoare, Capt. J. L. P., N.V. batt. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 1, to Bombay and Western Coast.
Jones, Capt. 28th N.I. to Sept. 16, in ext. to the Deccan, on m. c.
Kane, Lieut. Western Bheel ag. to Sept. 23.
Leyson, Ens. C. J. 10th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 10, to Bombay.
Lye, Lieut. G. L. 28th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
Lynch, Capt. E. P. 29th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Sept 15, to Egypt.
Maclean, Brev. major A. N. 28th N.I. leave canc. fr. June 21.
Milford, Ens. S. C. 6th N.I. leave to sea, &c. canc.
Morison, Capt. B. G. 24th N.I. fr. Aug. 13 to Dec. 1 in ext. to rem. at Bombay.

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MORTON, Brev. major C. B. 19th N.I. Aug. 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Poonah.
NIXON, Lieut. E. M. 6th N.I. fr. July 18 to Aug. 3, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
PAUL, Ens. A. G. 23rd L.I. 3 yrs. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
SMITH, Ens. J. D. 6th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Aug. 1, to remain at Poona, on m. c.
ST. CLAIR, Capt. J. D. 13th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to 30, to Poona.
THOMPSON, Lieut. G. D. 26th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Aug. 1, to remain at Poona on m.c.
WARDELL, Capt. R. H. 5th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 1, in ext. to remain at Poona on m. c.
WARDEN, Ens. A. S. 14th N.I. fr. Aug. 27 to Sept. 28.
WATSON, Lieut. col. J. W. prin. commis. of ord. Aug. 3 to Sept. 3.
WYLLIE, Lieut. col. C. B. to Aug. 25, to Poona.
YOUNG, Ens. F. L. 16th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 10, to Bombay.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOWIE, Assist. surg. J. M. to join 1st Eur. fus. at Poona, Aug. 27.
BURN, Surg. A. 2nd bat. art. pl. at disp. of Govt. as a memb. of committee on the town drain.
CRUICKSHANK, Assist. surg. M. rel. fr. duty in I.N.
DAVIDSON, Sup. surg. B. to be insp. gen. of hosp. v. Wylie, prom. fr. Aug. 1.
GRIERSON, Surg. 1st Gr. N.I. rec. on dep. of Dr. Costelloe, med. ch. of duty of surg. at Tanna.
HUNTER, Assist. surg. app. next for duty in the I.N.
KIRK, Surg. 2nd L.C. to rec. med. ch. of staff and details at Rajcote.
MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. J. M. to Europe, on m. c.
MAYER, Sen. asst. surg. J. E. to be surg. fr. Aug. 1, v. Boyd, retired.
WYLIE, Insp. gen. of hosp. J. M.D. and F.R.C.S. to be surg. gen. v. Boyd, retired, fr. Aug. 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DOWNES, Surg. E. T. 1 mo.
MILLS, Asst. surg. J. 1 mo.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

BARON, Mids. T. H. fr. the *Ferose* to the *Semiramis*, Aug. 6.
BESNARD, Mids. fr. the *Semiramis* to the *Auckland*, Aug. 3.
BRAZIER, Mids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Auckland*, Aug. 3.
BROOK, Mids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Auckland*, Aug. 3.
BROOMAN, Lieut. fr. the *Auckland* to the *Semiramis*, Aug. 2.
CAREW, Mids. of the *Constance*, perm. to reside on shore, Aug. 1.
CAREY, Mids. fr. the *Auckland* to the *Constance*, July 31.
CARPENDALE, Mids. T. fr. the *Semiramis* to the *Constance*, July 31.
CARPENDALE, Mids. W. H. fr. the *Constance* to the *Hastings*, July 31.
CAVENDISH, Mids. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore fr. July 8.
CHITTY, Lieut. fr. the *Semiramis* to the *Auckland*, Aug. 3.
CONSTABLE, Lieut. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Queen*, Aug. 3.
CRUICKSHANK, Asst. surg. M. relieved fr. duty, Aug. 9.
DANIEL, Commander, fr. the *Semiramis* to the *Auckland*, Aug. 2.
DANIEL, Commander E. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe.
DAWSON, Mids. of the *Auckland*, perm. to reside on shore, fr. July 8.
ETHERIDGE, Lieut. from the *Queen* to the *Hastings*, Aug. 3.
ETHERIDGE, Lieut. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Ajdaha*, Aug. 30.
FORSTER, Mids. C. fr. the *Feroze* to the *Constance*, Aug. 21.
FRASER, Mids. fr. the *Auckland* to the *Semiramis*, Aug. 2.
GARDNER, Lieut. fr. the *Auckland* to the *Semiramis*, Aug. 2.
GEORGES, Mids. of the *Ajdaha*, perm. to reside on shore, fr. July 23.
HAINES, Assist. surg. perm. to reside on shore, Aug. 28.
HANDLEY, Mids. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore, Aug. 13.
HUNTER, Assist. surg. app. to the *Queen*, appt. canc. Aug. 28.
KINGCOMBE, Act. mr. of the *Berenice*, to be reg. of seamen.
LEEFE, Mids. R. B. fr. the *Feroze* to the *Semiramis*, Aug. 6.
LIPSCOMBE, Mids. fr. the *Auckland* to the *Semiramis*, Aug. 3.
MCKENZIE, Assist. surg. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore fr. July 26.
MELVIN, Lieut. to the *Queen*, Aug. 3.
MONK, Mids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Auckland*, Aug. 3.
PRYCE, Act. 1st class 2nd mast. of the *Berenice*, perm. to reside on shore.
REMINGTON, Asst. surg. fr. the *Queen* to the *Semiramis*, Aug. 13.
ROGERS, Act. mr. of the *Semiramis*, perm. to reside on shore.
RUSHTON, Mate, fr. the *Hastings* to the *Semiramis*, Aug. 3.
SEDLEY, Lieut. fr. the *Semiramis* to the *Auckland*, Aug. 3.
SHAIRP, Mids. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore, fr. July 6.
STEPHENS, Commander, fr. the *Auckland* to the *Semiramis*, Aug. 2.
TAYLOR, Lieut. fr. the *Feroze* to the *Hastings*, Aug. 30.
TICKLE, Act. mr. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore, fr. July 8.
TIMPSON, Mids. of the *Moozuffer*, perm. to reside on shore fr. July 22.
TROLLOPE, Mids. fr. the *Constance* to the *Semiramis*, Aug. 3.
WORSLEY, Lieut from the *Queen* to the *Semiramis*, Aug. 2.
YATES, Mids. of the *Semiramis*, perm. to reside on shore fr. July 19.
YATES, Mids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Constance*, Aug. 6.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAKER, wife of A. s. at Bombay, Aug. 21.
BALLARD, wife of J. d. at Cochin, Aug. 11.
BOYD, the lady of Capt. D. 11th N.I. s. at Malligaum, Aug. 4.
BRETT, the lady of Lieut. R. R. H. 2nd L.C. s. at Rajcote, July 18.
CAMPBELL, wife of W. s. at Colaba, Aug. 14.
CARR, wife of the Rev. W. d. at Kurrachee, July 1.
CRAWFORD, wife of W. H. S. s. at Girgaum, Aug. 4.
GOLDSMID, the wife of H. E. s. at Poona, July 24.
GORIN, the wife of A. M. d. at Kavel, Aug. 20.
HAZEN, wife of the Rev. A. s. at Seroor, Aug. 21.
HENDRICK, wife of J. W. s. at Belgaum, Aug. 11.
JEFFERSON, Mrs. d. at Ootacamund, Aug. 1.
LANCASTER, wife of Capt. H. 20th N.I. d. at Sukkur, Aug. 3.
NOVIS, the wife of J. s. at Kurrachee, July 20.
RITETT, Mrs. s. at Malabar Hill, Aug. 26.
SIBLY, the lady of Capt. H.M.'s 64th, d. at Kurrachee, Aug. 15.

MARRIAGES.

ACLAND, Lawford, to Robina Jemima, d. of the late Maj. R. James Maclean, at Bombay, Aug. 3.
BANNERMAN, Charles, to Miss Mary Murray, at Bombay, Aug. 20.
KEOGH, Capt. Thos. M. to Henrietta, H. d. of C. Butler, at Malligaum, Aug. 13.
KINGCOME, Chas. to Eliza W. d. of the late P. Tonks, at Bombay, Aug. 7.
MULRONEY, Thomas, to Miss Eliza Sarah Edwards, at Deesa, Aug. 9.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON, Serg. maj. John, at Shikarpore, July 22.
GODFREY, Eliza Ann, wife of R. at Poladpoor, Aug. 4.
HERRING, Capt. Anthony H. ship *Cantaur*, at sea.
MALET, Mary Ann W. d. of A. at Bombay, aged 3, Aug. 9.
MALONY, Serj. John, at Dhoola, Aug. 17.
MAY, G. B. at Kotree, July 21.
NELSON, Charles, at Bombay, Aug. 13.
NOVIS, inf. s. of J. at Kurrachee, July 22.
RAWLINS, Kate, wife of Capt. T. A. H.M.'s 86th, at Deesa, aged 19, July 28.
SANDERS, inf. s. of Capt. I.N. at Aden, July 25.
TIMPSON, J. Mids. of the *Moozuffer*, at Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 3.—H. C.'s s. *Feroze*, Gardner, Aden.—4. *Melanie*, Bird, Singapore.—5. *Atiet Rohoman*, Hajee Mahomed, Juddah.—6. *Earl of Durham*, Grayson, Hartlepool; H. M.'s frigate *Cleopatra*, Massie, Trincomalie.—7. *Neptune*, Henderson, Sydney; *St. Vincent*, Young, Sydney.—8. *Rajasthan*, Stewart.—14. *Thetis*, Dodds, Sydney; *Oxnard*, Cole, Canton; *Jessie Smith*, Baxter, Mauritius.—21. *City of Palaces*, Jones, Mauritius; H. C. steam frigate *Moozuffer*, Hewitt, Aden.—22. *Sir Charles Forbes*, Kruse, China; *Poursuivante*, Tam, Pondicherry; *Negociator*, Young, Liverpool.—24. P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Braganza*, Potts, Hong-Kong.—26. *Milton*, Harlan, Boston; *Rio*, Pepin, Bordeaux.—27. *Countess of Loudon*, Conolly, Liverpool; *Washington*, Holdrege, Canton.—31. Steamer *Ajdaha*, Grounds, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Thetis*.—Mrs. Milford, Ens. S. C. Milford, 6th Bo. N.I.; and Mr. Collins.
Per *Jessie Smith*.—Thomas Walton, Esq.
Per *Ayrshire*, to Madras.—Six Chinamen.
Per *Poursuivant*.—Lieut. col. Cendrecourt, of the marines.
Per *Braganza*.—Mrs. Bentley; Messrs. Dawson, D. Spence, T. McUmrie, T. Shaw, William Arbuckle, and James Bentley.
Per *Dwarka*.—Capt. Rawlins, 86th foot, Dr. Thom, 86th foot, acting deputy inspector-general H. M.'s hospitals; —Landon, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

AUGUST 3.—*Bolivar*, Murray, London.—8. *Charlotte*, Thomas, Madras; *Flora Macdonald*, Smith, Liverpool.—14. *Sovereign* King, Liverpool.—15. H. M.'s frigate *Cleopatra*, Massie, Trincomalie.—16. *Ayrshire*, Miller, Madras and Calcutta; *Marion*, Bilton, Liverpool.—17. *Agnes*, Scowcroft, Madras and Calcutta; *Goliah*, Slater, Liverpool; *Fairfield*, Hughes, Liverpool.—19. *Achilles*, Evans, Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and China; *Josephine*, Leader, Cork.—20. *John Moore*, Sleigh, Liverpool; *Nimrod*, Bowers, Cork; *John O'Gaunt*, McDonald, Singapore and China.—21. *Golden Spring*, Spittal, London; *Annilles*, Castets, Bordeaux.—22. *Hosannah*, Pearson, Calcutta.—23. *Mariane*, Campbell, Cork; steamer *Dwarka*, Fisher, Surat.—24. *Edward*, Robertson, London; *Juliana*, Powell, Calcutta; steamer *Bombay*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee.—25. *Monarch*, Duncanson, Madras.—26. *Melanie*, Bird, Madras and Calcutta.—27. Steamer *Surat*, Duverger, Surat and Gogo; *Atiet Rohoman*, Hajee Mahomed, Coast and Calcutta.

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PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Margaret Ann*, to ZANZIBAR.—Mr. S. Bavasto.
Per *Achilles*, to CHINA.—A. Paull, Esq.
Per *Josephine*, to CORK.—Mr. Alfred Lawrence.
Per *Atiel Rohoman*, to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Williamson and D. Menzies.

The following is a list of the names of passengers proceeding to Suez by the steamer *Ajdaha*:—Mrs. Gray and two children, with a European servant; Mrs. W. Brett, Miss Ackland and a native servant; Lieut. G. Leigh Lye, 28th Bom. N.I.; Capt. F. Holland, H.M.'s 64th regt.; Major W. Brett, art.; Capt. H. Cracroft, N. V. batt.; Lieut. W. A. Armstrong, 1st Bom. fusiliers; T. Edmond, Esq.; Dr. McKenzie; H. Collins, Esq.; J, R. Haddow, Esq. Second Class—Messrs. G. Buchan, A. McNeill, and S. Davies, engineers I.N.

Per *Bolivar*, to LONDON.—Messrs. H. C. Bowen and G. C. Smith.

Per *Edward*, to LONDON.—Miss Dawson and Mr. J. B. Mootton.

Per *Juliana*, to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Farrell and three natives.

Per *Bombay*, to KURRACHEE.—Miss Daniel.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, August 31, 1859.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan			.. ..	Rs. 116½ to 117	
5	Do.	do.	1825-26 ..	Rs. 105	per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30 ..	Rs. 105	do.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42 ..	Rs. 100½	
4	Do.	do.	1832-33 ..	Rs. 88	per 100 Sicca.
4	Do.	do.	1835-36 ..	Rs. 85	per 100 Co.'s.
4	Do.	do.	1842-43 ..	Rs. 85	do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs.	1,000 each	1,000	pd. up	19 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	,,	1,000 each	500	do.	14 p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	,,	1,000 each	500	do.	14 p. ct. dis.
Agra Bank	,,	500 each	500	do.	5 p. ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	,,	1,000 each	1,000	do.	12 per ct. prem.
Apollo Press Com...	,,	12,500 each	12,500	do.	13,000
Colaba Press Com...	,,	7,000 each	7,000	do.	12,000
Colaba Land Com...	,,	10,000 each	10,000	do.	7,200 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com.	,,	500 each	500	do.	65 p. ct. dis. nom
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	,,	50 each	5 deposit.		No quotation.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10 4 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	,,	do.
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,,	220½
German Crowns, ,, ...	,,	212
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,,	104 to 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,,	16 5
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,,	16

EXCHANGES.

On London, at		
6 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 0½d. a 2s. 0⅝d.	For doc. bills.
6	2s. 0⅝d. a 2s. 0½d.	For credit bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	99½	
..... 30 days' sight.....	99⅞	
..... at sight.....	1	
On Madras at 30 days' sight.....	100¾	
..... at sight	1¼ per ct. prem.	
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dlrs.	Rs. 215 to 216	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2*l.* to 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton; to China, per candy, Rs. 8.

CEYLON.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

SMEDLEY, the lady of Edw. H. s. at Point de Galle, Aug. 25.

DEATHS.

EVANS, Lieut. col. M. Royal Art. at Ceylon, July 15.
KELLAR, G. F. s. of the late D. at Galle, aged 39, July 12.
MARCUS, Lucas, at Colpetty, aged 75, July 22.
REIMERS, John Geo. at Colombo, aged 38.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands reach to the 22nd of June, and describe in the highest terms their rapidly increasing prosperity. Liability to desertion continued to cause the visits of whaling ships to be less frequent, but the extraordinary growth of a more permanent commerce in connexion with California, and indirectly with Australia, New Zealand, Calcutta, China, and the Indian Seas, rendered this of no account. The harbour of Honolulu, which at particular seasons used to be entirely deserted, was now at all times a scene of activity, from the arrivals and departures of merchantmen. The construction of additional wharfs had become necessary, and it was calculated that if business should augment for a year or two in its present ratio, there would not be any portion of water front unoccupied. The belief also was fully entertained that before long a line of powerful steamers to China, which would make the islands a coaling station, would be established, and the desirableness that all improvements henceforth undertaken should bear reference to anticipations of this kind, was strongly insisted upon.—Many new buildings were in course of erection, and the cultivation of vegetable produce was stimulated to the utmost by the fact that supplies of all kinds were taken off as fast as they could be raised. To aid the extension of agricultural operations a public assembly was fixed to be held in Honolulu on the 12th of August, for the purpose of forming an association to collect implements and machinery, plants, and seeds, as well as to promote by periodical exhibitions improvements in the breeding of live stock, and, if possible, to establish a magazine which should contain such selections from the standard agricultural publications of Europe and America as might be likely to prove most useful to the members. It was also proposed that the association should give attention to the question of the introduction of Coolie labour from China to supply the places of the rapidly decreasing native population.

"The importance and almost necessity of an institution like the one contemplated," it is remarked in the *Polynesian*, "is too evident to require exposition. For years past the agricultural interests of these islands have been insignificant, and their pursuit unprofitable. With an uncertain and distant market—with little or no encouragement given to foreign tillers of the soil—without proper knowledge of that soil, or sufficient capital to experiment upon its capabilities, most of the agricultural enterprises here have languished or utterly failed. And with the exception of a few sugar and coffee plantations, the proprietors of which have invested too much capital to be able to abandon them without heavy loss, and which were still struggling on with doubtful prospects, the whole amount of agricultural operations in these islands consisted in the raising of fruit and vegetables for the fleet of whale ships that semi-annually touched here for supplies. Within the last two years, however, a great and sudden change has taken place in the prospects of this group. The extension of the territory and government of the United States to the borders of the Pacific, the wonderful discoveries in California, and the consequent almost instantaneous creation of a mighty State on the western front of the American Union, have, as it were, with the wand of a magician, drawn this little group into the very focus of civilization and prosperity. We find ourselves suddenly surrounded by intelligent, enterprising neighbours who call loudly to us to furnish of our abundance, and receive in exchange of theirs. Our coffee and sugar no longer remain piled in our warehouses. Our fruits and vegetables no longer decay on the spot where they were grown. We are not even compelled to seek for them a market, but clamorous purchasers come to our very doors, and carry off our supplies with an eagerness that has caused us to feel a scarcity ourselves, and we are assured that not only for all these but for any other products of the soil that we may raise, a ready and increasing demand may be relied upon. With such brilliant prospects suddenly opening to these islands, it must be our effort to encourage all those objects which, if left to individual enterprise, would fail from want of the necessary means, but which could easily be effected by organization."

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

By late accounts we learn that the Chinese near Sambas still held out against the force which had been sent against them by the Sultan and the Dutch authorities. They are said, however, to have begun to feel a want of provisions, so that it is doubtful if they can hold out for any great length of time. The loss on the part of the Chinese is stated to have been considerable, amounting to two or three hundred men, while the casualties on the part of the attaking force only amounted to some thirty or forty men killed and wounded. The attacking force were sending in to Sambas, every now and then, the heads of the Chinese whom they had killed. It appears to be the practice on both sides to cut off the heads of those slain, and in the case of the Dyak auxiliaries, they are allowed to retain the heads, only yielding up the *queues*, or tails. The Dutch force does not appear to have advanced into the country to any distance, merely keeping up a blockade, and driving back the Chinese who had attacked it. All work at the mines was suspended, and gold-dust was beginning to get scarce.—*Singapore Free Press, July* 19.

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LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The *Calcutta Review* for June, just received, is, we are sorry to say, not more sprightly, than the previous number. The first article,—"The Lindsays in India,"—is a review of the *Lives of the Lindsays*, published at home, a work furnishing an abundance of lively incidents, amusing letters, and biographical materials, sufficient for an entertaining article without any original matter. The two following articles,—"Popular Literature of Bengal," a notice of certain Bengali publications; and "The Indian Liturgy," a critical examination of the Urdu version of the Book of Common Prayer and Liturgy of the Church of England,—are not of an attractive character. The disclosures contained in the first of these two articles we have noticed elsewhere. "Bombay Cotton and Indian Railways" is little more than a summary of the contents of the two pamphlets, by Colonel Grant and Major Kennedy, noticed in this paper. The next article, on the "Judicial System and the Black Acts," is a very full, and tolerably impartial, description of the Indian judicial system. Of the administrators, the estimate given by the writer is not unfavourable:—

"A good, practical, common sense man, *par negotiis, neque supra* (he says), who has passed through the grades of assistant, magistrate, and collector, is as well qualified to administer the Company's criminal law as five-eighths of the judges in any English colony to administer their own. In all that relates to form, technicality, or procedure, he is probably as close and systematic as the veriest legal martinet could wish. In a knowledge of the principles on which crime is prohibited and punished, he cannot be said to be deficient. As a civil judge, he is fully competent to dispose of cases on which landed interests depend. Into local and prescriptive customs, he ought to have acquired a fair insight. But in a variety of other obvious cases, he lacks those fixed principles, those directing influences, without which he is left solely to the guidance of his own particular views, and may, if indolent or incompetent, instead of a decision guided by equity and good conscience, give us one distinguished by injustice, absurdity, and contradiction."

Upon the subject of the "Black Acts," as they are termed, the Reviewer, repudiating the preposterous doctrine, that "the enactment is to subject Englishmen to the gentle mercies of a barbarous Musulman legislator," argues the question thus: "The principle and basis of the Acts being equitable and sound, is the country suited to such a change, and are the courts of law and judges capable of carrying it out?" After a dispassionate consideration of this question, he resolves it in the negative. "The Black Acts," he observes, "will probably pass eventually; but we hope, only in the regulation provinces at first. They should be, moreover, remodelled with more than common circumspection, preceded by a revision of certain parts of our criminal code, and by a recognition of merit, in preference to seniority, as a claim to the bench."

The subject of the sixth article, entitled "The Bengal Army and its Chief," is the General Orders of Sir Charles Napier, who, in the opinion of the writer, was justified in considering the state of discipline of the Indian army unsatisfactory. In order to counteract the evil of the extra-regimental employment of officers of the native army, the writer proposes that the captains and subalterns of every regiment should be divided into two distinct lists, an effective and a non-effective; the latter to include all officers extra-regimentally employed, and promotions in regiments to be confined to officers on the effective list. By this plan, he thinks, the attractions of regimental service would be sufficiently enhanced, and those of staff employment sufficiently diminished, to make it probable that the regimental branch would retain many valuable officers whose effective service it now loses.

The next article is a cursory notice of the letters of "Civis" (Sir Henry Russell) on Indian affairs, published in the *Times* newspaper last year; followed by an article on "The Educational Establishments of Calcutta," and another on "The American Expedition to the Dead Sea."

The author of the *Tarikh-i-Seeah*, a Turkish account of the wars between the Affghans and the Persians (which was printed at Constantinople in 1729), in detailing the invasion of Persia by the Affghan Sultan Mahmood, in 1721-22, gives the following appalling description of the famine at Isfahan, occasioned by the siege of that place, of which he was an eye-witness:—

"During the first three months of the siege, meat, bread, and other provisions, were abundant in all the markets; at the end of that period the flesh of camels, horses and asses, was vended. A horse for slaughter was sold for 12 tomans (30*l.*), and some days after, 25 (62*l.* 10), but the price subsequently increased. An ass was valued at six (15*l.*) These being soon consumed, they began to eat the flesh of cats and dogs, till no others were to be found in Isfahan. One day, as I was going from the French to the English ambassador's palace, seeing a famished woman holding a cat in her hand, which she was desirous of killing, I helped her to slay it, though unwillingly, as her hands were lacerated by its claws, and she was unable to master it. Four months after, they began to sell and eat human flesh; for instance, I saw the heads of five butchers laid on a large stone and pounded. They afterwards ate the intestines of the corpses, with which the streets were full. Though these things, in my opinion, happened by the Divine ordinance, yet I make no doubt they were occasioned by want of prudence, and the dissensions of the nobles and people; and it is astonishing that the inhabitants of Isfahan bought every day only sufficient bread and meat to last the four-and-twenty hours as other persons not placed in their trying situation would, and did not lay in a stock of provisions in their own houses to last two months. They also, in this state, admitted into the city the neighbouring inhabitants, who were destitute of sustenance, and unconcerned about the siege, did not look forward in time to their own stores of food; for, from the time when Farhabad was seized, until the bridge Abasabad was taken by the Affghans, the country was open to them for three months; and yet they did not send away the women and children, who were unfit for war, before they were surrounded by the troops. The gates, which had hitherto been unclosed, they hoped would continue so; and dancing and singing light-heartedly, feared no unfavourable termination to the siege. The French ambassador, then resident in the city, one day, while visiting the Etimad-Dowlet, seized an opportunity that presented itself, of advising him to provide food, and send away the useless people, lest he might at length repent of not having done so. But when the ambassador would have awakened him to a sense of its necessity, the minister boastfully answered,—'Oh! we have sufficient stores to last us for years;' and easily believed every one who expressed the same opinions as himself. For some time they were destitute of wheat, barley, rice, and every other kind of grain; the leaves and bark of trees were sold at an equal price with cinnamon; these, dried in the air, and mixed with chaff, were then worth eleven tomans the four ounces.* They also prepared various herbs and roots, and ate dried skins, and the soles of old shoes soaked in water. These being expended, the people were dispersed in the streets; married and unmarried women, who had hitherto been secluded, came out adorned with gems and pearls, clamouring in vain for bread; but no one desired their jewels, or was able to give them food in exchange for them, until they fell at length exhausted and wailing to the earth, and expired. The bodies were cast away unburied, and the river was everywhere full to the brink with them. The people, in this horrible condition, were no longer themselves, and with their hearts immersed in the abyss of sorrow, were seized with vertigo.

"A certain nobleman, seeing this distress, and knowing most certainly that his children, relations, and servants were involved in the same calamity, invited them all to supper, after having bought some pounds of meat with the remaining portion of his wealth. With this he mixed some Indian poison, saying, 'This is the last meal remaining for you, and ye may be inevitably involved in equal misery with others.' He thus perished with all in his house. The stupendous power of Divine Providence, by which a blind beggar was preserved through the siege, is also deserving of notice; this man was known to me before its commencement, and I again saw him after its conclusion.

"The Christian ambassadors took the precaution of storing themselves in time with all the necessaries of life in abundance, such as wheat, flour, sugar, pease, and smoke-dried meat, lest they should be in want. For the first three months they ate fresh meat, and as long as the gates were open, provided themselves well with all other requisites from the country; but when these were closed, they also shut up their palaces, and abstained from intercourse with every one, keeping under guard day and night. Mahmood, knowing that they had provisions, exhorted them not to sell anything to the citizens.

"Persons who are born and educated in cities, and have never been in battle, or witnessed a siege, those brought up in luxury, and other inexperienced men, easily credit and exaggerate some accounts which exceed belief. The number of strangers, besides the resident inhabitants and troops, was like the sands on the sea-shore. However, it seems to be near the truth, that about 20,000 Persians perished in battle; but with regard to those who died of famine, it is better to be silent, for it would be impossible to count them, though at a moderate calculation they must have been a hundred thousand."

The writer subjoins the following portrait of the sultan:—

"Mahmood was of middle stature, pale complexion, small eyes which rolled in every direction, plain featured, with a stern

* £110 per sixteen ounces.

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aspect, very active and vigorous, dark beard, and short neck, which gave his head the appearance of being fixed on his shoulders. He was most tenacious of his orders, cruel to his enemies, and feared by all the Afghans, who so obeyed him that they would follow him in the most severe engagements. Though not liberal himself, he wished his soldiers to grow rich by plunder. Placing himself in front of his army in battle, he would lead it on in person. Whatever he undertook, he prosecuted with such ardour that he laboured unweariedly, though often foiled in his endeavours to gain his aim. He slept but little, watched much, despised delicacies, was accustomed to eat whatever was placed before him, and did not care where he lay. Often clad in his cloak alone, he would spend days in the pursuit of an enemy. He rode very fast on horseback; always stationed and visited the guards himself, trusting on one in an affair of such importance. A strict upholder of justice, he admitted no intercession, but decided according to the rigour of the law. He was never seen intoxicated, and after his marriage with the daughter of Hoossein, he remained faithful, and had a son by her, who, it is said, was either slain or blinded by Ashruf."*

The *Apprentice* has arrived in the St. Katharine Docks, from Bussorah, having on board a great quantity of Assyrian and other antiquities and marbles, consigned to the trustees of the British Museum. Among them are the great bull from Nineveh, with a man's head and dragon's wings, weighing 12 tons, and a lion, sculptured in the same manner, weighing 9 tons. There are also several coffins, containing many curious relics of the manners and usages of Eastern countries regarding the ceremonies observed in burying their dead.

*** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

SATURDAY, October 5, 1850.

THE duel fought at Banda by two officers of the 48th regiment of Bengal Native Infantry has given occasion, in the dearth of topics, to many animated articles in the Indian journals. All the writers unite in condemnation of the practice of duelling, which is assailed in every form of vituperation; the duellist is stigmatized not only as a violater of the law,—as a murderer,—but as a moral coward.

Respecting the incidents of this particular occurrence we shall at present say nothing; the facts are yet too little known to permit of our determining which of the parties was to blame, or most so. One account would make the party challenged guilty of a gratuitous insult, and of conduct disgraceful to his profession. Another account leaves in doubt the question which was the party who offered the insult, and even what the insult was.

None can reprobate the practice of duelling more strongly than we do. It is war upon a little scale, open to all the objections urged against the practice of war itself, whilst it is obnoxious to particular objections, which render it anything but what it professes to be, a fair appeal to equal arms, where no other mode of arbitration can be resorted to.

But the antagonists of duelling do not advert to one very material consideration. Duelling, as such, is not an offence punishable by law. Judges have, indeed, so interpreted the law as to make the killing of a man in a duel, murder; and juries have, in certain cases, but not invariably, convicted a man, who killed another in a duel, of the crime of murder. But the capital penalty is never inflicted. It would seem that duelling is rather discouraged than forbidden by the law and by society, which would scarcely tolerate the execution of a duellist, who had killed his fellow-duellist, unless the circumstances were such as to bring clearly home to him malice prepense.

Even in the army, where duelling is more directly aimed at in the Articles of War, it is only treated as an offence against discipline. An officer tried by a court-martial for fighting a duel in which he killed his antagonist, could not, if found guilty, be condemned to die; but would be cashiered.

An officer in the army, moreover, is placed in a peculiar position. He cannot, like a civilian, pass by an affront; he is liable to be tried for conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman if he adopts to the letter the Christian doctrine of forbearance. Nay, it would appear that he is not at liberty in all cases to seek the protection of the civil power if menaced by a civilian with personal outrage. We so understand the case of an officer in the 3rd regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, who, we are told, is to be brought to a court-martial for having, when threatened to be horsewhipped by the editor of a newspaper, applied to the police-court at Simla, which bound the editor in recognizances to keep the peace.

It is plain, therefore, that a military or a naval officer has not a perfectly free option in the matter. Suppose Lieutenant A. told Ensign B., in the presence of fellow-officers, that he was a coward, what is the course which the army at large, if not the community, would expect Lieutenant A. to take? Complain to his commanding officer, or call his calumniator out? In the former case, it is to be feared that, whatever might be the result, the epithet of Lieutenant B. would stick.

Whilst the practice of duelling remains in this equivocal state, we can scarcely expect that it should become extinct. Its antagonists should, therefore, suggest some mode by which it might be altogether proscribed, either by treating all duellists as criminals under the existing law, or by passing a new law, declaring or enacting that all those who are concerned in duels shall be punished as murderers, or as intending to kill, as the case may be; providing, at the same time, means of adjusting questions of personal honour.

The habit amongst journalists, of denouncing duelling and stigmatizing duellists, though it may have the good effect of keeping down the practice, and deterring professed duellists, is not just, under existing circumstances, towards parties concerned in duels. It is too much like the conduct of the anti-war party, who discharge volleys of vituperation against the practice of war, which every one acknowledges is a frightful evil, without proposing any remedy but the impracticable one of arbitration, which is now available for all practical purposes, but which could never be enforced upon refractory parties, or those who sincerely believed their cause to be just, without having recourse to hostilities. In the case of duelling, the interposition of seconds, which is a form of arbitration, will in most cases, if judiciously exercised, stop the progress of the quarrel, and reconcile the parties.

Blackstone,* who endeavours to bring deliberate duelling

* Mitford's translation of Clodius.

* Comm. b. 4, c. 14.

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within the category of "an intent to murder," has the candour to admit that "it requires such a degree of passive valour to combat the dread of even undeserved contempt, arising from the false notions of honour too generally received in Europe, that the strongest prohibitions and penalties of the law will never be entirely effectual to eradicate this unhappy custom till a method be found out of compelling the original aggressor to make some other satisfaction to the affronted party, which the world shall esteem equally reputable as that which is now given at the hazard of the life and fortune, as well of the person insulted, as of him who hath given the insult." Paley,† likewise, who regards duelling as a crime, honestly confesses his doubt "whether any regulations can be contrived of sufficient force to suppress or change the rule of honour, which stigmatizes all scruples about duelling with the reproach of cowardice." For the army, he proposes the establishment of "a Court of Honour, with a power of awarding those submissions and acknowledgments which it is generally the purpose of a challenge to obtain; and," he adds, "it might grow into a fashion with persons of rank of all professions to refer their quarrels to this tribunal." We have no such tribunal, and it may be doubted whether, if duelling were prohibited under a capital penalty, without a tribunal of this kind, those feelings of resentment which now escape by an appeal to arms,—which, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, leads to a peaceful adjustment of the quarrel,—might not find vent in more dastardly and more deadly forms of revenge. The abolition of duelling, a practice barbarous in its origin, and cruel in its results, might be dearly exchanged for another practice still more cruel and not less barbarous.

SUCCESS in the pursuit of right ends, in morals and in politics, is less frequently disappointed by the remoteness or the difficulty of the object, than by the employment of means supposed to be fit, but which are in reality not adapted to the end in view. Experiments in natural science may fail, but their failure produces no mischief, and not seldom, as in alchemy, where the end is impossible, reveal unsought and unexpected truths; whereas in those sciences where the end is to be attained through the channel of men's minds, a wrong step not only frustrates the design, but sometimes generates unforeseen evil.

For many years, benevolent and philanthropical individuals, in co-operation with the Government of India, have been labouring to improve the social and moral condition of the Hindus. Some have thought that, by the diffusion of the Christian doctrines, the desired change might be wrought, and thousands, perhaps millions, of pounds have been spent in preaching and teaching those doctrines, and in circulating Bibles and tracts, but without any sensible impression upon the masses. Others rightly consider that education and intellectual amelioration must precede and pioneer moral and religious conversion, and schools have been founded in every part of India, in which multitudes of natives have received the benefits of elementary instruction, and many an education of a higher character, in European as well as their own languages.

Neither of these means can be said to be unsuited to the end; but they must both fail of effect whilst another cause is in operation, against which neither is immediately directed. In an extract from the last *Calcutta Review*, given in a preceding page, will be found a report of the popular literature of the inhabitants of Bengal, which can scarcely be read without horror, and which amply accounts for their low moral condition, for the inefficacy of all religious teaching amongst them, and for the impotence of education to elevate them, since, whilst that cause exists, education has even a tendency to extend and aggravate their deep depravity of morals.

It appears from this account of the popular literature of Bengal, which the writer assures us is not exaggerated, that, —besides the darkest superstition,—the grossest obscenity, the vilest impurity, and abominations not to be specified, are diffused by publications adapted to popular reading, written in an attractive style, and in tales and vehicles calculated to take strong hold of the imagination. These books are extremely cheap; they are published in vast numbers, and are extensively read. "It is almost impossible," says the Reviewer, "to conceive anything more truly horrible than some of these volumes; they must utterly pollute the imagination of those by whom they are read, or to whom they were recited by strolling singers." The middle and lower classes of the Bengalis are fond of reading or of being read to, and this is the mental food which is prepared for them! Nor are those classes alone thus contaminated. The *Annadá Mangal* is a great favourite with the upper classes of Bengalis, especially the native ladies. The most interesting portion of this work is a tale, called *Bidyá and Sundar*, which, the Reviewer says, so far as the beauty of the language and the richness of the descriptions are concerned, commands admiration; but it is essentially and grossly immoral. "The study of it," he adds, "must destroy all purity of mind; and yet it cannot be doubted that, if any book is read by and to respectable Bengali females, this is it."

Whilst their efforts for the improvement of the native character have been so strenuous, it is strange that both the Government and individuals should have overlooked this counteracting principle, and have omitted to employ the means at their respective commands for subduing it. The Government surely have the power of suppressing these vile publications. If the existing law is insufficient, who would blame them for making it more stringent? Many Hindus, we are told, would thank them for doing so. If the Government have been lax upon this point, why have not the advocates and friends of native education endeavoured to displace these pernicious works by a popular literature of a purer character? The translations from English into Bengali, having been made mostly by missionaries, have too much of a purely religious tone; in order to detach the people from their present taste, they must have books which fascinate without corrupting their imagination,—a faculty that may be made auxiliary to moral teaching. We are told that the educational and missionary bodies at Calcutta are beginning to awaken from their trance, and "are endeavouring to meet the crying wants of the country." With this view, some English works of fiction have been rendered into Bengali, one of which is Johnson's *Rasselas*,—a book scarcely "popular" in England, and which must be almost unintelligible to a Hindu. Thus is labour misdirected, and money unwisely expended.

† Moral Philosophy, b. 3, p. 2, c. 9.

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We regret to perceive that even the Reviewer entertains the strange notion that the Bible alone is sufficient to expel these abominable works. He says:—

"The book which alone will be found to oppose an efficient barrier to those raging waves of the sea that foam out their own shame, is that volume which bears the imprint of heaven itself. When once the Bible shall have become the household treasure of every native family, and when its all-important contents shall be universally known, then will foul impurity be compelled to hide its head."

This notion, that a miraculous agency is necessary to correct a social evil, is a dangerous one; it deters well-intentioned men from efforts to accomplish the end by human means, and offers to the indolent a convenient plea for inaction.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of the East-India Company was held on the 25th of September, at their house in Leadenhall Street; John Shepherd, Esq., Chairman of the Court of Directors, in the chair.

Mr. Peter Gordon complained that a notice of motion, which he had given on a previous occasion, had not been published, in compliance with the by-laws of the Court. The object of the motion was, that a respectful address be presented to the Queen, humbly requesting that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to permit her name to stand at the head of the East-India Company.

The *Chairman* observed, that the Court had exercised that discretionary power which was vested in them by the by-laws, in rejecting the publication of a notice of such an unusual and objectionable a character.

Mr. Lewin contended that, the notice having been given in the regular way, the Court had no right to refuse its publication. But they were told that the by-laws justified the Court of Directors in making that refusal. It was a question whether the Court of Proprietors would choose to abandon their privileges to a committee of by-laws, who were generally the creatures of the Court of Directors. (Laughter.)

THE EXPULSION OF CAPT. GORDON FROM MADURA.

Mr. Peter Gordon then rose to bring forward the following motion, of which he had given notice, viz.—

"That this Court recommend their Executive to take into their consideration the expulsion of Captain Peter Gordon from Madura, on the 20th October, 1826."

He said,—My first duty is to acknowledge my debt of gratitude to this general Court for having given me the opportunity of appealing before the Court of Directors this day. They have given to me the benefit of that which I have always contended ought to be given to all the people of India,—that is to say, the privilege of appealing to a little parliament of their own. This Court does not consist of such men as represent the feelings and the grievances of the people of India. In that respect, it is a mere mockery of a Parliament. Everybody knows what are my grievances, and that for the last twenty years and upwards I have been appealing to the Court of Directors for redress. I came home, and laid my complaint before secretary after secretary, and every one will recollect that I was constantly about the avenues of this house, telling of my complaints, and explaining to every one the nature of them. I have not complained of being banished. I admit that, in a country situated like India, the Government ought to have the power of removing any servant whom they may consider to have misconducted himself. But my complaint is, that I was not admitted to appeal to the authorities of India. I wanted to remonstrate against the injustice of being referred home to England to seek redress for acts committed in India. I contended that, by Act of Parliament, the Supreme Government in India had a controlling power over the presidency of Madras. Well, during the great lapse of time that has occurred, I have never been able to appear before the Government at home, to whom I was referred by the supreme authorities in India. And of what does the real governing power of India consist? It is put into the hands of a Direction, composed of men, among whom there are some very estimable individuals, but who, instead of being selected, as everybody believes they ought to be, by the Crown, are appointed by means of an active canvass among the proprietors. Let it be understood that I am not now justifying myself for a moment. That is not my object. What I say is, that I am a punished man. I do not say that I have been wrongly punished; but what I complain of is, that now, after all this loss of time in England, to the great detriment of my property in Madura, where after a long residence I obtained fisheries, my interest in which had been renewed after my arrival in London, I have not only not been heard, but have not even been accused. I must have had some enemies to punish me, but I am not allowed to see them. That was my great grievance, that of not being allowed to appear before the Court of Directors. I am now before the Court of Directors. I will not now argue the general question, whether my treatment has been right or wrong, but will confine myself merely to points of law. Under my contract with the Government, the goods I purchased were allowed to pass through the country free of duty. A tax, however, was imposed upon them by the customs officer. I mentioned the case to some lawyers, and, on the strength of their opinion, I determined to appeal against what I considered to be an act of oppression. In this appeal I included the cases of other parties, who conceived they had grounds of complaint. I accordingly ventured to appeal to the Government of Madras in Council. Now, the impression at that time on my mind generally was, that the Government had the power to withdraw my license, and turn me out of India. Under the impression that it would merely require the stroke of the Governor's pen to banish me legally, and without any means of appeal or hope of redress, still I ventured to address him. This was on the 28th September, 1826. About that time Sir Thomas Munro came into the district, and an inquiry took place. The day on which Sir Thomas Munro returned to Madras I was sentenced to be banished from Madura, and Mr. David Gibbon signed the order. But this fact was not communicated to me. Every possible effort was made to keep me in ignorance. I was then invited by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. to make representation to the Government, and see what could be done for me. After that I went to Madras, in consequence of a communication with Mr. Hill himself, with whom I had several personal interviews. Mr. Hill will recollect that, on one occasion, after having gone through all the shops in Madras to procure a copy of the Madras Regulations in the English language, and not being able to procure one, he wrote to me upon the subject. I inclosed Mr. Hill's letter to the Chief Justice. The next time I waited on Mr. Hill, when I was about to leave him, he called me back, and said, "You will oblige me with a copy of the regulations, as they are out of print." I mention this merely to show the close connection in which I stood with the Government during the months I remained in Madras. I had every reason to suppose that the Government was satisfied that I had done no wrong, and that everything had passed over. The season opened, and I returned to my fisheries, my intention being to wind them up and return to Calcutta, where a great part of my life had been spent. From Madras the ship was bound to Ceylon. I had boats at Ceylon, and I went there, and in the course of a month I returned to the coast of Madura, in total ignorance that there was an order issued for my expulsion. After I had been there some time, a question arose between me and some of the subordinate officers of the Government, and they then very naturally availed themselves of this old order. The order was dated the 20th October, 1826; and on Christmas-day, in 1827, a police-officer called on me, requesting to see me. I know what the state of my mind was then as to the position of that country, and I accordingly refused to see him. The officer was offended, and it seems he made a representation to Jonathan Duncan Blake, Esq., who seemed to have taken up the grievance of the native officer, and to my perfect astonishment I was arrested. The next morning, being Sunday, the police-officer came to me in my house, and asked for my passport. That being resisted, and to prevent myself from being taken, I laid myself down on my bed.

Mr. Marriott recommended the hon. proprietor to cut the story of his grievances short.

The *Chairman.*—I hope the hon. proprietor will be as brief as possible. This is the fourth time the Court has patiently listened to him.

Mr. Fielder.—I would say we have heard the gentleman's story nearer forty times.

Mr. Lewin.—It is very natural that those who are not sufferers should be impatient.

Mr. P. Gordon.—I wish to recapitulate all the facts which I consider to constitute my grievance.

The *Chairman.*—We had it all over last quarter-day; and I wish to save your time as well as the time of the Court.

Mr. P. Gordon.—You have not made your case out sufficiently strong. It is not merely four times that I have brought my case forward. Mr. Hume has mentioned it many times. If I could have expected that an order had gone forth for my expulsion from Madura, is it reasonable to suppose that I should have

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gone back from Madras to that district? But more than a year after that secret order had been issued I did go back. I shipped my goods, and sold them. I now hold a copy of a letter in my hand, by which the native officer is directed to call on me, more than a year after I had been expelled, to demand my passport; and his orders were, that if I should not give a direct reply to any questions put to me, a fresh passport was to be made out for my return. The native officer, in reply to that order, on the 30th December, 1826, stated that he had called on me at my bungalow, and found me in my drawing-room, and that I retired to my sleeping-room, and refused to appear. Every one knows of my subsequent imprisonment, and the ill-treatment I experienced. All the circumstances connected with my case occurred under three different governors. At the time I made my appeal, Mr. Lushington was the governor, and I found that it was necessary I should be cautious how I proceeded. Having laid my appeal before the Court, the secretary of the Government addressed a letter to the Advocate-General, which was dated the 29th January, 1828; the order for my expulsion being dated in October, 1826. From the letter it appears that an Order in Council for my expulsion was issued in October, 1826, and that nearly two years afterwards the same authority that issued that order, that is, the Governor in Council of Madras, applied for the first time to their law officer to know how I might be legally removed. Those gentlemen who have not been in India will be surprised to learn that the local authorities there carry on things in their own way; one man acting one way, and his successor acting another. What was the reply of the Advocate-General to the Chief Secretary? He said: "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with the correspondence relative to the case of Mr. Peter Gordon, and which I herewith return. You require me to state my opinion as to the measures which may be lawful and advisable to take for the purpose of removing Mr. Peter Gordon from the district of Madura. But as it appears that Mr. Peter Gordon has been formally permitted to reside in the Southern District, and as he may have evidence of a contract [Fortunately I had, and I paid for that contract 42,000*l.* sterling for the privileges I enjoyed in that district] he may require time to settle his affairs. Therefore I recommend that he shall be allowed a reasonable period to arrange his affairs and prepare for his departure from the district where he has resided or carried on his business, if he be in his right mind; but which from his conduct seems doubtful." (Hear, hear, and laughter.) This, then, was the advice of the Advocate-General of Madras.

(After some further remarks,)

Mr. Gray rose to order. If this had been the first time the hon. proprietor had brought his grievances before the Court, we should all have been happy that every indulgence should be afforded him. But I do not think the Court is bound to hear a repetition of a case which has already been disposed of. The hon. gentleman complains of his expulsion from India. I must say that I congratulate the people of India on their getting rid of so troublesome a customer.

The *Chairman.*—Mr. Gordon, will you now allow your motion to be put in the usual course? You have been heard with great patience. Who seconds the motion?

Mr. P. Gordon.—I hope I have kept my pledge, and have expressed my obligation to this Court, by cutting short a case which might well occupy the attention of the Court for as long a space of time as the case of my esteemed and much-pitied friend, who is the only native of India present with us. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That this Court recommend their Executive to take into consideration the expulsion of Captain Peter Gordon from Madura, on the 20th October, 1826."

Mr. Lewin, in seconding the motion, said,—The terms of the motion are very reasonable, and also very just. My hon. friend does not ask the Court to do anything for him, or to express any opinion, but merely to give him an opportunity of laying open his case by inquiry. My hon. friend was banished from India under circumstances very different from what circumstances are now. Such an act of banishment at this time would be totally illegal; but at the time it took place it was not illegal, but it was extremely immoral, because it was against every principle of justice. The Government of India had entered into contracts with the hon. proprietor, who at the time was engaged in large mercantile transactions, and had a large capital afloat. It happened, however, that he was an independent man; but independence in those times in India was a principle which was not tolerated, and he came in contact with the collector of the revenue of his district. The collector, knowing that the hon. proprietor had appealed against his conduct, and knowing perfectly well that the consequences would be serious to himself, wished to get rid of my friend, and he did all he could to have him expelled *per fas aut nefas* from Madura, and unfortunately his efforts in that respect were successful. The hon. proprietor was turned out of India, to the great sacrifice of his own individual interests, as well as those who had appointed him to act as their agent. Under these circumstances, the hon. proprietor merely asks for inquiry, to enable the Court to express an opinion on his case. He wishes to give you an opportunity to form such an opinion, in the hope that, when that opinion shall be arrived at, justice will be done. All those persons to whom I have spoken on the subject admit that the case is a very hard one; but then they ask, "What can be done with such a case after so long a time has passed?" Still, they admit that it is a very hard case; and certainly it is, for the hon. proprietor has been ruined. But I ask the Court of Proprietors and the Court of Directors whether the circumstance of the hon. proprietor having been writhing for so long a time under an injustice,—whether his having been deprived of justice so long,—is a reasonable ground for refusing to do him tardy justice now? As if there was a limitation to injustice,—as if it could be too late for injustice at any period to be redressed! Mr. Gordon went to the chief courts for redress, but they could make nothing of his case. He was told that he must make an affidavit, with a view to file a criminal information. He did so, and when he presented it to the Court they refused to receive it; they said that the parties were the Company's servants, and they could not take an affidavit against the Company. I repeat, all that the hon. proprietor now wishes is, that an inquiry be instituted. Surely, it would be satisfactory to the Court to know for what offence this gentleman was banished. We know that he was sent out of India, but we know nothing else. Nobody knows for why. Nobody knows the circumstances of the case. Everybody knows the great desire there is to prevent any person of independence residing in India, because it is thought that such persons may interfere with the profits of the Company.

Mr. Fielder.—I rise to order. I repudiate the charge which the hon. proprietor has brought against the Company. I am the last man, if I thought his was a case that ought to be taken up, to refuse taking it up. I hope the Court of Proprietors will have some credit given them for being actuated by good, honest, and conscientious feelings.

The *Chairman.*—It is not necessary that I should refer to what Mr. Gordon has said concerning himself, he having on two or three former occasions been very patiently heard on his own case, and the papers respecting it were laid before Parliament in 1834. Parliament did not at that time think it necessary to have the papers printed. The papers have also been laid before this Court, and every attention has been paid to the subject. It is all very well for the hon. proprietor (Mr. Lewin) to say that injustice has been done; but he knows the contrary to be the fact. That gentleman has spoken in the most libellous terms of the Government of India; and I can only account for his using such surprising language by ascribing it to that perversion of intellect which has resulted from his own misfortunes, brought on by his own misconduct.

Mr. Lewin.—I cannot allow that you should speak of my own misconduct. I deny that there has been any misconduct on my part. I defy you to produce a single paper to show that I have been guilty of any misconduct; and unless you can do so, I insist upon that expression being withdrawn.

The *Chairman.*—I gave you my opinion.

Mr. Lewin.—You have no right to express such an opinion.

The *Chairman.*—I have a right.

Sir J. Lushington.—The hon. proprietor has indulged in the most extraordinary language. He has accused the Court of Directors of being guilty of acts of the grossest injustice to the country over which they are appointed to govern. The hon. proprietor has no right to make such charges.

Mr. Lewin.—I defy you to show any misconduct on my part. It is a gross libel to impute to me misconduct. I have asked for inquiry, and you have refused it.

The clerk was about to read the motion, when

Mr. Gordon said,—I rise to reply.

Major Oliphant.—There is nothing to reply to.

Mr. Gordon.—Indeed there is. I will first put a question to the Chairman, in consequence of what has taken place with regard to the gentleman who has so kindly supported me. I ask, first, whether his intention was that the words he has used were to apply to that gentleman; and if so, and if it shall appear permanently on the records of the Court, then I ask what those words were?

[Here Mr. Gordon paused.]

The *Chairman.*—Go on.

Mr. Gordon.—Answer the question before I go on. The hon. proprietor, out of kindness, seconded my motion; and who

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is he? Mr. Lewin has served a long life in the Company's service at Madras; he has risen to the highest honours in its service, and has enjoyed your confidence. That gentleman, from a personal knowledge acquired on the spot, and in spite of his connection with members of the civil service, against some of whom I complain, stands up here as an honest man and supports me.

Mr. Gray.—The hon. proprietor has fairly exhausted the patience of the Court. He is entering into entirely extraneous matter. All he has to do is to reply to the previous speakers; then he will be perfectly in order. The hon. proprietor has been impugning the conduct of the proprietors generally, and of the Court of Directors in particular, who, I am certain, act most conscientiously in the discharge of their duties. He has accused the whole Court of corruption, and I submit that he ought not to be suffered to proceed.

Mr. Gordon.—Every fibre of my body responds to that charge. No man has studied the history of this Company for the last twenty years more than I have, and my whole being responds to the sentiment imputed to me by the hon. proprietor,—that this is a corrupt Court. (Order, order.)

The *Chairman.*—I shall put the question.

Mr. Lewin.—I wish to say a few words before the question is put. You have imputed to me misconduct. It is not very pleasant to lie under such an imputation. Now all I will say is this, that if you can produce a single act of mine which has not been confirmed, or a single act of the Government of India, with which I had to contend, which has not been annulled, I will then admit your charge; but as you have confirmed all my acts, and have annulled all the acts of the Government, you cannot impute to me misconduct.

Sir J. Lushington.—The Chairman did not impute misconduct to the hon. proprietor in his official situation in India, but he accused the hon. gentleman of misconduct in this Court, for having stigmatized the conduct of the Court of Directors, accusing them of being guilty of every bad act.

Mr. Lewin.—If you do not impute to me any misconduct in the discharge of my duty in India, then of course there is an end of the matter.

The motion was then put and negatived by a very large majority.

Mr. Gordon.—I now hand in a notice of motion for the next Court-day.

SURVEYS OF INDIA.

Col. Dickenson then rose to bring forward motions, of which he had given notice, for certain papers relating to surveys.

The *Chairman.*—Before you proceed with your motion, it may save time if I state that we have now in preparation a very extensive map of all India, prepared in communication with the ordnance survey, and that within a few months of this time those portions of it which refer to Bombay will be ready, and no doubt completed in a short time. There will be no necessity, therefore, for your proceeding with your first motion. With reference to the second motion, I am prepared to lay before the Court of Proprietors papers giving all the information that can be required, not only in reference to the existing roads, but to those which are making, and those which are about to be made. I therefore shall have met your object without the necessity of your making a speech.

Col. Dickenson was willing to withdraw his notices.

After a few remarks from *Mr. Gordon*, upon the barbarous state of the roads in India,

The motions were withdrawn, and the Court adjourned.

During the last ten years, the population of the Australian colonies has increased in the following proportions:—New South Wales has advanced from 114,386 souls in 1839, to 220,474 in 1848, being an increase of 93 per cent.; Van Diemen's Land, from 44,121 to 70,164, or 59 per cent.; South Australia, from 10,015 to 38,666 in 1848, or 286 per cent.; Western Australia, from 2,154 to 4,460, or 107 per cent. For the entire population of the Australian group, the progress has been from 170,676 souls in 1839, to 333,764 in 1848, an augmentation of 163,088, or at the rate of 95½ per cent.

The missionary hospitals in China, besides the physical good they render to the natives, mitigate their hostility towards foreigners. One of the German missionaries met with a most hospitable reception from the natives of a large village in Fuhkëen province, which he traced to the fact that several of the inhabitants had been patients of Dr. Hobson, in the hospital at Shanghae, of whom they spoke with feelings of gratitude and esteem.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.—On the 25th ult., a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when General Sir William M. Gomm, K.C.B., was sworn in Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces, and an Extraordinary Member of the Council of India.

Sir William, accompanied by Lady Gomm, and Capt. Yates, his aide-de-camp, left town on the 28th ult. for India, and crossed over to Calais the following day. He will remain on the continent until the departure of the packet from Trieste, and will proceed to Suez in the *Haddington* about the 8th of November.

SIR G. W. ANDERSON.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir George William Anderson, Kt., now Governor of the Mauritius, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon and its dependencies.—*London Gaz., Oct.* 1.

MR. HIGGINSON.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint James Macaulay Higginson, Esq., now Governor of the Leward Islands, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Mauritius and its dependencies.—*Ibid.*

THE NEPAULESE AMBASSADOR.—At the Westminster County Court, September 28, a case attracted some attention in consequence of its connection with the officers of the Nepaulese Embassy. The action was *in tort*, for having unlawfully entered the premises of plaintiff, and demanded property intrusted to his care for repair by the Nepaulese Ambassador. The plaintiff laid his damages at 10*l.* The plaintiff, who said he was a tailor in Windmill Street, Haymarket, stated that he had been employed by the Nepaulese Ambassador and his brother to make clothes. He was in daily attendance upon them for some time. The princes, approving of his work, gave him a cap and belt to repair, but mentioned no particular time for them to be returned. These articles were covered with diamonds and other precious gems, and were valued at 200,000*l.* It took three days to match the velvet for the belt, from its peculiarity, being composed of different colours, and altogether different from that manufactured in this country. On the day in question (the 24th of July) he went out in the evening with his wife, leaving the articles locked up, and upon his return, at half-past 11 o'clock that night, he was surprised to find the defendant, with Inspector Darkin, of the A division, and a person named Morant, interpreter to the Nepaulese prince, in his rooms, on the second floor, where they had been several hours, demanding possession of the cap and belt belonging to the prince of the plaintiff's daughter, but who refused to let them have them. The inspector mentioned his authority for being there, which was in consequence of a charge made at the police station, by Morant, as coming from the prince; and witness (plaintiff) then said he would let no one have the articles but the prince himself, from whom he had received them, and accordingly went to the ambassador's residence, in Richmond Terrace, where he waited with the articles until 3 o'clock in the morning, when they returned from Willis's Rooms, and signified, in broken English, that they had given no instructions to the police. The witness next stated that he had been much injured in his business and credit by the occurrence. The defendant, in reply to the case, said he had only accompanied the prince's interpreter and the police inspector to point out the plaintiff's house, and he waited with him till the plaintiff came in. The learned judge summed up, and the jury, after an hour's consultation, found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 5*l.*—*Globe.*

The ambassador and his suite left Paris for Marseilles on the 1st October on return to their native country.

COTTON IN CEYLON.—The soil and climate of Ceylon are both generally admitted to be superior to those of India. The late Dr. George Gardner, F.L.S., superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Kandy, who had seen much of cotton cultivation both in the northern provinces of Brazil and in different parts of India, and who some time ago visited the northern and eastern parts of the island, has stated, in some remarks which he published on the subject, that there are large tracts of land which he believed to be admirably adapted for the cultivation of cotton. Mr. Fennis, one of the American cotton planters, who is in the service of the East-India Company, with a view to the improvement of the production in Hindostan, and who some time ago visited this island, says that in every essential,—in soil, temperature, and climate,—it is calculated to produce cotton equal in quality and cheaper in price than that of the United States. His words, quoted by Sir J. Emerson Tennent, are:—"I am of opinion, from what I saw of the climate and soil, that Ceylon will produce the article of cotton equally well; and when the comparatively small amount of capital required is considered, I doubt not it may even produce the article cheaper than we can in America, where a large sum must be laid out at once for labour, and where the expense of food and clothing is

much greater than the imported labour of Ceylon costs, besides the risk of losing the labourers by death after they are purchased."—*Liverpool Times.*

CONSEQUENCES OF THE CALIFORNIAN GOLD MANIA.—It is something apart from the gold-finding that demands the chief attention both of the practical merchant and of the philosopher. Although, as far as the mines are concerned, we must keep our eyes open for extraordinary events, still these events are beyond the power of certain calculation either one way or the other. The probable continuance or increase of the supply is a matter of opinion upon which each person must be left to his own speculations. The momentous fact, which nothing can now do away with, is, that 300,000 or 400,000 Anglo-Saxons are settling themselves on the shores of the Pacific. A new world is before them. They look across to China, Japan, and all the riches of the Indian seas, and the use they will make of their opportunities may be best inferred from what they have already accomplished, and from the known aspirations which the people of the United States have so long directed towards that region. Already the presence of a large number of Chinese is a distinctive feature of the population of San Francisco, and already the Sandwich Islands, Australia, and Southern and Central America have been called into a new life from the traffic that has been established. The prophecy of Humboldt, that the activity of commerce would be carried progressively from east to west, is rapidly in process of fulfilment. At present, however, there are few signs that even this fact is appreciated in Europe, and the thing to be apprehended is, that when in the course of a few years the successes arising from it shall have led to excitement, our people, who are regardless of it now, will then rush furiously to overdo what should have been done moderately and deliberately from the first. It is to prevent foolish extremes of this sort that every endeavour should be made to familiarize the public with the contemplation of the change that is coming on, and to induce the spirit of enterprize to adjust itself to the new order of things while it can rationally and profitably do so, instead of waiting to regain by a sudden and destructive rush the opportunities that will have been lost through inattention.—*Times.*

THE SHIP "GLORIANA" has been engaged for the conveyance of troops and stores to Madras.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 23. *Sutlej*, Corkhill, Maulmain; *William Carey*, Tosh, Saldanha Bay; *Anne Armstrong*, Williams, Bombay; *Morgiana*, M'Leish, Bengal.—24. *Hants*, Osborne, Singapore; *Canton*, Boysen, Bengal; *Triad*, M'Whirter, Akyab.—25. *Enmore*, Dunsford, Manilla; *Harvest Home*, Chapple, and *Socrates*, Supple, Bengal; *Strabane*, Anderson, Bombay.—27. *Anglesea*, Burrows, Ceylon; *Flora M'Donald*, Proud, and *Lismoyne*, Roals, Bengal; *Rosalind*, Hewett, Maulmain; *Hastings*, Watson, Bengal.—28. *Tartar*, Rudge, Madras; *Sobraon*, Rodger, Bombay; *Eliza Pirrie*, Darley, Bombay; *Sir Robert Seppings*, Stuart, Ceylon.—30. *London*, Sceales, Madras; *Duncan*, Thorpe, Bengal; *Ilos*, Store; *Aspasia*, Boulton; and *Merley*, Sturdee, Akyab; *Apprentice*, Hardy, Bussorah; *Hindoo*, Hohlman, Bengal; *Courier*, Pinel, Coringa; *Lyme Regis*, Mansfield, Madras; *Anne et Lucie*, Orange, Bengal—OCT. 1. *Wuzeer*, Sutherland, Bengal; *Harry*, Dare, Mauritius; *Charlotte*, Thompson, Bombay.—2. *Protomelia*, Harrison, Bombay; *Emperor*, Day, Bengal.—3. *Tinto*, Hicks, Bombay; *Mooltan*, Chivas, Bengal.—4. *Great Britain*, Hume, and *Ayrshire*, Brown, Bombay; *Corinna*, Bray, Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—SEPT. 23. *Acasta*, Robertson, Cape and Ceylon; *Trent*, Peterkin, Shanghai; *Cheverell*, Stoker, Mauritius.—OCT. 1. *Duke of Bedford*, Thornhill, Madras; *Castle Eden*, Thornhill, New Zealand; *Sutlej*, Gregson, Calcutta; *Enchantress*, Ledger, Mauritius; *London*, Nash, Akyab; *Maitland*, Henry, Port Phillip; *Gilmore*, Maw, Cape and Bombay; *Mary Spencer*, Fisher, Cape and Calcutta; *Aurora*, Reed (from Shields), Galle; *Alfen*, Heverdahl (from Hartlepool), Singapore.

From LIVERPOOL.—SEPT. 20. *Recorder*, Sharp, Calcutta; *Lydia*, Greaves, Ceylon; *Canondah*, Munden, Ceylon.—22. *Tigris*, Mawson, Calcutta.—23. *Arab*, Simpson, Bombay.—24. *Sandford*, Callan, Calcutta; *Thornhill*, Bogart, Bombay.—26. *Charlotte*, Neill, Bombay; *Robina*, Pearson, Bombay.—OCT. 1. *St. Clare*, Terney, Bombay.—3. *Lord Hardinge*, Treacy, Bombay; *Salawar*, Heron, Calcutta; *Ann Jane*, Fawcett, Shanghai.

From PLYMOUTH.—SEPT. 23. *Harpley*, Buckland, Adelaide and Melbourne.—27. *Duchess of Northumberland*, Freeman, Moreton Bay; *Roman Emperor*, Champion, New South Wales.

From PORTSMOUTH.—SEPT. 22. *Scotia*, Strickland, New South Wales.

From HARTLEPOOL.—Sept. 20. *Van Oldenbarneveld*, Kerbem, Ceylon.

From BORDEAUX.—SEPT. 20. *Mona*, Morris, Mauritius.

From the CLYDE.—Sept. 30. *Sidney*, Duncan, Port Phillip; *Chieftain*, Robertson, Ceylon and Madras.—OCT. 1. *Kirkman Finlay*, Potter, Bombay.—SEPT. 24. *Oriental*, Connell, Calcutta, and put back Oct. 1.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BRANDRETH, the lady of lieut. col. s. at Hyning, near Milnthorpe, Westmoreland, Sept. 19.

BURNAND, Mrs. Lewis, s. at Rutland-gate, Hyde-park, Oct. 1.

MARJORIBANKS, the wife of Dudley Coutts, d. at 4, Upper Grosvenor-street, Sept. 25.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER, John, to Eliza St. Agnes, d. of the late Capt. W. Carden, at Hammersmith, Sept. 22.

CLARKSON, Major J. H. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, to Helen Melville, at Clonmel, county of Tipperary, Sept. 25.

DICKINS, Richard J. to Caroline, d. of Joseph Maitland, of the East India House, at Llanbadarn-vawr, Cardigan, Sept. 21.

DUDGEON, Patrick, to Cecilia J. d. of the late Major general William Turner, C.B. at Edinburgh, Sept. 24.

GRIFFITH, Col. late commandant Bombay artillery, to Jane, widow of William E. Rawlinson, late 1st Bombay fusiliers, at Brighton, Sept. 26.

MONEY, Capt. E. H. Bengal artillery, to Mary E. d. of the late Fawcett J. Lewin, at Abbott's Langley, Herts, Sept. 26.

NOTT, Capt. Henry, 19th Madras Native Infantry, to Sophia, d. of the late Rev. R. Elsdale, D.D. at Wrington, Somerset, Sept. 28.

SNOW, Rev. D'Oyly, to Maria Jane, d. of the late R. Barlow, Bengal civil service, at Holybourn, Hants, Sept. 26.

STEVENSON, James F. J. 26th Madras Native Infantry, to Louisa C. d. of Capt. E. Ross, at Trindrish, Inverness-shire, Sept. 19.

DEATHS.

BATTEN, Sarah A. wife of Lieut. S. J. 18th Madras Native Infantry, on board the *Tartar*, off St. Helena, on her passage to England, Aug. 5.

CRUICKSHANK, William D. s. of Capt. William, Hon. East India Co.'s Service, aged 19, Sept. 14.

DURANT, Maj. gen. James, of the Bengal army, at Brighton, Sept. 28.

GRAHAM, Jane H. d. of Major W. H. Bengal Engineers, at Taunton Lodge, aged 17, Sept. 24.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Sept. 25th, and Oct. 2nd, 1850.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Ens. Alfred C. S. Belli, 29th N.I.
Capt. G. Hamilton, retired.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. John Christie, 1st fusiliers.
Lieut. A. Winter Lake, 3rd N.I.
Lieut. Francis M. Haultain, do.
Lieut. col. John Laurie, 9th N.I.
Ens. R. Blair Kennedy, 23rd N.I.
Capt. Stephen G. Prendergast, invalids.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Mark Haggard, Pilot Service.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Ashness Remington.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Ens. James H. Barber, 12th N.I.
Capt. Solomon Richards, 55th N.I.
Capt. Arthur S. Mills, 58th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Alfred F. Place, 34th N.I.
Brev. capt. Alexander J. Greenlaw, 46th N.I.
Super. surg. Benjamin Wilkins.
Assist. surg. Hamlin Nott.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. James J. F. Cruickshank, engineers.
Lieut. col. John P. Cumming, 1st Europ. reg.
Ens. the Hon. Edward W. Douglas, 17th N.I.
Lieut. Cadman Hodgkinson, 28th N.I.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. William Hodgson.

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GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Meredith J. Vibart, artillery, 6 months.
Lieut. Francis J. Sidebottom, 62nd N.I., do.
Vet. surg. John Purves, do.
Madras Estab.—Brev. maj. John H. Cramer, 2nd Europ. reg., do.
Ens. James M. Grant, 15th N.I., do.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. Henry C. Rawlinson, do.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. Walter S. Ommaney, 2nd cav.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. George F. Sympson, fusiliers.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 24TH SEPT. 1850.

Bengal, 24th Foot.—Ens. Philip Limborch Tillbrook to be lieut. by purch., v. Frederick Montagu, who retires. Dated 24th Sept. 1850.

Madras, 15th Lt. Drags.—Cornet David Henry Howell to be lieut. by purch., v. Gwyn, who retires. Dated 24th Sept. 1850.

BREVET.

Lieut. gen. Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B., to have the local rank of General in the East Indies. Dated 24th Sept. 1850.

WAR OFFICE, 1st OCT. 1850.

Bengal, 14th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. Charles Edwyn Wyatt, from 1st Drag. Guards, to be lieut., v. Black, who exchanges. Dated 1st Oct. 1850.

24th Foot.—Ens. Samuel John James Burns, from 59th Foot, to be ens., v. Tillbrook, promoted. Dated 1st Oct. 1850.

Madras, 51st Foot.—Ens. Arthur George Evelyn Morley, from 41st Foot, to be ens., v. Swaby, appointed to the 41st Foot. Dated 1st Oct. 1850.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per *Duke of Bedford*, for Madras, from Gravesend, Sept. 27.—98 Queen's troops: Capt. Wolley and Ens. Kennedy, H.M.'s 51st; Lieut. Kenny and Ens. Chute, H.M.'s 84th.

BOOKS.

History of the Rise and Progress of the Bengal Army. By CAPTAIN ARTHUR BROOME, Bengal Artillery. Vol. I. Calcutta, 1850. Thacker.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 25th Sept. 1850.

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BUNBURY TAYLOR, Secretary.

14, St. James's Square, 27th Sept. 1840.

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AND

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FOR

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Oriental*, with the mails, left Calcutta Sept. 8th, Saugor 10th, Madras 15th, Point de Galle 18th, Aden 30th, and reached Suez on the 6th. inst.

The *Pekin* (st.), with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Aug. 24th, Singapore Sept. 3rd, Penang 5th, and reached Point de Galle Sept. 13th.

The *Moozuffer*, with a mail, left Bombay Sept. 17th, and reached Aden on the 28th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, and arrived on the 9th inst. They reached Malta (per *Indus*) on the 13th, and Marseilles (per *Medusa*) on the 16th inst.

The *Indus*, with the remainder of the mails, may be expected at Southampton on the 25th inst.

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*** The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 19th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and *must* be pre-paid.

(*Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Oct. 21.*)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Sept. 10	Ceylon	Sept. 16
Madras	— 15	China	Aug. 24
Bombay	Sept 17.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Nizam's dominions continue to furnish an exception to the general tranquillity of India.

A letter from Hyderabad mentions that, on the 28th August, a serious contest took place in that capital between the Arabs and the Linewallahs, both parties in Nawab Shums-ool-Omrao's service, in which a number of Arabs, Linewallahs, and others, were killed and wounded. It appears that, in consequence of Shums-ool-Omrao, the ex-minister, having lately lost some of his tahlookahs, he ordered some of his Linewallahs, about 150 men, to be discharged from his service. These men were in arrears for four or five months. They were ordered to receive only two months' pay and give up their arms; they refused to obey, unless they were paid in full; and being told that arrangements were in progress to force their obedience by sending against them 200 or 300 Arabs, marched out from their lines, with the intention to represent their case to his highness the Nizam. On their way to the palace, they seized upon a six-pounder gun belonging to their master, and carried it away with them. This coming to the knowledge of the Omrao, he desired Mahomed Mookim, his confidential man, a very vindictive and tyrannical character, to meet the mutineers with 300 Arabs. This party coming in contact with the Linewallahs in the area of the great market, a conflict took place, in which twenty-one were killed and several wounded.

The Hyderabad correspondent of the *Bombay Telegraph* informs us that the Nizam had discharged a body of nearly 11,000 pensioners. As these pensioners were all paid from the Nizam's privy purse, their dismissal will be a direct gain to him of nearly half a lakh of rupees a month, while the saving in prospect is enormous, as every child and relative considered himself entitled to the pension enjoyed by the original grantee. A correspondent of the *Madras Spectator*, writing from the same city, intimates that it is probable Suraj-ool-Moolk, the old minister, will be again reinstated in his office. It is asserted that he has offered his sovereign a *bonus* of one million sterling to be restored to his former position; and as the money will enable the Nizam to pay off his debt to the East-India Company, and thus relieve himself from a vexatious and importunate obligation, it may probably be accepted.

The hill tribes in the neighbourhood of Kohat remained quiet. It is still said that a regiment of Goorkahs is to be sent to Peshawur, and stationed there for some time. The Goorkah soldiers are, perhaps, the only native troops in India who could attack the Affreedies among their own

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fastnesses with any certainty of success; and this movement is believed to be an indication of the ultimate intention of the Government to punish the mountaineers, although the execution of the design may be postponed for some months. Meanwhile, the tranquil state of the Punjab affords ample opportunity for extending cultivation, which has increased to such an extent as to interfere with other objects. "We are given to understand," says the *Lahore Chronicle*, "that, in consequence of the great breadth of land taken up for cultivation, and the large number of cattle required for agricultural purposes, carts are not procurable at Lahore, Jullundhur, or Loodeeana."

The Governor-General was still at Chini, enjoying "robust health." He had announced his intention of returning in October to Simla, whence he would, almost immediately, proceed to the plains, for the purpose of visiting Peshawur and other new military stations in the Punjab. His camp was to be formed at Umballah on the 15th of October.

Sir Charles Napier was to leave Simla, on his return home, on the 5th November. It seems uncertain whether he will proceed through Scinde for Bombay, or down the Ganges by Calcutta: his staff have, it is said, been warned for the former route.

The *Delhi Gazette* mentions a report, received from various quarters, that Sir Henry Lawrence has been taken prisoner on his way from the capital of Cashmere. "It is said that, contrary to the advice of Goolab Singh, he ventured into an independent district which borders on the country of the Jummoo ruler, and was seized by a party of the inhabitants." This report, however, did not receive any credit at the date of the latest advices.

Contracts are advertised for the construction of a portion of the Calcutta Railway, and ground, it is expected, will be broken in November. The *Hurkaru* says: "There is still good reason to believe that something will be done early in the approaching cold season towards the realization of our railway projects on this side of India. A double line is to be formed on the western bank of the Hooghly, from Howrah, opposite Calcutta, to the town of Hooghly, a distance of about twenty-five miles. Whether it shall thence be continued, as a double or a single line, towards Burdwan or towards Rajmahal, is left for future decision." A draft Act has been published for enabling the railway company to take possession of land.

The Bombay Railway, "it is expected," would be shortly commenced upon; a call similar to that recently made in London had been advertised. Mr. John Torkington, the contractor, had been suffering severely from the effects of the climate: he proceeded home by the present mail.

Mr. West, the engineer, had completed his survey of the Baroda and Tankaria Railway. He estimates the expense at 141,722*l.* in all, or 3,374*l.* per mile; the traffic at nearly 70,000 tons, and the returns at about 10 per cent. on the outlay.

The Government of Madras had notified to the local committee of the Madras Railway, that Mr. Simms would not be able to come round, as was hoped and expected, to survey the proposed line to Wallajahnuggur; an officer from the corps of engineers would therefore be appointed, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, to execute the necessary surveys. The commencement of this railroad lies, consequently, still in the distance.

The Legislature has passed an Act for the better custody of state prisoners confined within the jurisdiction of Queen's Courts, who, it was believed, might have obtained their discharge by a writ of *habeas corpus*. The exciting cause of this Act is supposed to have been a notice to this effect from Singapore, to which settlement some of the Sikh prisoners have been sent.

The Calcutta papers supply some terrible details of the sufferings of the crew belonging to the *Ariadne*, wrecked on the Saugor sand. They were five-and-twenty days on the island, subsisting solely on shell-fish and berries, and with but little water to drink. One of the party went mad from the suffering produced by drinking salt-water, rushed into the jungle, and has never since been heard of. The volunteer, Mr. Thomas, came up to Calcutta with his body covered with boils.

Mr. Bethune has given the sum of Rs. 40,000 out of his own purse for the construction of a female school-house in Calcutta. The building is to be of the Corinthian order, and to occupy a prominent position in Cornwallis-square.

In conformity with the recommendation of Mr. Roebuck's committee, it is said that Sir L. Peel, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, was preparing the draft of an Act to recompense the sufferers from Sir Thomas Turton's defalcations out of the unclaimed estates now in the Court, as the appropriation of funds thus accumulated requires the sanction of an Act of the Government.

From Bombay we learn that Lord Falkland had been suffering severely from illness. He was still at Charkur, in the Deccan; but was to proceed to the hills so soon as the season permitted, without returning to Dapoorie: he was not expected at the presidency before November. The Commander-in-Chief was to take up his abode at Government House, Malabar Point, in about a month, where he will remain till his final retirement from India.

The *Singapore Free Press* of the 2nd August mentions, that Sir James Brooke intended to set sail for Siam on the arrival of the English mail, and take with him the steamers *Sphynx* and *Nemesis*. The Siamese are reported to be in a great state of alarm at the intelligence.

The same paper reports, that the attack lately made by the Dutch upon the west coast of Borneo had been unsuccessful, and that the authorities in Java had been compelled to fit out reinforcements with all expedition.

The China papers announce a pretty well-authenticated rumour that a rebellion has broken out in Southern China, and that the imperial troops had been worsted by the insurgents, who were led to battle by another aspirant for the emperorship. The mortality in the 59th Regiment, at Hong-Kong, had been frightful; for eighteen days after the departure of the July mail, the deaths were at the rate of two and three daily. The sickness was abating; 150 of the invalids had been moved on board ship, and other remedial measures taken.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Troops.—Capt. C. S. Cochrane, H.M.'s 64th Foot, at Kurrachee, Aug. 28; Surg. G. Ledingham, H.M.'s 83rd Foot, at Poona, Sept. 14; Lieut. H. Phillpotts, R. E. at Victoria, China, July 25.

Bengal.—Col. J. S. H. Weston, 44th N.I. at Paris, Oct. 8; Lieut. P. O. Gibbes, 41st N.I. at Mooltan, Aug. 21.

Madras.—Lieut. S. Cameron, 37th N.I. *en route* to Hingolee; Assist. Surg. J. Wilson, M.D. at Labuan, June 23.

Bombay.—Surg. A. Walker, at Bolarum, Sept. 5; Lieut. Col. G. Boyd, 8th N.I. at Rajcote, Aug. 24.

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BENGAL.

THE BANDA DUEL.

We have received an abstract of the defence of Lieut. Litchford, of the 48th N.I. who has been brought before a general court-martial, at Cawnpore, with Ens. Huxham, on charges arising out of the recent quarrel and duel at Banda. Our friend, who was present at the trial, tells us,—but we may as well quote his words:—"Lieut. Litchford intimated that for pleading 'not guilty' he had taken the advice of his seniors in the army, men of approved judgment, though he did not mean by so doing to allege that he was not guilty of the graver portions of the charges brought against him. His object in doing so was to secure an opportunity of urging what he had to advance in his defence, and in extenuation of the accusation brought against him. He dwelt at some length on the evidence of Ens. Ogilvie, which betrayed symptoms of leaning against him, a leaning that might be easily explained by the notorious fact, that the witness was an ally of Ens. Huxham, and well known to be led by him on every occasion. He dwelt, with strong emphasis, on the manner in which he had been prejudged by the newspapers, by whom he had been denounced as a litigious man and a professed duellist, whereas the facts were just the reverse. He had not had a pair of pistols in his possession for five years, and had not fired a shot from pistols for months before the duel. He maintained that he had not broken his first arrest, and that he should not have broken the second had not Ensign Huxham called him out, appealing to the Court whether, under the circumstances, he could have hesitated to meet him at all hazards, if he did not wish to expose himself to be stigmatized as a coward? He then proceeded to enumerate his services, pointed out that he had never even been censured, during the period of his military career, and that no reflection had ever been cast upon him as a gentleman. He believed that he had always done his duty well, and hoped he would continue to do so if his commission were spared. Major Troup was called as an evidence to character, and expressed his opinion and belief that Lieut. Litchford was a most honourable, upright, straightforward man, imbued with much kindness of heart; he had known him since 1843, and had never heard of his being engaged in any quarrel during the intervening period; certainly not since he held command of the regiment. He had, moreover, never once had occasion to find fault with him, as an officer or a gentleman. These were almost his very words." Other friends have favoured us with short notices of the trial and its antecedents, from which we glean that this unfortunate affair has arisen out of the machinations of an officer in the corps, who, instead of inducing quarrels in his regiment, should learn to set a better example than seems to have been the case. We do not allude to the commandant, and trust the doings of the person supposed to be guilty of the practices to which we refer, will find their way to the ears of the Commander-in-Chief, as they are not likely to be touched upon in the course of the trials. The trial of Ensign Huxham commenced, as we mentioned, on the 21st, but promises to last longer than that of Lieut. Litchford, as, during its sitting on the 22nd, the court was cleared no less than *twelve* times, owing, it is said, to the pertinacity of a junior member in putting absurd questions, a circumstance of no great wonder, seeing that the gentleman in question never has gained any celebrity for his wisdom.—*Lahore Chron., Aug.* 31.

The trial of Ensign Huxham was concluded on the 26th August. His defence took much the same line as that of Lieut. Litchford with respect to breaking his arrest, his injured honour being the plea. It had been intimated to him that five of the officers would not speak to him, as when Ens. Ogilvie placed Lieut. Litchford in arrest, after the latter calling out Ens. Huxham, the fact was construed into a refusal, on the part of the prisoner, to accept the challenge. Seeing this, and that the party had determined on stigmatizing him as a coward, he had no alternative but that of calling out Lieut. Litchford. He disclaimed the imputation of being guilty of conduct derogatory to an officer and a gentleman. He alluded more distinctly than had been done by Lieut. Litchford to the parties in the regiment, and spoke of some misunderstanding between Major Troup and the medical officer [we observe, by the bye, that Dr. Grierson has recently been removed to the 3rd regt. light cavalry, but whether at his own request or in consequence of these differences we have no means of judging] that led to an estrangement between him, Ens. Huxham, and the married officers of the regiment. From all this it seems clear that there must be some under-current of a bad feeling in the corps, to which may be attributed the late unfortunate outbreak, and which demands a minute scrutiny at the hands of the Commander-in- Chief. All we hear tends to confirm the impression to which we gave utterance in our last. Indeed, Major Troup, in his evidence on the trial of Ens. Huxham, of whom he spoke highly, attributed the present disagreeable affair to the machinations of others. These are not his words, but we are assured he spoke to this effect. It is, we regret to add, surmised, from the very brief deliberations of the members of the court on the two cases, that both Ens. Huxham and Lieut. Litchford have been sentenced to dismissal, but if ever there were instances in which the Commander-in-Chief was warranted in exercising the power of commuting punishments, we fully believe the prisoners recently brought to trial are deserving of his fullest consideration, under the circumstances that have, to all appearance, led to the military crimes for which they have been arraigned. The persons who have originated and fomented the ill feeling that has brought about such a state of affairs, are those who deserve punishment, and not the victims of their machinations. We consider ourselves at liberty to make these remarks now that the trials are over. On the conclusion of the proceedings in the case of Ens. Huxham, on the 26th August, the court proceeded immediately to the trial of Ens. White, one of the seconds. —*Ibid., Sept.* 4.

KUMAON TEA.

We have the opportunity of affording additional information regarding the tea in the Himalayas plantations, and the results of the sale that took place at Almora on the 15th inst. Black teas, Souchong and Pouchong, realized a general average of Rs. 4-6 per seer, 7-8 being the highest, and 3 rupees the lowest. The green teas sold at a general average of 4-14 per seer, Rs. 7-4 being the highest, and 4 rupees the lowest price obtained. The quantity then sold and still to be disposed of amounted to 2,300 pounds. At the auction which has been held, only the fine kinds of black and green teas were brought to the hammer. The coarser, or bohea, teas will be put up for public sale on the 12th September. The teas sold were the produce of the Hawalbagh and Paoree manufactories, that of Kolagheer in the Dhera Dhoon not having been sold as yet; it will, however, soon come into the market. Although the prices recently realised at Almora may still be considered high, as compared with the price of the Chinese article, we learn that upwards of a sixth of the whole quantity was purchased by natives, and that, in addition to the quantity offered for sale in this country, a moiety of the produce is reserved for the purpose of being sent home.

As it is a well-known fact that freshly prepared teas are injurious, those reared in the Himalayas are not put up for sale until they have been a year in the godown. The stock lately sold is therefore the produce of 1848-49.

Regarding the Chinese tea manufacturers attached to the Government manufactories, most extraordinary ideas are afloat, viz., that they keep secret all the processes of tea manipulation. Nothing is more absurd. At each of the different manufactories there are twelve native assistants, many of whom are said to be now almost as expert in preparing teas as the Chinese themselves; and to all and every one, anxious to learn the art of manipulating, the manufactories are always open. By means of these native tea manufacturers, we hope soon to see in the Himalayas (as in China) every village with its own tea nursery and manufactory. But all this cannot be brought about in a day; nor, until great advantages are shown to the natives to result, will they enter on any cultivation new and foreign to them. Look at the potato, how long was it before they took to cultivating it on an extensive scale. Tobacco, used by almost every man, woman, and child, throughout the length and breadth of the land, was almost unknown in India two centuries ago. We have only to turn to our own country to see how difficult it has been to introduce new items of consumption or trade. Land is not wanting; vast tracts, extending over nearly five degrees of latitude and eight of longitude, are all more or less adapted for tea cultivation. There is, therefore, a most extensive field for carrying on the cultivation of this new Indian product, a product that will some day vie with opium in its importance to the State. There is another subject which it is necessary for us to notice in the article above alluded to; it is stated that the arrangements for packing teas are bad; the time was when they were so, but now they are most complete and efficient, though, of course, on a small scale, thanks to the interest which the Lieutenant Governor takes in the experiment. Any one visiting the establishment will, we are assured, there find chest-makers, stamp-cutters, lead box-makers, carpenters, sawyers, smiths, &c. Ere long we shall be able to pen an article on the progressive improvement in the plantations.—*Lahore Chronicle, Aug.* 28.

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MERIT AND SENIORITY.

It is the deadening influence of this system of seniority which represses all the natural impulses of a laudable ambition, and gives the administration at this presidency so decided a character of inferiority. It is humiliating to contrast the present state of comparative inefficiency in our public establishments with the high standard of vigour and excellence they would attain if a man like Napoleon, with his large views and irresistible energy of purpose had the task of applying the noble materials of the service to the administration and improvement of India. The point on which the difference in the two states hinges, is the invariable preference of age to merit—the constant recognition of the sacred and inalienable rights of seniority. But this system cannot be reformed without the establishment of a strong Government, and since the days of Lord William Bentinck, who devoted the seven years of his reign, in an especial manner, to the improvement of our internal arrangements, the Government of Bengal has been, from the very nature of its construction, the very type of feebleness. With some of the ablest men the service could furnish in the post of secretary, there has still been none of that energetic progress of improvement which, under more auspicious circumstances, their talents would have given us. Nothing could have been more fatal than the erroneous arrangements which parliament made at the renewal of the charter, regarding Bengal. The most important of all the presidencies, and that to which was entrusted the responsibility of collecting and administering half the revenues of the empire, was saddled with the feeblest form of government. If the idea were not derogatory to the wisdom of parliament, we might almost be led to suppose, that it was determined to ascertain by this experiment the minimum degree of vigour with which it was possible to keep the machinery of an Indian government together. At all the other presidencies the man is selected for the office; in Bengal, the office comes to the man who stands in the order of succession, whether his previous training in the service has fitted him for the duties and responsibilities of the post, or not. We shall not, we are sure, be suspected of any personal disrespect to any of our deputy governors, when we say that the ablest man in his own military department, may find it difficult, if not impossible, to conduct the civil administration of a great country to his own satisfaction, or to that of others, whatever degree of zeal and assiduity he may bring to the task. Ten changes in the head of the government in the course of fifteen years, form an element of weakness which even the highest talent and energy cannot counterbalance. In such circumstances, and under such an arrangement, all hope of possessing a "strong government" must be vain. And it will require a government endowed with all those attributes of strength which are obtained from permanence of tenure, intimate acquaintance with the various parts of the administration and inflexibility of purpose, to break up the existing practice of seniority, and again to enthrone the principle of selection. A government equal to such a measure we cannot expect to see for the next four years—that is, until the charter expires. Between the 1st of September, 1850, and April, 1854, should the Governor-General not assume the government of Bengal, we shall have four successive deputy-governors, the last of them a gallant and distinguished officer, but totally ignorant of the first elements of civil business. Our hopes must, therefore, be postponed to the period when the present arrangement—the worst which could have been devised—shall expire, by effluxion of time. At the close of the present charter we must insist on having the government of Bengal placed on the same footing as that of Agra, and we shall also require the governor's hands to be strengthened in the warfare he will have to wage with the seniority system, by a recognition of the claims of merit in the new Act.

The *Englishman* says, "in a seniority service, the only equitable method of awarding the ill effects of the slowness and incapacity of age, is to make early retirement advantageous." If by this mode of expression, our contemporary intends to affirm that either the medical or the civil service are "seniority services," we can only say that, however he may echo the views of those services, such is unquestionably not the opinion of the Court of Directors; and their interpretation of the character of the service is more likely to be correct than that of the *Englishman*. In the address to the young gentlemen at Hayleybury, which we have quoted, the chairman has distinctly stated, that their promotion in the service will depend on their own zeal and ability, which is tantamount to saying that it will not depend simply on the progress of grey hairs. The Court of Directors have declared, that the post of superintending surgeon is, under existing regulations, a staff appointment, to which only those fitted for it by a zealous and able discharge of their professional duty shall be deemed eligible; and that, by the Regulations, it is prescribed that vacancies in the Medical Board shall be filled up by selection from the most distinguished superintending surgeons; and they have now desired that the sphere of selection shall be enlarged, and that the ablest and most zealous surgeon shall be eligible to the post of third member. Is the civil or the medical service, then, a purely seniority service? Is not the practice in opposition to the principle?—*Ibid.*

LOSS OF THE BARQUE ARIADNE.

The Calcutta paper announces the loss of this vessel on the Saugor Sand in the gale of the 6th August. The following are the particulars:—The ill-fated vessel left Saugor at about half-past three P.M. of the 6th, and struck frequently and heavily while going down the Gasper Channel. At six, the wind being west, she anchored a mile or two S.E. of the Upper Floating Light. Her best bower parted almost immediately, and she brought up with her second anchor, at which, with ninety fathoms of chain, she rode through the night. At 5 A.M. of the 7th, she parted from the second anchor, and the third was let go, but failed to hold her from want of sufficient chain. They therefore slipped from it, and endeavoured to make sail, but while so doing were driven on Saugor Sand at about 6 A.M. The ship became a complete wreck in two hours, her deck and stern being gone. Most of the crew left on a part of the poop, the boats being all stove; and the captain, after being washed overboard, was seen making for the binnacle, then floating about the wreck. The second mate, Peter McCullum, made a raft and left the ship almost the last, leaving only an apprentice on board, who would not quit the wreck. There were in all twenty-seven people on board.

The second mate was picked up on the southern shore of the Poukcheera river at 6 P.M. of the 18th instant, eleven days after the wreck. This poor fellow, who has been brought to town in a shocking state, terribly bruised and very much emaciated, must have walked full 40 miles from the spot on which he was thrown ashore to the place where he was picked up by the *Berhampooter*, so many days after the wreck, feeding all the time on wild berries, and in constant dread of being devoured by a tiger.

The marine authorities lost not a moment after they heard (which was not till the 17th) of the probability that a ship had been lost, in sending down vessels to pick up any wrecked people; and one life at least has been saved by this promptitude; but there seems to be some unaccountable delay in communicating such intelligence from below, which ought to be inquired into. The creeks and shoals were carefully searched by Mr. Cawley, the commander of the *Berhampooter*, and Mr. Rivett, a pilot, who was deputed to aid and direct him; but though most of the wreck was seen, no other survivor of her crew was found.

Another river steamer has been sent to search again in the Soonderbund creeks for survivors.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Aug. 22.*

We understand that the sufferings of the poor men of the *Ariadne*, brought up in the steamers, have been very great. Some of them, when picked up, were in a dreadful condition, famished, and covered with sores from exposure alternately to rain and sun, without any change of the little covering they had on them. The second mate, who was the first picked up, had suffered much; a number of the others still more. Most of those who last came up have been sent to the hospital. The young volunteer, Mr. Thomas, chums with another young officer here, and is at home in a shocking state. Except the second mate, who did not see any tigers, all the others had very narrow escapes of being destroyed by wild beasts, for they saw numbers of tigers, which came down and growled at them, but, seeing several men together, were afraid to approach them. One poor creature, who reached the shore, died in a miserable way. He had been injured by some piece of iron entering the flesh of the upper part of his arm, when the vessel was breaking up. The wound festered, and at last mortified, and he was unable to come on, and was left dying on the ground. Another poor fellow, said to be the owner's son, went raving mad from swallowing salt water, and rushed into the jungle and was never seen again. Two were drowned in crossing a creek, and thus in all fifteen are accounted for, including the leadsman and the two officers of the vessel.

The three men brought up by the *Lord William Bentinck* had been very kindly treated by the native boatmen who fell in with them; but the men taken by the *Indus* out of a native boat were very ill treated by the crew, who plundered the poor shipwrecked people of the little they had of value about them—the young volunteer of a diamond ring—the mate of the vessel of a silver watch and a gold chain, &c. Besides this the fellows exacted from the sufferers, a promise of 500 rupees before they

would take them into the boat! Of course the boatmen, when the steamer fell in with them, denied the charge, and declared that the articles found on them belonging to the poor shipwrecked mariners had been given to them by the latter. It was not deemed politic, however, to bring the boatmen up and have them punished, as they might tell their own story among the villagers, and of course it would be (sinking all mention of their having robbed the seamen), that instead of being rewarded they had been punished; and thus future sufferers might be left to perish. The boatmen, who disclaimed even having asked a reward of Rs. 500 were rewarded with Rs. 40, which they certainly did not deserve. All the circumstances we have stated forcibly demonstrate the necessity of erecting a place of shelter in the Soonderbunds for whipwrecked mariners, a measure which has been strongly recommended to Government, we hear, and will no doubt be adopted.—*Ibid. Sep.* 4.

THE BENGAL RAILWAY.

The *Calcutta Gazette* of Saturday last contains the draft of an Act for facilitating the acquisition of the ground necessary for the railway, which has been so long and anxiously expected. It extends the provisions of Regulation I. of 1824, with considerable additions, to the railway, which is recognized as a public work. It is to be re-considered in the Legislative Council at the first meeting held after the 30th of October, and cannot therefore become law before the 1st of November next. Thus, through that fatality of procrastination which seems to be inseparable from every undertaking of the Anglo-Saxon in India, fourteen months and thirteen days will have elapsed between the signing of the contract in London and the commencement of the preliminary movements in India.

The *Bombay Times* enquires how we have been able, under the circumstances in which the despatch of the home authorities has placed us, to make any movement at all. We can only give him the information which is floating in society, to which he must attach whatever confidence he thinks it entitled. The matter of the rail is not one of the mysteries of state, and the progress of events connected with it is generally known. The despatch, as we have stated, ordered a double line; and directed the commencement to be made from Calcutta to a point which would answer equally for the Rajmahl or the Mirzapore line. It has therefore been determined to make an immediate commencement, that is, after the 1st of November next, with embankments for a double line from Howrah to Hooghly, while a reference is made to the Court of Directors regarding the subsequent direction of the rail, and the adoption of a single or double rail. The reply of the home authorities may arrive before the close of the year, and it will be quite in time for all practical purposes. It is not improbable that we may yet have the honour of starting the first rail in India, although circumstances some time back appeared to foreshow that that distinction was reserved for the western presidency.—*Friend of India, Sept.* 5.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

The annual meeting of this important institution was held on Saturday, the 31st Aug., and the report then read by the secretary exhibited a most satisfactory state of the finances. The total income of the fund, from its establishment, thirteen years ago, to April last, amounted to Rs. 9,73,258. The disbursements during the same period were Rs. 3,71,549, thus leaving in favour of the fund the large general balance of Rs. 6,01,708, all safely lodged in the hands of Government. The interest at six per cent. on the reserve fund of Rs. 1,45,000, which has been accumulated from the surplus assets beyond the liabilities, has allowed the fund to make an abatement of thirty-six per cent. to such of the subscribers as have been five years in connection with the institution. This modified rate of payment came into operation from May 1849, and it is not expected, therefore, that the surplus of future years will be equal to that which was produced by the excessive rates formerly subscribed, but the subscribers will still retain the benefit of the interest on the reserve fund, and the diminished surplus which is anticipated.

The number of subscribers now amounts to 352, and their aggregate subscriptions to Rs. 8,876 a month, to which must be added, in estimating the resources of the fund, the sum of Rs. 3,000 a month derived from the interest on the general balance. There are forty-five widows and eighty-five children incumbents on the fund, and their aggregate annuities amount to Rs. 4,402 per mensem. After this satisfactory financial statement had been read, and the ordinary resolutions passed, a proposition from Chuprah was brought forward, that the fund should guarantee the payment of pensions in England at the arbitrary rate of 2s. the rupee, "the fund bearing the loss or appropriating the benefit in exchange according as the market rates may be." Strange to say this proposition met with very general favour, and was ordered to be submitted to the votes of the subscribers. There is so little probability of the rates of exchange ever rising above the rate of 2s. the rupee,—except in the case of an unprecedented diminution of the price of gold,—that the Chuprah proposal will be found to inflict a perpetual tax on the Indian subscribers for the benefit of those in Europe. The fund guarantees a pension of a certain number of rupees to widows and children, and it is but fair that those who choose to retire to England should take the risk of the exchange. If the sum is remitted in Bengal Bank post bills, the pensioner will be sure always to sell his bill at the most favourable exchange of the day.

Some discussion ensued upon the propriety of a junction between the Uncovenanted and the Family Annuity Funds, and the general sense of the meeting appeared to be in favour of such a measure, upon condition that the East-India Company consented to extend their allowance of 6 per cent. interest to the amalgamated fund, but the meeting also considered that the initiative belonged to the new body, and refused to petition the Court of Directors. As Mr. Wylie very justly observed, the Family Annuity Fund has no *locus standi* upon which to make such a proposition; and we think, therefore, we may regard this idea as set at rest for ever. The supporters of that institution had better therefore turn their attention to opening the Mariners' Widows' Fund, or else, following the example of the Uncovenanted, resolutely depend upon their own stamina.—*Friend of India.*

THE MILITARY FUND.

At a meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Military Fund, held at Simlah, on the 13th of August, 1850, by permission of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Resolution I., proposed by Lieut.-Colonel Birch, "That in the opinion of this meeting it is unnecessary to place the management of the affairs of the Military Fund on a footing different from that of the other Funds in India; and that as in the Bengal Civil Fund, the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, the Uncovenanted Service Pension Fund, and our own Military Orphan Fund, the management is confided to unpaid managers, who are subscribers to those Funds respectively, and to a paid secretary, while the money belonging to those institutions is deposited in Government securities, or in the hands of the sub-treasurer; so the existing arrangements which the assistance of Government has conduced to establish in the Military Fund are sufficiently effective, and require no alteration, and that the acknowledgments of the subscribers are due to Government, for the ready assistance always conceded to them."

Resolution II.—Proposed by Lieut. Col. Birch, seconded by Capt. G. M. Hill: "That a clear and regular system of accounts be established, perfectly intelligible to men of common understanding, and guarded by as many checks as possible; that lists of widows on the fund, and of subscribers, whether married or single, be furnished regularly to the presidency paymaster, to enable him effectually to check vouchers presented for payment; that the secretary and his establishment be positively prohibited from being instrumental in realizing payments from the presidency pay-office, on behalf of subscribers and widows drawing passage money, or availing themselves of any benefit from the fund; and that any drafts for money which may by any means come into the secretary's hands, as payable to his order, shall be forthwith endorsed over by him to the president of the directors of the fund, to be further disposed of under the orders of the president, as circumstances may require."

Addition by Major R. Hill.—"That after the annual audit of accounts is completed, every member indebted to the fund be informed by the secretary of the amount due by him up to the date of audit."

Addition by Major Goldney.—"That the auditor be called on to certify that he has compared all vouchers in original, and accounted for all erasures."

Resolution III.—Proposed by Lieut.-col. Birch, seconded by Major Troup.—"That in the opinion of this meeting, the proposal which the directors of the Military Fund are understood to make, that a committee of three subscribers be appointed, to be paid for their services and giving security, is objectionable on many grounds; and this meeting, in calling upon the subscribers at large to reject this proposal, do most earnestly request their attention to the system of management of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Fund, as well worthy of adoption in the management of the Military Fund."

Resolution IV.—Proposed by Lieut.-col. Birch, seconded by Lieut.-col. Thomson:—"That the system of passing the accounts of the military fund by a few subscribers who may

casually attend the annual meetings in Calcutta is objectionable, and should be discontinued; and that, in lieu thereof, the accounts of the fund should be examined half-yearly by a competent auditor or auditors, and that fair remuneration for their trouble shall be given to such auditor or auditors at the discretion of the directors: the accounts thus audited, and such only, to be passed at the annual meetings of subscribers. It is, however, to be understood that this arrangement by no means excludes the fullest examination of the accounts by any subscribers, and that this may be made by them at all times."

Resolution V.—Proposed by Lieut.-Col. Curtis, and seconded by Lieut.-Col. Thomson.—"That Government be solicited to allow to the fund the services of an officer, on the effective list, as secretary to the fund; such officer to be elected by the suffrages of the army, and to invest in Government securities the sum of Rs. 50,000; such sum to be available to meet all losses declared to be attributable to the secretary by an award of the army; the secretary to forfeit all fund advantages in case of proved neglect, and by an award of the army at large."

Amendment by Major R. Hill.—"That the salary be a staff one, Rs. 500, given by the army, who are to select the secretary, equal to the staff salary of a deputy pay-master, and the security to be the same, viz., Rs. 20,000, but the money not invested."—Carried.

Amendment by the Rev. C. T. Quartley.—"That that clause of the resolution be omitted, which requires that the secretary forfeit all fund advantages in case of proven neglect and by an award of the army."

Resolution VI.—Proposed by Major Troup, seconded by Lieut.-Col. Drummond.—"That in the event of Government allowing an effective officer for secretary, the directors of the fund shall propose names of officers, from among whom one shall be selected."

Resolution VII.—Proposed by Lieut. Col. Birch, seconded by Lieut.-Col. Lawrence.—"That the thanks of the subscribers are due to the Special Committee, consisting of the Rev. Archdeacon Pratt, the hon. Major Dalzell, of the artillery, and Lieut. Beadle, of the engineers, for the trouble taken by them, in April and May last, to investigate into the recent defalcations in the Military Fund, and for their able report on the subject."

Resolution VIII.—Proposed by Lieut.-Col. Birch, seconded by Lieut.-Col. Lawrence.—"That the thanks of the subscribers are due to Major Bygrave, presidency pay-master, for his kindness in rendering his valuable assistance in carrying on the concerns of the Military Fund, while arrangements are under consideration for the efficient management of its affairs."

Resolution IX.—Proposed by Capt. G. M. Hill, seconded by Lieut.-Col. Blair:—"That the secretary be prohibited from accepting or performing the duties of any other appointment."

Resolution X.—Proposed by Capt. G. M. Hill, seconded by Capt. Simpson:—"That as similar meetings have already been, and will doubtless still be held at other stations, the directors of the fund be requested to take all the resolutions come to into consideration, and to draw up a scheme of their own for the future consideration on the office of secretary, and for other improvements, and to submit the same for the approval of the army, together with copies of all resolutions forwarded to them."

A resolution of thanks to the chairman was then voted, proposed by Capt. Bracken, and seconded by Lieut.-Col. Lawrence, and the meeting broke up.

(Signed) R. T. H. Birch, Lieut.-Col., chairman.

—*Delhi Gazette, Aug.* 21.

THE DISTURBED STATE OF INDIA.

Our statesmen in India and England have been flattering themselves, ever since the battle of Goozerat, that India is in a state of profound peace; that we have no longer an enemy capable of meeting us in the field, and may now turn our attention to the improvement of our institutions. But they little dream of the storm which is now brewing around them, and which may at no very distant period require all our military resources. We feel it our duty to entreat them not to close their eyes to the fact that a treasonable conspiracy appears to be even now in progress, not in some remote province on the banks of the Sutlej or the Indus, but at the head-quarters of their dominion, which may shake the empire to its centre. The first intimation of the conspiracy appeared in the *Englishman* of the 9th instant, in the form of a letter from a Madras Brahmin, in which he aims a fatal blow at the existence of the British Government. It is addressed to Lord Dalhousie, and the writer begs his fellow-countrymen to translate it into their own languages at the other presidencies. He tells his lordship in the plainest terms that unless he immediately repeals the Act for the establishment of liberty of conscience, and allows the Hindoos again to reduce to beggary every man who embraces Christianity, the Hindoos will get up a civil war; that they are determined to refuse both to cultivate the soil, and to pay revenue; and that they will no longer defend this Government from its enemies. This threat appears twice within the compass of a few lines, and almost in the same words, but the tautology only serves to show the resolution of the writer.

While this flame of discontent was confined to the Madras presidency, it did not appear of particular importance. The courage of the Madras Brahmins is known to be in an inverse ratio to their bigotry. But from a letter which appeared in the *Englishman* of Friday last, we perceive that the spirit has already spread to this presidency, and that we are menaced with a rebellion at our own doors.

The writer says, "what if we all combine together, Hindoos and Mahomedans of whole India, and resolve upon so doing;" and he then addresses the editor of that journal, "Do you think we cannot achieve it?" that is, refuse to cultivate the land, or to pay taxes, or to direct our arms against the enemies of the British government? Fortunately, however, the writer is so considerate as to give us time to prepare for this great national rebellion.—"But let me not therefore be understood to imply an immediate resort to these measures. No, we are not yet driven to that extremity." They are going, it seems, to apply to the Queen and the Parliament, and the people of England, "who are not so unjust and so unmerciful"—as to debar them from the luxury of persecuting every man who follows the dictates of his own conscience, and renounces Hindooism. But should the Queen and Parliament and people of England turn a deaf ear to this reasonable and benevolent request—why, then will come the tug of war, and we must look for that civil contest with which the Brahmins of Madras, and their sympathisers in Bengal, threaten us. It is some comfort, however, to know that the calamity of this contest is to be postponed until the Baboos of Calcutta have succeeded in raising a subscription of Rs. 30,000. We have, therefore, ample leisure to prepare ourselves for this great and formidable crisis. By that time we shall have the Governor-General among us, and a large body of European troops can be brought out from England. The only question for immediate deliberation in the council-chamber, is, whether, with such a war in prospect, it would be advisable to remove the head-quarters of the artillery from Dum-Dum, and thus weaken that arm of our service in this province. It is just possible that these menaces may end, as they have always hitherto ended, in smoke, and that the description which the deceased editor of the *Chundrika* once gave of the liberal Baboos,* who had offered to defend Government, may be applicable to the orthodox Baboos who oppose the *lex loci*,—but, forewarned is forearmed.—*Friend of India.*

SIKH ARMS.

The *Bombay Times*, with reference to the statement published in the last *Mail*, of the quantity of arms taken from the people of the Punjab, observes that it contains food for no small amount of reflection on the past and present state of the Punjab:—"The amount of arms here set down, setting the bows aside altogether, and supposing a large number armed with both sword and matchlock, was quite sufficient for the equipment of 100,000 men; and this, too, after the surrender of Mooltan, and the total route and disarmament of the Sikh regular army. But our new subjects were not, it seems, content with small-arms; after all the guns that had been captured in the siege or field, they had still, it would appear, fifty pieces of ordnance ready for service, in the hands of private persons. What has been done with so magnificent a collection of weapons, is not stated. We sincerely trust they have not been broken up or destroyed; and if they still exist, we know no more suitable contribution that could be made to the exhibition of 1851, not as specimens of manufacture, but as evidences of the suppression of murder, rapine, and violence, long the most flourishing trades in the Punjab, the practisers of which, stripped of their tools, must now betake themselves to better means of earning a livelihood. It is as a trophy of the triumphs of civilization over barbarism—the substitution of concord and order for violence and plunder—that such a collection would become one of the worthiest that could be presented to the great peace congress of the nations of the world. These ends once answered at the congress of 1851, the Sikh collection might well take its place in the Tower beside the spoils of the invincible armada,—reading to future ages a perpetual moral

* The great big Baboos have enormous bellies; but when they are required to leap over the sea (to fight the Rakshasas), they hang down their resistant heads.

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never to be lost sight of or forgotten. We have already said that individual weapons would suffice as specimens of manufacture for the exhibition, and we have no doubt but that abundance of these have already been sent home. The matchlocks, swords, and bows, of India, are well worthy a place in any collection. The first-named weapon is always constructed on the principle of the best fowling-pieces at home—its powder-chamber is narrow, the walls of the breech thick and strongly reinforced, to withstand the sudden concussion of the powder at the instant of explosion. Many of them are beautifully inlaid outside, and ribbed within,—all of them are made of the finest iron, highly wrought, and welded together on the ribbon-barrel principle, exactly after the manner pursued at home in the manufacture of the finest and most expensive pieces. The watered blades of the swords, famed as those of Damascus, are known all over the world, and the manner of the manufacture of both blade and barrel has been admirably described by Captain James Abbott, of the Bengal Artillery. The bows are of singular beauty; they are of the same form as those represented on the earliest Bactrian coins, 2,000 years old, in the use of which the Scythian warriors were so dexterous, their lightness and their neat and handy size well suiting them for the use of the mounted archer, who turned himself half round in his flight and discharged them against the advancing foe, thus rendering himself peculiarly dangerous when other troops would have been harmless to their pursuers. The appearance of men thus fighting gave rise to the belief of the centaur, half man half horse."

A correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle* says:—"In your issue of the 14th of August I see an abstract of arms and accoutrements taken from the Sikhs and people of the Punjab since the annexation. But, would you believe it, these very arms, and weapons of offence, are taken from their godowns and repositories, and retailed at 8 annas per tulwar to the people and travellers in the district. Yes, and by the command and with the permission of the civil authorities. Is Government mad, blind, or infatuated, that after all our troubles and all its experience, it should recirculate among malcontents the very instruments of riot and rebellion! At Rawul Pindee, to my certain knowledge, every sepoy who goes on leave to his home first repairs to the godown of the fort in that city, gives a chit from his adjutant, with eight annas to the burkundaz on duty, and brings away with him sword, matchlock, shield, or any weapon that suits his fancy, slings it on his shoulder, or across his tattoo, and bahadurs to his home! This very morning I counted some 200 or more armed men, in the way I have described, commencing their homeward march to the provinces. Now, if every repository issues captured arms, and the sepoys of every regiment thus easily possess themselves of them, conceive the immense number of offensive and defensive weapons we are circulating through the country!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Mail of July 24th arrived at Calcutta on August 31st, per *Haddington*.

Capt. Bourchier, late in command of the *Haddington*, has, we hear, been dismissed by the Oriental and Peninsular Company from their service, and his first and second officer suspended. The offence alleged against him is carelessness in the management of the steamer at Madras, about four months ago. As no one but a practical seaman can decide on the degree of culpability attaching to Capt. Bourchier, we do not attempt to offer an opinion on the sentence, except that it appears to be a little hard, particularly on the subordinates.—*Friend of India*.

Young Bengal.—In the course of an investigation before the first judge of the Small Cause Court, on Saturday last, "a Bengalee letter was produced, alleged to have been written by the defendant. The Young Bengal, for he was the defendant, was horrified at this charge, and declared his utter ignorance of the Bengalee idiom!" The second runs as follows:—"We know a young alumnus of the Hindoo College who writes to his father in English which he does not understand, and the father's favours of course are indited in Bengalee, which the son holds in great abhorrence, and consequently never reads. The Governor has several times conjured his hopeful heir not to send him English letters, but to no effect."

The Keechocks.—In Midnapore, a gang of freebooters, styled *Keechocks*, are become very prevalent. They are following the profession of the Thugs, and are creating much disturbance among the ryots. A number of them have of late been seized by the vigilant exertions of the police, and were sent by the session judge of the district to the Nizamut Adawlut, when Mr. Colvin sentenced some of them to transportation for fourteen years, and the others to the House of Correction.—*Bhaskar*.

Hindee Language.—The Deputy-Governor has been pleased to grant to Lieut. E. St. George, 2nd Bengal European Fusiliers, a certificate of high proficiency in the Hindee language.

Court of Inquiry.—The *Englishman* of August 31st says—"We heard three or four days ago that a Court of Inquiry was sitting at Barrackpore with closed doors, under very singular circumstances, but were requested not to notice it at the time. As a contemporary, however, has published the facts somewhat incorrectly, it is necessary to put him right. The field-officer is the complaining party, the subaltern the assailant. It appears that the latter forbad his antagonist's visits. In spite of prohibition he came, and was soundly beaten with a stick. He complained to the commanding officer of the subaltern's regiment, who put the latter under arrest, and on the circumstances being reported to the General, he extended the arrest to the field-officer. What the result of the inquiry may be we will not attempt to conjecture."

Bengal Military Fund.—Extract from the proceedings of a general meeting of the directors of the Bengal Military Fund, held at the Town hall, Calcutta, July 5th, 1850.—"Read a correspondence between Major Bygrave and the president, in which the former, in his first letter, gives cover to a Government security for Co.'s Rs. 1,000, with interest due upon it, to meet the loss sustained by the fund, on a questioned bill supposed to have been in the name of Mrs. Dr. Rose; and in the second states, that he had come to the resolution of reimbursing the fund to the full extent of the frauds discovered. Also a third letter, received from Major Bygrave, at the time of the meeting, enclosing the balance of the sums referred to. *Resolved*.—1st. That Major Bygrave be requested to accept the fullest acknowledgments on the part of the directors for his generous conduct. 2nd. That the directors could not feel justified in accepting the amount from the presidency paymaster, whose office has been pronounced by the special committee appointed to report on all the circumstances connected with the frauds, entirely blameless in the matter, an opinion in which the directors fully concur. 3rd. That the Government promissory notes be immediately returned to Major Bygrave, with an expression of unfeigned respect for the high-minded principles which have actuated him in this proceeding, together with an intimation that these resolutions would be submitted for the information of the army."

Benares College.—The *Probakar* mentions the receipt of a letter from Capt. Kittoe, stating that a large tank is to be excavated and a Dhurmsala built near the college, the latter for the convenience of students from distant parts. A list of subscribers for the erection of the college is appended to this information. The total amount subscribed is Rs. 111,201, nearly one-half, or 50,000, being contributed by Government. Eleven European gentlemen have given Rs. 6,500. Of the number who contribute this sum, five or six belong to the service. The largest amount, Rs. 2,000, is given by "Mr. G. of Toolsipoor." We regret to see so small an array of native contributors, altogether only twenty-two; pre-eminent amongst them stands the Rajah of Benares, with a princely donation of Rs. 40,000. The remaining twenty-one have subscribed amongst them Rs. 15,001, Sirdar Lena Sing giving 1,100 of that amount. This is a very poor display of public spirit on the part of natives of rank and wealth, and exhibits the little interest felt by them in the advancement of learning.—*Lahore Chron., Aug.* 31.

The Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P.—A Simla letter intimates that his honour's camp will be formed at Kalka, on the 3rd of November next. Mr. Thomason contemplates a tour through the Sirhind and Hansee districts, rounding to Delhi; thence he proceeds to Saharunpoor, Roorkee, down the Doab, and expects to reach Agra about the 1st March. There he will halt about fifteen days, visit Bhurtpoor and Deag, and return to Simla.—*Lahore Chron., Sept.* 4.

Mesopotamian Antiquities.—According to the latest accounts received from Dr. Layard, date however not specified, the explorers, says the *Bombay Times* of the 7th instant, who were in Mesopotamia, had been fortunate enough to fall in with a vast storehouse of remains. "Amongst these were coffins made of earthenware very beautifully glazed; and in these were found armlets and anklets covered with inscriptions in the most perfect preservation. Numberless bricks, written all over with accounts apparently of the domestic habits of the people, had been turned up, and these amongst them were expected to afford much valuable light on their personal history, family, and funeral rites. Some time before this an ivory throne, ornamented with gold, had been discovered by Dr. Layard, part of the cloth and of the gold thread with which it had been embroidered remained entire." We only wish we had a Layard in India, with leisure and adequate means at his disposal. His discoveries would, we are convinced, almost rival those being made in Mesopotamia.—*Lahore Chron. Aug.* 21.

WSPA

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.—The *Calcutta Christian Advocate* publishes a narrative of singular interest to all those who have maintained the possibility of an efficient system of female education being introduced into the East. A young Hindoo girl, who had been educated by Mrs. Lacroix, at Bhowanipore, more than nine years ago, was lately recognized by the catechist of the station, as engaged in instructing native families at Bhowanipore. She said that her earnings amounted to 16 rupees a month, and expressed great gratitude to those who had supplied her with the means of supporting herself.

INCREASED HOUSE TAX.—The *Englishman* has an article on the proposed substitution of an increased house rate, for the obnoxious wheel tax, containing some valuable statistics of the probable effect of such a measure upon the poorer classes of the population. The net amount expected from an increase on the entire rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, is Rs. 1,35,753, and even if the 8 anna ratepayers, *i. e.* almost the whole of the poorer classes, are exempted from its operation, the amount will only be reduced by some Rs. 6,934. The remainder, Rs. 1,28,819, would be about twice the amount yielded by the wheel tax, and would fall almost exclusively on the wealthier classes.

THE BARRACKPORE AFFAIR.—A field officer at Barrackpore is, we hear, under arrest, and a Court of Enquiry has been ordered for the purpose of investigating certain charges against him arising out of a *liaison* with the wife of another officer, who—the husband, not the lady—is also said to have been placed in arrest, why we have not heard, and can only suppose it is for the preservation of the peace.—*Hurkaru, Aug.* 30. The *Englishman* of Aug. 31, gives the following version of the affair:—"We heard three or four days ago that a court of inquiry was sitting at Barrackpore with closed doors, under very singular circumstances, but were requested not to notice it at the time. As a contemporary, however, has published the facts somewhat incorrectly, it is necessary to put him right. The field officer is the complaining party, the subaltern the assailant. It appears that the latter, whether for the reason assigned by our contemporary, or for some other, forbad his antagonist's visits. In spite of prohibition he came, and was soundly beaten with a stick. He complained to the commanding officer of the subaltern's regiment, who put the latter under arrest, and on the circumstances being reported to the general, he extended the arrest to the field officer. What the result of the inquiry may be, we will not attempt to conjecture."

CLERICAL DISCRETION.—The following correspondence appears in all the Indian journals, accompanied by comments not complimentary to the party commencing it:—

"To F. F. Courtenay, Esq.

"Sir,—On Wednesday evening, at Colonel Mountain's party, some time after the ladies had retired from the dining-room, I heard you give utterance to the exclamation 'Good God,' upon which I left the room.

"I feel it my duty as a clergyman to remind you that exclamations and expletives of this kind are a breach of the third commandment; and I also consider it my right as a member of society to complain of your use of an expression which is offensive to all religiously disposed men. Profane language, I need not inform you, is objected to in the present age, not only on the ground of irreligion, but also because it violates the first principle of propriety, which is not to offend the feelings of any one without necessity.

"I wish to add that I have not mentioned the subject of this note to any person; and if you are disposed to apologize for the use of the words of which I have complained, I shall not do more than mention the mere fact of my having written to you, and of your regretting the expression.

"But if you should decline doing this, I shall send a copy of this note to all those gentlemen who were present on Wednesday evening.

"I have, &c.,
"CHARLES J. QUARTLEY."

"Simla, August 2nd, 7 A.M."

"Simla, August 2, ½ p. 8, A.M.

"Sir,—I have had the honour of receiving the note of this morning's date, which, under pretence of duty, you have thought fit to address to me.

"I consider your intrusion an unwarrantable impertinence; but have not the slightest objection to your giving the fullest publicity both to your own ridiculous pretensions and to my treatment of them.

"I am, &c.
"F. F. COURTENAY."

"Rev. C. J. Quartley."

It may be necessary to state, that the Rev. Mr. Quartley is military chaplain at Simla; that Mr. Courtenay is private secretary to the Governor-General; and that Colonel Mountain (late military secretary) is adjutant-general to the Queen's troops in India.

GAMBLING.—The *Delhi Gazette* states that two officers of the 3rd Light Dragoons will be immediately brought to trial for transactions connected with the late gambling affair at Simlah.

THE JUDGES.—We are sorry to notice, in the *Englishman*, a report of the illness of Sir J. Colville. Sir Lawrence Peel is also in bad health, and Sir Arthur Buller in Ceylon. The business of the court is therefore unavoidably suspended.

FORTUNATE SPECULATION IN CAMELS.—The *Englishman* of to-day, in an article upon the enormous expenses of the Indian commissariat, declares that there is at the present moment in Cawnpore a young native, the acknowledged possessor of 600,000*l.* accumulated by his father in the single campaign against Cabool, by transactions in the commissariat department. The story is, we believe, perfectly accurate; but the writer has omitted the fact that no small portion of this money was made in camels, which were brought down from the north, and, as it were, bidden for by three distinct English commissariat officers,—by that of Bengal, that of Bombay, and that belonging to Shah Soojah, all drawing from the same treasury.—*Friend of India.*

MRS. ROWE.—The *Delhi Gazette* has received an "epistle" from Mrs. Rowe, the wife of Serjeant Rowe, whose curious ideas on the subject of gentility were so severely satirized by Sir Charles Napier. We have unfortunately not space for the letter in full, but we cannot resist putting the following rich paragraph in a prominent position:—"Mrs. Rowe has received the amount of C. Raike's, Esq., bill, and she would thank Mr. Seourdoomchc Lal, if he would inform her, what impertinent ass, of the genius kerannie, he hires to write his notes, that has the presumption to style Mr. Rowe Sergeant."

THE AGRA BANK.—The thirty fourth half-yearly meeting of the Agra Bank was held on the 16th Aug., and a dividend of 8 per cent. per ann. declared, leaving a surplus of Rs. 64,927-3-7 to be carried to the reserve fund, which will thus be augmented to Rs. 4,0[illegible],664. The report and accounts include the operations of the London agency for the six months ending 31st May. The report states that 367 shares of the bank have been bought in and cancelled. Most of them belonged to estates of deceased persons, and the period prescribed by the deed for their retention having expired, they were liable to be sold by the company. It was deemed advisable, in the state of the market, that they should be purchased and cancelled; they were obtained at a discount varying from 5 to 10 per cent. The resolutions passed at the special meeting of the 26th June last, relative to the alterations in the deed of partnership, were confirmed. The directors for the past half-year—Messrs. H. H. Bell, J. Brayer, J. Middleton, M. Richardson, and T. Seaton—were re-elected.

THE SIMLA BANK.—This bank held its eleventh half-yearly meeting on the 12th August, and declared a dividend of 8 per cent. The profits on the half-year would have admitted of a dividend equal to Rs. 10-7-0 per cent. on the paid-up capital. It was deemed advisable, however, to add to the reserve fund Rs. 16,496-12-4, making it up to Rs. 81,751-11-9; another sum, Rs. 3,341-8-9, amount of interest on doubtful or unsatisfactory debts, was transferred to reserve profit and loss fund, which now stands at Rs. 15,948-9-11. The reserve fund of the bank is stated to be equivalent to Rs. 5-1-0 4-5th per cent. on the capital of the bank, which is Rs. 16,00,000. Of this amount, only 6,993-10-4 remains to be paid up. The report speaks very highly of the working of the Calcutta agency, under Mr. J. Mackellar, who received the thanks of the meeting; and, in consequence of the increasing activity of trade and demand for money on good security, it was determined to add another lakh of rupees to the funds employed in that branch, and to re-open a 5 per cent. deposit for six months certain, with 45 days' notice of withdrawal. Mr. Charde's exertions as assistant to the secretary have been reported so favourably of, that it was agreed that the sum of Rs. 3,141 remaining at his debit, as the balance of a forged bill for Rs. 5,100, passed by him whilst in charge of the Umballah branch, should be remitted and written off to the Reserve Fund. The London branch of this bank being in its infancy, there is little mention of it in the report. It was resolved that the rule by which all *bonâ fide* holders of 20 shares become extraordinary directors should be extended to the Calcutta and London branches, and that accounts at home should be audited every six months. It was also resolved, in modification of the 5th clause of the trust deed, "that no increase shall be made to the capital of the bank without the consent of two-thirds of the shareholders, and that any increase authorized shall not be compulsory on dissentient shareholders," thereby limiting any increase to the amount of shares taken by consenting shareholders. Thanks were voted to the secretary, and the following gentlemen were elected directors for the coming year:—Messrs. Quartley, Hill, Clarke, Good, Simpson, and Handyside.

The Governor-General has sanctioned the removal of the head-quarters of the artillery, from Dum-Dum to Meerut.

The sudden disappearance of a field officer from a station in the neighbourhood of Benares is mentioned by the *Hurkaru*.

According to Jullundhur Field-Force Orders of the 27th August, two guns from Major Mackenzie's troop of Horse Artillery, a wing of the 7th Irregular Cavalry, and three companies of H.M.'s 32nd Foot, are ordered to be in readiness to march, on or before the 1st of November, to Roopar, to meet and escort the Governor-General, in his approaching tour through the Punjab. All temporary leave of absence to cease after the 15th of October.—We believe that the 8th N.I. will furnish the escort for Sir Charles Napier, should H. E. proceed *viâ* Sind, which is now said to be doubtful.—*Lahore Chronicle, Aug.* 31.

Coffee on the Malabar Coast.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Telegraph*, of the 21st August, has furnished our cotemporary with a sketch of the Manantoddy plantations. They are 60 miles inland from Cannanore. There are from 1,000 to 2,000 acres under cultivation. The produce is said to be as good as that from Ceylon, but smaller in grain. The soil and climate are peculiarly favourable to the plant, and the cultivation is extending among the natives. Our cotemporary will oblige us much by saying whether the estate of which he especially writes is the one recently the property of Colonel Pew?—*Lahore Chronicle, Sept* 4.

Mr. Simms.—It is stated by the *Calcutta Morning Chronicle*, that Mr. Simms, consulting engineer to the Government of India, and an acting director of the Bengal Railway Company, leaves for England on the 8th September, his term of service having expired on the 2nd. He was to have surveyed the proposed railway lines at Madras, but we are told that as he cannot now perform this duty, an officer of the Madras Engineers is to be appointed for that purpose by the Government,—intimation to that effect having been given by the Governor to the local committee.

Route to the Punjab by the Indus.—The *Lahore Chronicle* informs us, that the Government intend to make use of the river Indus, and the route *viâ* Kurrachee, for the conveyance from England of all European troops and stores to places beyond the Sutledge. By this means the danger and delay of the long march from Calcutta to the Punjab will be avoided, and nearly the whole of the journey will be performed by water.

The Bar.—The *Hurkaru* and *Englishman* of this morning have given a place in their columns to two letters which have passed between Mr. Dickens and a Calcutta attorney. The latter, acting upon an order of the Taxing Office, sent a fee of three gold mohurs with his brief to Mr. Dickens. That gentleman, however, maintained that five gold mohurs was the established fee, and that he "should as soon think of taking less, as of advertising to the world that he kept a cheap law shop to undersell other counsel." There is no doubt that Mr. Dickens is compelled by professional etiquette to decline all fees of a lower amount than those authorized by the custom of the Bar, but we are inclined to suspect that this letter is the first indication of a struggle between the Bench and the Bar of the Court, the latter being determined not to suffer their emoluments to be further reduced. We imagine the general voice of society will in the end prove too strong even for the barristers, and it may be as well for them to recall to mind the address of Marat to the clerical section of the "Convention" on the occasion of the first demand for an ecclesiastical contribution,—"Messieurs of the clergy, you have to be shaved, do not wriggle too much, or you will get cut."—*Friend of India, Sept.* 5.

The Loss of the "Mary Florence."—The *Bengal Hurkaru*, with reference to the letter of Captain Short, of the *Mary Florence*, wrecked near Cape Guardafui, observes:—"He states that his ship was lost nine miles N. by E. from Cape Guardafui, and talks of a low sandy beach stretching out in the same direction for sixteen miles. We must confess that we do not understand what is meant by a beach extending out into the sea for so many miles; but, letting that pass, we must deny that Horsburgh is in any way to blame for the loss of the ship *Mary Florence*. We have referred to the latest edition of his directory, and find it there stated that the depth close to Cape Guardafui is not less than ten fathoms. We have also been shown the beautiful chart of the coast by Lieut. Carless, constructed from his survey of 1838, and this also proves that Horsburgh is right. There is no such thing as a sand or shoal stretching out from the Cape. Where the captain may have lost his ship we cannot pretend to say; but it is certainly not on a sandy shoal running out from Cape Guardafui or Jar D'Affoon, as Horsburgh calls it, or Jerdaffoon, as Lieut. Carless names it, unless this new danger has grown up with a rapidity unheard of before. The captain also says that the 'land laid down in the charts is not correct,' meaning that it is not correctly laid down. He is entirely mistaken. What chart he may have been guided by, we of course do not know; but we believe that no coast in the world has been more accurately surveyed than that part of the coast of Africa referred to. We never hear of any complaints from the commanders of the P. and O. Company's steamers of the incorrectness of Lieut. Carless's chart of the north-east coast of Africa which includes Cape Guardafui, and we have no doubt whatever that it is beautifully accurate."

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PLUNGING BATHS.

Fort William, Aug. 30, 1850.—The commanding officers of European corps, cantoned at stations where there are plunging baths, are authorized to apply to the commissariat department for the use of public cattle to fill the baths; and the commissariat department is directed to comply with the requisition when cattle are available.

ALLOWANCES WITH EUROPEAN RECRUITS.

Fort William, Aug. 30, 1850.—The Hon. the President in Council, with the concurrence of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, is pleased to extend the provisions of paras. 7 to 11, page 108, of the Code of 1849, generally, to all detachments of European drafts or recruits when stationary, except when such drafts or recruits are temporarily attached to, and doing duty with, any corps at the station.

When so stationary, the superior allowances to the medical officer, adjutant and quarter-master, are to cease; the former drawing head money at Rs. 25 per 100 men, and the two latter Rs. 121. 5as. and Rs. 60. 14as. each per month, respectively.

COURTS MARTIAL.

LIEUT. HUGH ROSE, 3RD N.I.

At a general court-martial reassembled at Simla, on Aug. 2, 1850, Lieut. H. Rose, 3rd N.I. dep. assist. qr. mr. gen. of the army, was arraigned on the following charge:—

For conduct highly unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in the following instances:—

1st. In having, at Simla, on the evening of June 24, 1850, falsely stated in the hearing of several persons, that at a ball which had been recently given at Simla, Mr. John Lang, editor of the *Mofussilite* newspaper, was intoxicated, and dressed in a shooting coat.

2nd. In having, on the same occasion, when contradicted by an officer present, taken no measures to establish his own veracity, and to relieve himself of the imputation of falsehood conveyed in that contradiction.

3rd. In having, at Simla, on June 29, 1850, when he received a letter of that date from Mr. Lang, couched in very offensive terms, accusing him of falsehood in his assertions made on the 24th of the month, and threatening him with personal chastisement, taken no steps to disprove to the proper military authorities the gross accusations made against him in that letter, and instead of so doing, having on July 1, 1850, sworn the peace against Mr. Lang, in the civil court at Simla.

4th. In having, at Simla, on July 1, 1850, applied to the civil power to provide him with an escort of police on his way to the court, to protect him from the violence of Mr. Lang, and in having availed himself of such escort in proceeding to the court; he being an armed military man; his conduct herein displaying a want of spirit unbecoming in an officer in the army.

5th. In having, in a statement, dated Simla, July 3, 1850, made for the information of his Exc. the C.-in-C., falsely represented that all he had said on June 24, 1850, regarding Mr. Lang, was, that when the ladies were going away (from the ball) Mr. Lang came down in a shooting-coat, whitened with the wall.

Finding.—On the 1st instance of the charge, not guilty, as though the Court are of opinion, that Lieut. Rose did make the statement as alleged in the charge, they do not consider that it was falsely made.

On the 2nd instance, not guilty.
On the 3rd instance, guilty.
On the 4th instance, guilty.
On the 5th instance, not guilty.

And the Court are further of opinion, that such conduct as contained in the two instances of the charge of which they have found him guilty is unbecoming an officer; but the Court acquit him of the remainder of the charge.

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Sentence.—To be severely reprimanded in such terms as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Gen. C.-in-C.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—Lieut. Rose has been acquitted of three charges, and found guilty on two. He is sentenced to be severely reprimanded.

The most severe, but at the same time the most just, that I can give to Lieut. Rose, appears to me to be a summary of his own conduct as regards the two charges on which he has been found guilty.

Proved to have been grossly insulted and threatened with *personal castigation*, by a gentleman, whose physical powers Lieut. Rose publicly declared to be inferior to his own, he took no one of those simple measures which it becomes a British officer to do, when grossly insulted.

Among the steps which Lieut. Rose ought to have taken, there were two so obvious as hardly to need being pointed out. They offended neither military nor civil law, and were in accordance with common sense.

The one was for Lieut. Rose *immediately* to have called upon the head of his department with Mr. Lang's letter in his hand, and declared his readiness to meet and disapprove all assertions to the prejudice of his character, in any way that the C.-in-C. should direct. This Lieut. Rose did not do till after he had adopted, and felt the result of, that line of conduct for which he stands condemned by the court. It was then too late! It was then a mockery!

The other step which Lieut. Rose might have taken was still more simple, more becoming, more efficacious, one perfectly justified by law and by the conventional rules of society. It was to have applied his boasted superior physical strength to the defence of his person and his honour!

As Lieut. Rose has been acquitted by the court of having given just cause for Mr. Lang's insulting letter, this last mode of proceeding must have been met with the approbation of all honourable men.

Lieut. Rose is said to have been ill advised. This may have been so, but he must take the responsibility of having acted by that bad advice, and of having failed, in the most simple of all possible cases, to do that which, in the opinion of all honest men, was the proper mode for him to have maintained the integrity of his own character as a British officer.

Lieut. Rose is to be released from arrest.

LIEUT. EDMUND JAMES GOODRIDGE, ART.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 23, 1850.—At a general court-martial reassembled at Simla, on Aug. 16, 1850, First Lieut. E. J. Goodridge, art., was arraigned on the following charge:—

For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

1st.—In having at Simla, on or about Aug. 2, 1850, both at the public breakfast table at the Pavilion Hotel and afterwards, falsely declared that he had never said that a gentleman, whom he then named, had been drunk at a ball which took place at Simla on June 20, 1850; whereas he had, some little time after the date of that ball, publicly stated at the table d'hôte of the Pavilion Hotel, that the gentleman adverted to, and whom he then named, was seen by him "beastly drunk" at the ball, and that his attention had been attracted by an officer to that gentleman's condition at the time.

2nd.—In having, on the same occasion, when remonstrated with for his denial, and told that his previous contrary assertions had been heard by several persons, declared that he was not going to make an enemy of the gentleman alluded to, and whom he then named, for the sake of Lieut. Rose, or words to that effect; he having been then summoned as a witness for the defence of Lieut. Rose, 3rd N.I. at a general court-martial at Simla; and in having, at Simla, about the same time, expressed himself to the same effect to Capt. T. P. Walsh, of the Madras army.

3rd.—In having, in pursuance of his declared resolution not to make an enemy of the gentleman adverted to, given his evidence evasively, when examined as a witness on the defence of Lieut. Rose, at Simla, on Aug. 3, 1850; and in having given evidence on that occasion which differed very materially from what he had previously stated at the Pavilion Hotel, as alleged in the conclusion of the 1st instance.

4th.—In having, at Simla, on Aug. 5, 1850, when taxed by Capt. T. P. Walsh, with having given evidence at the court-martial differing from his previous statements, falsely declared, "I'll take my oath I never made such statements," or words to that effect.

5th. In having, at Simla, on August 7, 1850, falsely stated at the table d'hôte at the Pavilion Hotel, that he had never denied having stated that the gentleman adverted to, and whom he then named, was drunk at the ball.

6th. In having, at Simla, in a note dated August 8, 1850, addressed to Capt. T. P. Walsh, thus unwarrantably and falsely expressed himself:—"I now denounce your accusations as *wholly, utterly,* and *entirely false;*" he, Lieut. Goodridge, well knowing that Capt. Walsh's statements regarding his conduct, as represented in the foregoing instances, were perfectly true.

Finding. Acquitted.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Gen. C.-in-C.

Remarks by the Court.—With reference to the finding on the 6th instance of the charge, the court feel themselves called on to express their conviction that Capt. Walsh was actuated in making his accusations by an honourable and soldier-like feeling.

1st Lieut. E. J. Goodridge is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEAUFORT, F. L. mag. of Jessore, res. ch. of office, Aug. 22.
BRUCE, C. A. sub-asss. to commiss. of Assam, vested with power of a dep. coll. Aug. 20.
DIROM, W. M. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee at Chittagong.
HAMMOND, A. to be asst. res. couns. at Singapore, Aug. 17.
HUME, A. O. asst. to mag. of Meerut, inv. with power, Aug. 9.
JENKINS, R. P. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom, and to exerc. special power, Aug. 28.
KEENE, H. G. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Myapoorie.
LAUTOUR, E. F. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, made over ch. of his offices to H. M. Reid, Aug. 19.
LITTLEDALE, A. mag. of Rajshahye, rec. ch. of offic. fr. F. Tucker.
MACKAY, C. to offic. as 2nd prin. sudder ameen at Sarun, Aug. 22.
METCALFE, T. J. asst. to mag. and coll. of Delhi, inv. with special power, Aug. 20.
MONEY, R. to offic. as jt. mag. and coll. of Allyghur, dur. abs. of Tylor, Aug. 5.
OLDFIELD, R. C. asst. to coll. of Myapoory, vested with special powers.
REID, H. M. rec. ch. of off. of mag. and dep. col. of Furreedpore, fr. E. T. Lautour, Aug. 19.
SIMSON, F. B. asst. to mag. &c. of Rajshahye, vested with special powers, Aug. 30.
SPANKIE, R. to exercise powers of an extra jt. mag. and dep. coll. at Agra.
ST. QUINTIN, W. to be a memb. of loc. com. of pub. instruc. at Tirhoot.
TOTTENHAM, C. del. ov. ch. of off. of civ. and sess. jud. of Dacca to C. T. Davidson, Aug. 19.
WARD, J. R. asst. to mag. &c. of Moorshedabad, vested with special powers, Aug. 30.
WARD, J. dep. coll. of Pubna, res. ch. of treasury and stamps of the collectorate.
WYATT, T. jud. of Rungpore, res. ch. of duties of his off. from princ. sudder ameen, Aug. 19.
YOUNG, W. G. offic. superint. of rev. surv. 24-Pergnas. resu. ch. fr. A. Grote, Aug. 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASTELL, H. G. 1 mo.
GUBBINS, C. 1 mo.
LUSHINGTON, H. leave cancelled fr. Aug. 1.
THOMAS, J. N. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

BOGLE, Rev. W. leave for 1 mo.
SAULEZ, Rev. G. A. F. 1 mo.
SHEPHERD, Rev. H. R. 3 mo. m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Brev. capt. S.A. 51st N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 13, in succ. to Finnis, prom.
AITKEN, Ens. R., H.M. 13th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
ANGELO, Ens. J. d. d. 68th N.I. qual. to disch. duties of interp. to a native corps, July 18.
ARMSTRONG, Lieut. A. T. 72nd N.I. qual. to disch. duties of interp. to a native corps, July 15.
ARMSTRONG, Capt. G. C. 47th N.I. to be command. of 4th Sikh loc. inf. v. C. Mackenzie, to act as 2nd in com. of Ramgurh bat. temp. and to join.
BABBAGE, Lieut. H. P. 55th N.I. to be adj. v. Sale, and to act as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Capt. W. R. Forster on furl. Aug. 13.
BAX, Lieut. A. 50th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
BOISRAGON, Ens. T. W. R. 69th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 15, in succ. to James, ret.
BONAMY, Lieut. J. C. 32nd N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

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BUDMORE, Capt. H. returned to Mergui, and rel. Lieut. J. P. Briggs, Aug. 13.
CAVE, Lieut. G. N. 21st N.I. to be asst. to pol. agt. in Cossiah hills, Aug. 30; assd. ch. of duties of assist. to pol. agt. in the Cossiah hills, Aug. 10.
CHAMBERS, Ens. R. Y. 65th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
CHARTRIS, Capt. W. J. H. 45th N.I. trans. at his request to the invalid estab. Aug. 30.
CORBETT, Ens. A. F. 43rd N.I. qual. to disch. duties of interp. to a native corps, July 15.
COMYN, Capt. P. J. 68th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
CROSSE, Lieut. R. 73rd N.I. qual. to disch. duties of interpreter to a native corps, July 15.
DICKENS, Ens. F. A. 31st N.I. exam. by a committee at Loodiana, Aug. 2, was declared to have acquired a good colloq. knowledge of the Punjabee language.
D'OYLEY, Lieut. G. F. to act as int. and qr. mr. to 67th N.I. v. Harris, Aug. 8.
EDEN, Capt. W. F. 1st asst. to resident at Indore, rec. ch. of office of extra asst. for sup. of thuggee and daicoitee in Malwa.
FARMER, Maj. C. inv. estab. perm. to draw his pay, &c. fr. Umballah, instead of Meerut pay off.
FINNIS, Brev. lieut. col. J. 51st N.I. to be lieut. col. fr. Aug. 13, in succ. to Marshall.
FOOTE, Ens. F. to do duty with 9th N.I. at Lahore, until able to join his regt.
FORSTER, Lieut. T. F. 38th N.I. to cont. to offic. as adj. temp.
GARDNER, Lieut. E. C. 40th N.I. to offic. as dep. jud. adv. at a n. court-mar. at Allahabad, Aug. 13.
GARNETT, 2nd Lieut. A. W. eng. pl. at disp. of dep. commr. trans-Indus, to repair forts at Kohat.
GRIFFIN, Capt. C. 51st N.I. to be major fr. Aug. 13, in succ. to Finnis, prom.
GULLIVER, Lieut. H. W. eng. rec. ch. of off. exec. eng. of Loodianah and Ferozepore road, fr. Jan. 28.
GWATKIN, Lieut. col. E. on st. emp. rem. fr. 7th to 23rd N.I.
HOGGAN, Ens. J. W. 45th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
HUNTER, 1st Lieut. J. art. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
JAMES, Capt. J. A. 69th N.I. perm. to retire on pens. of major, fr. Aug. 15.
KEIGHLY, Lieut. C. H. 44th N.I. was pronounced by the examiners of the College of Fort William, on July 20, to possess such acquirements as to entitle him to a certificate for high proficiency in Hindustani.
KEYES, Lieut. C. P. to continue to perm. duties of adj. to 1st Punjab inf.
MACDONALD, Capt. J. 66th, or Goorka regt. to offic. as maj. of brig. at Meerut dur. abs. of Wemyss, Aug. 22.
MARSHALL, Lt. col. W. H. rem. fr. 34th to 32nd N.I.
MCCARTHY, sub-asst. Overseer T. rem. fr. 1st to 6th div. Grand Trunk Road, Aug. 30.
M'KENZIE, Ens. A. 9th N.I. passed coll. exam. in Hindustani.
MEYERN, Lt. Baron F. A. Von, 53rd N.I. passed coll. exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
MIDDLETON, Capt. J. F. to be register of deeds for district of Dacca, Aug. 22.
MILLETT, Ens. A. H. 69th N.I. qual. to disch. duties of interp. to a native corps, July 15.
MONTAGU, Ens. A. W. 68th N.I. passed coll. exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
MOODY, Lt. col. S. rem. fr. 32nd to 70th N.I.
MORTON, Ens. E. W. D. 30th N.I. passed coll. exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
NISBETT, Lieut. J. 69th N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 15, in suc. to James, ret.
NORGATE, Lieut. J. T. 68th N.I. passed colloq. examn. in Hindustani, July 15.
PEAKE, Riding-mast. S. 10th N.I. to do du. with 7th L.C. till Oct. 15.
PETRIE, Lieut. M. 21st N.I. to offic. as adj. v. Brodie, Aug. 20.
REED, Lt. H. E. 50th N.I. passed coll. exam. in Hindustani.
RICHARDSON, Capt. W. 73rd N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. dur. abs. of Wemyss, Aug. 22.
RYAN, Lieut. E. M. rel. Lieut. R. D. Ardagh of off. of joint mag. of town pol. at Moulmein, Aug. 15.
SAGE, Lieut. col. W. staff emp. rem. fr. 70th to 34th N.I.
SALE, Lieut. H. P. 13th N.I. to be adj. Nusseree bat. v. Hardinge, Aug. 13.
SHOWERS, Capt. C. L. rec. ch. of Meywar agency office fr. Capt. Macintosh.
SMITH, Lieut. H. 14th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr.
STUBBS, 2nd Lieut. F. W. art. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
THOMPSON, Lieut. G. H. 7th N.I. pl. at disp. of dep. gov. of Bengal for being app. asst. rev. surv. Bhaugulpore div. Aug. 23; to be asst. rev. surv. and to be att. to surv. of Bhaugulpore div. Aug. 28.
TURNER, Lieut. S. D. 21st N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
WARD, Ens. W. J. 51st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 13, in succ. to Finnis, prom.
WILKINSON, Lieut. col. C. D. rem. fr. 23rd to 7th N.I. Aug. 13.
WILLIAMS, Ens. H. P. 72nd N.I. qual. to disch. duties of interp. to a native corps, July 15.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. E. S. to offic. as adj. of corps of engs. Fort William, Aug. 17.
WYLLY, Lieut. A. F. adj. 6th rem. in same capac. to 5th irr. cav. v. Wood, Aug. 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELSON, Lieut. H. 53rd N.I. fr. June 16 to July 16, to Deyrah.
BLACK, Lieut. S. 37th N.I. fr. July 1 to Aug. 4, to Murree hills.
BLUNT, Ens. A. 13th N.I. Aug. 1 to Nov. 1, to Nynee Tal, m. c.
BOULTON, Capt. R. 7th L.C. 1 year fr. Aug. 7, to Simla, m. c.
BURT, Capt. H. C. 64th N.I. July 15 to Jan. 15, 1851, pres. prep. to N. S. Wales, m. c.
CAMPBELL, Capt. J. H. art. 4 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to hills n. of Deyrah and Simla.
DOWSON, Capt. R. comdt. 4th Punjab cav. 4 mo. fr. Aug. 1, on m. c. to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
FAIRLIE, Lieut. J. 3rd L. C. furl. to Europe.
GRAHAM, Maj. W. H. engs. in ext. to Feb. 15, 1851, prep. to Eur.
HOBSON, Capt. G. B. 72nd N.I. Aug. 20 to Nov. 15, Almorah, on m. c.
LAMBERT, 2nd Lieut. A. art. 4 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to Mussoorie and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.
MACARTY, Lieut. J. asst. com. in ext. to Sept. 15.
M'MULLIN, Lieut. A. L. adj. 4th Punjab cav. 4 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
MONTAGU, Ens. A. W. 68th N.I. fr. July 1 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.
MORRIESON, Capt. H. A. 63rd N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to Nov. 15, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.
MURRAY, Lieut. J. 9th N.I. Aug. 5 to Nov. 30, Mussoorie, on m. c.
OLDFIELD, Ens. H. T. 9th N.I. fr. July 16 to Jan. 16, 1851, to Patna.
OWEN, Lieut. A. W. 11th N.I. 1 year, fr. Aug 15, to Mussoorie, on m. c.
OWEN, Lieut. S. R. J. asst. to supt. of canals, to Nov. 20, on m. c.
PONSONBY, Brev. lieut. col. G. C. div. st. Aug. 20 to Oct. 20, Simla.
RICHARDSON, Brev. capt. T. C. 18th N.I. to Dec. 31 in ext. on m. c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
THACKWELL, Maj. gen. Sir J. Sept. 7 to Oct. 31, Simla.
TUCKER, Lieut. T. T. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. Punjab div. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 10 in ext. to remain at Simla; on m. c.
YOUNGHUSBAND, Brev. maj. A. G. F. J. 35th N.I. fr. Sept. 10 to Mar. 10, 1851, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for perm. to retire fr. the service.
WEMYSS, Brev. maj. W. B. brig st. Aug. 8 to Nov. 15, Nynee Tal, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLAN, Asst. surg. R. D. D. M.D. to do duty with 1st Eur. Beng. fus. Aug. 16.
BERWICK, Surg. G. J. rem. fr. 5th to 3rd bat. art. v. Grant, to do duty with former corps, Aug. 17.
BOOTH, Vet. surg. J. to ch. of horses of art. at Wuzeerabad, v. Hely, Aug. 22.
BOUSFIELD, Asst. surg. S. G. to cont. to do duty with H. M.'s 80th regt.
BROWN, Asst. surg. J. B. T. to proceed without delay to the Punjab, and do duty with garrison of Govindghur, Aug. 16.
BRYDON, Surg. W. 40th N.I. to affd. med. aid to a detach. of H. M.'s recruits at Pamphow, Aug. 8.
COX, Asst. surg. C. L. 15th irreg. cav. to aff. med. aid to 71st N.I. Aug. 20.
CRAWFURD, Sur. J. D. to aff. med. aid to detach. of H. M.'s recruit depôt at Paphow, Aug. 22.
CROZIER, Asst. surg. W. 2nd N.I. to affd. med. aid to 16th irreg. cav. July 8.
DELPRATT, Asst. surg. W. to do duty with garrison of Govindghur, Aug. 16.
FARQUHAR, Asst. surg. T. 13th N.I. posted to 1st tr. 1st brig. h. a art. to join Aug. 20.
FORBES, Asst. surg. C. d. d. 3rd tr. 3rd brig. h. art. to proceed immediately and join 65th N.I. to which he stands posted.
GRAHAM, Surg. J. fr. furl. rem. fr. 22nd N.I. to 5th batt. art. to do duty with latter corps, Aug. 17.
GRANT, Surg. J. W. rem. fr. 3rd to 7th bat. art. v. Surg. W. A. Green, Aug. 17.
GRIERSON, Surg. M. fr. 48th N.I. to 9th L.C. at Muttra, Aug. 16.
HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. B. rem. fr. 1st tr. 1st brig. h. art. to place himself at disp. of superint. surg. of trans. Ravee circ.
HELY, Vet. surg. F. A. to med. ch. of 7th L.C. v. Booth, Aug. 22.
HILLIARD, Asst. surg. J. to be post-mr. of Hansi.
HOOPER, Asst. surg. J. rec. advice to do duty with art. at Dum Dum, Aug. 21.
MORRIS, Asst. surg. W. G. 23rd N.I. to aff. med. aid to brig. station, Aug. 20.

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MORTON, Asst. surg. G. E. 9th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to 5th com. 7th bat. art. Aug. 20.
MAYNE, Asst. surg. E. W. rec. adm. to do duty with art. at Dum Dum, Aug. 21.
MOTTLEY, Surg. C. fr. 9th L.C. to 48th N.I. at Bandah, Aug. 16.
SCOTT, Asst. surg. D. h. art. to afford med. aid to reserve comps. art. Aug. 20.
SEELY, Asst. surg. G. B. to proceed without delay to the Punjab, and do duty with 1st Eur. Bengal fus. Aug. 16.
SPRENGER, Asst. surg. A. to be Pers. trans. und. govt. of India.
WALLICH, Asst. surg. D. N. S. 7th L.C. to do duty with H.M.'s 61st reg. Aug. 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HUTCHINSON, T. C. leave canc. at his request.
LOCH, Surg. W. J. 27th N.I. leave canc. at his request.
LYELL, Asst. surg. R. Aug. 10 to Nov. 10, Murree Hills, on m. c.
PEACH, Asst. surg. W. Scinde camel corps fr. July 1 to Oct. 31, to Calcutta, on m. c. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

INFANTRY.—8th. Ens. Lillicrap, 2 mo. to Bombay on m. c.—10th. Lieut. J. Miller, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England, *viâ* the Cape.—22nd. Major George, to Oct. 21 in ext.—29th. Lieut. W. D. Chapman, 4 mo. to hills N. of Deyrah.—53rd. Lieut. col. J. Byrne, 2 mo. fr. Jan. 1, 1851, in ext.—60th. Lieut. V. Tongue, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. Ward to be postmr. at Kussowlie.—61st. Capt. Fleming, to Oct. 10, to hills N. of Rawul Pindee.—64th. Lieut. H. Francis to be Capt.; Ens. F. F. Hood to be lieut. fr. Aug. 3, in succ. to Holland; Lieut. Fanning and Ens. Wood to Oct. 29, to Bombay.—70th. Lieut. De Quesney, Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, to Benares; Lieut. Atkinson, Sept. 6 to Mar. 5, to England.—75th. Lieut. J. C. H. Parkes, 1 mo. in ext. to Kussowlie, on m. c.; Ens. Urquhart, to Oct. 15, in ext.; Lieut. W. T. Smith, W. Maynell, and W. J. J. Smith, to Oct. 15, in ext.—83rd. Lieut. Baumgarten, Oct. 1 to 31, to Bombay.—84th. Lieut. T. Horan, to be adjt.; Ens. F. J. G. Saunders, to be lieut.—86th. Surg. Thom, to assume ch. of off. of dep. inspect. gen. H. M. hospitals.—87th. Capt. L. H. Hamilton, to Oct. 1, in ext.; Capt. Boyd and Lieut. Peyton, to Oct. 15, to Simla; Lieut. R. Carter and F. H. Gee, Aug. 1 to Sept. 30, to Jullunder.—98th. Asst. surg. Swift, 4 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Simla.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL GORDON, late a surg. attached to the 1st B.N.I. in the service of the Company, to the admin. gen. Supreme Court.

CHARLES ROBERT BLOOMFIELD, late a lieut. in the 56th B.N.I. in the service of the Company. Ditto.

JOHN GOVAN, late a lieut. in the 14th B.N.I. in the service of the Company. Ditto.

DANIEL AUGUSTUS SANDFORD, late an ensign in the 2nd Eur. regt. in the service of the Company. Ditto.

HUGH ARTHUR PLAYFAIR, late a lieut. in the 52nd B.N.I. in the service of the Company. Ditto.

HUGH ATKINS REID, heretofore a capt. in the service of the Company, on their Bengal estab. to the admin. gen. Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

ANSELM MAURICE SCHRAUT, formerly of the town of Calcutta, vet. surg. to the admin. gen. Supreme Court. Grant and Remfrey, proctors.

CHARLES HAMILTON BELL, formerly a lieut. col. of art. in the service of the Company, to Andrew Goldie, of Kidderpore, in the suburbs of Calcutta, a lieut. col. in the service of the Company. Judge, Vrignon, and Newmarch, proctors.

CHARLES THOMAS EDWARD OLDFIELD, late lieut. col. to Henry Swann Oldfield, of Patna, esq. opium agent to the Company. Smoult and Hedger, proctors.

LOUISA WILSON, formerly Louisa Balfour, the wife of Alexander Griffiths Balfour, to Benjamin Balfour, of Colinga-street, in the town of Calcutta. W. H. Owen, proctor.

ALEXANDER DUCAS, late of Dacca, in the province of Bengal, indigo planter, to the admin. gen. Supreme Court. J. H. Adams, proctor.

ANNE BENTLEY, late of Calcutta, to the admin. gen. Supreme Court. John Templeton, proctor.

PROSPER COMBES, formerly of Kamarara, in the province of Orissa, heretofore a dawk inspector to the admin. gen. Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

JAMES NEIL DRYBURGH LOGIN, heretofore a surg. in the service of the Company on their Bengal estab. to John Spencer Login, of Futtehghur, a surg. in the service of the Company on their said Bengal estab. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

HENRY SMELT, late of Calcutta, one of the attorneys of the said Supreme Court, to the admin. gen. Supreme Court. H. P. Marshall, proctor.

TIMOTHY HAYES, late of Loodianah, heretofore a serjeant in the corps of sappers and pioneers in the service of the Company on their Beng. estab. to the admin. gen. Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

JAMES ALEXANDER FULLERTON, late of Ramoo, near Cashmere, heretofore a companion of the bath, a major and brev. lieut. col. in her Majesty's service, attached to the 9th regt. of lancers, to Daniel Mackinlay, of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

JOHN PYNE, formerly of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, but late of Cambridge-terrace, Edgeware-road, in the county of Middlesex, in England, Esq. heretofore a member of the civil service of the Company, to Daniel Mackinlay, of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

HENRY PITTS FORSTER, late of Mirzapore, in the north-western provinces, in the East Indies, and late adjutant and acting second in command of the Shekawattee battalion, to Henry Forster, of Mirzapore, aforesaid, a major in the service of the Company, on their Beng. estab. and commandant of the Shekawattee battalion. Denman and Abbott, proctors.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALGRO, the lady of Henry J. s. at Dinapore, Aug. 31.
ARATOON, Mrs. S. C. s. at Soora Garden, Aug. 21.
BEADON, wife of Cecil, d. at Calcutta, Aug. 26.
BISS, Mrs. John, d. at Calcutta, Sept. 1.
BONNAND, Mrs. W. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 24.
BUSH, the lady of Major, H.M.'s 96th, s. at Cawnpore, July 29.
CAMPBELL, Mrs. Thos. s. at Entally, Aug. 31.
CAMPIER, Mrs. J. s. at Mirzapore, July 29.
CAPE, wife of Asst. surg. H. art. s. at Rawul Pindee, Aug. 21.
CARNAC, wife of C. Rivett, c.s. d. at Noncolly, Aug. 28.
CHARLES, wife of W. d. at Benares, Aug. 18.
CHRISTIAN, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 3.
CLEGHORN, Mrs. James, s. at Coolie Bazar, Sept. 1.
DAWSON, the lady of Lieut. J. 43rd L.I. s. at Simla, Aug. 20.
DUNSFORD, wife of Capt. H. F. 59th N.I. s. at Berhampore, Aug. 8.
FRASER, the lady of Lieut. John E. 4th N.I. d. at Loodiana, Aug. 28.
GEORGE, wife of James, d. at Calcutta, Aug. 27.
GRANT, wife of Charles, c. s. s. at Mussorie.
HATTON, wife of J. d. at Chandernagore, Aug. 19.
KELLOCH, Mrs. d. at Garden Reach, Aug. 28.
KING, Mrs. Jeremiah, s. at Calcutta, Aug. 28.
LIOTARD, wife of Louis, s. at Chandernagore, Aug. 13.
MARKS, Mrs. s. at Cossipore, Sept. 5.
NICOLAS, Mrs. X. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 30.
NIELL, Mrs. D. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 5.
NISBET, wife of Capt. E. P. of the ship *Nile*, at sea, Aug. 25.
PIAGGIO, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 19.
PIKE, wife of Capt. N. d. still-born, at Calcutta, Aug. 22.
POGOSE, the lady of J. G. N. s. at Dacca, Aug. 25.
REMFRY, Mrs. George, s. at Calcutta, Sept. 3.
REMMINGTON, wife of Lieut. J. C. 18th N.I. s. at Ferozepore, Aug. 6.
RICKETTS, the lady of Henry A. d. at Purneah, Aug. 15.
RIVAZ, the lady of J. T. s. at Benares, Aug. 20.
ROLLO, Mrs. A. D. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 31.
SCOTT, Mrs. J. G. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 20.
SEVESTRE, Mrs. A. A. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 23.
SHILLINGFORD, wife of J. J. s. at Purneah, Aug. 15.
STEPHENSON, wife of R. M. d. at Brussells, July 15.
TODD, Mrs. G. G. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 21.
TUSON, the lady of the Rev. Mr. s. at Lahore, Aug. 17.
WILSON, Mrs. H. J. s. at Jungypore, Aug. 15.
YULE, wife of Major R. A. 9th Inf. s. at Wuzeerabad, Aug. 19.

MARRIAGES.

BOYD, Lieut. Wm. D., H.M.'s 14th lt. drag. to Elizabeth Augusta, d. of the late C. Grant, at Mussoorie, Aug. 22.
CAMERON, J. R. D. to Miss M. Mabert, at Calcutta, Aug. 24.
OTTO, F. to Miss M. A. Thomas, at Calcutta.
REES, J. S. to Miss Catherine M. Brown, at Dacca, Aug. 20.
TEMPLETON, M. S. to Ellen G. d. of F. E. Greenaway, at Calcutta, Aug. 13.
WILLIS, Lieut. J. I. 69th N.I. to Charlotte d. of C. S. Curling, at Peshaur, Aug. 26.

DEATHS.

APCAR, Mrs. C. at Calcutta, aged 49, Aug. 28.
BETTS, Thos. E. at Calcutta, aged 29, Sept. 4.
BOYCE, Edwin F. s. of Capt. E. at Calcutta, aged 7, Aug. 29.
CAMPIER, Mrs. J. at Mirzapore, aged 40, Aug. 15.
D'CRUZ, W. P. son of Henry, at Calcutta, aged 10, Aug. 31.
ERSKINE, D. s. of J. at Calcutta, aged 31, Aug. 20.
GIBBES, Lieut. P. O. 41st N I. at Mooltan, Aug. 21.
HAWORTH, Edwd. at Cossipore, aged 47, Aug. 27.
HEBERDEN, H. Maria Jane, wife of Lieut. 27th N.I. at Ghuzeepore, Sept. 1.

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HORNE, Mrs. F. W. at Calcutta, aged 49, Aug. 27.
HUDSON, E. W., at Rampore, Aug. 27.
HUMPHREYS, T. H. s. of H. R. at Berhampore, aged 1, Aug. 20.
KING, Jeremiah, junr. at Calcutta, aged 24, Aug. 25.
LAWRIE, John W. at Calcutta, aged 68, Sept. 4.
REMMINGTON, inf. s. of Lieut. J. C. 18th N.I. at Ferozepore, aged 7, Aug. 13.
THOMAS, Mary H. inf. d. of the Rev. H. at Calcutta, aged 5, Sept. 1.
TIERY, A. J. Caroline, inf. d. of L. at Calcutta, Sept. 1.
TURNBULL, wife of Geo. at Calcutta, Aug. 23.
WALKER, Capt. J. F. of the ship *Lardmans*, at Calcutta, aged 30, Aug. 28.
WARWICK, J. J. wife of W. M. P. at Calcutta, aged 25, Aug. 21.
YOUNG, Dobson, at Calcutta, aged 73, Aug. 23.
YULE, R. H. inf. s. of Maj. R. A. 9th Lancers, at Wuzeerabad, Aug. 25.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 22. *Minerva*, Coleman, Madras.—23. *Lanrick*, White, China.—24. *Arno*, Coleby, Boston.—25. *Winefred*, Christie, Liverpool; *Electric*, Douglas, Liverpool; *Lydia*, Spratt, Mauritius.—28. Steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Akyab; *John Cashie*, Raynes, Boston.—30. *Orissa*, Sears, Mauritius; *Dauntless*, Putt, Madras; *Currency*, Kin, Liverpool.—31. *President Verhenleim*, Eglerts, Newcastle; *Chebar*, Gregson, Colombo; steamer *Haddington*, Field, Suez.—SEPT. 1. *John Spencer*, Lidbetter, Liverpool.—2. *Venelia*, Martin, Mauritius.—3. *Karramany*, Hogg, Mauritius; *Dalhousie*, Butterworth, London and Madras.—4. *Louisa*, Potter, Boston *Jenny Wren*, Varien, Liverpool; *Charlotte*, Lyster, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Minerva*.—Mrs. Coleman and Mr. Jones.

Per steamer *Tenasserim*.—Col. and Mrs. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Pereira, W. J. Young, Esq. C. Chapman, Esq. Mr. Tilliard, Lieut. Ardagh, 28th regt. M.N.I.; E. D. Elias. From ARRACAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn and child, Rev. — Moore.

Per *John Cashie*.—Mr. Charles Mosely and Mr. J. A. Porter.

Per *Orissa*.—Mrs. Sears, Mr. F. T. Rollins, Mr. R. S. Dorin, and Mr. W. H. Prescott.

Per *Chebar*.—Mr. J. Sands, Mr. Cargil, Mr. C. Morgan, and Mr. T. Knox.

Per steamer *Haddington*.—From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Rich, Dr. Graham, Mr. Cullimore, Mr. Perry, Mr. Anderson, and servant; Mr. Rebello, Capt. Breiman, Mrs. Breiman, Mr. Riply, Maj. Rose, Mrs. Rose, Mr. D. Reid, and Mr. Studdert. From MALTA.—Mr. Geneste and Mr. Boudet. From GALLE.—Mr. Hayden and Mrs. Townshend. From MADRAS.—Maj. Rowlandson and servant, Col. Prior and Miss Prior, Mrs. Parlett, and two infants and servants.

Per *Troubadour*.—Mr. C. C. Albut, Mr. W. Ashburner, and Mr. Rough.

Per *Charlotte*.—Mrs. J. Lyster and child, Mrs. G. Reeves and three children, Mrs. Foster, Mr. Smith, Mr. Wells, and Mr. Sneed.

Per *John Spencer*.—Mrs. Lidbetter and child.

Per *Karramanny*.—Edward Smith, Esq.

Per *Dalhousie*.—Rev. E. Miller, and Mrs. and Miss Miller.

DEPARTURES.

AUG. 20.—*Ann Nelson*, Nelson, Hong-Kong; *Betsey*, Allan, Mauritius; *Despatch*, Telfer, Mauritius; *Victoria*, Smith, Singapore and China; *Zion's Hope*, Parker, Liverpool; *Petras*, Altin, London; *Bellone*, Bernard, Marseilles; *Ariel*, Burt, Hong-Kong and China; *Thomas Perkins*, Rogers, Boston.—23. *Paragon*, Boxley, Madras.—24. *Zaphnath Paneah*, Towle, Singapore.—25. *Comtesse de Brionne*, Gargnoux, Havre and Dunkirk.—26. *Ann Melhuish*, Jenkins, Liverpool.—27. *Mary*, Tweedie, Mauritius.—28. *Argo*, Carlham, Bordeaux; *Ville d' Angers*, Peaud, Reunion Island; *Julia*, Row, Bombay.—10. *Iron Gem*, Good, London; *Futtle Mobarruck*, Lugrin, Mauritius.—30. *Paradise*, Clare, London.—31. *Serinus*, Cockburn, London; *Ambassador*, Hardley, London; *Japan*, Amoyl, Mauritius; *Equity*, Mason, Boston.—SEPT. 1. *Rubicon*, Scobie, Boston; *Teak*, Rundle, Penang and Singapore; *Sultany*, Handley, Mauritius; *Guttmeir*, Naeoda, Mauritius; *Rodolphe*, Galleraud, Bourbon.—3. *Lord Dalhousie*, Ferris, London; *John Hepburn*, Warne, Moulmein and Rangoon; *Coll. Burney*, Millard, Colombo; *Futtay Salam*, Mc Clure, Bombay; *Nizam*, Jarman, London.—Steamer *Oriental*, ——, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Paradise*.—Rev. McGuire, Masters George and James Grant.

Per steamer *Oriental*.—To MADRAS.—Mr. W. F. McDonell. To GALLE.—Sir F. Currie, lady, and servant; and Rev. W. Sheppard and servant. To SUEZ.—Lieut. Fairlie. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. Wise, Mrs. Wise, infant, and servant; Capt. Godfrey, Capt. Grey, Mr. G. Z. Silsbee, Mr. J. H. Adams, Mr. G. Stewart, Mrs. G. Stewart, Mr. Turner, Dr. W. Peach, Mr. Simms, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Fagan, Mrs. Airey, Lieut. Atkinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Youtman and child.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 7, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.		Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent. ..	prem.	9 0	to	9 4
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	2 0	..	2 4
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos. ..	do.	2 0	..	2 4
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0 10	..	0 14
Third Sicca 4 do.	do.	17 0	..	17 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	16 0	..	16 4

Bank Shares.				
Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..	prem.	1825	to	1850
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	dis.	40	..	50
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	..	65

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do. ..	.. 9 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. 7 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. 7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver ..... Co.'s Rs.	104 4	to	104 12		per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 0	..	16 4		per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	13 0	..	13 8		per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220 8	..	221 4		per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 0	..	220 8		per 100.
Sovereigns	10 1	..	10 2		each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3	..	16 0		each.
Old Gold Mohurs.....	21 1	..	21 2		each.

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0⅝d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11¾d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11⅞d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3*l.* 10s. to 4*l.*; to Liverpool, 3*l.* 5s. to 3*l.* 17s. 6d.

MADRAS.

CANALS *v.* RAILWAYS.

Capt. Biden writes on this subject as follows:—Upon a general view of the case, there is great reason to believe that a canal between Madras and Arcot (the proposed line for a railroad) would cost far less than a railroad. In the estimate of the latter, published by the committee, the cost of iron for rails alone is reckoned at Rs. 14,000 a mile, sufficient for an excavation of 280,000 cubic yards per mile, or for a canal having an average section of 160 square yards, or eighty yards broad and two deep. As before stated, the whole cost of the Samulcottah channel, including all its masonry works (among them a vast number of irrigation sluices), but not including the cost of water and locks, was only Rs. 700 a mile, for an excellent broad and deep navigable canal, the twentieth part of the estimated cost of rails alone for this road. The Western Jumna canal, in the Agra presidency, 430 miles in length, has cost Rs. 2,557 per mile, including all masonry works; the Eastern Jumna canal, 490 miles in length, Rs. 1,800 per mile. It is particularly to be observed here, as a point that would not readily occur to a person not actually conversant with such works, that the thing which most affects the comparative cost of canals and railroads in the same country is the direction of the line in respect of the lay of the country; if the line crosses the lay of the country, so that many ridges and hollows as well as considerable streams are to be crossed, it will be less favourable to canals and more easily reduced to the slopes on which rails may be laid, than to the series of levels required for a canal, but if the line, as in this case, leads directly up from the coast parallel to the general direction of the rivers, the reduction of the surface in a country like the Carnatic to a series of levels is accomplished with so little excavation, that a railroad has even in this point no advantage over a canal.

In the canal estimate proposed, though of course it cannot be offered as a real estimate, we have some grounds for taking the trouble of making a detailed examination of the ground with a view to such a work; and we may also proceed a step further at once, and supposing this estimate to be correct, see what the cost of transit by such a work would be compared with that by a railway and by a common road. The cost of transit will be made up of the following items:—1st, interest of capital; 2nd, repairs and wear and tear; 3rd, management; 4th, traction. The first may

be taken at 10 per cent., or Rs. 1,000 a mile. The second we need not particularly estimate here, it is sufficient for our present purpose to know from abundance of experience in the irrigation canals, that it will be so little as not materially to affect the cost. The annual expenditure on the long channels in Coimbatore and other districts is 1 or 2 per cent. upon the first cost; we may take it at 2 per cent. or Rs. 200 a mile, or Rs. 16,000 a year for a work eighty miles in length; and the same may be allowed for repairs and renewal of boats. 3rd. The management may be taken at Rs. 1,000 a month, or Rs. 12,000 a year, equal to Rs. 150 a mile per annum; there will be nothing in the working of such a canal to require either much talent or much experience in the superintendent. 4th. Traction. Three men with two horses would be sufficient for a boat carrying 30 tons; and allowing that it only takes a third of a load on its return, and that the horses travel 16 miles a day, 320 tons would be conveyed one mile for about one rupee, which would be 2-3rd pice per ton per mile.

If, then, 100,000 tons a year are conveyed, or its equivalent, reckoning one passenger to cost as much as a ton of goods, the whole expense of conveyance by the canal would be—

Interest at 10 per cent.	Rs. 1,000 per mile.
Repairs, &c.	200
Management	150
	Rs. 1,350
Which, divided by 100,000, gives ..	1½ pice per ton per mile.
Add for fraction	⅔
Total	2 pice.

If we allow 3 pice, it will still be only about one-ninth of the cost of transit on common roads, on which a very large sum has been expended. In the estimate for the railroad, the cost of transit, allowing only five per cent. interest, but reckoning also only 46,000 tons to be carried besides passengers, is taken at 1¼ anna for ton per mile. If 100,000 were carried, it would not reduce this below one anna, or four times that of the canal, and I have not a doubt that the carriage by a railroad would cost four times as much as by canal.

Supposing, then, that 100,000 tons are conveyed, the total cost per 80 miles would be, by the canal, including

Interest at 10 per cent.	Rs. 1,25,000
By railroad, at 1 anna	5,00,000
Difference in favour of a canal, per annum	3,85,000
By common road, at 2¼ annas	11,25,000
Difference in favour of a canal	10,00,000

An amount of traffic of 100,000 tons a year, or 700 bandy-loads a day, is certainly a very low estimate, if goods can be conveyed at three pice per ton per mile; for the quantities of firewood, building stone, bricks, lime, straw, road materials, paddy, gram, grass, and other things for the daily consumpton of a city of 600,000 souls, that would be brought in from various distances, is almost incalculable, besides all articles of export and import, and salt. Bricks, for instance, could be carried at eight pice per thousand per mile, or they might be brought twenty-four miles for one rupee per thousand, and of course would be made where the best earth could be found. Moreover, all these things could be landed, as will be presently shown, within a very short distance of every point in Madras. The cost of transport of bricks, for instance, if brought many miles, would be certainly less than it is now that they are made in the outskirts of the place.—[Extract from letter to the *Madras Athenæum*.]

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

The following extracts contain the latest information received from the capital of the Nizam's dominions: — "Hyderabad, 30th August. — The day before yesterday we had the unexpected and unusual occurrence of a mutiny suddenly breaking out at Shumsool Omrah's, and proceeding to the last extremity. It appears that to two bands of linewallahs, under different commanders, he had offered two months' pay of four months' due to them in arrears; of the remaining two it is not certainly known whether he demanded a remission of them as part contribution towards a sum of money which the Nizam is demanding from him, or whether the payment was merely postponed. One of the regiments accepted the proffer, whatever it was, and returned to its duty: part of the other declined accepting the terms, and that part were ordered to be paid in full and discharged. Whilst they were being paid off, a ferment was suddenly excited amongst the men, and about 150 of a regiment of 500, perhaps in recollection that the Nizam had entertained 80 of their body who had been discharged last month by Shumsool Omrah, came to the determination of going to the Nizam, carrying with them their entire equipments and the guns attached to the two regiments. Shumsool Omrah directed his other military retainers to bring his guns back, and to allow the men to proceed according to their pleasure. The linewallahs refused to give up their guns. When the assault commenced is not known, but it ended in seventeen persons being killed and wounded, two or three of the city people amongst them, and as usual, in the flight of the linewallahs before the Arabs. A gentleman on the establishment of Shumsool Omrah says, he cannot speak too highly of the courage and forbearance of the Arabs. It is a curious circumstance that they are acquiring a reputation for moderation (you may suppose that this can only be comparatively), and that their good conduct is attributed to the influence of Abdoollah bin Ali. The fight commenced in the Chowk, the great square of this capital, where a large market is held every evening, and terminated in the street leading to the Nizam's palace. The mutineers fired off the three guns they were carrying away; the one was loaded only with powder, the second had its muzzle so low down as merely to rake up the earth before it; the third was fired with some effect, killing and wounding eight or ten persons. Shumsool Omrah's people believe the mutiny to have been excited by persons not connected with their establishment. It is not likely, but it is just possible, the mutineers may have been encouraged by the Nizam receiving into his pay the eighty disbanded men; and, indeed, the Nizam has given protection to all the mutineers, and means to retain them on his household establishment. The Nizam has not a good feeling just now towards Shumsool Omrah, but as he has a great idea of being the protector of the poor soldiery, his conduct in this instance may have been adopted independently of any feelings towards Shumsool Omrah, though it is difficult to suppose that his bias was not mixed up with the motive for it.—*Madras Spectator, Sept. 6.*

Our Hyderabad correspondent gives us the following narrative of what has lately passed in the Nizam's territories:—

"On the occasion of the Ede, the great Mahomedam festival, the Nizam refused to accept the nuzzur of his minister, till he should have ascertained from the resident what payments had been made by the present minister to the Company's Government, in discharge of his debt, and with a view to the ascertainment of which his moonshee, Rusheed-ool-Moolk, was directed to wait upon the resident. The conclusions deducible from these proceedings are—firstly, that the minister has undertaken to pay the debt of the Company's Government from the resources within his hands; secondly, that he has not made a candid statement of the inadequacy of the resources of the state to meet this demand; thirdly, that he has left an impression upon the Nizam's mind, either by a direct or equivocal statement, that the debt is under process of reduction; fourthly, that the Nizam distrusts the statement of his minister, whatever that might be. The resident's answer is reported to be that not only a sum of 8 lacs of rupees, which was paid on account of the debt of 54 lacs, has been absorbed in the payments accruing for the monthly payment of the contingent; but that a further debt of ten lacs has accumulated against the Nizam, from the deficits in the payments made by the minister.

"Rajah Ram Bux has been minister eleven months. His financial schemes have been fully developed; they have failed, not from defect in the project, not from want of authority, for the Nizam has left the power of the administration uncontrolled in his hands, but because Rajah Ram Bux is not the man to introduce the large reforms requisite to recover the government, and to bring it back to a state of prosperity. The first year of the administration has passed. Neither has the government been able to call in its entire revenues, absolved from the debt of the parties claiming against it, nor freed from the frauds practised upon it, and as to reduction in the expenditure of the government, not one single effort has been directed towards it.

"The Nizam's displeasure, expressed in full court on the occasion of a great festival, which would, directed towards any other minister, have made a great sensation as to the probable occurrence of a change in the administration, has caused none at the present time. This is only to be understood from the prevailing belief that the Nizam's attachment to his present minister, from his entire deference to his master, and his detestation of Surajool-Moolk and Shums ool Omrah, will prevail against any change being made in the Government. But when the period arrives for paying the debt of the Company's Government, I expect that although the Nizam may pay the debt from his private treasury, and the Company's Government may entertain no desire to interfere generally in the affairs of the state, yet that some guarantee will be required to secure regular payments to the contin-

gent. That guarantee can only be found in a cession of territory, or by providing a vigorous government at the discretion of the British resident. Mr. Dighton is coming to Hyderabad by the October steamer. The scheme to make Suraj-ool-Moolk minister, and put Mr. Dighton in charge of districts for payment of the revenues to the contingent, would be favoured by the resident. It might be speciously recommended to his government as a measure precluding interference, and not disturbing the institutions of the country, but for the remarks of Lord Hardinge to General Frazer, regarding the employment of Mr. Dighton, which I consider would be conclusive to defeat any such project. But then Azim Ali or Rajah Shumboo Pershad, or Suraj-ool-Moolk's nephew Salar-jung, might hold the districts for him.

"The people about the minister buoy him up with the expectation that the Government of India will be satisfied with his promise to pay the contingent with regularity. What has this Government been doing from the first to pay with regularity; and when, since the cessation of W. Palmer and Co.'s house, has it ever been paid with regularity, excepting during the short, effective administration of Shumsool Omrah? No reliance can or will be placed upon any simple engagement, but it is too dull not to apprehend that, with the daily deterioration of the Nizam's revenues, the British Government must see that nothing short of a tangible guarantee can effectually secure the regular pay of the contingent.—*Englishman, Sept.* 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADRAS MARINERS' WIDOWS FUND.—The *Hurkaru* of August 22nd publishes an interesting account of the position of the Madras Mariners' Widows Fund, an institution which appears to have been based on rather unintelligible principles. It is said that the Fund, on receiving a fixed monthly payment, and a donation on entrance equal to two years' subscription, promises to pay to the widow a monthly annuity equal to *six times* the monthly subscription. Thus, a donation of 480 rupees, and a payment of 20 rupees a month, will entitle the widow of a subscriber to an annuity of Rs. 120 a month, without any respect to age. Under this system, the Fund has gone on for sixteen years, and has at present a capital of Rs. 290,000, while its expenditure is only one-sixth of its regular income. Either the working of compound interest on the accumulated donations, or fortuitous circumstances, must have preserved the Fund, for the arrangements are certainly of the most original character. We observe that *this* Fund is open to all the world.—*Friend of India.*

PROGRESS OF CRIME.—The reports of the proceedings at the Madras Police Courts have of late been of a more sanguinary hue than we recollect them to have been for a long period. Within a fortnight no less than three murders, and all of a most shocking and aggravated kind, have been committed.—*Ibid.*

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. JEREMIE.—The *Athenæum* states that a committee has been appointed at Madras of members of the Civil Service, to co-operate with a committee of members of the Bengal Service, to raise subscriptions for presenting the Rev. Dr. Jeremie, late Dean of Haileybury College, with some testimonial of their regard and gratitude for the advantages derived from his valuable instructions during their residence in college.

CAPTAIN IMPEY.—A paper called the *Guardian*, established at Moulmein, *vice* the defunct *Chronicle, Free Press, Friend of Burmah, cum multis aliis*, states that Captain Impey, the late principal assistant commissioner, is not considered on the spot to deserve the harsh judgment, or rather pre-judgment, which the Calcutta papers have passed upon his conduct. The Moulmein *Guardian* says, "we are in ignorance of what Captain Impey has been guilty of—reports state that he has overdrawn his salary at the local treasury * * * *, and we have no reason to imagine that Captain Impey will not come boldly forward at the proper time and vindicate himself."

VEPERY SCHOOL.—An announcement has been made that improvements of an important character are to be introduced into the system of education at the Vepery Grammar School. Mr. Nash, the new English master, is to "have the special charge of the junior classes." The institution will thus provide what has always been felt as a want in Indian schools, superior and thorough teaching for the younger pupils. The council also have certainly adopted the means best calculated to attain the end in view, by making the instruction of the younger scholars the especial task of the new English master. "The Hullah system" of singing is to be introduced into the school. This will serve as an agreeable relaxation to the scholars by being intermingled with their other exercises, and be the means of providing the rising generation with a rational pleasure, the enjoyment of which is likely to have the best effects on their morals.

WANT OF A "BLACK ACT."—The following statement appears in a letter from Madras:—"An invalid officer, residing near Calicut, on the Malabar coast, and supposed to be rather mad on occasions, shot, without any apparent provocation, an unhappy fisherman. Captain C. was apprehended, and forwarded to Madras in the hot weather, under charge of an European escort from H.M.'s 94th foot. Eight unhappy natives, with the surgeon of the zilla, were despatched to give evidence at the trial, which was arranged to come off in July. They arrived in good time; but as the counsel for the defence requested to have the trial traversed to the next sessions of October, the doctor and native witnesses were bound over to attend, and it is now stated that, in addition to the doctor and natives, the zilla judge and magistrate have been subpœnaed. The distance of Calicut from Madras is above 400 miles, and so the natives and doctor will have to travel more than 1,600 miles in order to say that they think the prisoner was a little flighty; and as it is not clear whether he used a pistol or gun, and whether it was loaded with ball or shot, there is every probability, if his counsel knows and does his duty, of the man being released without a trial. The natives will, perhaps, be relieved from their troubles by death, as the Malabar people suffer greatly when removed to the eastern coast: the doctor gets no remuneration, but is to lose his pay during his absence, and the public business of the country is to be impeded by the absence of the heads of office! There are Europeans enough at Calicut and in the neighbourhood to form a respectable jury, and the case, if tried there, might have been disposed of in a couple of hours, with justice to the prisoner, and no injustice to the native community."

SIR C. NAPIER'S "ORDERS."—We are glad to be able to state that a work is now passing through the press, under competent editorial supervision, which is intended to perpetuate, in a compact form, his valuable hints and lessons on military subjects, which are at present scattered through a host of general orders, remarks on courts-martial, hid, like the grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff, among the dry, dusty, and frivolous columns of official gazettes. The publication is to be entitled, "Records of Sir Charles Napier's Indian Career." It will contain all of interest that Sir Charles Napier has written or spoken on subjects connected with the Indian army, and will supply a long-felt desideratum in our military literature.—*Athenæum.*

THE REV. MR. WHITFORD.—The case of the Rev. R. W. Whitford, A.M., formerly chaplain on this establishment, to which we have repeatedly referred in previous issues, has at length been decided. The investigation into the charges of immorality, on which Mr. Whitford's license was revoked, mentioned as in progress in our last month's number, under the immediate direction of the bishop, has been brought to a termination in his full and entire acquittal of every part of the criminality of which he had been accused. In delivering this verdict of acquittal, his lordship at the same time intimated that he did not feel called upon to condemn the clergymen who had signed the requisition to the archdeacon for the inquiry into the alleged rumours to the disparagement of Mr. Whitfords moral character; yet adding that too much caution could not be exercised in dealing with reports so dangerous to reputation and happiness. Hints have been thrown out of the probability of a restoration of the forfeited chaplaincy; but of this we entertain, we must confess, very faint hopes, as the deprivation took place on grounds quite distinct from the suspected irregularities at Poonamallee. The bishop, however, has promised to grant a restoration of the license, should Mr. Whitford succeed in obtaining employment in this diocese.—*Ibid.*

SQUABBLES AMONGST THE GREAT.—We have been informed that an unhappy estrangement has arisen between his Highness Mahomed Ghouse and his uncle Yethoobaruth Dowlah. The circumstances of the case are these. A coolness had existed between the Nabob and his uncles for some time past, which it was supposed was kept up by H. H.'s ill advisers; but this had in a measure been removed by the good offices of friends. Three days after the feast of Ramzan, Yethoobaruth Dowlah called upon H. H. on a visit of ceremony, and was informed that the Nabob was asleep. After waiting in a place below destitute of seats for a considerable time, he requested a servant to procure a chair for him. The menial represented that he could not do so, as all the chairs were upstairs, where he dare not enter while his master was asleep. After a considerable interval, the Nabob showed himself at a window, and his uncle made the customary salute, but was unnoticed. This was repeated, but with the same result. Yethoobaruth Dowlah now sent a servant to inquire when he might have an audience, and was told in reply that H. H. was gone to his bath. Nettled at such gross neglect, the uncle left the palace, but had not proceeded far when three or four servants overtook him, and said that the Nabob wished to see his uncle's coachman. This man immediately went, and,

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on being ushered into the presence, was ordered to be well slapped. The coachman returned to his master weeping and complaining of the chastisement he had received. On reaching home, Yethoobaruth Dowlah wrote to his nephew, requesting an explanation of his strange conduct, and intimated that all future intercourse must cease between them, after the gross insult offered to him. The reply of the hopeful nephew was to the effect, that, had his uncle appeared before him at the time instead of the coachman, he would have received similar treatment.—*Athenæum, Aug.* 20.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOILEAU, T. E. J. to be civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Guntoor.
LUSHINGTON, T. D. agent to govt. of Fort St. George at Kurnool, ass. ch. of office, Aug. 28.
NEWILL, H. to act as coll. and mag. of Guntoor dur. abs. of Stokes, Sept. 10.
ROBERTSON, A. to be coll. and mag. and agent to govt. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, fr. emb. of Smollett, Aug. 30.
ROHDE, J. to act as civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Trichinopoly dur. abs. of Greenway, Sept. 6.
STOKES, H. coll. and mag. of Guntoor, del. over ch. of the dist. to H. Newill, Aug. 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLAIR, J. H. 1 mo. to Pulney Hills.
BREEKS, J. W. 8 mo. to sea.
COCHRANE, J. H. 1 mo.
HODGSON, A. P. 1 mo. to Pulney Hills.
MELLOR, A. in ext. to rem. at Cape until end of Sept. or until an opportunity offers for his returning to Madras.
SMOLLETT, P. B. 3 yrs. fr. Oct. to Europe.
STOKES, H. 4 mo. to Bangalore, on m. c.
STRANGE, T. L. 1 mo. to Ramenmullay, Sept. 10.
WROUGHTON, J. C. 4 mo. to rem. at Cape, on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

BULL, Rev. J. V. to be domestic chapl. to the bishop, Sept. 12.
CLARKE, Rev. B. S. to be chapl. of Black Town, Sept. 13.
HAMILTON, Rev. R. K. sen. pres. chapl. rep. his return to pres. Aug. 28.
KENLOCH, Rev. A. to be a surrogate for issuing marriage licenses.
POWELL, Rev. W. P. D.C.L. to offic. as commissary and archdeacon of the diocese, dur. abs. of the Ven. V. Shortland, B.D.
SHORTLAND, the Ven. Archdeacon V. B.D. 12 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEDDEK, Ens. C. H. passed exam. in Hindustani, posted to 2nd Eur. L.I.; to do duty with 15th until arr. Secunderabad, Sept. 3.
BEGBIE, Lieut. E. S. 10th N.I. retd. to duty, Aug. 26; perm. to join *viâ* Calcutta, Sept. 5.
BELL, Ens. C. J. R. posted to 6th N.I. v. Sims, prom. Sept. 3.
BISHOP, Ens. F. F. R. d. d. 52nd, posted to 38th N.I. as 5th ens.; to Secunderabad, und. ch. of Capt. Salmon, and proc. thence, d. d. with 17th N.I. Sept. 3.
BLAIR, Ens. C. F. H. posted to 22nd N.I. v. Mason, res. Sept.
BLENKINSOP, Ens. E. C. fr. d. d. 15th, to do duty with 21st N.I. and to join; Sept. 3.
BLOMFIELD, Ens. C. G. d. d. 1st Fus. posted to 21st N.I.
BLOOMFIELD, Ens. A. F. F. to do duty with 31st L.I. to join.
BOWEN, Ens. J. H. posted to 1st Fus. as 2nd lieut. v. Dangerfield, pro. Sept. 3.
BRYCE, Ens. W. posted to 1st Fus. as 2nd lieut. v. Brown, pro. Sept. 3.
BURN, Ens. R. C. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1849; 14th N.I. posted to 5th N.I. as 5th ens. v. Davey, prom. Sept. 11.
BURNES, Ens. F. J. H. d. d. 21st, posted to 33rd N.I. as 5th ens. v. Pearson, prom. Sept. 3, to cont. to d. d. with 21st N.I.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. H. T. 13th N.I. to be a mem. of com. for investigation of claims to pens. Sept. 3.
CHADWICK, Eng. R. A. 15th, posted to 26th N.I. as 5th ens.; to do duty with 15th to Kurnool, join and do duty with 5th N.I.
CLAGETT, Ens. F. B. posted to 38th N.I. v. Buck, prom. Sept. 3.
CLARKE, Ens. W. H. posted to 26th N.I. v. Douie, dec. Sept. 3.
CLOETE, Ens. H. D. 31st L.I. to 5th N.I. as 4th ens. v. Phillips, prom. Sept. 3.
COATES, Capt. J. W. 6th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 26.
COOPER, Ens. S. G. T. 49th N.I. to 1st M. fus. as 10th 2nd lieut. v. Hamilton, prom. Sept. 3; to join under order fr. adj. gen.
COUCHMAN, Lieut. R. S. 12th N.I. perm. at his request to resign his app. of qr. mr. and int. to his corps, Aug. 27.
COX, Capt. E. T. 5th N.I. to be maj. fr. Sept. 1, v. Leader, inv.
DASHWOOD, Ens. B. G. posted to 35th N.I. v. Godfrey, prom.
DAVEY, Ens. W. 5th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 1, v. Leader, inv.
DIGBY, Ens. W. G. 31st L.I. to 21st N.I. as 5th ens. v. Worsop, prom. Sept. 3.
DUFF, Ens. R. W. fr. d. d. 15th N.I. to do duty with 31st L.I. and to join, Sept. 3.
FAGAN, Lieut. C. S. 40th N.I. to inf. branch of Nizam's army, v. Magne, Aug. 10.
FAUNCE, Maj. 2nd N.I. to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Cannanore.
FOORD, Ens. H. H. posted to 16th N.I. v. Bates, prom. Sept. 3.
FORTH, Ens. A. C. to d. d. with 21st N.I. to join.
FOSTER, Ens. J. A. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. v. Burdett, res.
FRENCH, Lieut. J. 1st N.V.B. ret. to duty, Aug. 28; is posted to the arsenal of Fort St. George.
GAHAGAN, Ens. T. H. H. posted to 7th N.I. v. Hurst, prom.
GILLILAN, Lieut. T. 5th N.I. to be capt. fr. Sept. 1, v. Leader, inv.
GORDON, Ens. A. D. 43rd N.I. to 24th N.I. as 5th ens. v. Warner, prom. Sept. 3.; to do duty with 38th N.I. at Saugor, to join his corps *viâ* Calcutta, Sept. 12.
HANKIN, Ens. F. G. posted to 15th N.I. v. M'Neill, prom. Sept. 3.
HARE, Capt. W. J. 41st N.I. (temp. pl. at C. in C.'s disp. for regt. duty) to act as adjt. of that regt. v. Simpson, relieved, Sept. 9.
HASTIE, Ens. J. rem. fr. 49th to do duty with 31st L.I. to join.
HAY, Ens. A. C. fr. d. d. 15th N.I. to do duty with 31st L.I. and to join, Sept. 13.
HELBERT, Lieut. F. J. H. 5th L.C. perm. to resign his appt. of qr. mr. and int. of 1st L.C.
HENEGAN, Lieut. D. V. A. 10th N.I. resigned serv. of E.I.C. fr. July 1.
HUDLESTON, Ens. W. posted to 2nd N.I. v. Neild, pro. Sept. 3.
ISACKE, Ens. L. H. d. d. 4th B. art. to 2nd Eur. L.I. as 10th ens. v. Pollen, resigned, Sept. 3.
JOHNSON, Ens. W. R. fr. d. d. 15th to do duty with 21st N.I. and to join, Sept. 3.
KINCAID, Ens. W. posted to 22nd N.I. v. Dekantzow, pro. Sept. 3; passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies, Sept. 6.
KIRKPATRICK, Ens. T. fr. d. d. 15th to do duty with 21st N.I. and to join, Sept. 3.
LAVIE, Ens. R. C. 3rd L.C. is relieved fr. d. d. 49th N.I. Sept. 2; to join, Aug. 29.
LEADER, Maj. W. 5th N.I. trans. to invalid estab. fr. Sept. 1; rem. to 2nd N. V. B. Sept. 11.
MAGRATH, Ens. B. H. W. 21st N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff, with moonshee allow. Aug. 28.
MANN, Major J. 1st N.V.B. ret. to duty, Aug. 28; fr. 1st to 2nd N.V.B. Sept. 12.
M'MAHON, Ens. E. A. 39th N.I. exam. in Hind. qual. for gen. staff, to receive moonshee allow.
MENZIES, Ens. H. C. 21st N.I. to 31st L.I. as 5th ens. v. Tudor, res. Sept. 3.
MIDDLETON, Ens. J. C. d. d. 43rd, posted to 23rd L.I. as 5th ens. v. Gage, prom. Sept. 3; to proceed under ch. of Capt. Salmon, to Secunderabad, proceeding thence and do duty with 17th N.I. as far as convenient.
MILLER, Ens. F. P. posted to 16th N.I. v. Gomperiz, prom.
MITCHELL, Lieut. W. S. 22nd N.I. perm. to join at Nagode, near Calcutta, Aug. 29.
NEIL, Maj. J. G. 1st fus. to be ent. in army returns as James George Smith Neil, Sept. 13.
PARRY, Ens. S. H. J. posted to 1st fus. as 2nd lieut. v. Brown, prom. Sept. 3; passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of comp. Sept. 6.
PARSONS, Ens. C. M. 2nd N.I. to 31st L.I. as 4th ens. v. Lewis, prom. Sept. 3.
PATON, Ens. W. d. d. 1st fus. posted to 26th N.I. Sept. 3.
PAYNE, Ens. G. M. d. d. 31st, posted to 12th N.I. Sept. 3.
PLOWDEN, Ens. F. E. fr. d. d. 15th N.I. to do duty with 31st L.I. and to join, Sept. 3.
PRIOR, Lieut. col. H. 46th N.I. ret. to duty Aug. 28; perm. to join *viâ* Calcutta, Aug. 30.
RAIKES, Lieut. T. 1st fus. to take ch. of young off. proc. to Bellary, *viâ* Bangalore, Sept. 3.
RAMUS, Ens. W. de N. d. d. 1st, posted to 20th N.I. Sept. 3.
RICH, Lieut. W. C. 46th N.I. ret. to duty Aug. 28; perm. to join *viâ* Calcutta, Aug. 30.
RICHARDS, Ens. C. J. d. d. 43rd, posted to 38th N.I. as 4th ens. v. Meyers, prom. Sept. 3, to proc. under ch. of Capt. Salmon to Secunderabad, proceeding thence, and to join at Kamptee.
ROSE, Major A. R. 50th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 28; perm. to join *viâ* Calcutta, Aug. 30.
ROWLANDSON, Brev. maj. M. J. 32nd N.I. to join *viâ* Calcutta, his regt. being ord. for Jubbulpore, Aug. 21.
SALMON, Capt. A. 47th N.I. to take ch. of young off. proc. to Secunderabad, Sept. 3.
SANDERS, Ens. G. W. d.d. 1st L.I. posted to 9th N.I.; to do duty with 12th until arr. of 9th at Vellore, Sept. 3.
SEARLE, Ens. A. T. 52nd N.I. to 32nd N.I. as 5th ens. v. Baker, prom. Sept. 3.
SIMPSON, Lieut. G. 22nd N.I. to act as qr. mr. and int. to his own corps, Sept. 9.
SLADEN, Ens. E. B. posted to 1st fus. as 2nd lieut. v. Hamilton, prom. Sept. 3.
SMITHERS, Ens. O. F. fr. d.d. with 15th, to do duty with 31st L.I. and to join, Sept. 3.
SNOW, Ens. R. T. posted to 7th N.I. v. Swanston, prom. Sept. 3.
STONE, Ens. T. H. E. posted to 9th N.I. v. Williams, prom. to do duty with 45th until arrival of 9th at Secunderabad, Sept. 3.
STRICKLAND, Ens. W. G. M. posted to 49th N.I. v. Codd, prom. Sept. 3.

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STUART, Ens. H. T. d. d. 49th, posted to 5th N.I. as 5th ens. to join at Vizianagram d. d. with 11th until arr. of 5th, Sept. 3.
SWANSTON, Lieut. W. O. 7th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. fr. Oct. 1.
SWETE, 2nd Lieut. J. B. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, Aug. 28.
SWINEY, Ens. J. posted to 32nd N.I. v. Gordon, prom. Sept. 3.
THURBURN, Ens. H. 42nd N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Sept. 9.
VALLANCE, Ens. J. D. d. d. 31st L.I. posted to 40th N.I. as 5th ens.; to join and do duty 15th N.I. as far as Secunderabad.
WALKER, Capt. C. E. M. 30th N.I. exam. in Hindustani; qual. for gen. staff, Sept. 4.
WATERMAN, Lieut. E. P. 25th N.I. pl. at disp. of Govt. of India, for empl. in the Bheel corps, Aug. 30.
WATTS, Lieut. J. P. 27th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Sept. 9.
WESTERN, Capt. W. C. 32nd N.I. placed at disp. of Gov. of India for civ. employ. in the Saugor and Nerbudda terr. Aug. 30.
WHITLOCK, Ens. W. H. posted to 5th N.I. v. Maud, pro. Sept. 3.
WING, Ens. J. F. posted to 1st N.I. v. Robertson, dec. Sept. 3; perm. to join Raikes's detach. at Bangalore, Sept. 6.
WING, Ens. 1st N.I. app. to join detach. at Bangalore cancelled, and to proceed with it to pres. Sept. 12.
YOUNGHUSBAND, Capt. R. 19th N.I. tr. to inv. estab. fr. Aug. 31.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

BLOOMFIELD, A. F. F. Sept 9.
FORTH, A. C. Aug. 28.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

APPLEGATH, Lieut. F. 33rd N.I. to Sept. 30, to sea, Madras, and E. C. on m. c.
ARMSTRONG, Capt. E. 51st N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
BEAVER, Maj. H. 1st N. V. B. to Europe.
BELL, Maj. O. 2nd N. V. B. fr. Sept. 2 to 30, Madras.
BISHOP, Ens. F. F. R. doing duty 52nd N.I. Sept. 1 to 30, to Madras.
BURTON, Capt. C. dep. jud. adv. gen. Aug. 20 to Oct. 10, Neilgherry hills.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. H. T. 13th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 17, Madras.
CARPENDALE, Lieut. J. sappers and miners, Sept. 2 to 30, to Neilgherries.
CLARKE, Brev. maj. F. A. 52nd N.I. from Sept. 1 to 30, to Madras, prep. to apply for leave to retire from the service.
CONINGHAM, Lieut. col. H. 2nd L.C. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 3, to Mysore div. and Madras.
COSSERAT, Lieut. J. P. 34th L.I. to Eur. on m. c.
COTTON, Lieut. col. W. 10th N.I. to Europe, on furl. *viâ* Calcutta.
DAVIDSON, Lieut. col. J. 31st L.I. to Europe, on m. c.
DENT, Lieut. T. W. 11th N.I. leave canc. Aug. 28.
DEVEREUX, Brev. capt. W. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Europe, on m. c.
FENTON, Corn. F. A. 7th N.I. to Eur. on m. c.
FLINT, Lieut. J. 38th N.I. Aug. 27, 1850, to March 31, 1851, to Bowenpilly, on m. c.
FREESE, Capt. W. H. 37th gren. to sea and Cape, on m. c. for 2 years.
GRANT, Lieut. A. 3rd L.C. fr. Aug. 24 to Oct. 31, to rem. a presidency, on m. c.
HAMILTON, Ens. W. 51st N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
HELBERT, Lieut. F. J. H. 5th L.C. to Europe, on m. c.
HOLLOWAY, Capt. E. V. P. 42nd N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to Secunderabad, on m. c.
HORNIDGE, Lieut. W. 24th N.I. to Europe.
HUTCHINSON, Lieut. W. 28th N.I. 6 mo. to Madras, *viâ* Bombay.
JACKSON, Capt. T. L. 40th N.I. Sept. 5 to Nov. 30, to Bangalore, on m. c.
JOHNSTON, Capt. W. M. 18th N.I. to sea, the Cape, or Eastern settlements, on m. c.
KENNEDY, Lieut. A. K. C. 46th N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, to Cochin and Ceylon, prep. to app. for leave to Europe.
KING, Lieut. J. fr. Aug. 15 to Feb. 15, to presidency and E. coast, on m. c.
KING, Lieut. D. J. T. 4th L.C. in ext. to Feb. 21, 1851, Bangalore, on m. c.
LAKE, Lieut. A. W. 3rd M.L.I. to Eur. 3 years.
LENNOX, Ens. S. W. 23rd L.I. to sea, 6 mo. on m. c.
MAYNE, Cornet J. C. 2nd L.C. fr. Aug. 27 to Sept. 10, Madras.
NICOLAY, Capt. T. F. in ext. fr. Aug. 26 to Nov. 1, 1850, to rem. on the Neilgherries on m. c.
OWEN, Capt. W. G. 11th N.I. to northern ports.
PHILLIPS, Lieut. G. R. 5th L.C. to Oct. 15, in ext.
POOLE, Lieut. col. M. 5th N.I. fr. Sept. 8 to Oct. 8, Madras.
PRICE, Lieut. M. 34th L.I. to Eur. on m. c.
REYNOLDS, Ens. J. L. 36th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
SEAGER, Capt. J. 8th N.I. Sept. 2, 1850, to Aug. 16, 1852, to Nizagapatam, E. C. and Pres. on m. c.
SHULDHAM, Lieut. A. J. 26th N.I. 2 years to sea and N. S. Wales, m. c.
SIMPSON, Lieut. W. S. 48th N.I. to Eur. m. c.
STEWART, Capt. J. 7th N.I. to Bombay, with leave fr. Nov. 5 to Feb. 5, 1851, prep. to apply for leave to Europe.
TREVOR, Major S. S. art. furl. to Europe.
TRIPE, Lieut. L. 12th N.I. to Eur.
WAKEMAN, Capt. H. 42nd N.I. to Eur. m. c.
YOUNGHUSBAND, Capt. R. 19th N.I. to Eur. on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CHEAPE, Surg. H. M.D. retd. to duty, Aug. 24.
CORNFOOT, Surg. J. fr. 37th gren. to 9th N.I.
CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. ret. to duty, Sept. 11.
FLEMMING, Asst. surg. J. B. pl. at disp. of the Gov. of India for emp. in the Hyderabad res. Aug. 30.
GIBBS, Asst. surg. J. G. perm. to enter on general duties, Sept. 6; to do duty with s. surg. dep. N. div. to join at Vizagapatam.
GRAHAM, Surg. H. G. fr. 10th N.I. to 37th gren.
HARRISON, Surg. T. D. fr. 9th to 10th N.I.
JACOB, Asst. surg. W. A. M.D. perm. to enter on general duties.
MARRETT, Asst. surg. H. R. d. gen. hosp. to do duty H.M.'s 51st L.I. Sept. 11.
PAUL, Asst. surg. J. L. M.D. perm. to enter on general duties.
THROBOLDS, Surg. J. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. d. d. 37th gren. to d. d. 9th N.I.
VAN SOMEREN, Asst. surg. W. J. fr. med. ch. of details at Tavoy, to 15th N.I. Sept. 11.
WALTER, Asst. surg. G. W. perm. to enter on general duties; 51st L.I. to med. ch. of details at Tavoy, Sept. 11.
WILLIAMS, Dr. St. G. rec. arr. perm. to enter on gen. duty as asst. surg. Sept. 11; to do duty under S. surg. N. div. to join at Vizagapatam, Sept. 11.
WILSON, Asst. surg. J. art. to attend on the bishop dur. tour of visitation southward and westward, Sept. 11.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

WILLIAMS, Dr. St. G. Sept. 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Surg. M. F. to Europe on residue of furl.
COLE, Surg. R. to Dec. 31, in ext.
HICKENS, Surg. J. 12th N.I. Nov. 20 to May 20, 1851, Nielgherry Hills.
JOPP, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to Europe, on m. c.
WESTERN, Vet. surg. J. 6 mo. in ext.
WILKINSON, Surg. J. 7th L.C. Aug. 15 to Sept. 5..

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAILLIE, wife of C. d. at Vepery, Aug. 28.
BALLARD, wife of J. d. at Cochin, Aug. 14.
BONNOR, wife of Serj. S. d. at Trichinopoly, Aug. 16.
BRETT, wife of Capt. D. 31st L.I. d. at Bangalore, Aug. 29.
CHALON, wife of Lieut. col. 33rd N.I. s. at Madras, Sept. 9.
COLERIDGE, wife of Lieut. 20th N.I. d. at Paulghaut, Aug. 22.
D'SILVA, wife of F. d. at Royapettah, Sept. 6.
DUFF, the lady of Assist. surg. C. M. s. at Hoonsoor, Aug. 23.
FRANKLIN, wife of J. J. d. at Madras, Sept. 7.
GAHAN, wife of G. d. at Madras, Aug. 24.
HAGGER, wife of T. s. at Madras, Aug. 21.
HELLEIN, wife of W. A. d. at Bellary, Aug. 20.
HISLOP, wife of the Rev. S. d. at Nungumbankum, Aug. 28.
HOLMES, the lady of Lieut. T. R. 49th N.I. s. at Madras, Sept.
JOHNSON, wife of Wm. d. at Madras, Aug. 25.
MAITLAND, the lady of Capt. art. d. at Madras, Sept. 2.
MENZIES, wife of Surg. E. H.M.'s 94th, s. at Poonamallee, Aug. 21.
ORR, the lady of Surg. J. H. s. at Bolarum, Aug. 22.
O'LEARY, wife of Danl. s. at Hyderabad, Aug. 22.
PHILLOTT, the lady of Capt. Hy. 25th N.I. d. at Jaulnah, Sept. 6.
QUANBROUGH, the lady of Lieut. (I. N.) s. at Vepery, Aug. 12.
ROBSON, wife of Asst. surg. J. d. at Oatacamund, Aug. 18.
STEELE, wife of Lieut. A. L. 6th N.I. s. at Guntoor, Aug. 25.
SULLIVAN, the lady of W. C. S. d. at Madras, Sept. 11.
WAHAB, the lady of Lieut. col. C. 18th N.I. d. at Russellcondah, Aug. 20.
WELLS, wife of John, s. at Calicut, Aug. 20.
WENDITH, wife of W. s. at Madras, Sept. 5.
WOOLLEY, wife of Capt. Robert, 28th N.I. d. at Chittagong, Aug. 7.

MARRIAGES.

BOOTHBY, Geo. Wm. to Harriet, d. of E. B. Glass, at Madras, Sept. 3.
DENT, R. C. to Susan, d. of J. Hudleston, at Madras, Aug. 15.
DOYLE, James, to Matilda Rose, d. of A. Mineaud, at Kotagherry, Aug. 20.
JELLY, Rev. J. P. to Mary M. d. of W. Donellan, at Bellary, Aug. 13.
MATHEWS, R. S. to Miss Anne Amelia Burke, at Black Town, Sept. 11.
WORSOP, Lieut. M. A. 21st N.I. to Louisa Eliza, d. of Capt. J. W. Rumsey, at Madras, Aug. 5.

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DEATHS.

BELL, J. H. at Guntoor, Aug. 25.
CAMERON, Lieut. S. 37th N.I. en route to Hingolee.
NEWBERY, G. H. P. s. of C. 8th L.C. at Mhow, aged 1, Aug. 30.
REMINGTON, Mary, d. of Capt. 5th L.C. at Jaulnah, Sept. 7.
ROWLAND, Caroline F. wife of J. S. at Palamcottah, aged 30, Aug. 24.
SHARLICK, Charles, at Vepery, aged 52, Aug. 25.
SLADEN, the lady of R. at Madras, aged 45, Aug. 24.
STEELE, Mary, wife of Lieut. A. L. 6th N.I. at Guntoor, aged 21, Aug. 29.
WALTER, Mrs. Anne, at Pursewalkum, aged 60, Aug. 26.
WILSON, Asst. surg. John, M.D. at Labuan, June 23.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 22. *Athenian*, Norris, Pondicherry.—23. *Valentine*, Hannaway, Pondicherry; *Dalhousie*, Butterworth, Plymouth; *Jennet*, Chalmers, Glasgow; *Windsor*, Pryce, Calcutta.—25. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Masulipatam; *Talavera*, Scott, London.—26. *Nile*, Nesbitt, London; *Madagascar*, Hight, Calcutta.—28. Steamer *Haddington*, Field, Suez; *Autumnus*, Bewley, Liverpool; *Prince Albert*, Jellicoe, Mauritius; *Nonpareil*, Brown, Mauritius; *Anne Copper*, Morton, Mauritius.—29. *Ayrshire*, Miller, Bombay; *Herminie*, Turnbull, Calcutta.—30. *Agnes*, Scowcroft, Bombay.—31. *Iskander Shah*, Shire, Calcutta.—SEPT. 1. *British Sovereign*, Harris, South Australia.—4. *Teazer*, Castor, Bimlipatam.—6. *Monarch*, Duncanson, Bombay; *Pelham*, Anderson, Mauritius.—8. *W. and M. Brown*, Bainton, Singapore; *James Hall*, Jarvis, Pondicherry.—9. *True Briton*, McBeath, London and Madeira; *William Forster*, Salmond, Algoa Bay.—10. *Bank of England*, Davison, Sydney; *Lady Macdonald*, Doyle, London and Madeira; *Pleiades*, Hartley, Newcastle.—11. *Scindian*, Cammell, England and Swan River.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Dalhousie*.—Maj. Cherry, 1st Madras cav. Mrs. and Miss Cherry, two children and three servants; Capt. Beresford, Madras art. and servant; Capt. MacVicar, 41st N.I. and servant; Capt. Young, 43rd N.I.; Mrs. Young, Surg. M. F. Anderson, Lieut. Tomes, 41st N.I. and servant, Mrs. Tomes and infant; Benj. Dudley. For CALCUTTA.—Rev. J. Miller, A.M. Mrs. and Miss Miller.

Per *Windsor*.—Lieut. Stafford, 34th M.N.I.; and Master Wollaston.

Per *Talavera*.—Dr. Cheap and Ens. Sargeant, Mr. and Mrs. Grey and child. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Davis, Mr. Earle, Mrs. Harrison and two servants.

Per *Nile*.—Mrs. Andrew Robertson, Mrs. Coates, Misses Elliott, Robertson, E. Robertson, sen.; Tolfrey and Sherman, Capt. Coates, 6th M.N.I. Children—Mary Robertson, Jane Coates, and John Coates; Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Frewer, two servants. For CALCUTTA.—Mesdames E. T. Trevor, Thos. Bloomfield, Begbie, Harris, Pusfitt, Nisbet and infant; E. T. Trevor, Esq. B.C.S.; Maj. Thomas, Rev. E. Bloomfield, Dr. Willis, H.M.'s 78th regt.; Lieut. Begbie, 10th M.N.I.; Messrs. Sandford, Thomas, J. Thomas, West, Sevenoachs, and Thomas; children—Kitty Trevor, Constance Trevor, Lucy Thomas, Margarette Thomas, Henry Thomas, Edmund Thomas, Godfrey Thomas, Frederick Thomas, Peter Pusfitt, James Pusfitt, and John Reynolds; Mrs. Prout, Mrs. Reynolds, and Mr. Henty; servants — Mrs. Otley, Mrs. Moody.

Per *Madagascar*.—Mesdames Swetenham, Money, Eales, Wakenham, and Hight; Misses Pemberton and Eales; Messrs. Swetenham, Atherton, and Forbes; Captains Wakenham and Eales, five children, Serjeant Torpey and wife, and John Clarke.

Per *James Hall*.—Mrs. Jarvis, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Alweish, Miss Latham and servant.

Per Steamer *Haddington*.— From SUEZ.—Mr. French, Maj. Mann, Mr. Nash, Col. and Mrs. Franklin, Mr. Forth, Col. Pryor, Miss Pryor, Miss Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Shakelton, Capt. Elder, Rev. Mr. Hamilton, C. Dickens, Mr. Rich, Dr. Graham, Mr. Cullimore, Mr. Perry, Mr. Anderson and Eur. servant, Mr. Rebello, Capt. and Mrs. Brennon, Mr. Ridley, Maj. and Mrs. Rose, Mr. Reid, Mr. Studdab, Mr. Geneste, and Mr. Boudet. From GALLE.—Mr. W. Haydon.

Per *Teazer*.—J. Rodges, Esq., and H. Hodson, Esq., Mr. Perrimen, Mr. Boyd and family, Mrs. Tallent, Misses Tallent, Mr. Macon, Mrs. M'Ken and two children, Mr. Godbier.

Per *True Briton*.—Dr. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. Grant, Mr. Bloomfield, cadet. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Capt. Bignell.

Per *Bank of England*.—Lieut. Goonnald, Messrs. Adam, Black, and Malcolm, Mrs. Carr, and child and servant.

Per *Lady Macdonald*.—Dr. Crawford.

Per *Scindian*.—John Woollcombe Sillifant, Esq., and lady, John Tyndall, Esq., and lady.

DEPARTURES.

AUG. 23. *John Caskie*, Raynes, Calcutta and Boston.—24. *Dauntless*, Patt, Calcutta.—26. *Essex*, Pixley, London.—28. Steamer *Haddington*, Field, Calcutta; *China*, M'Lean, Mauritius; *Dalhousie*, Butterworth, Calcutta; *Coromandel*, Cowan, London; *Jane Green*, Shiell, London; *James Hall*, Jarvis, Pondicherry.—30. *Ayrshire*, Miller, Calcutta; *Hesperus*, Kelly, Liverpool; *Thetis*, Cass, Penang and China.—31. *Charles Dumergue*, Leete, Northern Ports; *Talavera*, Scott, Calcutta; *Agnes*, Scowcroft, Calcutta.—SEPT. 1. *Windsor*, Pryce, London, *via* Tranquebar and Cape; *Isabella Blyth*, Hale, London.—2. *Graham*, Harrison, Vizagapatam.—3. *Madagascar*, Hight, Cape and London; *Herminie*, Turnbull, Colombo.—4. *Teazer*, Castor, Negapatam.—5. *Helvellyn*, Harrison, Liverpool.—7. *Nile*, Nisbet, Vizagapatam and Calcutta; *British Sovereign*, Harris, Ennore.—8. *Euphrates*, Gowanlock, Liverpool.—9. *Christabel*, Harding, London; *Pelham*, Anderson, London.—10. *Jennet*, Chalmers, Vizagapatam and London.—15. Steamer *Oriental*, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *John Caskie*.—Mr. C. Moseley and Mr. J. Porter.

Per *Essex*.—Lieut. C. Blewett, H.M.'s 70th regt.; Mr. Stephenson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Warden and 2 children, and Mr. Harvey; Capt. H. C. R. W. Smith, infant, servant, and child, Dr. Buchanan, Ens. W. Hands, 36th regt. N.I.; and Ens. W. Hamilton, 51st regt. N.I.

Per *Coromandel*.—Capt. Johnston and Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot.

Per *Thetis*.—Mr. R. Strange, Dr. Donaldson, Capt. Carew, Gunner and his wife.

Per *Charles Dumergue*.—Miss Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Houghton and 2 children.

Per *Talavera*.—Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell and servant.

Per *Windsor*.—Lieut. Stafford, 34th regt. N.I.; and Master Woollasten; Mrs. Lawford and 2 children; Capt. and Mrs. Houghton.

Per *Isabella Blyth*.—Dr. Meikleham, wife, and 2 children, and Capt. Eykyn.

Per *Graham*.—Capt. MacVicar, and Lieut. Tomes, 41st N.I. and Mr. Healy.

Per *Madagascar*.—Mesdames Swetenham, Wakenham, Eales, Money, and Hight; Messrs. Pemberton and Eales; Capt. Wakenham and Eales, Messrs. Swetenham, Atherton, and Forbes; five children, Serj. Torpey and wife, and John Clarke. From MADRAS to CAPE.—J. Breeks, Esq. C.S. For LONDON.—Mrs. Yates, infant, child, and servant; Mrs. Pinson, two children, and servant; Capt. Yates, 28th regt. N.I.; Maj. Pinson, Capt. Baker, H.M.'s 51st regt. and servant; Lieut. R. Mayne, 37th Gren. and Lieut. Wallace, H.M.'s 25th regt.

Per *Nile*.—Mrs. Robertson, the two Misses Robertson, and Andrew Robertson.

Per steamer *Oriental*.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—J. F. Nisbet, Esq. and lady; Mrs. J. H. Bell, infant, and servant; Surg. M. F. Anderson, Capt. R. Younghusband, John Oliphant, Esq.; Assist. surg. K. Jopp, M.D.; James Malcolm, Esq.; and C. E. B. Pollen, Esq. To SUEZ.—Maj. S. S. Trevor. To ADEN.—Ens. R. C. Lavie and servant. To GALLE.—Lieut. A. Shuldam and servant.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Sept. 14, 1850.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of	1825-26	1¾ to 2	per cent. dis.
	1829-30	do.	do.
	1841	¾ to 1	do.
4 per cent. ..	1832-33	17 to 18	do.
	1835-36	do	do.
	1843	do	do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt		No transaction.	
Tanjore Bonds		16½ to 17	per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares		7 to 8	per cent. prem. no trans.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	6 per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c.	8 "
On do. of Indigo	8 "
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods	9 "
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	7 "

Discount.

On Government Acceptances	5 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	7 "
Ditto above 30 days	8½ "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-3 to 10-4
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, at 6 months' sight, 2s.
Do. at 3 months' sight, 1-11¾.
Do. at 1 month's sight, 1-11½.
H.M. Treasury Bills, 1-11½ to 2, according to amount.
Bank of England Post Bills, do.
Mauritius Government Bills, do.

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Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.

Calcutta.—	Buy, 1½	per cent.	dis.
,,	Sell, 2	do.	do.
Bombay.—	Buy, 1¼	do.	do.
	Sell, 1¾	do.	do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 3*l.* 3s. to 3*l.* 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOMBAY.

The London Mail of August 7th arrived at Bombay on Sept. 8th, per *Sesostris*.

Adulteration of Cotton.—A correspondent assures us, in reference to our remarks on the importance of detecting, and bringing to punishment, the parties engaged in adulterating cotton, that the Bombay merchants have little in their power in comparison to what we supposed: the native dealers at the presidency are not the authors, but the victims, of the fraud. A number of merchants sought some time since to secure redress by bringing the guilty to punishment, but they found their only resource, so far as those within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court were concerned, was a tedious and vexatious lawsuit,—the only certain result of which would be the trouble and the cost. We are further assured that the most filthy and worst cotton sent from Bombay is that shipped under Government inspection and Government advance; and we here beg by these presents to lodge an information to this effect with the Revenue Secretary, or any other party whom it may concern. Government must now pluck out the beam from its own eye,—that is, the rubbish from the cotton it ships,—before quarrelling with the mote, or cotton chaff and dirt, in its neighbours' eyes,—that is, their cotton bales.—*Bombay Times, Sept.* 16.

Mooltan.—We learn from a letter of the 21st ult., from Mooltan, that Lieut. P. O. Gibbes, of the 41st Bengal N.I., had that morning, at an early hour, been found dead in his quarters at Fyze Bhaugh, two miles from the city. An inquest had been ordered to assemble, but the result of their inquiries had not become known when our correspondent wrote. Colonel Scott, Bombay army, commanding engineer, was about to leave for Scinde, having been relieved by Major Knyvett. Major Hicks, Bombay army, commissary of ordnance, and his establishment, would, on the departure of Col. Scott, be the only portion of the late field force remaining at Mooltan; it was expected that they would be relieved about Christmas by an ordnance establishment from Ajmeer. The *Meteor* and *Comet* steamers were at Rajghaut; and the *Ranee* flat, lately towed up the river, was stationed there. The weather was exceedingly hot after noon, the nights being delightfully cool; very little sickness was prevalent either in the camp or city.—*Bombay Times, Sept.* 17.

Prince William of Hesse's Visit.—A foreigner of some distinction, Prince William of Hesse, has just paid a visit to Bombay. The prince was a guest on board H.M.S. *Cleopatra*, and in company with Captain Massie, during the *Cleopatra's* stay in port, visited all the places of interest in Bombay. The governor, chief justice, and other leading functionaries being absent, the honours of the place were done by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

Death of Capt. C. S. Cochrane.—We deeply regret to announce the death of Capt. Charles S. Cochrane, of H.M.'s 64th regiment. The melancholy event occurred at Kurrachee, on the 28th of August. The deceased gentleman was an ensign of 1836, a lieutenant of 1838, and obtained his company in January, 1844. Capt. Cochrane was much beloved in his regiment, and his death is greatly lamented.—*Telegraph and Courier.*

New Sect in Persia.—The Rev. Mr. Bowen, of the American Mission, reported that a new sect of Persians had assembled in various parts of Persia and the countries adjoining. The name of the leader of the sect is Mirza Ali Mahomed, and the number of his followers is at present 30,000. Mirza Ali Mahomed is about thirty years of age, and supports the claims of his religion by the working of pretended miracles. This statement, along with the following facts, is substantiated by a relation of the new prophet, who is a wealthy merchant in Bombay. The sect has been subjected to great persecution, in which the leader has lost four members of his family, with twenty-eight or thirty of his followers, who have been decapitated, by order of the Shah of Persia, in the presence of the assembled Baubies (the denomination of the new body), who refuse to acknowledge the *Koran*, having substitued a creed of their own in its place. The new prophet himself has been imprisoned, and was sentenced to be beheaded; but, as he is a Syed, the relatives of the prophet interfered in favour of their kinsman, on the ground of his being a fanatic and belonging to their order. Thus, notwithstanding the opposition of the Shah, the reformation goes apace, and the examples made in order to obstruct have merely proved an assistance to the cause. The sufferers themselves, believed to have entered into a state of bliss and happiness, induce others, at all hazards, to seek the same reward; and enthusiasm, as is always the case, triumphs over the obstacles placed in the way to its progress by persecution.—*Bombay Telegraph.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

GUZERAT POLICE CORPS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 3, 1850.—The appointment of surg. to the Guzerat Police Corps (late Provincial Battalion) is cancelled, and the corps is placed under the medical charge of the civil surgeon at Kaira.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS.

Compton, T. A. 1st asst. to mag. of Tanna, vested with powers of mag. in that collectorate, Sept. 14.

Ethersey, Com. R. app. an asst. to mag. of Hydrabad in Scinde, with full pow. of a mag. Sept. 2.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Ashburner, Lieut. W. 3rd lt. to be capt. fr. Aug. 31, in succ. to Delamain, prom.

Bainbridge, Ens. H. C. passed colloq. exam. July 20.

Bennett, Ens. J. Scinde camel baggage corps, to join his station Sept. 2.

Britten, Ens. T. E. att. to 9th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Aug. 3.

Creagh, Lieut. 19th N.I. rec. ch. of. off. of lieut. of police at Shikarpore fr. Lieut. Cameron.

Delamain, Maj. C. H. C.B. to be lieut. col. fr. Aug. 31, v. Poole, retired.

Decluzeau, Lieut. col. M. C. perm. to retire fr. H.C.'s serv. on pens. of a col. fr. Sept. 17.

Duncan, Capt. W. G. 24th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 21.

Dunsterville, Lieut. J. B. 4th N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 24, in succ. to Jameson, prom.

Honner, Brev. lieut. col. R. W. 4th N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 24, in succ. to Jameson, prom.

Jameson, Maj. G. J. to be lieut. col. fr. Aug. 24, v. Boyd, dec.

Jopp, Capt. K. to act as int. to 16th N.I. on dep. of Ens. Younge on leave.

Lodwick, Capt. to res. duties as act. interp. to 10th N.I. Aug. 29.

Oliphant, Cornet, C. A. 3rd L.C. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 31, in suc. to Delamain, prom.

Pitcairn, Ens. H. attached to 9th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

Poole, Lieut. col. S. 1st L.C. perm. to retire from the service on pens. of his rank fr. Aug. 31.

Prescott, Ens. 24th N.I. to be assist. supt. Poona rev. survey.

Sheppard, 2nd Lieut. J. L. 4th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 24 in succ. to Jameson, prom.

Soppett, Lieut. to act. as adj. to 12th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Carter on leave.

Stevens, Cornet, 2nd L.C. to cont. attached to 1st L.C. Sept. 2; trans. at his request fr. 2nd to 3rd L.C. Sept. 12.

Thais, Ens. D. D. 21st N.I. passed colloq. exam. July 20.

Walter, Brev. maj. E. 3rd L. C. to be maj. fr. Aug. 31, in succ. to Delamain, prom.

Willoughby, 2nd Lieut. M. W. posted to 43rd N.I. (Rifles), to rank fr. Aug. 24, v. Sheppard, prom.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Anderson, Lieut. J. W. in ext. to Sept. 30, on m. c.

Barr, Lieut. C. W. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to pres.

Bell, Lieut. civil eng. in Candeish, 1 mo.

Bennett, Ens. J. camel baggage corps, Sept. 1 to Nov. 30.

Beville, Lieut. H. 8th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, to rem. at pres. for purpose of undergoing an examination in Hindustani.

Biggs, Lieut. F. art. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to Bombay, on m. c.

Bonnor, Ens. R. M. 7th N.I. fr. Sept. 10 to Oct. 20, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.

Burnes, Lieut. G. J. H. Oct. 1 to Nov. 1.

Chapman, Ens. J. F. 3rd N.I. Aug. 24 to Oct. 15.

Cooper, Lieut. E. M. G. fr. Sept. 1 to 30, in ext. to rem. at Poona, on m. c.

Cormack, Capt. commandt. of the Guzerat police corps, 1 mo. fr. Oct. 10, to Bombay.

Douglas, Lieut. C. R. art. to Sept. 30, Poona, on m. c.

Ellis, Ens. E. H. attached to 7th N.I. fr. Sept. 10 to Oct. 20, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.

Grant, Ens. G. 9th N.I. fr. Sept. 10 to Oct. 20, to Bombay, to be exam. in Mahratta.

Leckie, Capt. W. M. 13th N.I. Oct. 1 to Nov. 30.

Macdonald, Capt. 22nd N.I. perm. to remain in Deccan to Oct. 4, on m. c.

Mark, Lieut. A. R. 3rd batt. art. Sept. 1 to Oct. 26.

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MAUDE, Lieut. C. O. 7th N.I. Sept. 10 to Oct. 20.
M'GOWAN, Lieut. F. 13th N.I. Sept. 6 to Oct. 6.
MORTON, Brev. maj. C. B. Sept. 1 to 30, in ext. to Poona.
POLLEXFEN, Lieut. J. J. staff Rajpootana field force, Oct. 15 to Dec. 15.
REID, Brig. A. T. 1 mo. to Sattara.
SCOTT, Lieut. W. 13th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to Nov. 25, to Bombay.
SMITH, Ens. D. J. 6th N.I. Sept. 1 to 30, in ext. on m. c.
THOMSON, Lieut. G. L. 26th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1, in ext. to remain at Poona, on m. c.
WALLACE, Lieut. 4th tr. h. art. fr. Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, to Bombay.
WARDELL, Capt. R. H. 5th N.I. Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, on m. c.
WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. 22nd N.I. to remain in Deccan, till Sept. 30, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALLANTINE, Asst. surg. 29th N.I. to afford med. aid to 2nd Belooch bat. dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Thom.
BEAN, Asst. surg. to repair to pres. as next for duty in I. N.
CRAIG, Asst. surg. 28th N.I. pl. in temp. med. ch. of 22nd N.I. v. Davies, on m. c. Sept. 3.
CRUICKSHANK, Asst. surg. M. to do duty with 1st Eur. regt. to join, Aug. 31.
HUNTER, Asst. surg. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. I.N. for duty in that serv. Sept. 3.
MALCOLMSON, Surg. 3rd L.C. to rec. med. ch. of staff and details at Neemuch.
MILLAR, Asst. surg. R. to med. ch. of 12th N.I. Sept. 4.
SEYMOUR, Lieut. to rec. vet. ch. of horses of L.W. 2nd L C. dur. abs. of Capt. Taylor, Sept. 3.
STUART, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of detach. at Dhoolia, dur. abs. of Pelly, on leave.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CRESPIGNY, Asst. surg. to Nov. 15, to Khandeish.
WYLLIE, Asst. surg. D. M.D. fr. Aug. 31 to Sept. 30, to Bombay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

AERS, Act. mast. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Nimrod*, fr. Sept. 1.
BARRON, Mids. fr. the *Moozuffer* to the *Feroze*, Aug. 31.
BESNARD, Lieut. fr. the *Auckland* to the *Feroze*, Sept. 13.
DAWSON, Mids. to join the *Queen*, Sept. 2.
FENNER, Act. mast. app. to the *Berenice*, Sept. 4.
GEORGES, Mids. to join the *Queen*, Sept. 7.
HAINES, Assist. surg. to join the *Moozuffer*, Sept. 7.
HANDLEY, Mids. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore fr. Aug. 14; report. fit for duty, to join the *Queen*, Sept. 11.
HARDING, Mids. fr. the *Moozuffer* to the *Hastings*, Sept. 13.
HUNTER, Assist. surg. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for duty in I.N. Sept. 3, to join the *Queen*, Sept. 7.
KEYS, C. act 1st class 2nd mast. of the *Medusa*, transp. to the *Queen* as act. mast. fr. Aug. 15.
LAMB, Mids. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore fr. Aug. 15.
MCAULAY, Mids. fr. the *Moozuffer* to the *Hastings*, Sept. 13.
MCDONALD, Com. A. ret. to duty, Aug. 28; to the *Auckland* fr. Aug. 15, v. Daniel.
MILLS, Asst. surg. to join the Indus flotilla at Kurrachee, Sept. 7.
PRYCE, Act. 1st class 2nd mast. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Auckland*, as act. mast. Sept. 11.
ROGERS, Act. mr. of the *Semiramis*, perm. to reside on shore fr. Aug. 14.
SELBY, Lieut. W. to Sept. 30, in ext.
TICKELL, Act. mast. C. to Oct. 20, in ext. to rem. at Poonah, on m. c.
WALKER, Lieut. 3 prs. full to Europe.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARR, wife of Capt. H. J. 2nd E.L.I. d. at Bombay, Sept. 5.
CLARE, wife of W. s. at Byculla, Sept. 4.
CRAIG, wife of Asst. surg. 28th N.I. s. at Colaba, Sept. 10.
DAVIDSON, Mrs. d. at Bombay, Sept. 13.
HOWELL, wife of J. W. d. at Bombay, Aug. 31.
MAVOR, Mrs. s. at Girgaum, Sept. 5.
M'GREGOR, wife of Capt. E. 2nd L.C. d. at Rajcote, Aug. 22.
MONTRIOU, the wife of Commander C. W. I.N. d. at Bombay, Aug. 24.
MORGAN, the lady of J. R. C.S. s. at Broach, Sept. 4.
MORRIS, the wife of Lieut. col. J. E. G. 12th N.I. s. at Bombay, Sept. 1.
NIXON, Mrs. s. at Neemuch, Aug. 11.
PHAYRE, wife of Capt. 25th N.I. d. at Belgaum, Aug. 28.
RODGERS, wife of J. B. s. at Cochin, Aug. 22.
SCOTT, Mrs. J. s. at Malabar Hill, Sept. 2.
SPRING, wife of the Rev. T. J. s. at Bombay, Sept. 6.
STEUART, the wife of A. d. at Surat, Sept. 2.
STIRLING, wife of Wm. d. at Omacarree, Sept. 2.
VAZ, wife of J. F. d. at Bandora, Aug. 25.
WELLS, the wife of John, s. at Calicut, Aug. 20.

MARRIAGES.

HENDERSON, Lieut. J. H. 29th N.I. to Georgiana Caroline, d. of G. Wood, at Shikarpore, Aug. 19.
JAMESON, Major G. J. 4th N.I. to Ellen G. d. of Rev. Dr. Stevenson at Bombay, Sept. 3.
TAYLOR, Thomas, to Miss Judith A. Gibbon, at Byculla, Aug. 27.
WHITTAKER, Lieut. B. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Anne C. d. of the late J. Saunders, at Belgaum, Aug. 28.

DEATHS.

ANDING, Charles A. inf. s. of Mr. at Bombay, Aug. 25.
BARNES, Ann, relict of the late Richard, at Pondicherry, Aug. 17.
BOYD, Lieut. col. G. 8th N.I. at Rajcote, Aug. 24.
COCHRANE, Capt. H. M.'s 64th, at Kurrachee, Aug. 28.
GARDINER, Thomas, at Bombay, Sept. 3.
HENDRICH, Martin, inf. s. of J. W. at Belgaum, Aug. 17.
LEDINGHAM, Surg. G. H. M.'s 83rd, at Poona, Sept. 14.
MCKEE, James Malcolm, s. of Rev. J. at Bombay, Aug. 24.
MONTRIOU, Louisa, inf. d. of Commander, at Bombay, Aug. 26.
MORRIS, Mary, wife of Lieut. col. J. E. G. 12th N.I. at Bombay, Sept. 1.
SPRING, Arthur, inf. s. of the Rev. T. J. at Bombay, Sept. 6.
WALKER, Surg. A. at Bolarum, Sept. 5.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 1. *Punjab*, Palmer, Calcutta.—2. *Good Success*, Hunt, China.—4. *Sir J. Jerjeebhoy*, Clark, Surat; steamer *Bombay*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee.—5. Steamer *Surat*, Duverger, Surat.—6. *Sultana*, Wadge, Mauritius.—7. *Swithamly*, Fennings, Liverpool.—8. Steamer *Sesostris*, Ball, Aden.—9. *Stirlingshire*, Stalker, Calcutta; steamer *Dwarka*, Fisher, Surat; *Henrietta*, Oates, Port Natal.—12. *Sidney*, Wild, Hong Kong; *Benares*, Brown, Glasgow.—13. *Glenelg*, Wilkinson, London.—14. Steamer *Surat*, Duverger, Surat; *Nith*, Tinley, Liverpool; *John Mitchell*, Douglas, Glasgow.—15. *Mermaid of Arbroath*, Leslie, Bordeaux; *Allerton*, Bufford, Liverpool; *Australia*, Harrison, Liverpool; *Martin Luther*, Hutton, Canton; *Orestes*, Foreman, London.—16. *Junior*, Carter, Liverpool; *Blythswood*, Jameson, London; *Atalanta*, Farley, Madras.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Bombay*.—Maj. E. P. Lynch, K.L.S., 29th N.I.; Capt. Johnston, Bengal army; Brev. capt. McQueen, H.M.'s 60th rifles; Lieutenants M. Fanning and F. F. Hood, 64th foot; Ensigns A. R. Bayly and H. V. Lillicrap, 8th foot; Dr. Wyllie; H. Henderson, Esq.; Mr. Fenner, Mr. Jones.
Per *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*.—Lieut. J. D. St. Clare.
Per *Dwarka*.—Lieut. col. Poole, Bom. cav.
Per *Henrietta*.—Messrs. J. W. Tucker and C. T. Stacey.
Per *Sydney*.—Mrs. Wild and child.
Per *Glenelg*.—Mrs. Bentley and child; Capt. C. T. Bentley, 78th Highlanders; Capt. R. W. Hartley, 8th Foot; Mesdames Porter and child; Randall and Nowland.
Per *Surat*.—Ensign S. Cousins, 13th N.I.
Per *John Mitchell*.—Mr. Gavin Steele.
Per *Martin Luther*.—Mrs. Hutton and child.
Per *Orestes*.—Mr. Conductor James Randall, Bom. commissariat, and 3 children.
Per *Junior*.—Mrs. Carter and family; Thomas Slagg, jun.
Per *Sir J. R. Carnac*.—Mr. Curtis.
Per steamer *Sesostris*.—Mrs. Gall; Capt. Gall, 5th Madras cav.; Lieut. W. R. Alexander, 22nd Bom. N.I.; Cornet Moore, Bom. cav.; Cadet J. Jackson, and a servant; Mr. Grenberg, and a servant; Frau and Herr Zorn, with Frauline Wadern and Herr Kleiknecht, German servants; Mons. Morena, and Mr. Kinder; Mr. John Hall, engineer I.N.; Mr. Thomas Gouldston.
Per *Atalanta*.—Ens. William Hutchinson, 24th Bom. N.I.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 1. *Ferozepoore*, Grant, Liverpool; *Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy*, Fitzmaurice, Calcutta; *Melissa*, Dow, Liverpool.—4. Steamer *Semiramis*, Stephens, Singapore and China.—5. *Shah Allum*, Dumayne, Calcutta; *Cassibelaunus*, Armstrong, London; *Jessie Smith*, Baxter, Canton.—7. *Seaton*, Mahaboob, Calcutta; *Benlomond*, McKittrick, Liverpool; steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, Beyts, Surat; steamer *Surat*, Duverger, Surat.—8. Steamer *Bombay*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee; *Oxnard*, Cole, Whampoa.—10. Steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Colombo; *City of Palaces*, Jones, Aleppee and Calcutta; steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat.—12. *Fanny*, Soloman, Penang; *Scotia*, Carey, Glasgow.—16. *Sir Charles Forbes*, Kruse, China.—17. Steamer *Moozuffa*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Dwarka*.—Dr. Philmore.
Per *Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy*.—Mr. Beyts.
Per *Jessie Smith*.—Mr. G. Gardner.
Per *Benlomond*.—Mr. R. Brown.
Per *Bombay*.—Maj. A. N. Maclean, 28th N.I.; Capt. W. G. Duncan, 24th N.I.; Lieut. G. R. Scatcherd, 34th N.I.; Asst. surg. J. Mills.
Per *Foolucka Sawdon*.—Messrs. George Vebbes and James Birdwood.
Per *Victoria*.—Messrs. Dawson and Campbell.
Per *Scotia*, to PORT GLASGOW.—Mrs. B. Hodge, and two children; Miss McDonald; Mrs. Baxter, and two children.
Per steamer *Moozuffer*, to SUEZ.—Mrs. Noble, and two children, with a servant; Lieut. J; A. Macqueen, H.M.'s 60th Rifles; Lieut. col. S. Poole, Bombay cav.; John Torkington, esq.; Maj. E. P. Lynch, K.L.S. 29th Bom. N.I., and Lieut. F. F. Hood, 64th Foot.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Sept. 17, 1850.

Government Securities.

5 per cent.	transfer loan ..	..	Rs. 116¼ to 117	
5 Do.	do. 1825-26	..	Rs. 105	per 100 Sa.
5 Do.	do. 1829-30	..	Rs. 105	do.
5 Do.	do. 1841-42	..	Rs. 100½	
4 Do.	do. 1832-33	..	Rs. 89 to 89½	per 100 Sa.
4 Do.	do. 1835-36	..	Rs. 85	per 100 Co.'s.
4 Do.	do. 1842-43	..	Rs. 85	do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up		19½ p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	12 p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	10 p. ct. dis.
Agra Bank	,, 500 each	500	do.	7 p. ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	,, 1,000 each	1,000	do.	12 per ct. prem.
Apollo Press Com...	,, 12,500 each	12,500	do.	12,000
Colaba Press Com...	,, 7,000 each	7,000	do.	12,000
Colaba Land Com...	,, 10,000 each	10,000	do.	7,200 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com.	,, 500 each	500	do.	65 p. ct. dis. nom.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com	50 each	10-14-7 paid.		13 per cent. dis.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 6 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	,, do.
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,, 219 to 221
German Crowns, ,, ...	,, 212
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,, 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,, 16 7
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,, 16

EXCHANGES.

On London, at		
6 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 1d.	For doc. bills.
6	2s. 0⅜d. a 2s. 0½d.	For credit bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	par	
..... 30 days' sight.....	6 as. prem.	
..... at sight..... ..	12 to 14 as. prem.	
On Madras at 30 days' sight.....	12 as. per cent. prem.	
..... at sight	1¼ per ct. prem.	
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dlrs.	Rs. 217	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2*l.* 17s. 6d. to 3*l.* per ton; to China, per candy, Rs. 8 to Rs. 9.

CEYLON.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COX, Senior Lieut. Ceylon rifles, ordered to Hong-Kong, Aug.
LAYARD, Lieut. Ceylon rifles, joined his reg. at Hong-Kong, Aug.

MEDICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MACNAMARA, staff Asst. surg. Dr. to Eur. on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALDONS, the wife of A. C. s. at Colombo, Aug. 26.
CRISPEYN, Mrs. B. s. at Ceylon, Aug. 27.
MACDONALD, the lady of A. B. s. at Colombo, Aug. 17.
MACK, wife of G. P. d. at Colombo, Sept. 3.
SHIPTON, Surg. J. s. at Gampola, Sept. 9.

MARRIAGE.

THURSTON, Rev. J. to Laura C. d. of the Rev. W. N. Hoblyn, at Colombo, Aug. 27.

DEATHS.

ARNAUD, J. A. at Ceylon, aged 32, Aug. 12.
DURAND, Carey, s. of F. at Kandy, aged 21, Aug. 25.
FERDINAND, Chas. T. s. of the late C. F. Count Van Kanzow, at Colombo, Aug. 25.
MACDONALD, E. inf. s. of A. B. at Colombo, Sept. 2.
SHELDEWINDE, Harriet, wife of Hy. at Jaffna, aged 19, Aug. 22.

CHINA.

The *Pekin* landed the overland mails at Hong-Kong on the 8th August, forty-five days after their despatch from London.

The standing topic of the month had been the dreadful mortality prevailing in the ranks of the devoted 59th; in the short space of six weeks the regiment was more than decimated: the burials of European soldiers of the Hong-Kong garrison amounted to forty-three.

"We hear," says the *Friend of China*, "that parties have been apprehended who were concerned in a piracy with murder in the Cap-sing-moon passage some two months ago. Our readers in Europe will learn with surprise that the nine pirates and murderers stated in our last issue to have been sentenced to death, without hope of respite, were reprieved by the Governor at the eleventh hour. The prudence of such a measure has been very generally questioned, especially having relation to a rumour, not altogether without foundation, that a gang of bravoes had threatened to assassinate the judge on the first favourable occasion."

The health of civilians in Victoria and other parts of China continued generally good. Another daring piracy with murder was committed a short distance from the shores of Hong-Kong on the 7th August. In the North Pacific Ocean and the China Sea much turbulent weather has been experienced. On the 28th July, the *Countess of Eglintoun* experienced a gale from the south-west in 20° N. lat. and 122° E. long., arriving at Hong-Kong dismasted, on the 5th August. The *Fama* was wrecked off the coast of Luçonia in the same gale; the captain and part of the crew arrived safely at Manilla on the 31st July. In Amoy a severe typhoon was experienced on the 28th and 29th July. The steamer *Lady Mary Wood* from Hong-Kong to Shanghae, was obliged to run into the anchorage at the Six Islands for shelter. The *Eliza Penelope* was apparently in the vortex of a typhoon in 13° N. lat. and 113° E. long, on the 1st and 2nd August. The tea-market opened in Canton on the 17th August, and the American ship *Oriental* had been taken up to load teas for England, at 6*l.* 6s. per ton. The first ship of the season, the *Reindeer*, left on the 20th August.

The *China Mail* announces the death, on the 25th July, of Lieut. Phillpotts (nephew of the Bishop of Exeter), commanding the Bengal Engineers, after an illness of three days only. The corporal who attended him in the sick chamber died also. The Royal Engineers corps in China was without a commissioned officer. Mr. Phillpotts was a young gentleman of good abilities and held in much esteem.

"For some weeks past the Engineer corps has had to do sentry duty, because the 59th regiment, with a full third of its strength on the sick list, is found *incapable* of performing their usual routine. We are told that a sight of the invalids in hospital (the one adjoining the engineer office), is quite painful —as our informant stated 'they are huddled together like baned sheep.'"

The *Hong-Kong Register* reports the sudden fall of the roof of the Episcopal Church at Shanghae, owing to the rottenness of one of the beams. Fortunately the accident occurred on a week day, and no lives were lost.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

CLEVERLY, Mrs. Osmond, d. at Victoria, July 31.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM, Dr. T. at Whampoa, Aug. 13.
PHILLPOTTS, Lieut. Hy. R. E. at Victoria, July 25.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 8. *Mencius*, Crockett, Liverpool.—21. *Fanny Chapman*, Cunningham, Liverpool.—23. *Ann Welsh*, Ryders, San Francisco. —26. *Bengalee*, Colebank, Bristol.—AUG. 4. *Countess of Seafield*, Leask, London.—6. *Astarte*, Roberts, Liverpool.—16. *Schah Jehan*, Johns, London.—19. *Mohawk*, Morrison, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Ann Welsh*.—Mr. C. S. Johnson.
Per *Pekin*.—Lieuts. St. John and Wilson; Messrs. D. and G. Olyphant, R. L. Bell, Nye, Shaw, Lane, and Holton; Snr. Olena.
Per *Schah Jehan*.—Messrs. Cornubie and Dick.
Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—Mr. Fell.
Per *Mohawk*.—Messrs. Smith and G. Anderson.
Per *Minerva*.—Mr. E. Evans.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 18. *Arabia*, Davis, Sydney.—20. *Nonpareil*, Poland, London. —24. *Sea Witch*, Reynell, London.—27. *Neptune*, Vautier, London. —29. *Stately*, Gender, London.—AUG. 1. *Orion*, Houston, London. —3. *St. Abbs*, Wills, London.—8. *Sovereign*, Porritt, Halifax.—12. *Patna*, Marion, Liverpool.—12. *Bounty Hall*, Macbeth, Bombay. 20. *Reindeer*, Hawkins, Liverpool.—24. Steamer *Pekin*, ——, Ceylon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Lady Mary Wood*, Miss Tinny, Messrs. D. O. King and C. Dimier.

Per Steamer *Pekin*, for SOUTHAMPTON, Messrs. A. Macleod and J. Miller.

COMMERCIAL.

Canton, Aug. 23, 1850.

Bills on London, 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 8½d.; on India, E.I. Company's Accepted Bills, ——.

Gold leaf, 22 to 80 dol. per tael; Californian gold, 15 to 75 dol. per oz. troy; Sycee, 5.4 prem.

FREIGHTS.

To England, 3*l.* 10s. to 4*l.*

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LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

DURING his mission to Lucknow, Dr. A. Sprenger had the good fortune to meet with the fourth volume of the original text of the history of Tabary (who died A.H. 310), no other copy of which is known to exist. He communicated a very full notice of this important discovery to the Indian Government, by whom it was transmitted to the Asiatic Society, and it is published in the Society's Journal.

The volume is in small quarto, and contains 451 pages; the writing is ancient and bold, and generally very correct. From its appearance, Dr. Sprenger considers the copy to be 500 years old.

The subject of this volume is known from Kosegarten's Preface to his edition of the fifth volume. It is the Life of Mohammed, ending, however, with the battle of the Ditch. Two-thirds of the book consist of extracts from Ibn Isháq and Wáqidy; only about one-third contains original traditions, some of which are very valuable, as the information is not to be found elsewhere. One of the most interesting of these documents consist of extracts of letters from Orwah ben al Zobayr to the Khalif Abd al Malik ben Marwan. It would appear that the khalif had entertained doubts respecting certain points in the life of the Prophet, and he wrote to Orwah, as the most learned man of the age, to clear them up. Orwah, who was born A.H. 22, collected traditions respecting the Prophet from his father, his mother (a daughter of the first khalif), Ayishah, Mohammed's widow, and others intimately acquainted with the Prophet. One of Orwah's pupils was Zohry, from whom the greater part of the traditions respecting Mohammed, collected by Ibn Isháq (a pupil of Zohry), by Abú Isháq, by Wáqidy, and others, had been derived; and there is every reason to believe that he preserved these accounts, not only by teaching, but in writing.

This volume of Tabary begins with an account of the ancestors of Mohammed, chiefly from Ibn Isháq; then follow his first journey to Syria, and his acquaintance with Bahyra; his marriage with Khadyjah; the reconstruction and previous history of the Kábah, and the date when Mohammed received the first revelation. Respecting this fact, Tabary records many original traditions. The accounts almost unanimously agree that he had then completed the fortieth year of his age. Then follow, miracles proving that he was a prophet, and the commencement of his mission. This is the most important point in the life of Mohammed, and as Orientalists have taken little pains to illustrate it, Dr. Sprenger extracts the information communicated by Tabary.

The account followed by most biographers of Mohammed is that contained in a tradition of Ayishah, given by Bokháry, namely, that the first kind of inspiration he received consisted of visions in his sleep; that, after this, God inspired him with a love of solitude, and he spent his time in seclusion in a cave in Mount Hirá, where he used to perform devotional exercises for successive nights, returning to his family when the provisions he took with him were exhausted; that, at length, whilst in this cave, the truth came to him, and an angel said to him, "Read," but he answered, "I won't read;" that the angel squeezed him hard, and again said, "Read," and he again answered, "I won't read;" that the angel seized him a third time, saying, "Read, in the name of thy Lord, the Creator, who has created man of congealed blood; read, for thy Lord is the most gracious." The tradition goes on to say that the Prophet, much alarmed, returned to his wife Khadyjah, saying, "Wrap me up," which they did until his fears subsided, when he told his wife what had happened, expressing apprehension that he must be mad, or possessed by evil spirits; but Khadyjah said, God would never inflict such punishment upon one so kind to his relations, so charitable to the needy and distressed, and so hospitable to strangers, and she went with him to her cousin, Waraqah ben Nawful, who had embraced the Christian religion during the time of paganism; who understood Hebrew, and had written out some portion of the Gospels in Hebrew; but he was now old and blind. Mohammed related to this man what he had seen; upon which Waraqah said, "This is the Nomos (الناموس) which God sent down upon Moses; O that I were young; O that I might be alive when thy people expel thee!" Will they expel me?" the Prophet asked. "Yes," replied Waraqah; "no man ever brought a message like thine who was not persecuted. If I lived, I should assist thee powerfully." Waraqah died soon after. Mohammed received no new revelation for some time after this.

Ibn Isháq received this tradition directly from Zohry; his version agrees with that of Bokháry, so far as where the Prophet's love of solitude is mentioned, where the tradition ends. Wáqidy received the same tradition, not directly from Zohry, but from two of his pupils; his version agrees with that of Bokháry and Ibn Isháq, but it ends with the words, "at length the truth came to him whilst he was in the cave of Hirá." Tabary received this tradition by two distinct channels from Zohry, which nearly correspond; but with the version of Bokháry that of Tabary agrees only as far as Wáqidy's version goes; after which, Tabary's differs from Bokháry's in the sense as well as the expression. Tabary's version, after the words, "at length the truth came to him whilst he was on Mount Hirá," continues thus:—

"And it (the truth or angel) came to him and said, 'O Mohammed, thou art the prophet of God.' I fell on my knees, for I had been standing. Then I went away trembling in my whole body, and I came to Khadyjah, and said, 'Wrap me up, wrap me up,' until I was relieved from my fear. Then he (the angel) came again and said, 'O Mohammed, thou art the messenger of God.' I had previous to this second apparition been so melancholy that I had intended to throw myself down from the height of a mountain, and it was whilst I had this intention that he appeared to me and said, 'O Mohammed, I am Gabriel, and thou art the messenger of God.' Then he said, 'Read.' I answered, 'What shall I read?' Then he seized me, and squeezed me three times as much as I could bear; then he said, 'Read, in the name of thy Creator;' and I read, and I went to Khadyjah, and said, 'I am afraid for myself;' and I related to her what had happened. She answered, 'Be of good cheer, God will never inflict such a punishment upon thee; thou art kind to thy relations, speakest the truth, helpest the distressed, assistest the needy, art hospitable to strangers, and contributest towards the liquidation of the debts of others.' Then Khadyjah went with me to Waraqah b. Nawful, and said, 'Listen to thy cousin.' He asked me, and I related to him what had happened. Waraqah observed, 'This is the Nomos which God has sent down upon Moses. O that I was young! O that I was alive when thy people will expel thee!' I said, 'Will they expel me?' And he answered, 'Yes; no man has ever brought a message like the one which thou bringest who has not been persecuted. If I was to live, I should assist thee most powerfully.'"

The results of the comparison of the versions of this important tradition are, that the first lines are the same in all; that the oldest, that of Ibn Isháq (A.H. 151), is the shortest; in that of Wáqidy (A.H. 207), only one sentence is added; in that of Bokháry (A.H. 256) and of Moslim many details are added, which are contradicted by other traditions; lastly, the version of Tabary (A.H. 310) contains some additions to that of Bokháry, and, though in some respects more correct, it is more confused. "It is clear," observes Dr. Sprenger, "that the tradition is genuine only so far as it goes in Ibn Isháq or in Wáqidy. In Wáqidy, Ayishah is speaking, and the Prophet is introduced in the third person. The apparition of the angel is related by Mohammed himself, and he speaks in the first person, and in his visit to Waraqah, Mohammed is again introduced in the third person. This leads us to suspect that Bokháry has put three distinct traditions into one; and it will appear that each of them is genuine and correct in itself, but that the connection into which they are brought is wrong. Tabary, in his version, has equally put three distinct traditions together, but he differs from Bokháry in the order. This shows clearly that they were originally separate."

Tabary then transcribes from Ibn Isháq what led Mohammed to declare himself a prophet, which is given by Abulféda, and in every biography of Mohammed; but there is a somewhat remarkable passage in Tabary, which is wanting in the text of Ibn Isháq, wherein Mohammed represents that he went up a hill, with the intention of throwing himself off, and killing himself, when an angel appeared and told him he was the Prophet of God.

Waraqah was dead when Mohammed assumed his office, which, it appears, was immediately after the angel had deterred him from committing suicide; the visit to Waraqah must, therefore, have taken place before this apparition. In a tradition recorded by Ibn Isháq, Mohammed is represented as saying, after the death of Waraqah, "I have seen the priest in Paradise, dressed in a robe of silk; he has certainly believed in me, and declared that I spoke the truth."

Many authors place the promulgation of the law of prayer erroneously eighteen months before the Hijrah; a passage in this volume rectifies the error. Tabary observes:—"The first law of the Code of the Islam which was given by God to Mohammed, after there had been established the unity of God and

the abjuring of idolatry and polytheism, was the injunction of prayers."

Tabary was one of the greatest commentators on the Koran, and in the narrative of the first attempts of Mohammed to spread his religion, he constantly refers to the Koran, and shows on what occasion many of the verses of that book were revealed. This, as Dr. Sprenger observes, is valuable, considering how difficult it is to bring the Koran into connection with the life of its author.

Dr. Sprenger has translated a letter from Orwah to the Khalif Abd al-Malik ben Marwan, in which Orwah states that, when Mohammed first began to preach the doctrine revealed to him, the people were half inclined to follow him, but when he mentioned their shrines of idolatrous worship, the Koreishites were exasperated against him, and denied the truth of his doctrines. The persecution entailed upon his followers was so severe, that many "forsook the religion of God," and the Prophet enjoined the Mooslims, in order to escape it, to emigrate into Abyssinia, where there was a righteous king, named Najáshy; but the Prophet remained.

"The aversion which the Qorayshites conceived against Mohammed," Dr. Sprenger remarks, "on account of his attacks on their idols, caused him to come to a compromise with their religion; and this is the most important feature in his creed, for had he preached Deism, and borrowed from the tenets of the Jews and Christians, his sect would have merged into the Christian religion in measure as his followers advanced in knowledge; but the admixture of the pagan rites of the Ka'bah made the Islám national, and was an insuperable barrier against such a union. In one instance, Mohammed, in writing a pretended revelation, appears to have acknowledged the efficacy of prayers offered to the idols of the Ka'bah. Tabary gives two most important traditions on this head." These traditions Dr. Sprenger gives, in the original, with a translation. The first is shortly as follows:—

When Mohammed saw that the people forsook him, he was grieved that they turned from the revelation of God, and conceived a desire that God might send him a revelation calculated to conciliate them, and alleviate the persecutions he experienced from them. Whilst thus wishing and meditating, God sent him the revelation (Súrah 53), "By the star when it passes on away," &c., and when he came to the words, "Do you see the idols Lát and Ozza and Manah,—who is the third?"—the devil prompted him to say that which he (Mohammed) had resolved in his own mind, "Do you see these noble swans? their intercession will be graciously received by God." The Qorayshites, pleased with the manner in which their gods were mentioned, listened to him, and his followers, believing that the message came from God, when he came to the end of the Súrah, "Fall down before God and worship him," prostrated themselves with him, and the Qorayshites did the same. The followers of Mohammed, who had emigrated to Abyssinia, hearing that the Qorayshites had prostrated themselves with Mohammed, believed that they had embraced the Islám, and many of them returned. The angel Gabriel came to Mohammed, and said, "Wha thast thou done? Thou hast read before the people a sentence which I have not brought to thee from God." Mohammed was grieved, and feared punishment, but God was merciful to him, and, in order to console him, revealed a verse to him to show that there had not been a prophet or messenger before him who had not entertained similar wishes, and with which the devil had not mixed his own inspirations. God abrogated the words prompted by the devil, and confirmed his own revelation (Koran, 22, 51). When God had expunged the words which Satan had prompted from the Koran, the Qorayshites became more malicious against the Mooslims than before, and increased their persecution. The other tradition is to the same effect.

At the conclusion of his notice, Dr. Sprenger adds that, in a library at Delhi, he had found a portion of an old copy of the first volume of Tabary, a discovery, he remarks, so far important, that it gives the assurance that copies of Tabary are to be found in India.

Very considerable light has been thrown upon the geography of Central Africa by the publication, in the *Church Missionary Intelligencer*, of the journal of the missionary, Dr. Krapf, who, with his companion, Dr. Rebman, appears to have verified the existence of Ptolemy's Mountains of the Moon.

He left the Missionary station of Rabbai Mpia, on the coast opposite Zanzibar, on the 1st November, 1849, and in the morning distinctly saw the snow-capped mountain Kilimanjaro, in Jagga. This mountain is described as having a dome-like summit; Kenia, a second mountain, has the form of a gigantic roof, on which two immense horns or towers rise like two mighty pillars. These mountains stretch from E. to N.W. by W. Dr. Krapf considers that the waters of the Kenia run towards the basin of the White Nile. The river Dana, which flows from the eastern portion of Kenia to the Indian Ocean, is said to be navigable from the sea to the Ukambani country. His journey was an arduous one over a barren country, indicating volcanic action long ago. His party suffered much from want of water. He crossed a river named Tsavo, which has its source in the snow-capped Kilimanjaro, on the western bank of which is Mount Theuka, rising to a great height, near which there had been an eruption of a volcano fifteen years ago. The whole country round the Tsavo appeared to have undergone great changes by volcanic action. As he approached Kilimanjaro within four or five days' journey, a lower mountain was seen, with a peaked summit, connected with the former by a saddle-like depression. The Kilimanjaro has at some points deep ravines or incisions, which stretch from its lofty summit downward to its base. In other places very steep avenues led to the summit; they appeared like perpendicular walls of rocks towering up as far as to the mount's head. At Kikumbuliu, they entered a fine forest of tall, straight, white-thorn trees. The soil was fat and very black-coloured. The surface was covered with dark, porous stones, apparently lava. On reaching Ukambani Proper, they descended to the channel of the fine river Adi, its south-west boundary. The banks of the river are covered with large trees; the channel was about 170 yards broad. In the rainy season it is a mighty stream. It comes from the snowy chain, joins the Tsavo, and has its probable outlet in the bay of Molinde.

From the eastern bank of the Adi, they began slowly to ascend the mountain range, and on the plain of Yata, 1,800 feet, they had a majestic view of the whole region around. "We viewed the serpentine course of the Adi toward the west and north-west; the hills and plains of the wild Wakuafi; the mountains Noka, Julu, Engolia, Théuka, in whose vicinity lay the road we had taken to Kikúmbuliu. Eastward we saw the mountains of Munumóni, which separate the Galla country from Ukambáni. To the north Ukambáni Proper lay before our view: a great many geographical problems were solved in an instant on the height of Yata."

From the plain of Yata they descended into an uninhabited wilderness called Tangái, which terminates at the foot of the Mudumóni mountains. "As the sky was clear," he says, "we had a good view of the snowy head of Kilimanjaro, which mount I saw towering over all the other mountains to the west of our route. As little children are before a grown person or a giant, so are those minor mountains before the Kilimanjaro, although some of them are at least 6,000 feet high. Of course, when you are just at the foot of these minor mountains you cannot see the Kilimanjaro; but on an elevation at some distance from them you can see it very distinctly."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

MONDAY, October 21, 1850.

AMONGST the multitude of obstacles, actual and speculative, which seem to oppose the introduction of Indian cotton wool into home use, so far as to lessen our entire dependence upon supplies from America, its want of "cleanliness" has been much insisted upon. The report of the Parliamentary Committee of 1848 laid much stress upon this point, attributing the inferiority of the Indian cotton to the American in the market as much to this cause as to its short staple. "Every step in the process for gathering, cleaning, storing, and transmitting to the port of shipment," the Committee observe, "is marked with such striking negligence, that it is said to accumulate, from

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various causes, as much short nap, dirt, leaves, and seed, as to amount to about one-fourth its weight."

This is an evil of so long a date, that it proves more than anything else the apathy of Indian cultivators. A letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of Bombay, in 1810,* ordering investments of cotton, strikes the nail upon the very head. In enumerating some of the reasons of the inferiority of the cotton sent from India, they say:—"There is another point to be noticed on this subject, as a matter of complaint, but *for which the remedy is so obviously in our own power, that no excuse will hereafter be admitted by us for its continuance,* and that is, the foulness, dirt, and seeds, which are suffered to remain mixed with the cotton: it is the opinion of well-informed persons, that the objection to the use of Indian cotton arises principally from its being mixed with extraneous matters." Yet this very objection prevails up to the present time, as we find from the evidence contained in the Appendix to the Report of 1848. A letter from Messrs. Turner and Co., of Manchester, in 1847, contains the following remarks upon some otherwise excellent native saw-ginned cotton:—

"We find the saw-ginned Compta full of small broken fragments of leaf: this is the glaring defect of it: the cotton is full of an infinity of minute particles, all adhering most pertinaciously to the cotton, that it is utterly impossible to eject; this is most unfortunate, as the cotton itself is about *the best specimen of East Indian native cotton we ever worked.* In the carding and spinning, it has given unqualified satisfaction; but all these good qualities are rendered null by the impossibility of eradicating this small leaf dirt, for the yarn exhibits as many specks of dirt as to be almost unsaleable."

The evidence is, indeed, full of testimony to the fact, that the dirty condition of the Indian cotton is a main drawback upon its value, in spite of the improvements made of late years in the native churkas, and the introduction of American gins. Major-General Briggs, one of the witnesses, says (1531):—"I was at Bolton with Mr. Ashworth, when he used a large portion of Indian cotton with the American cotton; they complain of its being very dirty, and in consequence that they are taken in in the purchase of it; they do not know what they are purchasing exactly."

Almost all the witnesses, and the Report of the Committee, attribute this evil to negligence or want of skill; one or two only prefer a direct charge of fraud, or intentional debasement of the cotton, against parties abroad. Mr. Prideaux, of the East-India House, believes (200) that there would not be the slightest difficulty in inducing the ryots to clean the cotton perfectly; "but," he adds, "the East-India merchants get as much profit out of the dirty cotton as out of the clean." This remark reaches no further than an imputation of indifference; but Dr. Royle gives (361) the following history of the process, by which the cotton gets dirtier and dirtier:—

"It goes through various hands: the money-lender gets it at a low rate when first sown; he then sells it to another; he, perhaps, to a second and third; each of these adds to his profits by adding to its weight so much dirt; they meet a fall in price by an increase of weight; they take out the cotton, and put in dirt by handfuls."

This curious tale may, perhaps, have been received with incredulity by some readers, who do not find it corroborated by other witnesses; but the discovery recently made by the Government collector at Broach, the largest cotton district in the Bombay presidency,—262,300 beegahs, about one-third of its total cultivation, consisting of cotton lands,—has proved the correctness of Dr. Royle's statement, to this extent, namely, that the cotton is intentionally sophisticated in order to increase the weight, the perpetrators being the "middlemen"—the curse of India as of Ireland. It appears that information having been received by the Government officers that large quantities of the raw cotton were packed and stored in an adulterated state, the supplies of some of the principal native dealers were examined, and found to be vitiated by foreign substances mixed with the cotton after the bales had been made up. No fewer than 6,000 or 8,000 bales were seized on this ground, and so patent was the fraud, that the parties were obliged to confess their guilt, and admitted that the practice was of long continuance. The accounts brought by the present mail announce further seizures of adulterated cotton. It seems strange that a practice like this, which is not merely a simple fraud, but an open violation of an Act of the Indian Legislature, passed in 1829, which rendered it punishable by confiscation of the goods, fine, and imprisonment, should not have been detected before. It is natural to feel some surprise that the Bombay merchants, sharp-sighted as they are reported to be, should have been for so many years the channel through which this adulterated cotton has found its way to other countries. Here, again, we have Mr. Prideaux's evidence (208) staring us in the face: "At present, the purchasers of cotton for export I apprehend to be the principal Bombay merchants; a merchant will give, perhaps, a halfpenny or penny a pound less for dirty than for clean cotton, and it is a matter of indifference to him, as he will get the same mercantile profit for the dirty as for the clean." Whether this remark is to be understood as speculative only, or as based upon fact, it seems to be corroborated by a statement in the *Bombay Times*, which we shall hereafter adduce, and by the fact quoted in our last Summary, with reference to the frauds at Broach, that offers, to the extent of from 500 to 1,000 bales, had been received from Bombay for cotton, provided the article could be obtained for from Rs. 104 to Rs. 106 per candy, the quotations for fair cotton being at the time from Rs. 120 to Rs. 130. Since then, in the same paper, a kind of defence of the Bombay merchants has appeared, which amounts simply to this: that the merchants were cognizant of this abominable practice, and, not long since, sought to bring the guilty parties to punishment, but, finding that the attempt would involve them in tedious law proceedings, they (as we infer) abandoned it, and suffered the practice to continue without remonstrance or notice to their consignees. But surely these merchants could have set the Government machinery in motion; the collectors could, as they have now done, have enforced the penalties of the Act. But the "defence" makes the Government officers, in some sort, parties to the fraud. "We are farther assured," says the editor of the *Bombay Times*, upon the faith of its correspondent, "that the most filthy and worst cotton sent from Bombay, is that shipped under Government inspection and Government advice."

Whilst so much has been said and written upon seeds, soil, and modes of culture; upon land tenures, systems of revenue assessment, and money advances to cultivators; upon the different methods of ginning, and other matters connected with the inferiority of Indian cotton, how extraordinary it is that this wilful depreciation of the article should have been overlooked! The Manchester manufacturers report upon various specimens of Indian cotton, that

* Reports and Documents, p. 38.

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one is "unexceptionable," except in respect to cleanliness; that the yarn from another was "quite equal to that made from the ordinary Orleans cotton;" that it "exhibits so many specks of dirt as to be almost unsaleable:" that another sample "cost more in the process of cleaning, in order to make the yarn into which it was spun of equal quality with the other in point of cleanliness," &c. Whilst these constant calls were made for clean cotton, the Indian middlemen, apparently with the full knowledge of the Bombay merchants, were throwing in more dirt. Each added his quota of dirt "by handfuls;" if the price fell, or the orders for the cotton were at too low a figure, more dirt was thrust in to make up the difference!

In this state of things, who can wonder that Indian cotton is in bad odour with our manufacturers? A remedy must be found in a strict supervision, and a rigorous execution of the law.

Meanwhile, there is ground for believing that the improved cultivation of cotton, in the Bombay districts especially, and its more careful preparation for the market, will ultimately earn for the Indian commodity a better reputation. We are informed by the Bombay journals that the exent of surface of late years brought under cotton cultivation in that Presidency, has increased "enormously;" there being an addition of from 45,000 to 50,000 acres laid down and ready for seed this season alone. The following details are still more conclusive in favour of the advance of the system; and we are assured that their accuracy may be fully relied on. At Dhurrungaum there was in 1847 one gin only made up at the Government establishment; in the following year there were thirteen: this season there have been thirty-three made up, of ten saws each. Of this, two were sold to private parties last year; ten have this season been sold. During the former period, five were hired out—this season two only have been sought on hire, the native cotton-cleaners having provided themselves with gins of their own. This season there will be thirty-one gins available for use in the district, or twice the number last year required. In 1847-48, 657 lbs. were all the New Orleans cotton produced in Candeish; next year the produce had risen to 9,146 lbs.; this season it is expected that there will be above 100,000 lbs. weight of cotton ginned for Government, and probably half as much for private individuals. A further fact stated in these journals is still more encouraging. Offers are making by men of capital for tracts of land upon lease, with the view of introducing improvements on a large scale, and stimulating the sub-tenants to their adoption. An offer of this sort for a tract of land in Candeish, yielding 19,000 or 20,000 rupees of land revenue to Government, has, it is said, been made. "The prospective sub-tenants, having been consulted, declare themselves favourable to the plan: the tenant-in-chief undertakes to pay the entire amount named, without abatement for deficient crops, unfavourable seasons, or land left by him uncultivated." Again, at Dhurrungaum and Broach, cotton-cleaning establishments are in operation, brought by private enterprise into existence within the year.

We cannot better conclude this article than by quoting the passage we referred to from the *Bombay Times* of the 10th of August:—

"At this moment the restoration of the cotton trade is exclusively in the hands of the men of Manchester, who complain so loudly of the Government of India, and in those of their local *employes*. So long as the Bombay merchants accept without discrimination cotton of any sort, and take no notice of fraudulent adulteration, all attempts to improve cotton in the interior are thwarted and discouraged. Were any such combination formed amongst them to protect themselves, and promote honest and fair dealing, as the compacts formed and put into effect by swindlers against them, adulteration would speedily disappear, and with it the inferior kinds of cotton now prevalent in the market. Over and over again have they been asked to complain when obvious frauds were practised against them, so that the fraudulent Mofussil dealer might be discovered and punished. But our Chamber of Commerce is extinct all but in name; in Bombay, concert for any purpose whatever is next to impossible, and thus the great stimulus to improved cultivation, the great preventives of fraud, are utterly wanting amongst us. If people here will not exert themselves for the protection of the cotton trade, or of their employers, the remedy may be found in the hands of the employers themselves. Let them at once refuse unsaleable goods at any price, and they will have those that are saleable on very moderate terms a few years hence. Western India can produce cotton to any extent of any quality that is desired,—but so long as rubbish is accepted, when first-rate wool might be had for the asking, so long will rubbish occupy the market. Mr. Bright's commission would do excellent service in inquiring into the nature of the cotton export trade at the presidency, and exposing those who, for the sake of their own commission, purchase up any kind of stuff they can fall in with, if they can only make up a cargo in time, and fail to complain of the frauds practised on them when complaints would insure a remedy."

THE result of the trial of Lieutenant Rose by court-martial places military law in a somewhat ambiguous light, at least in the eyes of civilians. This officer was arraigned upon five distinct charges, three of them imputing to him falsehood in two several instances, and the taking no measures to establish his own veracity. Of these three degrading charges Lieutenant Rose was acquitted; he was found guilty of the two remaining charges, which are to the following effect: in having, when he received a letter from Mr. Lang, the editor of a newspaper, couched in very offensive terms, accusing him of falsehood, and threatening him with personal chastisement, taken no steps to disprove to the proper military authorities the gross accusations made against him in that letter, and instead of so doing, having sworn the peace against Mr. Lang in the civil court at Simla; in having applied to the civil power to provide him with an escort of police on his way to the court, to protect him from the violence of Mr. Lang, and in having availed himself of such escort in proceeding to the court, he being an armed military man: his conduct herein displaying a want of spirit unbecoming in an officer in the army. The court were of opinion that such conduct was "unbecoming an officer," and sentenced him to be severely reprimanded.

It is very difficult to understand the offence of which Lieutenant Rose was convicted to be any other than that of not challenging Mr. Lang, or of not inflicting upon him personal chastisement; and this difficulty is increased by the remarks of the Commander-in-Chief, in administering to the lieutenant the reprimand awarded by the Court. Being proved to have been grossly insulted, and threatened with personal castigation, by a person whose physical powers he had declared to be inferior to his own, "he took," says his excellency, "no one of those simple measures which it becomes a British officer to do, when grossly insulted." Sir Charles specifies two of those "simple measures;" one of them, which he declares to be "more simple, more becoming, and more efficacious," than the other, was "to have applied his boasted superior physical strength to the defence of his person and his honour." In other words, he should, to employ a phrase sanctioned by aristocratical usage, have "punched" the editor's head.

The words in the charge, "he being an armed military man," imply, however, something more; and we cannot

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help surmising that, amongst the simple measures which it becomes a British officer to take when grossly insulted, the Commander-in-Chief meant to include that of summoning his insulter to single combat, prohibited though that form of arbitration be by the Articles of War.

Be this as it may, it seems a severe measure to deal out to an officer, who, being grossly insulted and menaced by a civilian, and feeling that it would be degrading to resort to brute force, and to have no affray with him, seeks the protection of the civil power, to convict him of an act "unbecoming an officer."

The reprimand is, moreover, not the only punishment; for we find that Lieutenant Rose has been removed from his post of deputy assistant quarter-master-general of the army.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shipping from and to India.—From the comparative statement of the number of British ships, with their tonnage, entered inwards and cleared outwards from and to places within the limits of the East-India Company's Charter, from the 1st of January to 30th September, in the years 1849 and 1850, published by the East-India and China Association, we extract the following figures:—The total entries inwards were, in 1849, 665 ships, 311,847 tons; in 1850, 701 ships, 337,199 tons; being an increase of 36 ships, 25,352 tons: there was a decrease from Calcutta of 13 ships, 3,068 tons, and an increase of 29 ships, 17,608 tons from Bombay. The total clearances outwards were, in 1849, 819 ships, 380,405 tons; in 1850, 884 ships, 426,044 tons, showing an increase of 65 ships, 45,639 tons: the increase to all the presidencies was considerable. Of the additional entries inwards, 7 ships were at the port of London, and 23 at Liverpool; of the additional clearances, 24 ships were from London, and 18 from Liverpool.

The Agra United Service Bank.—The half-yearly Report of this Bank, submitted to a general meeting of shareholders, exhibits, up to the 30th June last, a divisible surplus of Rs. 3,19,507, affording a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, and leaving a balance of Rs. 64,927 to be carried to the Reserve Fund, which, on the 16th August last, amounted to Rs. 4,03,664; two lacs of this sum have been invested in Government Securities held at Agra. The appendix to the Report contains various accounts, showing the transactions of the Bank during the half year, the results of which are very satisfactory.

Engagement of Ships.—The *Duke of Wellington*, for the conveyance of stores to Bengal, and the *Emperor*, for the like purpose for Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 4.—*Emily*, Lubeck, Bengal.—5. *Louis XIV.*, Gouffre, Bengal; *Onyx*, Laufesty, South Australia.—7. *Samarang*, Buckle, Madras; *Thomas Chadwick*, Vickerman, South Australia; *Achilles*, M'Kevie, New South Wales; *Mary Bannatyne*, M'Kirdy, *Chancellor*, Turner, and *Caledonia*, Bond, Bombay; *Reyina*, Deast, and *Faithful*, Morrison, Bengal; *Indian Chief*, Noble, Ceylon; *Arno*, Munden, and *Isabella Leith*, Robertson, Algoa Bay; *Jeannette* and *Bertha*, Kolling, Singapore; *Serenader*, Robinson, Mauritius.—8. *Helen Stewart*, Kerr, Hong Kong.—9. *Ostrich*, Parker, Munsoorcottah; *Margaret West*, Bauman, Batavia; *Madonna*, Ferguson, *Hope*, Grange, *Anna*, Moffatt, *Mermaid*, Anderson, and *Jane Glassin*, Pickering, Bombay; *Ann*, Stonehouse, Madras; *Bank*, Richards, and *New Liverpool*, Rowles, Maulmain; *Helen Munro*, Morrison, Cape; *Pakenham*, Boyce, South Australia; *Augusta*, Duncan, Madras; *Mary Somerville*, Johnson, *Lady Raffles*, Martin, and *Charlotte*, Affleck, Bengal; *Africa*, Rabe, Cape; *Peruvian*, Blair, Singapore; *Woodstock*, Nicholson, New Zealand; *Lady Sale*, Rogers, Shanghai; *Llewellyn*, Jones, Madras.—10. *Oriental*, Greives, New South Wales; *Thomas Fielden*, Lawson, Bombay; *Flora*, Tiedeman, Singapore; *Bangalore*, Aiton, Penang; *Red Rose*, Bergh, Akyab; *Martin Frederich*, Schutz, Singapore; *Derwent*, Lindsay, Port Philip.—11. *Travancore*, Brown, Madras; *Margaret*, Barr, Algoa Bay.—12. *Henry Tanner*, Davies, Mauritius; *Frederich*, Fink, Saldanha Bay; *King of Denmark*, Egholm, Bengal.—14. *Symmetry*, Hutchinson, South Australia; *Fortitude*, Robertson, Coringa; *Jane*, Birnie, Bombay.—15. *Penyard Park*, Weller, New South Wales; *Jane*, Pallot, South Australia; *Centaur*, Joss, Algoa Bay; *David Clarke*, Swan, Bombay; *Emmy*, Meyer, Penang.—16. *Charles Carter*, Hocking, Mauritius; *Tyrian*, Robinson, Bengal; *Burgomaster Jansen*, Mathieson, Whampoa; *Neptune*, Brooks, Singapore; *Royalist*, Beveridge, Bombay.—18. *Mariner*, Heaviside, Maulmain.—19. *Patriot Queen*, Roddock, Bengal.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—Oct. 4. *Stains Castle*, Andrews, Port Phillip.—9. *Tadmor*, Bowie (from Shields), Aden; *Archimedes*, Dorming, Algoa Bay; *Asia*, Newlands, Calcutta; *Blonde*, Soutter, New South Wales; *Amazon*, Law, Port Natal.—10. *Olinda*, Sinclair, Hobart Town; *Honduras*, Cayzer, Port Phillip; *Victory*, Mullens, New Zealand; *Pauline Houghton*, Smith, Mauritius; *Guardian*, Young, New South Wales; *Kingsdown*, Harvey, South Seas.—11. *Calder*, Jago (from Sunderland), Calcutta; *Heroine*, Gales, Algoa Bay; *Colony* (from Sunderland), Hong-Kong.—12. *Mary*, Grant, Bombay.—15. *West Indian*, Howlett, South Australia; *Lutchmi*, Pinel, Madras; *Mary Harrison*, Mackintosh, Cape and Madras.—17. *William Simpson*, Surflen, Batavia; *Rienzi*, Taylor, Galle.—18. *Giaour*, Putt, Cape.

From Liverpool.—Oct. 5. *Julian de Unzueta*, Dobaran, Manilla; *Helen Wallace*, Major, Calcutta.—10. *Wilhelmina*, Robbins, Port Natal.—11. *Petrel*, Taylor, Adelaide and Sydney; *Wild Irish Girl*, Graham, Bombay.—12. *Brazilian*, Duffy, Colombo; *Charlotte*, Rae, Maulmain; *Advocate*, Donald, Aden.—17. *Sarah*, Jones, New South Wales; *Patriot King*, Fletcher, and *James Alexander*, Ridley, Calcutta.

From the Clyde.—Oct. 3. *Oriental*, Connell, Calcutta.—6. *Isabella*, Turner, Bombay.—10. *Ormelie*, Dallas, Calcutta.—13. *Glen Huntly*, Paterson, Sydney.

From Plymouth.—Oct. 3. *Ascendant*, Spencer, Adelaide.—5. *Raleigh*, Volum, Adelaide.—8. *Castle Eden*, Thornhill, New Zealand; *Maitland*, Henry, Port Phillip.—16. *Duke of Wellington*, Miller, Adelaide and Port Phillip.

From Shields.—Oct. 5. *Delhi*, Young, Ceylon; *Westerwick*, Westerwick, Singapore.—7. *Leander*, Gray, Suez.

From Portsmouth.—Oct. 3. *Sutlej*, Gregson, Calcutta.—18. *Royal Albert*, Scanlan, Calcutta.

From Newport.—Oct. 13. *Jane*, Forrest, St. Helena.

From Bristol.—Oct. 12. *Malibran*, Smith, Manilla.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

Brain, Mrs. Charles J. s. at Weyhouse, near Taunton, Oct. 15.

St. Clair, the lady of J. L. Madras army, s. at Muswell-hill, Middlesex, Oct. 16.

Wellesley, the wife of Lieut. col. 10th regt. s. at Hull, Oct. 8.

MARRIAGES.

Anglis, John E. to Penelope, d. of Maj. Cowan, 3rd Bengal Native Infantry, at Islington, Oct. 5.

Bedingfield, Eldred H. to Harriet A. d. of the late Col. Davies, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Hastings, Oct. 17.

Cox, Rev. G. W. s. of the late Capt. G. H. Cox, Bengal army, to Emily M. d. of Maj. W. Stirling, late of the Bombay army, at Exeter, Oct. 16.

Delapierre, O. to Charlotte, widow of the late Capt. J. Trower, Bengal artillery, at Paddington, Oct. 5.

Edgerley, Capt. R. J. 29th Bombay Native Infantry, to Mary L. M. d. of Maj. Gidley, Bombay army, at Walton-on the-Hill, in the county of Lancaster, Oct. 7.

Gahagan, Albert, 10th Madras Native Infantry, to Clara F. d. of Capt. Pritchard, R.N. at Southsea, Oct. 12.

Hodgson, Francis G. 39th Madras N.I. to Catherine, d. of R. B. Harraden, at Cambridge, Oct. 3.

Parker, Joseph, to Jane E. d. of G. Sharp, at Stepney, Oct. 12.

Stirling, Edward H. late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Annie J. d. of the late Capt. W. N. Glascock, Royal Navy, at St. Heliers, Jersey, Sept. 21.

DEATHS.

Bolton, Capt. C. G. late of the 21st Madras N.I. at sea, on his passage from India, aged 30, July 31.

Cleverly, Hugh, late of Bombay, at 8, Kensington-garden-terrace, Oct. 3.

Drake, Major W. late of the Madras establishment, at 66, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, aged 59, Sept. 30.

Hepburn, Mary, relict of the late Capt. G. of the Indian navy, at Under-deen-Larches, near Newnham, Sept. 30.

Roberts, Elizabeth L. widow of the late Capt. C. late of the Madras army, in Dorchester-place, Blandford-square, aged 48, Oct. 5.

Travers, Jonas H. 3rd lt. drags. on board the *Emperor*, on his passage home from India, aged 28, May 18.

Weston, Col. John S. H. C.B. Hon. E.I.C.'s service, at Paris, Oct. 8.

With the exception of the Bengali, there is probably no derivative of the Sanskrit that bears a closer affinity to its parent than the Assamese, so that nearly four-fifths of the words in common use are pure derivatives from that stock.

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EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Oct. 9th and 16th, 1850.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Assist. surg. H. N. Manley.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Septimus Gibbon, 42nd N.I.
Ens. John Duval, 50th N.I.
Capt. Edward Armstrong, 51st N.I.
Capt. Charles Turner, invalids.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Lockart M. Valiant, 1st cavalry.
Ens. Edward G. Goble, 14th N.I.
Capt. Henry Cracroft, 18th N.I.
Assist. surg. John M. Mackenzie, M.D.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Charles H. Walker, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Fulwar Skipwith, per *Ripon*, 20th inst.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Charles G. Walsh, 14th N.I.
Lieut. Charles W. Ford, 42nd N.I.
Lieut. John G. Lawrence, 24th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. William Boardman, 13th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Edward S. Blake, artillery.
Capt. Henry B. Turner, engineers.
Capt. Eliot T. Peacocke, 1st N.I.
Lieut. Henry P. Tyacke, 2nd Europ. reg.
Capt. David Davidson, 18th N.I.
Col. James Shineff, 27th N.I.
Lieut. James T. Jamieson, 28th N.I.
Capt. Richard J. Edgerley, 29th N.I.
Capt. Joseph Tyndall, invalids.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Charles C. Hook, 7th lt. cav., 3 months.
Lieut. William C. Callow, 2nd Europ. reg., 6 months.
Assist. surg. Geo. D. Gordon, M.D., 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Assist. surg. P. Cruickshank, M.D., 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. George Beadnell, invalids.

RESIGNED THE SERVICE.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Horatio H. Ganett, midshipman, Indian navy.

APPOINTMENT.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. John Hughes Paddock, appointed a volunteer for the pilot service.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 8TH OCT. 1850.

Bengal, 9th Lt. Drags.—Brev. Lieut. col. James Hope Grant, C.B., to be lieut. col. without purch., v. Fullarton, dec. Dated 29th April, 1850.

Capt. Andrew Spottiswoode to be maj., v. Grant. Dated 8th Oct. 1850.

Lieut. William Wellington Waterloo Humbley to be capt., v. Spottiswoode. Dated 8th Oct. 1850.

Cornet Robert Sutherland to be lieut., v. Humbley. Dated 8th Oct. 1850.

Regimental Serg. maj. Robert Mills to be cornet, v. Sutherland. Dated 8th Oct. 1850.

32nd Foot.—Lieut. Thomas Maunsell to be capt. without purch., v. Brev. maj. Balfour, dec. Dated 8th Oct. 1850.

Ens. Walter Lawrence Ingles to be lieut., v. Maunsell. Dated 8th Oct. 1850.

Gentleman Cadet Charles Rodick Ricketts, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., v. Ingles. Dated 8th Oct. 1850.

87th Foot.—Capt. William Francis Ring, from the 21st Foot, to be capt., v. Dewar, who exchanges. Dated 8th Oct. 1850.

96th Foot.—Lieut. Richard Roney to be capt. without purch., v. Clyde, dec. Dated 16th July, 1850.

Ens. William Alfred Swift to be lieut., v. Roney. Dated 16th July, 1850.

Ens. O'Neil Stewart Segrave, from the 11th Foot, to be ens., v. Swift. Dated 8th Oct. 1850.

WAR OFFICE, 15TH OCT. 1850.

Bengal, 14th Lt. Drags.—Arthur Edmund Mansell, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Gordon, promoted. Dated 15th Oct. 1850.

Madras, 15th Lt. Drags.—Thomas Francis Maude, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Howell, promoted. Dated 15th Oct. 1850.

51st Foot.—William Agg, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Robins, who retires. Dated 15th Oct. 1850.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

The following will embark from Gravesend on board the *Gloriana*, on the 31st instant, about 300 Company's troops. Capt. W. E. Lockhart, 45th Madras N.I., Capt. A. J. Greenlaw, 46th Madras N.I., Lieut. J. R. J. Robertson, Madras Art., Ens. A. Gahagan, 10th Madras N.I.

BOOKS.

Rig-Veda-Sanhita, a Collection of Ancient Hindu Hymns, constituting the First Ashtaka, or Book, of the Rig-Veda; the Oldest Authority for the Religious and Social Institutions of the Hindus. Translated from the Original Sanscrit, by H. H. WILSON, M.A., F.R.S., &c. &c. London, 1850. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

WHEN attention was first directed to the religion and literature of the Hindus, the Vedas, considered as the authority on which the former was based, and as the most ancient specimen of the latter, excited a lively interest in Europe. This was heightened by the difficulty which then existed, not only of becoming acquainted with the contents of these mysterious writings, but of obtaining possession of the books themselves. In addition to the comparative rarity of manuscripts, the prejudices of the Brahmans rendered them extremely averse to suffer what they regarded as a desecration of their sacred volumes by placing them in the hands of an impure European, and still more by expounding any passages, or even repeating them in his hearing. For a long time, neither influence nor money could overcome their scruples, and it had become a question whether the Vedas had not perished, when Colonel Polier obtained a copy from Jaypur through the influence of the Portuguese physician of the Raja Pratáp Sing with his patron. This copy M. Polier presented, through Sir Joseph Banks, to the British Museum. Shortly afterwards, Sir Robert Chambers, on an excursion to Benares, effected the purchase of considerable portions of the Veda, which are now with the rest of his collection at Berlin. Still larger collections were made by Mr. Colebrooke, and since his time copies have been procurable at the chief seats of Hindu learning, by Sanscrit scholars, without much difficulty, although in those parts of the country where Europeans are less known, there is still great reluctance in furnishing them with manuscripts of the Veda. The copies thus obtained by the zeal and liberality of these early inquirers were not turned to immediate account, as qualified interpreters were few, and were otherwise occupied, and the absurd notions of the character of the Vedas which had been

previously propagated still continued to prevail: passages were cited and translated through the explanations given of them by the pundits, by Holwell and Dow, which were not extracts from the Vedas at all, and the Ezour Vedam, which had been printed at Yverdun, in 1778, and had been characterized by Voltaire, when sent in MS. to France, as "le plus précieux manuscrit qui soit dans tout l'Orient," continued to be regarded, as he had termed it, a *résumé* of the Vedas, although it is evidently a modern compilation, constituting a *résumé*, not of the Vedas, but of the Puranas and popular and sectarial legends.

The real character of the Vedas, therefore, remained unknown in Europe until Mr. Colebrooke published, in the eighth volume of the Asiatic Researches, his masterly summary of their contents. It was then evident that all preceding representations had been erroneous, and that those works embodied notions and practices differing materially from those which they had always been supposed to sanctify. The plan of his essay, however, did not admit of a detailed exemplification, and the portions which he most accurately translated were unavoidably too limited to authorize any general and comprehensive conclusions. It remained, therefore, for his successors to fill up the sketch, and put European scholars in possession of the entire original. This has been some time in progress, especially in Germany, where of late a number of valuable contributions to the literature of the Vedas have appeared, as the text and translation of the *Sama-Veda*, by Benfey, the text and translation of *Yáská's Niruhta*, by Roth, the *Vajasaneyi* portion of the *Yajur-Veda*, by Weber, and a variety of occasional communications to the Oriental journals of the Continent by them and other distinguished Sanscrit scholars. In France, various interesting illustrations of the Veda have emanated from the learning of M. Burnouf, and M. Langlois has published a translation of two books of the *Rig-Veda*. There has been reason to apprehend, therefore, that in this department of Sanscrit literature the credit due to English scholars in other branches of Sanscrit letters would be wholly eclipsed, and the foremost rank they had heretofore occupied would be wrested from them by later and more enterprising labourers in other parts of Europe.

Not that the subject had been entirely neglected in this country: the text of the first book of the *Rig-Veda*, with a literal Latin translation, was published, under the patronage of the Oriental Translation Fund Committee, by the late Dr. Rosen, and the text and translation of the *Sanhita* of the *Sama-Veda*, edited and translated by the Rev. Mr. Stevenson, were published by the Translation and Text Societies respectively; the great work, also, the first volume of which we lately noticed, —the text of the *Rig-Veda*, with the voluminous commentary of *Sayanácháryа*,—will go far to redeem the credit of this country, although in this, as well as in the two preceding instances, the labourers are not natives,—Dr. Rosen, as well as Dr. Müller, being German, and Mr. Stevenson, we believe, American. It is still essential, therefore, to the reputation of English Sanscrit scholars, that some further share should be taken by them in the development of the literature of the Vedas, and the task legitimately devolves upon the Boden professor, who, with the assistance of the Court of Directors, is enabled to publish a translation of that portion of the text which Dr. Müller has edited. That such assistance should be indispensable, however, indicates a very different state of the public mind from that which prevailed in the days of Sir Joseph Banks with respect to the sacred records of the Hindus, although, in fact, we know almost as little of their real character in the present as we did in the last century.

The translation now published affords us the means of learning that the *Sanhita* of the *Rig-Veda* consists of a collection of hymns and prayers addressed chiefly to Agni, or Fire, in the three forms of elemental or earthly fire, electrical fire or lightning, and solar fire or the sun; and to Indra, or the personified firmament: divine personifications subordinate to them, as the winds, the waters, the dawn, &c, are also addressed; but we find no traces of the principal objects of the present worship of the Hindus, and but dim and doubtful vestiges of their social institutions. The portion translated, however, is little more than an eighth of the whole, and it is not safe yet to draw conclusions which subsequent passages may invalidate; they are tenable only under this reservation, although from what is known of more advanced portions there is not much reason to expect that they will be controverted by subsequent and incompatible deductions. In the meantime, we may rest satisfied to conclude, from the evidence before us, that the hymns of the Veda represent a very different state of things from all that has been known of India for very many centuries; that they correct many of the speculations of learned antiquarians and scholars with regard to the early religions of the world; that they divide with the Pentateuch the honour of being the oldest literary productions of the mind of man, and that, consequently, they are well entitled to the consideration of all who take an interest in the primitive opinions and condition of the human race.

Epidemics examined and explained: or, Living Germs proved by Analogy to be a Source of Disease. By John Grove, M.R.C.S.L. London. Ridgway.

Mr. Grove, conceiving it "but reasonable to suppose that, as everything on this earth has been created on a wise and unerring principle, epidemic and infectious diseases are only indicative of some serious errors in our social arrangements and habits;" "if man," he observes, "neglects the cultivation of the ground, with rank vegetation the germs of fever will invisibly grow and multiply; if he harbours that which is rotten and corrupt, he is himself consumed by those agents destined to remove the rottenness and corruption." Starting from this point, he enters upon an inquiry, "whether the matter which causes epidemic and endemic diseases exhibits the properties of inorganic or organized matter." This inquiry is pursued through four chapters, in which he examines the probability that epidemic, endemic, and infectious diseases depend upon vital germs for their manifestations; states the facts which support the affirmative of this proposition; shows the reasonableness of the application of the facts to the inference; and finally propounds the results in proof of the tenableness of the proposition.

The Assurance Magazine, No. I. London. Pateman.

This is an attempt to supply the want of a suitable periodical in which the doctrines of assurance,—a subject which has of late years acquired a high degree of interest and importance,—may be fairly discussed and its proper interests duly advocated. This first number is published by a few gentlemen, conversant with the subject, as an experiment, with the view, if the subscriptions shall pay the expenses of publication only, of continuing the work in quarterly numbers. The present number gives us a very favourable opinion of the ability of the writers.

The Caves of Elephanta.—The *Bombay Gazette* tells us that a private subscription is on foot at the western presidency to raise the means of putting the temple caves of Elephanta in proper order for the reception of —— pic-nic parties. One of the objects of the committee "to whom this important matter has been intrusted" is to convert the principal cave into a ball-room! Fancy laughing belles and serious English gentlemen *polking* under the noses of that awful triad of Vishnu, Bramah, and Shiva. Our contemparary talks of the defacement which those wonderful caves have suffered from "the bigoted Portuguese, who once held the Government of Bombay." If we remember aright, he or some of his local brethren have had to complain of the destruction wrought in these chambers of imagery by barbarians of more recent date than the "bigoted Portuguese." At any rate, we have before us substantial proof that the same good Catholics of past days have not been the only iconoclasts from whom Elephanta has suffered. This proof is in the shape of an ugly block of stone, brought round here by a nautical friend of archæological propensities, who assured us that it represented the head of a gigantic cobra, adding, in corroboration of the fact, that he himself had knocked it off!—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Feroze*, with the mails, left Bombay Oct. 3rd, reached Aden 9th, and proceed 10th for Suez, arriving on Oct. 19th. The mails left Alexandria Oct. 21st (per *Medina*), and arrived at Malta on the 25th, whence they were taken on (per *Merlin*) to Marseilles, arriving on the 28th ult.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Viâ Southampton, on the 19th; if that day falls on a Sunday, then the 18th.

Postage (payment optional), letters under ½ oz. 1s.
" " " 1 oz. 2s.
" Newspapers, free.

Viâ Marseilles, on the 7th and 24th; if either of these days falls on a Sunday, then on the 8th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under ½ oz. 1s. 10d.
" " " ½ oz. 2s. 3d.
" Newspapers, 3d. each.

*** The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 19th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and *must* be pre-paid.

(*Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Nov. 2.*)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal ... . Sept. 23 | Madras ... ... Sept. 25
Bombay ... ... Oct. 3

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE political intelligence brought by this Mail is of an unexciting, and therefore satisfactory, character.

The Punjab is perfectly quiet, and the only event of a stirring kind in the neighbourhood of Peshawur is a message said to have been sent to Captain Coke, commanding at Kohat, by the Afreedees, intimating that, if he did not withdraw his most advanced post, they would come down from the hills and save him the trouble.

Active measures continue to be making for the internal improvement of the Punjab country. Notwithstanding their financial difficulties, the Government have resolved to commence the excavation of the Rechna Doab Canal forthwith; a road is in course of construction from Rawul Pindee to Kalabagh. "The Punjab bids fair," says the *Delhi Gazette*, "to become the most favoured, as it is said to be the most fertile, portion of the British dominions in the East."

The extension of cultivation in the Punjab continues to make baggage-cattle scarce. The fact suggests no unpleasing reflections. "In no one year during the past decade," observes the *Bombay Times*,

"Have the calls of the commissariat been so light as during the present one: during the campaign of 1839-40, nearly 70,000 camels were employed, nor could our annual expenditure on the N.W. frontier be set down much under a third of this during the next seven years. We had the transactions all over Affghanistan on our hands in 1841; the war of retribution, and army of reserve in 1842; in the beginning of 1843 we had Scinde; in the end of it Gwalior, to deal with. The following year was one of comparative tranquillity; the little war in the Southern Mahratta Country had no effect on the cattle in the N.W. Provinces. But by the end of 1845 we had the Sutlej campaign on our hands; we had the Punjab next to settle, and Cashmere to deal with,—while 1848-49 gave us the stupendous second conquest of the Sikhs. The cultivators then on our borders have always had enough to meet large calls on their cattle. In the time of Sikh authority the cattle of the Punjab peasantry were seized for military purposes without their leave; and our marvel at the deficiency this season is enhanced because the demand which cannot conveniently be met is almost unprecedentedly small. We have heard of no murrain amongst the beasts, or diminution in the numbers produced; and the fact that advancing agriculture now requires the animals formerly supplied for the objects of war, is peculiarly gratifying. The Sikh, deprived of his sword, spear, and matchlock, must betake himself to the plough, and seek his triumphs in other fields than those which were wont to be the only ones he longed after. There will be no want of cattle by-and-by; the cultivator at present finds farming better to requite the services of his cattle than the commissariat, and in a very few years his pastures will supply abundance for both."

Sir H. Lawrence was expected at Lahore on the 20th September. The report of his capture is thus explained. It appears that Sir Henry had left Ladakh for Gilgit, intending to return to Lahore from Iskardoh, by way of Sreenuggur. The people of Challus, through whose country he would travel, being in a state of insurrection, owing to the

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severities of Gholab Sing, the Maharajah, in order to provide for the safety of his guest, despatched a large body of his best troops to escort him back to Cashmere, which he had reached in safety on the 11th August. It is stated that the Maharajah, having learned the distinguished manner in which the Nepaulese envoy had been received in England, intended to send one of his sons hither, and that the prince was expected to arrive shortly at Calcutta, where preparations were making for the reception of Jung Bahadur on his return from Europe.

A concerted attempt had been made by some of the prisoners confined at Lahore to effect their escape, which they had nearly accomplished. It is added that there are no fewer than 2,500 criminals in the Lahore jail.

The disturbances at Hyderabad and in the interior of the Nizam's dominions afford, as usual, topics for long communications in the journals of the different presidencies. A letter from Hyderabad, which appears in the *Bombay Telegraph*, vouched to be from a gentleman long resident at that capital, and of undoubted veracity, announces the reconciliation of the Nizam with his minister, who purchased his restoration to favour by a large sum borrowed from certain Arabs, to pay the arrears of the contingent force, but which the Nizam pocketed, as a *nuzzur*. The writer adds :—

"The plot begins to thicken in the mutiny line. A regiment amongst the Nizam's own Linewallas mutinied, seized the Nizam's treasurer, beating him with the butt-end of their muskets. His Highness is said to have observed, that the mutineers were spoiled by indulgence, for they were only six months in arrears, whilst the Dewannee troops were three years. Next, the Nizam's khass rissala mutinied, and a body of one hundred of them occupied one of the gates of the peshkar's house, with the intention of remaining there till paid. In this dilemma, the aid of Abdoolla bin Ullee, the Arab chief, was invoked, and his assurances to the mutineers were sufficient to satisfy them. This Arab seems to be all powerful in the state, and is gradually usurping all its functions."

January is the latest time allowed for payment of the sum due to the Company (about 670,000*l*.), which, it is supposed, the prince will be unable or unwilling to liquidate, and the hope entertained is, that, failing in his obligation, the country will be wrested from his hands.

The arrangements for the departure of the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief from the hills had been completed. The former, who was in excellent health, would remain at Chini, in Kunawar, until the end of October, and then proceed to Lahore by Hoshiarpore, and Umritsir; thence to Peshawur, returning to Simla about the 25th November. Sir Charles Napier was to leave Simla for England about the time when the Marquess of Dalhousie was expected at that station. He is to come, in a leisurely manner, by the way of Calcutta, where he will embark for Europe.

The subject of Sir Charles's disagreements with the Governor-General is a good deal discussed in all the papers. The *Bombay Times*, no friend of the Commander-in-Chief, declares that he is, "on every point, considered hopelessly in the wrong." The *Englishman*, on the other hand, says that Sir Charles had met "not only rebuff, but insult." The *Delhi Gazette* observes: "It is no secret, that the Commander-in-Chief has retired in bitter disgust with the system which has hampered and controlled him from the very outset; matters have come to that pass between the conqueror of Scinde and the Military Board, that, to the by-standers, who watch the doings of his Excellency and their mightinesses, it looks as if they were playing, to their own perfect contentment, the juvenile game of 'contraries.'" The *Bengal Times* understands that "the last mail had taken home a minute by the Governor-General, in which the noble lord condemns, in terms of severity, equal to anything to be found in the orders and remarks of the Commander-in-Chief himself, the conduct of Sir Charles Napier in the matter of the refund Scinde prize-money." The *Englishman*, adverting to alleged efforts on the part of some of Sir Charles's friends at home to induce him to seek a reconciliation with the Governor-General, "believing the latter to be in the right," observes: "They cannot know that the breach has been gradually widening, nor that the last of the Governor-General's letters is so expressed, that those who have seen it declare reconciliation impossible." The *Lahore Chronicle* arrives at the climax :

"A rumour is abroad, and we repeat it as such only, that the Court of Directors had manifested some inclination to convert the resignation of Sir Charles Napier into a recall, by refusing to accept the former. That the Court may have given expression to some such feeling, is very possible, considering the manner in which their Governor-General has been treated by his Excellency. We have assurance that so objectionable has that manner frequently been, that few men, besides the Marquis of Dalhousie, would have preserved the calm dignity of style which he has manifested in return, and that even he would not have been so patient, of late, had not the approaching departure of his Excellency added strength to his determination not to permit himself to be goaded into an open rupture. It is also a fact that many important questions, affecting the present and future welfare of the Indian empire, are now in abeyance, either because the views of other authorities are so constantly opposed by the Commander-in-Chief, or because the Governor-General is unwilling to risk the success of his proposed measures, endangered as that would be by their passing through the hands of Sir Charles Napier: he seems, and indeed is known, to be actuated more by a constant desire to oppose and thwart the civil officers of the state, than by that sense of duty that should guide him in all his proceedings. The publication of a 'Blue Book' of all that has been written by the present Commander-in-Chief as such, and as Member of Council, would throw Mr. Mawson's proposed collection (valuable as that will be) far into the shade, and induce the special wonder of the public at such language and such sentiments being used and expressed, as have been officially placed on record during the past eighteen months by the 'Extraordinary Member of the Supreme Council of India.' For these reasons, we repeat, the rumour of a recall may have some foundation in fact, though the Court may not have been in a condition to carry out their secret wishes."

The supreme authorities in India had received intimation of the appointment of Sir William Gomm to be Commander-in-Chief.

In another column an extract of the *Simla Ukhbar* opens a wide prospect of benefit from the construction of the projected roads through Kunawur to the frontiers of China. A letter from Simla says, "The marking out of the new roads to Dugshai and the plains, and to Kunawur, progresses; the tunnelling on the latter has been commenced; and on the former the widening of the track within the Simla boundary has been begun." This project is the fruit of the Governor-General's visit to Chini.

The courts-martial upon the principals and seconds in the duel at Banda have pronounced their sentence,—that of dismissal. The sentence, it was understood, had been confirmed as respects Lieutenant Litchfield and Ensigns White and Smith; but remitted in the case of Ensign Huxham. The proceedings had not been officially promulgated at the date of the latest advices.

The *Delhi Gazette* says:—"After long and patiently watching the tardy inquiry at Simla into the circumstances of the gambling cases, we are enabled to report the certainty of a thorough investigation by court-martial of the real and individual culpability attached to the various parties concerned. The Commander-in-Chief has ordered the Court of Inquiry to re-assemble, the needful witnesses having arrived at Simla, and it is expected that charges will

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be preferred against all the military men concerned in the disgraceful transaction."

The Presidential intelligence comprises but few particulars which deserve special notice.

The case of the great Commissariat Contractor at Agra, Jotee Persaud, who had been charged with frauds upon a large scale, had assumed a new feature, by his commencement of a suit in the Supreme Court of Calcutta against the Government for 1,380,000*l.* sterling, due to him, according to his account, for supplies furnished during the Affghan and the two Sikh campaigns!

The question as to whether the Bengal line of Railway is to be a double or a single one, had been referred to the home authorities: the former having been shown to be impracticable if returns are desired. The contract for the first section has been given to Messrs. Elmalie and Co., London, represented by the local firm of M'Intosh, Burn, and Co., builders, Calcutta.

From the Bombay papers we learn that a magnificent monument, subscribed for by his native admirers, had been commenced upon, to the memory of the late Rajah of Sattarah, in the shape of a tunnel, enabling traffic to pass through a range of hills to the low country, in place of taking the circuit of the ridge: it is 200 feet in length, 22 in height, and 30 in width.

The Settanee Joetabhaee, of Baroda, had been fully exculpated of all the charges brought against her, and her maligner had confessed his guilt. "Her child," says the *Bombay Times*, "proved to have been genuine, is acknowledged to have been stolen, and believed to have been poisoned; and now, if justice may be looked for anywhere in India, ought she, according to Hindoo law and custom, to be permitted to adopt another. What fresh sufferings or mortifications may be in store for her, remains to be seen: her heritage is too ample to permit us to suppose that justice will be done her if her native friends can prevent it. All eyes are turned to Colonel Outram and the Bombay Government, as the arbiters of her fate."

The rains were all but over; on the western side of India they had been most deficient, and severe privation is apprehended.

The Singapore *Free Press* states that the object of the expedition of Rajah Brooke to Siam is said to be to open the trade of that country to the British flag. The only port now visited by the British flag is Kanpot, or Kompoot, a neutral territory between Siam and Cochin China, in the possession of the Cambodians. Ships despatched by the Chinese merchants of Singapore carry cargoes of goods, hardware, opium, and sundries, to this port, and return laden with rice, gamboge, pepper, dyewoods, and other articles.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. W. Young, 6th L. C. at Landour, Sept. 16; Lieut. Chas. Oakes, 45th N.I. Oct. 26.

MADRAS.—Lieut. Chas. L. Sugden, 39th N.I. at sea, on board the steamer *Atalanta*, Sept. 15; Lieut. W. H. Jowett, 10th N.I. at Saugor, Sept. 11.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. G. H. T. Proctor, 21st N.I. at Nusseerabad, Sept. 8; Maj. gen. Sir Ephraim G. Stannus, C.B. Bombay Military Establishment, at Addiscombe House, near Croydon, aged 67, Oct. 21.

BENGAL.

THE PUNJAB.

THE extraordinary tranquillity that has prevailed in the country of the Five Rivers, since the date of annexation, effected eighteen months ago, is the subject of frequent conversation, and general remark. That the stringent measures adopted to disarm the population, the result of which has already been laid before our readers, have contributed much to this state of peace and order, must no doubt be conceded, but that they alone have secured this tranquillity it would be ridiculous to maintain. It may be shown, by reference to the earlier history of India, that, as we have advanced into the heart of the country, those tracts that have been once taken possession of by the Government have invariably settled down, in a short time, into peaceful and contented provinces; those portions, on the other hand, that have been allowed to exist as protected states under native sovereigns, always were, and continue to this day, agitated by internal dissensions and even by rebellions, in which we are frequently called upon to interfere with a strong arm before peace and good order can be restored, and those only to be broken the moment some new act of oppression has been committed, or the pressure from without has been removed. The so-called independent states of Oude, of Gwalior, and of Hyderabad, with others of less importance, are daily examples of the truth of this assertion, and present a marked contrast to the contiguous provinces, subject to the immediate rule of the British Government. It may therefore be received as a fact, that while the double government, established in the Punjab in the year 1846, by Lord Hardinge, was obnoxious both to the existing durbar and to the people of the country, although we believe the Governor-General had, at the time, no other alternative, the sole assumption of the reins of Government by the British authorities has been received, by the great mass of the people, as a boon; and they have practically testified their gratitude by returning, in an incredibly short space of time, to the more peaceful avocations to which many of them had been strangers for the last ten years. A very general question is, however, what can have become of the Sikhs who were in arms in such numbers against us during the campaigns of 1845-46 and 1848-49? They cannot have all fallen before the sword of the conquerors, for besides those who were dispersed after the battle of Goojerat, there were some twenty thousand who retreated to the north-west, and who surrendered when they found themselves so hotly pursued by the force under Sir Walter Gilbert. What then has become of them, for but few Sikhs are to be seen even now? Our belief is that many men, who appeared to be Sikhs during the war, and during the interregnum from 1846 to 1849, were only nominally so; that many Hindoos and Mahomedans, seeing the advantages derived by the genuine Sikh soldiery during the years of misrule that followed the death of Runjeet Sing, temporarily adopted the pahul for lucre's sake, but have returned to their original faith; and to their hereditary occupations when they found that nothing more was to be gained by professing Sikhism. That there are still a few discontented spirits, brooding in secret over their loss of power, and the want of opportunities of enriching themselves at the expense of their less powerful neighbours and subordinates, is not to be denied; but they have no longer any influence even in their own immediate circle, and we may reasonably look upon the Punjab as "settled" in the general acceptation of that word, and as showing no symptoms, hardly possessing the germ, of resistance to the new order of things. The abolition of the vexatious customs that were such a source of annoyance, not only to the trader, but to the mass of the people, the introduction of definite rules for the settlement of civil suits, and above all the substitution of a military force, under laws of the strictest discipline as regards interference with the people, for a comparatively disorganized army, whose rule of might was their rule of right, are so many measures calculated to convince the inhabitants that they have undergone a change for the better, that they will be permitted to enjoy, in peace and security, the proceeds of their industry, whether as agriculturists or as traders, and, especially, that they are not likely to be made over, as serfs, any day it may please an absolute ruler to grant them and their lands in jaghire to some court minion, whose sole end and object used to be to screw out of them the largest possible amount of revenue during the time it may have pleased his sovereign to permit him to remain in possession. During our sojourn in the country, we have had many opportunities of ascertaining the true state of feeling, and we believe the remarks embodied above represent that feeling in a correct light. We may safely predict that, within the next three years, the Government of India will, if any necessity should arise, be in a position to withdraw a portion at least of the immense army now cantoned in our newly-subdued territories.—*Lahore Chronicle, Sept.* 14.

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CASHMERE.

We have received a letter from our native correspondent in Cashmere. His intelligence ranges over the month of July. Goolab Singh, with his son Zumbeer Singh, has brought his wives and kindred to Cashmere, being now assured, according to native belief, that he will not be dispossessed by the British. Colonel Lawrence, they say, has quieted his fears upon that head. Goolab Singh also brought in his train, the state prisoners of the Kohistanee Rajahs, the chiefs of Moozufferabad and other places. He arrived at the fort of Shergurh and was hailed with salutes and illuminations, the latter ordered on pain of fine and imprisonment. The Maharajah summoned all the kardars and thannadars of the various districts, and ordered them to render to his son their accounts for the last three years; the balances unliquidated to be paid over immediately. The first party summoned, one Hookma Singh, being declared a debtor to the state, was at once transferred to the care of sepoys, whose expenses he was ordered to defray whilst in custody. He promised to find the cash in ten days, but meanwhile handed to the royal offspring receipts for Rs. 60,000 paid to putwarries and various government offices during the last three years. The son of Goolab tossed the papers aside; said he had nothing to do with previous alleged payments, and must have the whole balance, including the Rs. 60,000 aforesaid, or it would be the worse for Hookma Singh. The simple process of the screw is of course repeated, and Hookma Singh made no secret of his intention of applying it in turn to the putwarries, to get the means of satisfying the sirkar. Dewa Singh, kardar of Loll, was summoned; ordered to pay Rs. 40,000 in three days, and placed under charge of sepoys to enforce compliance. In this case the culprit said the brother of Davey Dutta had got the greater portion of the money, but he would make him give it up, and himself supply the deficiency. The explanation did not satisfy the prince, who ordered Futteh Singh, his orderly, reputed to take delight in torturing his prisoners, to put Dewa Singh in chains, and make him pay up every pice with interest. A week after his arrival, the Maharajah went a short journey to review his troops and perform religious exercises, whilst Zumbeer Singh, with a select party, set out to receive Sir Henry Lawrence. Thirty boats were ordered to be got ready to convey the baggage of the distinguished visitors. The villagers fled at the first sight of the Government sepoys, but a sufficient number were caught, and after being soundly beaten, compelled to proceed with the boats. One poor wretch was slaughtered, in trying to make his escape. Mr. Cocks, Dr. Grant, Colonel Huish, Lieut. Marshall, Major Reid, and Dr. Brown, have arrived in Cashmere, and were sedulously attended by order of Goolab Singh. His Highness, accompanied by all his great officers, went to meet Sir Henry Lawrence in a garden about three miles from Shergurh. After the usual interchange of compliments and presents, the Maharajah and his guest returned in company to the residence assigned to the latter. On the following day the city was illuminated, and Sir Henry Lawrence visited Goolab in the Fort, who received him with the greatest honours. The Kardars and Ahilkars were summoned to bring their nuzzeranas, which of course the British officer declined to accept, but Goolob had "made a note" of each man as he appeared with his offering, and when Col. Lawrence retired, he inquired how much had been brought; Rs. 1,300 was the reply, all in new coin; on which, his highness observed, that it would be of no use to give it back to the donors, it had better be handed over to his son; and Zumbeer Singh at once took possession. On the 30th July, an English officer arrived at Showpeen, to confer with Sir Henry Lawrence. He staid but three days, and then returned to Lahore. Hearing from his guest that another princess had been added to our royal family, the Maharajah fired a salute of ninety-one guns in honour of the event. Lady Lawrence arrived at Cashmere *via Peer Punjal*, and received a visit from Goolab, who expressed his joy at the sight of her youngest infant. The English visitors to Cashmere, who are now very numerous, make a rule of refusing whatever is offered by the servants of the Maharojah, and purchase what they require at the bazar. The Maharajah gave an entertainment to the whole of his visitors, which was marked by the utmost magnificence, and his son was almost daily in attendance upon Sir Henry Lawrence. A specimen of British justice in a small way was afforded, which proved that the natives understood the character of our people. Sir Henry Lawrence had been bargaining for the purchase of shawls, but ultimately declined to have them, on which one of his writers, who doubtless expected *dustooris*, told the merchant that he would get him punished by Goolab on the departure of the Sahib from Cashmere, for letting the "trade" slip through his fingers. The man on this presented an *urzee* to Sir Henry Lawrence, who had the writer instantly seized, and put in gaol. Having learned from Sir Henry Lawrence the intention to hold a grand exhibition of arts and manufactures in England, Goolab expressed himself delighted with the opportunity of contributing, and ordered that specimens of every kind of Cashmerian product should be got ready without delay. It was earnestly hoped that the arrival of the head of the Board of Administration of the Punjab would be marked by some relaxation of the monstrous tyranny exercised by the Maharajah, and the wretched inhabitants prayed for his advent as that of an expected saviour, but the rule of oppression was not relaxed for an hour. They repeat to each other how in former times, when the face of a British officer was seen in Cashmere the hearts of their tyrants died within them, and a breathing time was given to the wretched slaves of the hated chief of Jummoo, but now they are neglected, and have no hope save in flight or death. Sir Henry Lawrence left Cashmere on the 22nd of July, and after reaching Gunderbul, went on an excursion in company with another officer, and escorted by about a hundred of Steinbach's sepoys, leaving Lady Lawrence and his children at their residence in Cashmere. He intended to go to Iskardoh in Ladak, and from thence to Gilget, in the Thibetan country, returning ultimately to Cashmere. It is upon this that the story of his capture was evidently founded. The activity of the heir to the dominions of Goolab Singh, appears to find full scope at present in pillaging the servants of his father. Pundit Goonah Bhaun, a native of Jummoo, had quarrelled with some of his relations in the hearing of the prince, who consigned him to the care of his orderlies, to do as they pleased with him. These zealous ministers fixed a fine of Rs. 5,000 as the price of his liberation, amusing themselves by torturing him, whilst he was deliberating about the propriety of payment. He had reached as high as Rs. 3,500 in his biddings for freedom, when our correspondent wrote, but would, no doubt, soon make an offer of the entire sum demanded. The Kotwal attached to the court of Zumbeer Singh, was informed by his highness, that he would be discharged unless he consented to pay a round fine for his office. He tendered Rs. 10,000, but it has not been accepted. The Putwarries accused of extorting money from the zemindars during the past three years, were seized, stripped naked, and with heavy weights attached to their shoulders, were made to stand in the sun till they agreed to refund their overcharges, not to the zemindars, but to Zumbeer Singh. A present of Rs. 1,300, given by Sir Henry Lawrence to the sepoys of the Maharajah, was seized by the latter, who asserted that they had no right to receive any thing beyond their monthly pay. The last intelligence is, that troops were ordered to be got ready on the spur of the moment, to march on to Gilgit, consisting of a portion of the Maharajah's forces, and a hundred and fifty men each, from the Rajah of Moozufferabad and all other feudatories, who were to be accompanied by two chuprassies, belonging to Sir Henry Lawrence, the expedition being under the command of Bukshee Hurry Singh.—*Delhi Gaz. Sept.* 18.

THE GREAT MOGUL.

A few days since, the representative of the royal house of Timour, the veritable Great Mogul of British history, and master of Hindustan and the rest of the universe, according to traditions which were accepted as realities but a century since, celebrated, at the Jumma Musjid, the solemn festival which closes the fast of the Ramzan. Nothing of regal pomp was wanting to keep up the semblance of kingship. Banners waved, and guns thundered; and as the monarch's elephant passed slowly along the line of the procession, military bands struck up in succession, "God save the Queen," whilst the English present uncovered their heads, and his Majesty, who never deigns to return a salute, reverentially counted his beads. But for the undisturbed presence of booted unbelievers in the galleries which surround the sacred edifice, and the reckless way in which a couple of Sowars hustled the crowd right and left, to force a passage for a solitary and unarmed European, one might have fancied that the days of Aurungzebe had come back again, and the English were a handful of submissive traders, only too glad to purchase at any price the blessings of being allowed to wear their heads and fill their pockets.

Bahadur Shah is really a king; not merely by consent of the Honourable Company, but actually created such by their peculiar letters patent. Lord Lake found the grandfather of the present sovereign an emperor in rags, powerless, eyeless, and wanting the means of sustaining existence. The firmans of the Padshah made the General an Indian noble; the sword of the latter made the descendant of Tamerlane a Company's King; the least dignified, but the most secure of Eastern dominations.

In public and private, Bahadur Shah receives the signs of homage which are considered to belong to his pre-eminent station. The representative of the Governor-General, when admitted to the honour of an audience, addresses him with folded hands in the

attitude of supplication. He never receives letters, only "petitions," and confers an exalted favour on the Government of British India, by accepting a monthly present of Rs. 80,000. In return, he tacitly sanctions all our acts; withdraws his royal approbation from each and all of our native enemies; and fires salutes upon every occasion of a victory achieved by our troops. It would be impossible to find a royalty more courteously disposed, and as the treaties which bind us to him exist on durable parchment, and are not likely to be violated by his Oriental Majesty, it would apparently follow that, except at a monstrous sacrifice of good faith, the Mogul line will continue for ages to sway a nominal sceptre. Yet it is almost certain, that his dynasty is on the verge of extinction. He is most probably the last of his race who will sit on a throne, and this too in spite of covenants and solemn obligations which were to endure as long as the sun and stars.

To sweep away the house of Tamerlane will not add the slightest tittle to the power enjoyed at this moment by the Company. Outside the walls of his palace, the King of Delhi has no more authority than the meanest of his servants, but within that enclosure, his will is fate, and there are 12,000 persons who live subject to it. The universal voice of society ascribes to this population the habitual practice of crimes, of which the very existence is unknown at home, except to the few who form the core of the corrupt civilization of great cities. Its princes live without dignity, and its female aristocracy contrive to exist without honour. The physical type of manhood is debased, whilst the intellectual qualifications of both sexes, with one or two exceptions, do not reach even the Mahomedan standard of merit—perhaps the lowest in the scale of modern humanity.

But it is not the condition or the morals of the inhabitants of the royal palace, nor the maintenance of an exclusive jurisdiction, that form the chief reasons why the kingship of Delhi should be abolished. The latter belong to a class of topics with which the readers of Malthus and Poor Law Commissioners' Reports are familiar. The royal family of Delhi consists of twelve hundred persons, with a sure prospect of further increase every month, and how is Honourable John to support all this army of princes and princesses? As yet, the hardship has only fallen upon the monarch, who has been obliged to divide and sub-divide his income, until there are princes who receive only Rs. 25 a month! Let the honest democrats of London and Manchester try, if they can, to imagine the case of a king's son, nephew, or cousin, however far removed, living in a state of royalty, on thirteen shillings and sixpence a week, constantly addressed as "Shah-i-Alum," "*King of the World*," and feeling it necessary for his rank's sake, on choosing a wife, to settle on her a dowry of five lakhs of rupees! He would find it more difficult, we imagine, to take in such a fact, than to believe in the honesty of the Whigs or the Protestantism of the Bishop of Exeter.

Whilst this farce of a monarch is kept up, the "Sulateen" will continue to multiply within the royal residence, and to live on the royal bounty, their sole occupation being confined to playing on the sitar, and singing the king's verses. There is no employment for them in the service of the state, and they are vastly too proud to condescend to labour, even if qualified to undertake it, which, as matters stand, is entirely out of the question. If, on the death of the present aged occupant of the throne, the family were removed to another residence, and the heir apparent merely acknowledged as the head of the first native household in Hindustan, a way would be opened to the future adjustment of affairs, on a basis substantially as just as the present arrangements, and far more favourable to the real interests of individuals. The representatives of the family interests might continue the pensions now paid during the lives of the present incumbents, with the proviso, that the next generation of remote descendants should care for themselves.—*Delhi Gaz.*

A ROAD TO CHINA.

There is another thing which the Government has sanctioned for the improvement of this place (Simla), a project which no one had before thought of, but one, by means of which the whole of India will eventually be benefited; we mean the opening a road from the foot of the hills to the Chinese boundary, through Kunawur. India has lost all the old means of getting wealth, and many ways have been opened to draw out its resources. Formerly all the merchants from Persia, Arabia, Turkey, Syria, &c., exported the produce and manufactures of this country to the different quarters of the globe, and thus brought the wealth of all the world to India; but now the times have changed; Europe can produce everything better than India: and therefore the trade of the whole world is now carried on with Europe. Our object is only to prove that there is but one way left open by which India can get in any wealth; and it sends lakhs and krores of rupees out, never to return. The Marquis of Dalhousie has ordered a road to be opened to China, by which no doubt gold and silver will flow in abundance to India. This is the only way by which we can now amass wealth, because our countrymen will never embark on board ships to carry on trade with other countries. The trade with Cabool will not pay us; the people of that country are themselves poor, and have very little to spare for us. It is only the Chinese empire, the region of gold, silver, and diamonds, and of inexhaustible resources, to which we may safely look for the enrichment of our own country. There is a natural facility for effecting this purpose: the Chinese territory bordering the Himalaya, though so rich in mineral productions, and teeming with precious metals, does not produce those things which are necessary for the comfort and even the existence of human life. Every production of Europe and of our own country,—cotton pieces, broad cloths, hardwares, cutlery, spices, medicines, opium, indigo, sugar, cotton, &c., exported beyond the frontier, will be an invaluable acquisition to the Chinese. We shall exchange all these things with the Chinese for gold and silver. Now they are procuring these necessaries of life from Russia, which is far more distant than India. When we shall supply them with better and cheaper things, Russian commodities will be totally excluded from the China market. Some persons doubt whether the Tibetians will ever come to Simla and trade with British India, or permit the Indians to go and trade with their country; but the following fact will suffice to remove such doubts from their minds. Last year Elcheebeg and Shahbeg, two merchants from Yarkund, came to Simla, and purchased several articles of merchandise, the productions and manufactures both of this country and Europe, to the extent of Rs. 1,300. We had personal conversation with them, and had the satisfaction of being assured by them, that were the roads put into good order, the merchants would come from all parts of Chinese Tartary in karvans and kafilas to Simla. Even now the Chinese never object to any merchant of Bissahir crossing the boundary, and going into their country for mercantile purposes.

The engineering work has commenced, and the road is making rapid progress from Kalka (the foot of the hills) to the Dugshaie cantonment, an extent of twenty-one miles. It is already finished through the military authorities. From Dugshaie to Simla, the road to be made must be about thirty-four miles, and from the latter place Cheenee is distant 172 miles; from Cheenee the Chinese boundary will be reached in little more than a hundred miles. The following is the route from Simla to Garoo, the nearest mart of the Chinese Tartary.

Garoo is a village composed of about fifty or sixty tents, which remain there permanently. The Garpoon, or Chinese governor of the district, resides there; and an annual fair is held on the 22nd of August, when all the merchants and byparees from different parts of Tibet, Tartary, Bhot, Lhasa, Turkishtan, China, &c., assemble there, and property of great value changes hands. The articles of trade are chiefly bartered, and lumps of gold and silver (kurs) are given and taken in place of rupees. This place from Simla, is distant altogether about 380 miles. For 270½ miles the way goes through the Chinese territory; through the rest, the new line of road will be made by the government. Now in Garoo, all the necessaries of life to the value of lakhs of rupees come from Russia; and Nijnee, the nearest mart of Russia, is three months' journey from Bokhara. Formerly an extensive trade of Pushum, &c., was carried on between Bissahur and China, but in 1836 Runjeet Sing conquered Ladak and gave it in charge of Goolab Sing, who, in 1841, forced the Chinese to enter into an engagement with him, by which the trade of Pushmeena with China is to be exclusively carried by his own people, and by which the Bissahrees have suffered very much; it has fallen greatly.

Although the road is so bad and difficult, that it may be said to be next to impassable, and the transit duties were not then abolished in the districts of the several chiefs, still, in 1840, the exports from the Chinese empire to the British territories amounted to Rs. 300,507, and the imports to Rs. 189,375; but when the road is made as flat as a table, and practicable for every kind of beast of burthen, the amount of trade will increase from lakhs to millions, and even more in the course of time. From Chungreezing the road branches to Ladak. When the new road is opened to the frontier, that place also will increase in importance. The Kardars of Maharaja Goolab Sing are exceedingly oppressive to the Byparees there, otherwise Ladak had already become a very large and populous town. The Byparees experience great difficulties at the hands of these Kardars, and sometimes they are prevented coming to the British territories. Besides, the increase of trade will at once change the condition of the Bissahur people, who are now one of the poorest

and meanest nations of the world, to a most flourishing state. There are two other great advantages to be derived, which will accrue from opening the new road,—the cheapening of grain in Simla; for when it comes on camels it must fall in price, and when grain is cheap, everything will be cheap,—and the total abolition of the begar system in the district; because when the road is practicable for camels and elephants, neither the camps of the great men in the empire, nor the gentlemen, will require the aid of begarees for carrying up and down their baggage. The begar system is the greatest evil in these hills, and the sooner it is abolished, the better; whilst the people of the country are forced to serve begar, they will never be able to improve their condition under the present regulation. Any time, a zemindar may be caught and made to serve as a begaree, whether he is ruined, or his cultivation damaged, no matter, he must serve and carry the load where he is ordered. Slavery is a hundred times better than the begar system. The master of a slave must take care of him, and is always interested in his welfare; but these unfortunate begarees, besides being overladen, are beaten to their bones by the men in charge of the baggage, who only wish to satisfy their masters by quickly taking the things in charge to their destination, and saving as much expense as possible. Whether the begaree dies or lives, no matter. The zemindars can't send their boys to the schools, because they can't spare them from the begar. We hear his lordship has promised to abolish the system when the road is made practicable for the camels; we wish the day may soon arrive. The people of these hills will ever be thankful to, and never forget the name of Lord Dalhousie. Though the people are under the British Government since the time of Lord Moira, its advantages will be known to them only in the time of Lord Dalhousie.

Since the above was written, we have seen the lower line of the road ourselves. It is as flat as a table, the slope, which is very gradual, is perhaps nowhere more than 1 in 40: it has made wonderful progress, and there is no doubt that it will be opened and completed before the end of this year.—*Simla Ukhbar.*

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

Our latest intelligence from Hyderabad is as follows:—

"The Minister having complied with one of the Nizam's requisitions, and having been enabled, after an interval of twenty-four days, to procure a supply of Rs. 1,50,000, which was paid to His Highness by bills accredited by an Arab and a Patan, he was received into favour, but not without the intermediation of Meer Emaum, a favourite domestic of the Nizam, to whom the Nizam directed his Minister to pay a sum of Rs. 10,000, as a recompense for his services. The 12 lacs of rupees the Minister was ordered to pay the Resident is lost sight of in the gratification which the Nizam has derived from receiving a sum of Rs. 1,10,000 for himself and his servant. The first of the month has passed, the period for paying the Contingent at Bolarum usually, at a lac of rupees per month, the payment to the Nizam has absorbed the supply, and the Contingent is not paid. Patans and Arabs are now almost alone Government contractors, whether as to loans or to taloolkas.

"We hear that the minister has authorized Abdoollah-bin-Ally to add a fresh levy of 200 Arabs to his bands. As Abdoollah-bin-Ally was the party who accommodated the minister with a bill for Rs. 60,000, to pay the Nizam, the additional levy may have been by implication a part of the bargain. Syed Ibrahim, another Arab, has been also authorized to raise a body of 200 Arabs. This person is not a capitalist, but he dabbles in presenting devotees of great sanctity to the minister, on whose intermediation the minister relies for blessings upon himself and his administration. This man has asked for resources, *id est*, for lands, or orders on revenues wherewithal to pay his new levies. If he stickles for these, he will raise no Arabs, though if he embodies them it will be very hard if he do not find himself sufficiently powerful to extort payment. Abdoollah-bin-Ally knows his strength, and will not haggle. An addition to the already overgrown strength of the Arabs is not a measure of good policy. This is a subject for the remonstrance of the resident. There will be a denial, and I suppose, in courtesy, the denial must be admitted, but it will be treasured up for a reckoning on a future day. All this speculation, however, may be vain, the Governor-General may possibly think the time for remonstrance is gone by, and, as I really believe, nothing but action can now avail.

"We have an opulent bazaar at the residency, the Sahookars are sufficiently important to require the protection of armed followers, and security is not found but from the Arabs or Rohilla guard. The order at the residency to exclude Arabs from its precincts, had led to these men locating their Arab retainers just over the boundary-mark at the residency, the vicinity of their location, with the irritation occasioned by the exclusion order, will some day occasion a conflict, the consequence of which is inappreciable, though I reckon upon the wisdom of the two leading Arab chiefs confining it within the narrowest possible limit. This remark has been called up by a dispute which occurred two days ago between two Arabs so located, going to take water from a well common to the public at the extremity of the resident's garden, and a station-guard at the residency. I am not informed to what length the disputants proceeded, but the Cutwal thought it proper to send a reinforcement of some ten or twelve armed men to the station. It is very questionable whether the exclusion order is salutary. It may tend to prevent an incidental quarrel, the wrong-doer in which might have been punished, and the example would have contributed to prevent a further commitment of offence; but as the case now is, it is a party question. A general ferment amongst the Arabs will be caused by a collision with any individual of their body, and such as oppose us must be mastered in the conflict by force of arms. But let us suppose a case of individual conflict between an Arab and the station-guard attempting to prevent his passing on the Nizam's high-road—who in this case is the wrong-doer? Extraordinary positions (if the necessity for the exclusion order can be considered such) require extraordinary remedies, but extraordinary remedies require extraordinary abilities to regulate their administration."—*Englishman, Sept.* 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Mail, of Aug. 7, arrived at Agra, Delhi, and Meerut on Sept. 15th, and Lahore and Calcutta on Sept. 18th.

Penang.—The *Singapore Free Press* publishes the following report of the finances of Penang:—

Receipts		Rs. 184,176
Charges general	176,485	
Military	174,023	
Convicts	27,956	
		378,465
Deficit ...		Rs. 194,289

This statement exhibits a decrease of revenue to the tune of Rs. 13,092, and an increase of expenditure to the extent of Rs. 47,666. The net deficit is very large.

Literal Translation.—The *Mofussilite* has a story of the Sudder Ameen of Meerut, which, whether a joke or not, is worth quoting. One man accused another of calling him a blackguard, and the Sudder Ameen, inquiring the meaning of the term, was gravely informed that it meant "*kala koortee ka sipahee*"—"a guard with a black coat on."

Frauds on the Military Fund.—Joykissen Bhaduree, the author of the late defalcations in the office of the Military Fund, was brought up before a police magistrate. According to the report in the *Bengal Times*, the reason for his voluntary confession of the frauds he had committed was, that several of the native writers had discovered and threatened to expose him. With the usual ingenuity of a native, he even then made a confession so widely different from the truth, that it cannot now be used against him.

Steamers to Penang.—The *Bengal Times* informs us, that there is every probability of the line of steamers to Penang via Moulmein, so often recommended by the merchants of Calcutta, being adopted by the Government.

New College at Benares.—A correspondent of the *Englishman* furnishes us with some interesting information concerning the progress of the new College at Benares, now in construction under the superintendence of Captain Kittoe. Co.'s Rs. 65,000 have already been expended on the edifice, and Rs. 30,000 more will be required. Rs. 27,000 have been subscribed by individuals, but the Government object to the expense, and all the ornamental work must be completed from private subscriptions. The great hall is 162 feet long, 30 feet broad, and 36 feet high, lighted from the clerestory windows. The windows, twenty-four in number, will require about Rs. 2,400 for their completion.

Emigration to the West Indies.—Several vessels are, says the *Hurkaru*, 3rd September, about to proceed from England to Calcutta to convey agricultural emigrants from the latter place to the West Indian Colonies.

Inland Transit Company's Horse Carriage Daks.—The Cawnpore and Calcutta Inland Transit Company are now running horse carriage daks between Calcutta and Benares, Benares and Allahabad, and Allahabad and Cawnpore. The conveyances are changed at convenient halting stations on the line, and every attention given to facilitate the traveller's progress over difficult parts of the road.

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ROADS.—The portion of the great trunk road between Panreeput and Kurnaul is now open to the public, but is not as yet metalled. The whole line to Kurnaul will be ready for travellers, it is confidently hoped, by the end of this year. Dak bungalows will also be furnished by that time. The Gorunda bridge, for which the *Lahore Chronicle* says not a brick was ready in January last, was actually completed before the rains,—a striking example of unusual energy in this department of public works, though not exactly to the extent asserted. Our contemporary will be glad to hear that Major Willis does not go to the hills, and of course does not send any portion of his office establishment there.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 14.

LIEUT.-COL. MOODY seems to have been rather harshly dealt with by the Commander-in-Chief; at least it would appear so with the limited information that has reached us. The brigadier commanding the station at which Col. Moody commanded a regiment, reported to his Excellency that the colonel was inefficient. Forthwith his Excellency gives the colonel a significant hint that he must apply to be transferred to the invalids. The colonel declines the favour, and insists that he is quite as efficient as the brigadier who had reported against him. On this the Commander-in-Chief orders him off to a corps at Umballa, and directs Brigadier Monteith and Sir Dudley Hill to sit in judgment on him. The result has not transpired.—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 9.

SUDDER AMEENS.—The *Englishman* publishes a very important petition from the landholders of Bengal to the deputy Governor, soliciting that Sudder Ameens may be removed from station to station every three years, to prevent their forming such intimate connections with the people of the district as to affect their impartiality as judges.

THE LATE COLONEL KING.—As there appears but slender chance of justice being done to the memory of Colonel King in the official way, partly from the prejudices which were certainly entertained against him in high quarters at no distant date, and partly from the dislike evinced by the officers of the 14th dragoons to an investigation which would surely give rise to a thousand conflicting statements and angry recriminations, we feel bound to record the fact, that Sir Walter Gilbert has disproved beyond question the statement made to the Commander-in-chief by an officer of high rank, that Colonel King was not to be found at the battle of Chillianwallah. The evidence of several members of the corps was taken, and they deposed that the commanding officer was throughout the disastrous affair between the enemy and the front of his own regiment, and was in nowise responsible for the retrograde movement of the dragoons. There are rumours of treacherous blows dealt at his reputation, and which may have led to his self-inflicted death; but with these we cannot deal. It is not likely that justice will be done on the living, but we would fain see it accorded to the silent dead.—*Delhi Gaz., Sept.* 24.

THE AFFAIR AT BARRACKPORE.—The "affair at Barrackpore" is, we hear, likely to be a serious matter for the two principals, who, it is said, will in all probability retire from the service. We are inclined, however, to consider this report as premature, for we do not see why they should resort to such a step; and we hardly think, that if Sir Charles Napier considers the affair deserving of investigation, he will permit them to quit the service without one. The third officer placed under arrest, on account of this unlucky transaction, has, we are given to understand, nothing to apprehend, being in a position fully to exonerate himself from the charges brought against him; indeed, we think, from what we have heard, that the matter, as far as he is concerned, will not go beyond the preliminary investigation.—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 12.

THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S CAMP.—We are officially favoured with the following sketch of the proposed route of the Lieut. Governor's camp for the season 1850-51;—

Kalka	29th October,	1850
Umballa	2nd November	"
Kythul	8th November	"
Hissar	14th November	"
Hansie	16th November	"
Kurnal	23rd November	"
Saharunpore	28th November	"
Debrah	5th December	"
Roorkee	14th December	"
Moradabad	28th December	"
Kaleedoonghee	4th January,	1851
Bareilly	17th January	"
Shahjehanpore	24th January	"
Futtehgurh	31st January	"
Allyghar	14th February	"
Muttra	21st February	"

Lahore Chron., Sept. 11.

CAPTAIN CHARTERIS, of the 45th N.I., having been declared incapable of exercising the active duties of his profession, has been invalided.

MAHARAJA GOOLAB SINGH, of whose force the Commander-in-Chief wrote such a lively description to Sir Henry Dundas, with a view of showing his hostile disposition, has positively been so polite and accommodating to all who have visited the valley, and their number has not been small, that even those people who used to pin their faith to His Excellency's assertions, begin to doubt the correctness of the return, which assigned 400 pieces of cannon, with 200,000 men, to Goolab Sing, and which his Highness was said to be anxious to bring to bear on his benefactors. The Maharajah may have vacillated during the last Punjab campaign; he may have leant to the insurgents, but the moment the scales turned against them he became our very fast friend, and has ever continued to be so, because it is his interest. He has recently even relaxed in his well-known vice of avarice, and contributed some magnificent articles of Cashmere manufacture to the proposed Exhibition of Arts in London, in 1851. The shawls are said to exceed in splendour some recently manufactured for her Majesty the Queen. His only son, Raja Runbeer Sing, having heard from the English visitors in Cashmere of the distinguished manner in which the Nepaul mission has been received in England, has expressed a wish to visit that country, though we should imagine that with the prospect of a disputed succession in the event of his father's death, during his absence, he had much better remain at home, or he may find none to return to, as the aspirations of his cousin, Jowaheer Sing, son of the Rajah Dheean Sing, are well known.—*Lahore Chron. Sept.* 7.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE BANK AT LAHORE.—A correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle* mentions that the members of the Uncovenanted Service in that city have established a bank, on the plan of that conducted by the Uncovenanted Service of Agra. The capital of the bank is Rs. 5,000, in 100 shares of 50 rupees each. Rs. 4,000 have already been paid up, and the bank has commenced operations. We have frequently remarked that almost every financial speculation entered into by the Uncovenanted Service as a body, has been successful, and we have no doubt that, with judicious management, this little Mont de Piété Society, as it ought to be called, will become profitable alike to its constituency and proprietors.

THE PUNJAB IRREGULAR CAVALRY AND INFANTRY have not yet been made over to the Commander-in-chief. It is rumoured, in fact, that his excellency refused to receive charge of them, on the alleged plea of their being what he is pleased to call an undisciplined rabble, although, within a very short time of expressing that opinion, he declared in writing that Lieut. Daly's and Capt. Coke's corps had distinguished themselves in a manner that would do honour to the first regiments in the land. So much for Napierian consistency!

COOLY EMIGRATION.—About two years ago the Calcutta journals found occasion to animadvert upon the practice of smuggling Indian labourers to Bourbon (Reunion), from Pondicherry and other French settlements in the Bay of Bengal; but we never heard that any steps were taken by our Government to check a system so liable to abuse, although justly entitled to interfere with it, the people thus kidnapped being chiefly, if not wholly, British subjects; for the French territory on the coast being quite as limited, and not half so populous, as that annexed to Chandernagore, the numbers required could never be obtained in any of them. Accordingly, the trade goes on briskly, to the great advantage of the planters in Reunion, and to the detriment of the unfortunate emigrants, if we may judge from the following translation of an announcement in the *Bulletin Mensuel*, one of the island journals, which says: "The *Napoleon* introduced 408, and the *Ville d'Angers* 304; total 712. These two cargoes attracted the attention of buyers, who have great wants at the approach of the crop, and have been placed advantageously; 200 choice Indians, by the *Napoleon*, obtained after they were landed 337 fr. 50, and choice Indians, by the *Ville d'Angers*, were sold to be delivered at 325 fr. The men of second choice are placed currently at 225 fr. to 250 fr. The next cargoes we shall receive by the *Rodolphe* and the *Combronne* will be taken off at good prices, judging from appearances." The only conclusion to be arrived at from an attentive perusal of the foregoing is, that the planter, paying the sums mentioned, obtains a full and absolute right to the labour of his temporary slaves; not a word is said of remuneration to the "*Indiens engagés*," as they are styled in the original of the translation; what becomes of them at the end of their term of bondage,—whether they are turned adrift penniless, or resold, or sent back to India at the expense of their employers, as provided for in our own colonies,—are questions we, perhaps the Government of India, cannot answer.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

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JUGGERNATH SACRIFICES.—A correspondent at Backergunge says, "We hoped no human lives would fall victims in this district under Juggernath's car during the Rath Jattra this year; but we learn that four persons have done so—one of them immediately expired, another was removed to the district hospital in a hopeless state, and the other two may do well, under proper medical treatment. The amlahs of the collector's office, headed by Baboo Doorgachurn Roy, sheristadar, and Madab Baboo, have raised a contribution among themselves to defray the expenses of a new Rath for Juggernath, instead of the old one, which is ready to fall.—*Christian Advocate, Aug.* 17.

MR. MASTER PILOT CHARLES WILLIAM WARDEN has been tried by a Marine Court for an unnecessary detention of a vessel, and sentenced to the loss of two steps.

CONVERSION.—A Hindu of the name of Dwarkanauth Mookerjea, a teacher in the General Assembly's School, has been admitted into the Christian Church. He was baptized on Wednesday and the Rev. James Ogilvie delivered a suitable discourse on the occasion. He has parted from his relations, even his wife.

THE TIMBERS OF THE SHIP CORNWALLIS, built at Surat three-quarters of a century ago, and sunk in the Bombay harbour in 1842, have lately been recovered, and the teak is as fresh as on the day it was cut up.

LIEUT. ROSE'S CASE.—It is necessary, before we show the fallacy of Sir Charles Napier's reasoning, to give a short outline of facts gathered from the sworn evidence on the trial. The letter written by Mr. Lang to Lieut. Rose was received by the latter on a Saturday afternoon, about 2 P.M. In it he was told that his statement was in substance and in every particular utterly false, and that he (Lieut. R.) had been told so on the occasion at Col. Mountain's party. Immediately on the receipt of this letter, Lieut. Rose wrote to each of the gentlemen then in Simla, who had been present at the party, to know whether he had been Mr. Lang's informant, and whether he had heard falsehood imputed to him (Lieut. Rose). Answers explicit and distinct in the negative were sent by all the parties applied to, except by Major Fane. He wrote to Lieut. Rose, but did not give him more than an evasive answer. Had Major Fane given a distinct reply to the two principal inquiries, Lieut. Rose would, on Monday morning, have laid the whole correspondence before Col. Drummond, his immediate superior officer, for submission to the Commander-in-Chief. As it was, he had not discovered by any sufficient evidence who the party was who was said to have publicly accused him of falsehood, and he therefore merely called on Col. Drummond on the Monday morning following, to show him the correspondence, and to ask his advice, intimating his intention of making this correspondence the subject of an official representation, as soon as he could get a decided answer from Major Fane. In the meanwhile, Lieut. Rose wrote three other letters to Major Fane, two of them calling his attention especially to the alleged imputation of falsehood, and requesting a reply. To each of these three letters Major Fane replied, but in each of them evaded a direct answer to the questions of chief importance. Finding it vain to obtain anything more direct from Major Fane (who had refused to answer any more letters on the subject), Lieut. Rose, on the ensuing Wednesday morning, sent to Col. Drummond a formal statement for submission to the Commander-in-Chief, and requested a court of inquiry into his conduct. The insult was thus given on Saturday, June 29th; Lieut. Rose brought the matter privately to Col. Drummond before noon on Monday, July 1st, and sent in a public representation on Wednesday, about noon, July 3rd. The only reason for this delay was, that Major Fane refused information about the most serious part, viz. the public imputation of falsehood alleged to have been offered to Lieut. Rose at Col. Mountain's party. The swearing the peace against Mr. Lang was independent of, but simultaneous with, these proceedings. The application to the magistrate was addressed on Saturday evening. The time fixed by the magistrate was Monday morning. On the Monday morning, Lieut. Rose appeared at the office, and Mr. Lang was then bound over. On his return from the police-office it was that he called for the first time on Col. Drummond to represent the case. He could not take the matter to Col. Drummond *before* the act of binding Mr. Lang over had taken effect, for then the threatened assault might have been inflicted by Mr. Lang, on Lieut. Rose going out for this purpose; but within half an hour after Lieut. Rose had secured himself against a breach of the peace, he did go to lay the whole matter, as far as he had the means, before the proper military authorities; and yet the Commander-in-Chief says, in his remarks, that Lieut. Rose's laying the case before the military authorities, subsequent to his appearing at the police court, renders the act "a mockery."—*Delhi Gaz.*

PROFESSOR STREET.—We are informed that the Bishop of Calcutta, finding fault with Professor A. W. Street's sermons, has written to the Society with which the Bishop's College is connected, to remove the reverend gentleman from his office.—*Englishman, Aug.* 19.

LIEUT. ROSE.—We are informed that, although the Governor-General has, even now, reluctantly acquiesced in the wish of the Commander-in-Chief to remove Lieut. Rose from his staff appointment, his lordship does not coincide in the view taken of his offence by Sir Charles Napier, who, we are further told, urged the remand of Mr. Rose to his corps, as soon as he had resolved to prepare charges against him. The nobleman, at the head of the Indian Government, very properly replied, that he should at least wait the result of the court-martial before coming to any determination on the subject. Lieut. Rose has been officially re-manded to his regiment.—*Lahore Chron., Sept.* 11.

FORGERY.—One M. Eugene Christien, a French citizen residing at Chandernagore, (a barrister), who was charged with the crime of forgery, has been pronounced guilty, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10,000.

HINDU CASTE.—The Calcutta Christian Tract Society have awarded their first prize for an essay on *Hindu Caste* to the Rev. H. Bowers of Tanjore, and a second prize to Baboo Soshee Chunder Dutt, who was educated at the Hindu College, and who published some time ago a volume of poems dedicated to Lady Dalhousie. The same society has now offered a reward for the best essay on *Vedantism*.

DISSENTERS' BURIAL GROUNDS.—One event, says the *Calcutta Overland Star*, "though of importance to but a section of the community, has occupied a good deal of public attention, and proved the cause of considerable discussion in the journals of this presidency. We allude to the petition made by the Dissenters for a portion of the burial grounds allotted by Government for interment purposes. A spot so ludicrously small was granted, that the Dissenters declined its acceptance, and there is a talk of purchasing some other as a public cemetery, with a proprietary right as shareholders, independent of all state intervention. Out of the correspondence on the subject has arisen a question as to the *title* of Dissenters to bury in ground consecrated by a bishop of the Established Church."

INDIA GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The condition of this Company, as disclosed by a recent meeting and other manifestations, has lately attracted some attention. With a thousand rupees per share paid up, and a large working establishment, the shares of this unfortunate concern are scarcely saleable at any price. The acknowledged loss on the last half year was about sixteen thousand rupees; but the usual and honest mode of reckoning makes it near half a lakh. During an unusually busy season, while the Ganges Company's steamers have been earning large profits, those of the I. G. S. N. Co. have been constantly detained for freight. The income has been falling off, and the expenditure at the same time increasing. There is some reason to apprehend, too, that the real state of affairs is worse than the appearance, the non-publication of the cash account justifying such a suspicion. The attempt at concealment is in this case less likely to be a veil for beauty than a cloak for deformity.—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 21.

SUDDER AMEENS.—The *Englishman* publishes a very important petition from the landholders of Bengal to the deputy-governor, soliciting that Sudder Ameens may be removed from station to station every three years, to prevent their forming such intimate connections with the people of the district as to affect their impartiality as judges. The petitioners say that "those best acquainted with native society will testify that no improvement has taken place in the class from which native functionaries are exclusively taken." We are reluctant to believe this.

MR. MASTER PILOT C. W. WARDEN.—The trial of Mr. Master Pilot C. W. Warden for needlessly detaining the *Mary Charlotte Weber*, has been terminated, and the sentence published. Mr. Warden is found guilty of the charge, and also of "a disobedience of orders, contempt of authority, and disrespectful conduct to his superiors," in regard to an explanation addressed by him to the master attendant. Mr. Warden was sentenced to the loss of two steps, the deputy-governor observing that the penalty was not adequate to the offence. Yet, if this penalty should keep him two or three years from the highest grade, it will amount to more than Rs. 10,000; rather a heavy sum for detaining a ship a few hours.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF HONOURS.—The present Overland Mail announces a small brevet, chiefly for services during the late campaign in the Punjab, and we fancy we can trace the influence of the late Commander-in-chief in the distribution of these honours. Five officers have been made A. D. C. to the Queen; of these one is the nephew and another the son-in-law of Lord Gough.

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We are heartily rejoiced that Colonel Grant has obtained this distinction; indeed, we see no reason to find fault with any one of the nominations. Few, if any, would, we fancy, have been made but through the interest of Lord Gough, so it is perhaps fortunate for all that his lordship had relations whose claims he could urge without subjecting himself to an accusation of partiality. The grounds upon which the five officers in question have been made A. D. C. to the Queen are sufficiently apparent, but the reasons for promoting several officers to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and major by brevet may not be so evident. Major Dennis of the 94th foot, served with the 49th in China, Majors West and Haines in the Sutlej campaign, as military Secretaries to Lord Gough, Captain Ramsay's services were with the China expedition, and Captain Holdich was aide-de-camp to Sir Harry Smith in the Sutlej campaign, and again acted in the same capacity in the late war at the Cape. Captains Campbell and Cheape were employed on the staff during the Sutlej campaign, the former also served at Cabul in 1842, and Captain Mulcaster, although a young officer, has seen much service, and is decorated with three medals, and as many clasps. He was, if we remember right, included in the list of lieutenants of the Company's army who were to have brevet majorities conferred upon them on obtaining their companies: but of this we are not quite certain. Altogether this little brevet seems a fair one; the officers rewarded have well won the distinctions conferred upon them, and in one particular instance, in spite of the objection we feel to the introduction of brevet rank into a seniority service, we cannot but feel gratified by the acknowledgment, tardy though it be, of the services of a very old officer—Colonel Garden, who in the course of a service of thirty-six years, has been present in no less than seven campaigns. For the last four he has received decorations, three medals, three clasps, and a bronze star; and as a medal is now to be given for the early Indian wars, we presume, he will yet have more, for the Nepal campaign 1814, '15, '16, Mahratta war, and capture of Bhurtpore.—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 20.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

INDIAN ALLOWANCES TO QUEEN'S OFFICERS.

Fort William, Sept. 6.—Pursuant to instructions received from the Honourable the Court of Directors in their despatch to the Gov. of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, dated 10th July, 1850, para. 7, the Hon. the President of the Council of India in council is pleased to declare that the provisions of G. G. O. of 21st Jan., 1839, granting Indian allowances to officers on the Bengal or Madras establishments, from the date of their arrival at Bombay, when the regiments to which they belong are stationed at posts nearer to Bombay than the capital of their presidencies, are to be considered equally applicable to officers of her Majesty's service arriving in India for the first time; they will, therefore, if belonging to regiments in the Bengal presidency, stationed at any place above Allahabad, or if belonging to regiments in the Madras presidency, stationed north of the Kistnah, be entitled to Indian allowances from the date of their arrival in Bombay, provided they proceed direct, and without unnecessary delay, to join their regiments without visiting the capitals of their proper presidencies; but should the regiments to which such officers belong be stationed below Allahabad, in the Bengal presidency, or to the south of the Kistnah, in the Madras Presidency, their Indian allowances will not be considered to commence until their arrival within the frontier boundaries of their respective presidencies.

COURT MARTIAL.

ASSIST. SURG. EDWARD J. KENNEDY, M.D., H.M.'S 64TH REGT.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 6, 1850.—At a general court-martial, holden at Kurrachee, on Tuesday, July 23, 1850, Assist. surg. E. J. Kennedy, M.D., H.M.'s 64th regt. was arraigned on the following charge:—

For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, between May 8 and 17, 1850, in the following instances, viz.:—

1st Instance.—For neglect of duty and gross disobedience of orders, at camp, Kurrachee, in not having attended to his medical duties at the hospital of H.M.'s 64th regt., although directed by me to do so in a regimental order, dated May 7, 1850

2nd Instance.—For neglect of duty and gross disobedience of orders, at camp, Kurrachee, in having failed to attend to his medical duties at the hospital of H.M.'s 64th regt., although directed so to do by Surg. Archer, H.M.'s 64th regiment, his superior officer, by an order conveyed to him in a memorandum dated May 8, 1850.

3rd Instance.—For neglect of duty and gross disobedience of orders, at camp, Kurrachee, in having failed to attend to his medical duties at the hospital of H.M.'s 64th regt. on May 13, 1850, although ordered to do so by his superior officer, Surg. Archer, H.M.'s 64th regt., conveyed to him in a letter dated May 13, 1850.

4th Instance.—For neglect of duty and gross disobedience of orders, at camp, Kurrachee, in having failed to attend to his medical duties at the hospital of H.M.'s 64th regt., on May 16, 1850, although ordered by me, his superior officer, so to do in a letter dated May 16, 1850.

5th Instance.—For having, at camp Kurrachee, when called upon to explain his conduct, written a disrespectful letter to me, his superior officer, through the adjutant of H.M.'s 64th regt., to the following effect, viz.:—"In which note I had meant to imply that I considered the attention to the detail of the medical treatment of the women and children as a most annoying and inconsistent duty for a military surgeon, who, I consider, would then find himself, notwithstanding his claims to high respect and observance, placed on the same level as a village country apothecary."

(Signed) J. STOPFORD, Lieut. col.,
Comdg. H. M.'s 64th regt.

Camp, Kurrachee, June 22, 1850.

Finding.—*Guilty* of all the charges.

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Gen.-C.-in-C., East-Indies.

Head-Quarters, Aug. 31, 1850.

Recommendation of Mercy.—The Court, having thus performed a painful duty in awarding a punishment commensurate with the offence of which the prisoner has been found guilty, beg leave to recommend his case to the merciful consideration of H. Ex. the C.-in-C., for the Court are of opinion that Assist.-surg. Kennedy may have been acting under a misapprehension of orders, inasmuch as that he may have considered that the few days' leave given him by his commanding officer, as adverted to in the adjutant's letter of May 13, had superseded the orders of his immediate departmental superior; and further, that the culpable manner in which he was acting was not clearly and distinctly pointed out to him.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—I am sorry that I cannot comply with the recommendation of the Court. There appears to me no excuse for the prisoner's misconduct, and his defence is not one which gives any promise of his amendment. He seems to be above the duties of his profession, as he deems it beneath him to attend to the sick wives and children of British soldiers.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Gen.
C.-in-C., East Indies.

His Excellency Lieut.-gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., is requested to report to the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, and to the Adjutant-general of her Majesty's Forces in India, the date on which the sentence may be published to H.M.'s 64th Foot, and to order that Asst.-surg. Kennedy's name be struck off the returns from that day.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS.

ALEXANDER, J. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah, to cont. to offic. as coll. of Midnapore, Sept. 11.

BALFOUR, H. to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Bhagulpore, Sept. 13.

BIDWELL, A. C. to offic. as sec. to Board of Custom, Salt, and Opium, dur. abs. of Beadon, Sept. 11.

BRIGHT, G. to be asst. to mag. &c. at Balasore, and to exerc. spec. pow. Sept. 6.

BROWNLOW, H. civ. and sess. jud. of Shahabad, made ov. ch. of his off. to princ. sud. ameen, prep. to proc. to interior on duty.

BUCKLAND, C. T. to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Bhagulpore, Sept. 13.

CARNAC, J. R. dep. com. of Goojerat, made over ch. to Voyle.

CHEAP, G. C. jud. of Rajeshahye, made over ch. of office to prin. sud. ameen, prep. to proc. to Pubna on sess. duty.

COOPER, F. H. made over ch. of mag. off. at Shahabad to L. S. Jackson, Sept. 2; assd. ch. of off. of asst. to mag. and coll. of Sarun, Sept. 4.

COSTLY, W. C. to be dep. coll. in distr. of Furreedpore, Sept. 5.

DAVIDSON, C. T. offic. civ. and sess. judge of Dacca, made over ch. of office prep. to proc. to Furreedpore on sess. duty.

DRUMMOND, HON. E. to offic. as coll. of East Burdwan dur. abs. of Macintosh, Sept. 11.

FOWLE, F. C. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in Chittagong dist. Sept. 16.

GREEN, W. A. to be civ. surg. of Dacca, Sept. 10.

JACKSON, L. S. to offic. as mag. of Behar dur. abs. of Drummond.

LANCE, C. E. asst. to col. and mag. of Rungpore, joined his station, Sept. 10.

LATOUR, E. F. mag. of Chittagong, rec. ch. of off. fr. F. C. Fowle.

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LUSHINGTON, C. H. to be a comm. for purch. of land required for purposes of the railway comp. Sept. 11.
MACKINTOSH, G. G. to offic. as compt. of salt chowkies dur. abs. of Bidwell, Sept. 11.
MADOCKS, H. R. asst. to mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, rec. ch. of sub-div. of Buhera fr. R. P. Jenkins.
RAVENSHAW, H. S. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Meerut, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Meerut dur. abs. of C. Gubbins, Sept. 7.
REID, J. perm. to resign fr. Sept. 17.
RUSSELL, A. W. vested with pow. of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Bancoorah, Sept. 16.
SCHATCH, V. H. mag. of Midnapore, res. ch. of office fr. G. Bright.
SHAKESPEAR, A. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Saharunpore dur. abs. of Craigie, Sept. 7.
SHORE, R. N. to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Bhagulpore, Sept. 13.
SIMSON, F. B. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Tipperah, and to exerc. pow. in that dist. Sept. 16.
SPANKIE, R. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Agra dur. abs. of Gubbins, Sept. 9.
STURT, R. R. jt. mag. and dep. coll. Noacolly, returned to duty; to offic. as. coll. of Dacca dur. abs. of Tottenham, Sept. 17.
SWINTON, A. to offic. a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Saharunpore dur. abs. of Shakespear, Sept. 10; rec. ch. of off. of mag. of Shahabad fr. L. S. Jackson, Sept. 11.
TAUNTON, J. J. W. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Saharunpore dur. abs. of Franco.
THORNHILL, M. B. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Saharunpore, Sept. 7; to offic. as mag. and coll. of ditto, Sept. 10.
TREVOR, E. T. returned to duty, re-attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, Sept. 18.
TURNBULL, A. H. to be sub-dep. opium agent of Azingurh, Sept. 11.
WATSON, J. asst. to mag. and coll. of Midnapore, vest. with spec. pow. Sept. 12.
WILSON, T. to be sub-dep. opium agent of Benares, Sept. 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BACKMAN, J. G. 1 mo.
BARNES, J. R. 1 mo.
BELL, W. 1 mo.
BERESFORD, H. B. 1 mo.
CARNAC, J. R. to Nov. 15, on m. c.
CHAPMAN, R. B. leave cancelled.
CRAIGIE, J. A. fr. Sept. 7 to Nov. 1, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
CUST, R. 1 year to England.
DICK, R. K. 1 mo.
D'ROZARIO, E. 4 mo. on m. c.
FINNEY, R. 1 mo.
FRANCO, G. F. to Oct. 1.
MACWHIRTER, J. P. 1 mo.
MCDONELL, W. F. 2 mo. to pres.
MELVILLE, A. L. 1 mo.
MONEY, D. J. 2 mo. on m. c.
POWER, J. W. 2 mo.
PROWETT, N. H. E. leave cancelled.
RICHARDSON, R. J. Oct. 8 to Nov. 15, in ext. on m. c.
RUSSELL, R. H. 6 mo.
SHAKESPEAR, A. 1 mo.
THOMAS, J. N. fr. Sept. 7 to Oct. 1, m. c. in ext.
TORRENS, R. 3 mos.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

KIRWAN, Rev. H. pl. at disp. of Gov. Gen. for emp. in Punjab; to be chap. of Lahore, v. Maltby, on leave, Sept. 2.
SHEPHERD, Rev. H. R. to sea, on leave, on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Lieut. col. A. art. (st. emp.) fr. 3rd to 5th bat. Sept. 5.
ALLGOOD, Lieut. G. 49th N.I. to be offic. dep. assist. qr. mr. gen. v. Bacon, Sept. 9.
ANGELO, Ens. J. d. d. 68th, posted to 59th N.I. at Berhampore.
ASHBURNER, Ens. C. E. (not arrived), posted to 21st N.I. Aug. 24.
ASHE, 2nd Lieut. St. G. art. posted to 3rd comp. 5th bat. Sept. 5.
BACON, Lieut. B. E. 50th N.I. offic. dep. assist. qr. mr. gen. to be dep. offic. qr. mr. gen. 2nd class, v. Tucker, Sept. 9.
BATTINE, Ens. W. A. at his req. fr. 57th N.I. to 43rd L.I. at Shahjehanpore, as jun. of his rank, Aug. 24.
BRIMFIELD, Lieut. H. 17th N.I. to offic. as dep. jud. adv. gen. at a nat. co. mar. assembled at Umballah, Aug. 28; to cont. to act as interp. and quar. mr. to 56th N.I. dur. abs. of Toulmin, Sep. 4.
CHALMERS, Ens. R. at his req. fr. 21st to 45th N.I. at Bareilly, as jun. of his rank, Aug. 24.
CHANNIER, Ens. F. E. A. do. du. 27th N.I. posted to 26th N.I. at Dinapore, Sept. 2.
CHEAPE, Capt. C. 51st N.I. to be dep. paymr. on the est. Sept. 11.
CORBETT, Ens. A. F. to offic. as inter. and quar. mr. to 43rd L.I.
CORNISH, Capt. F. W. art. fr. 2nd to 5th bat. and to com. No. 12 light fd. bat. Sept. 5.
CRIPPS, Ens. A. W. at his req. fr. 4th N.I. to 26th L.I. at Dinapore, as jun. of his rank, Aug. 24.
CROSSMAN, Capt. F. G. 45th N.I. to rank fr. July 1, v. W. J. H. Charteris, inv.
DALZELL, Maj. Hon. H. B. art. fr. 3rd to 5th batt. Sept. 5; to proc. with head-qrs. of 3rd batt. and set. with those of 5th batt.
DAVIDSON, Capt. W. W. to be dep. asst. commy. gen. 1st class.
DORIN, Lieut. H. A. to be dep. assist. commy. gen. 2nd class.
DUFFIN, Capt. C. W. 26th N.I. trans. at his request to invalid estab. fr. Sept. 1.
EDEN, Lieut. F. G. actg. adj. 1st Assam L.I. to proceed by water to Golahghaut and Dheemapore, with a view of placing himself in communication with Lieut. Vincent, offic. joint assist. commr. emp. on sp. duty with a party of that corps in the Naga hills.
EKINS, Ens. C. C. 20th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, Sept. 4.
EVANS, Ens. T. W. d. d. 27th, posted to 47th N.I. at Cawnpore.
EVANS, 2nd Lieut. H. J. art. fr. 2nd comp. 5th to 1st comp. 3rd bat. Sept. 5.
FENNING, Capt. S. W. art. fr. 4th comp. 9th to 2nd comp. 9th bat. Sept. 5.
FRASER, Ens. C. d. d. 54th, posted to 57th N.I. at Lahore.
FRASER, Ens. S. W. d. d. 27th, posted to 71st N.I. at Peshawur.
FRASER, Lieut. A. eng. to be exec. eng. of the Ramghor div. of pub. works, Sept. 11.
GAMMELL, 2nd Lieut. F. E. art. fr. 4th comp. 2nd to 3rd comp. 1st bat. Sept. 5.
GASKOIN, 2nd Lieut. C. A. art. fr. 2nd comp. 9th to 1st comp. 3rd bat. to remain at present station until relieved, Sept. 5.
GRAHAM, Cornet J. posted to 4th L.C. (Lancers) Sept. 2 to d. d. 1st L.C. at Cawnpore, Sept. 3.
GRAHAM, Lieut. col. J. 40th N.I. to rec. com. of gar. and cont. at Allahabad, Aug. 31.
GRAVES, Ens. J. H. 41st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 21, v. P. O. Gibbs, dec.
GRIFFITH, 1st Lieut. J. C. art. fr. 2nd comp. 9th to 4th comp. 9th bat. to remain at present station until relieved, Sept. 5.
HAMILTON, 2nd Lieut. W. art. fr. 2nd comp. 9th to 4th comp. 9th bat. to remain at present station until relieved, Sept. 5.
HAMILTON, Lieut. C. V. 45th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. July 28, in suc. to Capt. W. J. H. Charteris, inv. v. Capt. K. Campbell, prom.
HATHORN, 1st Lieut. J. G. art. fr. 2nd comp. 3rd to 2nd comp. 7th bat. Sept. 5; to remain with present comp. until Capt. Cornish rejoins fr. leave, or until comp. reaches Benares, Sept. 5.
HOUSTON, Ens. A. C. d. d. 33rd, posted to 62nd N.I. at Etawah.
INGLIS, Ens. H. d. d. 26th L.I. posted to 41st N.I. at Mooltan.
INNES, Capt. J. C. 61st N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. at Oude.
INNES, Capt. J. art. fr. 2nd comp. 5th, to 1st comp. 3rd bat. and to com. No. 4 lt. field battery, to remain at present station until relieved, Sept. 5.
IREMONGER, Lieut. H. E. 21st N.I. to be adj. in suc. to Lieut. Brodie, Aug. 30.
LAMBERT, 2nd Lieut. A. art. fr. 4th comp. 7th to 1st comp. 1st bat. Sept. 5.
LATTER, Lieut. T. 67th N.I. to proc. to Hazareebaugh, and ass. ch. of the off. of exec. eng. Ramghur div. dep. of pub. works, as a temp. arrangement.
LAWFORD, Ens. F. A. to d. d. 33rd N.I. at Benares, Aug. 26.
LANE, Maj. J. T. art. fr. 5th to 3rd bat. Sept. 5.
LEMARCHAND, 1st Lieut. C. S. art. fr. 1st comp. 9th to 3rd comp. 9th bat. to remain at present station until relieved, Sept. 5.
LEVEN, Lieut. J. to act as adj. 62nd N.I. as a temp. arrangement, Aug. 28.
LUDLOW, Brev. Lieut. col. E. H. art. perm. to retire on pension of maj. from Sept. 23.
LUMSDEN, Lieut. J. T. 30th N.I. to act as adj. of 5th regt. of inf. Scindiah's contingent, v. Johnston.
MAUNSELL, 2nd Lieut. F. R. eng. asst. to executive eng. Jullundur Doab, placed at disp. of C. in C. with a view to being app. adj. to sappers and miners.
MAYNARD, 2nd Lieut. C. W. art. posted to 2nd comp. 3rd batt. Sept. 5.
MELVILL, Cornet H. 7th L.C. passed col. exam. Aug. 15.
MITCHELL, Ens. W. C. d. d. 33rd, posted to 4th N.I. at Rawul Pindee, Aug. 24.
MURRAY, Lieut. J. I. 71st N.I. to be adj. of 3rd reg. inf. Scindiah's contingent, v. Sneyd, pro.
NEWMARCH, Ens. H. F. to do duty with 33rd N.I. at Benares.
OAKES, Lieut. E. C. to act as int. and qr. mr. to 28th N.I.
ORCHARD, Ens. M. A. B. d. d. 33rd, posted to 57th N.I. at Umballa, Aug. 24.
PACKE, Ens. C. F. 4th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Aug. 15.
PATERSON, Lieut. A. H. to temp. ch. of sudder bazar and abkaree duties at Meerut.
PEARSE, Ens. W. F. res. adm. to do duty with 67th N.I. at Dinapore, Sept. 4.
QUIN, Cornet R. 2nd L.C. passed colloq. exam. Aug. 15.
REID, Capt. C. S. art. fr. 3rd to 5th batt. and com. light field batt. Sept. 5; to continue in com. of present comp. until arrival at Benares, Sept. 5.
RIPLEY, Ens. E. P. W. at his req. fr. 56th to 51st N.I. at Jullundur, as jun. of his rank, Aug. 24.
RIPLEY, Lieut. F. W. to offic. as princ. asst. to commiss. of Arracan dur. Fytche's abs.
ROBERTSON, Lieut. C. C. to be dep. asst. commy. gen. 2nd cla ss

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ROSE, Lieut. H. dep. asst. qu. mr. gen. of the army, remanded to regt. duty.
ROSS, Lieut. W. H. D. interp. and qu. mr. to 28th N.I. to offic. as cont. jt. mag. and to ch. of sudder bazar and abkaree dept. at Peshawur, Aug. 29.
RUXTON, Ens. A. U. F. transf. at his request fr. 71st N.I. to 66th or Goorka regt. at Juttogh, as jun. of his rank, Sept. 2.
SALMON, Capt. G. P. art. fr. 2nd comp. 9th to 4th comp. 9th batt. and to com. No. 18 lt. field battery.
SAUNDERS, Lieut. H. W. 7th L.C. passed colloq. exam. Aug. 15.
SANDFORD, Cornet C. A. (not arrived), posted to 3rd L.C. Sept. 2.
SCOTT, Capt. J. to be asst. commy. gen. 2nd class, Sept. 9.
SIM, Lieut. G. eng. to offic. as exec. off. 7th div. pub. works, Aug. 26.
SNEYD, Lieut. H. W. L. 28th N.I. at his request, to resign appt. of adjt. of the reg. Aug. 28.
STEWART, 1st Lieut. W. art. fr. 5th comp. 7th to 1st com. 3rd batt. Sept. 5.
STEWART, Ens. W. F. 45th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 28, in suc. to Capt. W. J. H. Charteris, inv. v. Capt. K. Campbell, prom.
THOMPSON, Lieut. J. E. to be adjt. 69nd N.I. v. Dennis, prom.
THOMSON, Brev. maj. W. B. to be asst. commy. genl. 1st class.
THUILLER, Capt. H. E. L. to be a commiss. for improving the town of Calcutta, Sept. 6.
TOULMIN, Lieut. T. H. 56th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr.
TROLLOPE, Capt. F. invalids, to reside in hills within Meerut circle of payment, Aug. 31.
TROTTER, Lieut. L. 45th N.I. to rank fr. July 1, v. W. J. H. Charteris, inv.
TUCKER, Lieut. T. T. 8th L.C. dep. qr. mr. gen. 2nd class, to be dep. qr. mr. gen. 1st class, v. Rose, Sept. 9.
VAUGHAN, Lieut. J. L. 21st N.I. to be capt. fr. June 30, in succ. to Carr, dec.
WESTMACOTT, Ens. G. R. d. d. 33rd, posted to 23rd N.I. at Peshawur, Aug. 24.
WIGGINS, Brev. maj. E. 52nd N.I. to offic. as asst. adj. gen. of the Meerut div. Aug. 28.
WILDE, Ens. E. A. 21st N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 30, in succ. to Carr, dec.
WOOD, Lieut. col. H. J. art. C.B. fr. 5th to 3rd batt. Sept. 5; to rem. in com. of 5th batt. until arrival of head qrs. of 3rd batt. at Benares, Sept. 5.
WORTHINGTON, 2nd Lieut. J. Y. art. fr. 6th comp. 7th to 5th comp. 7th batt. Sept. 5.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

SANDFORD, C. A. Sept. 16.

INFANTRY.

REID, D. Aug. 31.
ASHBURNER, C. E. Sept. 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARLOW, Lieut. G. R. P. 56th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla.
BARTON, Capt. N. D. 6th L.C. leave cancelled.
BIGNELL, Capt. W. P. 69th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, to Calcutta.
BROWN, Lieut. C. L. 46th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, in ext. to rem. in neighbourhood of presidency, on m. c.
CHAMBERS, Capt. J. 21st N.I. fr. Oct. 10 to Nov. 20.
COMYN, Capt. P. J. 68th N.I. fr. Sept. 20 to date of arrival of his regt. at Cawnpore.
CROSSE, Lieut. R. 73rd N.I. fr. Aug. 17 to Nov. 1, 1851, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
DA COSTA, Capt. L. G. 58th N.I. fr. Sept. 2 to Dec. 2, to Calcutta, on m. c.
D'OYLY, 1st Lieut. A. C. 2nd tr. 3rd brig. h. art. fr. Oct. 1 to April 1, 1851, to Presidency.
DUFFIN, Capt. C. W. 26th L.I. fr. Aug. 15 to Feb. 15, 1851, to Calcutta, on m. c. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
FANSHAWE, Lieut. R. F. invalid, fr. July 6 to Oct. 6, to rem. at Calcutta, and proceed to Benares.
FYTCHE, Lieut. A. princ. asst. to commr. of Arracan, at Sandoway, 4 mos.
GRIERSON, Ens. W. M. 70th N.I. fr. Aug. 15 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m. c.
HARRIS, Brev. capt. A. 1st L.C. leave cancelled at his request.
HARRISON, Lieut. E. art. Aug. 1 to Oct. 1, Kussowlie.
HOLROYD, Lieut. C. jun. asst. to commis. of Assam in charge of Luckempore, 3 mo. fr. Oct. 16.
HOPKINSON, Lieut. H. prin. asst. to comm. in Tenasserim provinces at Amhurst, 2 mo. to pres.
MALLOCK, Capt. Z. M. 4th co. 1st batt. art. fr. Oct. 15 to Jan. 15, 1851, to Calcutta.
MONTEATH, Capt. W. S. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie.
NASH, Lieut. S. F. 56th N.I. Aug. 10 to Oct. 1, prep. to res. the serv.
OAKES, Lieut. G. N. 1st class. asst. to Gov. Gen's. ag. S. W. front. fr. 6th to 31st Oct.
PRINSEP, Lieut. H. A. 39th N.I. fr. Aug. 31 to Oct. 31, in ext. to remain at Landour.
ROTHNEY, Lieut. O. E. adj. 4th Sikh local inf. to Nov. 1, on m. c. to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah.
SHERWILL, Brev. maj. M. E. fr. Sept. 3 to Oct. 15, in ext. to rem. at Simla.
WALSH, Capt. T. P. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 15, to remain at Simla.
WEALE, Ens. C. J. 53rd N.I. fr. Aug. 9 to Feb. 9, 1851, to Calcutta, prop. to apply for furl. to Europe on m.c.
WILLIAMS, Capt. G. W. 29th N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Jan. 17, 1851, in ext. to Presidency on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, Assist. surg. A. R. M.D. to join his corps, the 63rd N.I. Aug. 23.
CORBYN, Assist. surg. F. M.D. to do duty with H.M.'s 24th regt. Aug. 23.
CRAIGIE, Surg. G. M.D. 3rd brig. H. A. to med. ch. of 73rd batt. and detach. of art. recruits at Meerut, on dep. of Surg. Green.
CULLIMORE, Vet. surg. D. ret. to do duty, Aug. 31.
GEE, Assist. surg. A. J. 1st Punj. cav. to med. ch. of brig. staff at Peshawar, Aug. 31.
GLOVER, Asst. surg. J. T. on furl. rem. fr. 7th to 9th N.I. Sept. 5.
GRAHAM, Surg. J. ret. to du. Aug. 31.
GRIFFITHS, Surg. C. retired fr. the serv. of E.I.C, on pens. of 191*l.* per ann. fr. Sept. 14.
HOOPER, Asst. surg. d. d. art. at Dum Dum, to proceed to Dinapore, and d. d. with H.M.'s 80th regt. Aug. 23.
MAYNE, Asst. surg. E. W. d. d. art. at Dum Dum, to proceed with the least practicable delay, and place himself under orders of the supg. surg. Punjab Circle, Aug. 23.
MORRIS, Asst. surg. W. G. rem. fr. 8th to 7th N.I. Sept. 5.
PILKINGTON, Sub. asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 47th N.I. at Oraie, Aug. 26.
SMITH, Surg. C. J. rem. fr. 7th to 8th N.I. Sept. 5.
SISSMORE, Asst. surg. C. N. 29th N.I. to proceed to Deyrah and aff. med. aid to the Sirmoor bat. Aug. 26.
SISSMORE, Asst. surg. C. N. 29th to aff. med. aid to 23rd N.I.
SPRENGER, Dr. A. to be exam. of cand. for law off. and ex. off. exam. of coll. of Fort William, Aug. 30.
STAIG, Asst. surg. J. A. to be surg. fr. Sept. 14, v. Griffiths, ret.
STOKES, Asst. surg. J. McD. passed colloq. exam. Aug. 15.
VAS, Surg. J. G. M.D. 33rd N.I. having transmitted to h.q. a specific application for leave, prep. to his retirement fr. the serv. fr. Sept. 1, leave was accordingly granted him for that purpose in G.O. by the C.-in-C. June 5. Surg. Vas having now reported that his state of health does not admit of his proceeding to Eur. directed to proc. forthwith, and join the regt. to which he stands posted, Aug. 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Asst. surg. F. M.D. fr. Oct. 15 to Mar. 31, 1851, to Mussoorie and Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
CHEEK, Asst. surg. G. N. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 21.
ROBERTSON, H. D. 1 mo. m. c.
WISE, Surg. T. A. att. to civ. sta. of Dacca, to Europe.
WARD, J. R. 1 mo.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd Lt. Drag. Lieut. Ricketts to be interp.—9th Lancers. Brev. Major Pratt to Oct. 31, in ext.—10th Lt. Drag. Lieut. FitzClarence to be capt.; Cornet Stacey to be lieut. fr. Sept. 12, in succ. to Webb, ret.—14th Lt. Drag. Major Clarke to Oct. 31, in ext.; Lieut. Ling to do duty with detach. of inval. via Bombay to England.

INFANTRY.—8th. Lieut. G. F. Walker, leave canc.—18th. Capt. C. A. Edwards, 1 year fr. Jan. 8, to Eng.; 2nd Lieut. Lillingston, fr. 60th rifles, to be ens. v. Jones, who exch.—24th. Lieut. J. Stewart, fr. Oct. 26 to Dec. 1, to enable him to join; Lieut. A. de Veillee to Oct. 31, in ext.; Brev. lieut. col. Blachford to Nov. 30, in ext. on m. c.—29th. Ens. Congreve, 2 mo. to Nainee Tal.—32nd. Lieut. W. Cumming, to offic. as interp. to 75th foot.—51st. Lieut. S. G. Cartar, qual. as interp. in Hindustani.—53rd. Capt. Hillier, 4 mo. to Allahabad; Lieut. W. Rayn, 1 mo. fr. June 20; Lieut. Fendall, to do duty at the Allahabad depot, and march with recruits to join.—60th. Lieut. H. F. Williams, 2 mos. to Bombay and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. L. C. Travers to Umballah; Ens. H. M. Jones, fr. 18th foot, to be 2nd lieut. v. Lillingston, who exch. 64th. Lieut. Fanning, 2 yrs. to England; Ens. Hood, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. W. H. Caudier, to be capt. fr. Aug. 28, v. Cochrane, dec.; Ens. H. Alexander, to be lieut. fr. Aug. 28, v. Caudier.—70th. Lieut. G. Ryan, to be capt. fr. Sept. 17, v. Braddell; Ens. E. D. H. Fairlough, to be lieut. fr. Sept. 17, v. Ryan; Lieut. Rae, to Nov. 20, in ext.; Lieut. De Quincey, leave canc.—75th. Ens. G. A. Amos, 1 yr. to England.—80th. Lieut. M. Kirkland, 2 yrs. to England.—83rd. Capt. Cary, 1 yr. to England; Capt. Spring, 2 yrs. to England; Capt. Steele, 1 mo. to Bombay on m. c.; Capt. Lamb, Oct. 1 to Nov. 15, to Bombay.—84th. Lieut. col. D. Russell, 2 yrs. to England.—98th. Maj. W. Edie, 3 mo. fr. Sept. 30, to remain at Mussoorie on m. c.; Lieuts. H. T. Richmond and S. H. H. Edwardes, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England.

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DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BLUETT, wife of J. s. at Chuprah, Sept. 8.
BRYDON, the lady of Surg. W. 40th N.I. d. at Allahabad, Sept. 6.
CHRISTIE, wife of R. d. at Kantagobra, Sept. 2.
CLARKE, wife of Maj. J. 25th N.I. d. at Jhung, Sept. 12.
COCKBURN, the lady of G. F. s. at Chumparun, Sept. 12.
COCKBURN, Mrs. W. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 22.
COLEMAN, the wife of, d. at Cawnpore, Sept. 9.
COLLING, Mrs. W. H. s. at Allahabad, Sept. 16.
CONLAN, wife of John, s. at Agra, Aug. 1.
COWEN, the wife of Surg. C. H.M.'s 98th, d. at Peshawur, Sept. 15.
CUMMINS, Mrs. Helen, s. at Chuna, Sept. 11.
CUNLIFFE, the lady of R. E. C.S. s. at Mymensing, Sept. 9.
DAVIDSON, the lady of Lieut. H. M. 29th N.I. d. at Peshawur, Sept. 8.
DOVETON, wife of H. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 8.
DURHAM, the lady of R. B. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 11.
ELVY, wife of W. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 8.
FAGAN, wife of Capt. G.H. 1st engs. d. at Puttah Ghaut, Sept. 11.
FERRIS, the lady of Capt. J. H. 12th N.I. d. at Mooltan, Sept. 10.
FLEMING, wife of Wm. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 21.
FRASER, the lady of Lt. A. engs. s. at Jullundur, Aug. 31.
GOULD, Mrs. C. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 3.
HALLIDAY, the lady of F. J. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 13.
HARDIE, Mrs. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 15.
HAWTHORNE, the lady of Capt. 7th L. C. s. at Peshawur, Aug. 31.
HORSFORD, the lady of Lieut. col. R. art. d. at Umballa, Sept. 6.
HURFORD, wife of Vet. surg. R. H. M.'s 9th lancers, d. at Wuzeerabad, Sept. 4.
KITCHEN, Mrs. T. d. at Goorgaon, Sept. 21.
LEICESTER, wife of H. G. d. at Comillah, Sept. 6.
LINDSAY, the lady of C. R. C.S. d. at Mussoorie, Sept. 3.
LLOYD, wife of Lieut. E. P. s. at Beaur, Aug. 30.
MAINWARING, the wife of Lieut. N. U. 73rd N.I. d. at Meerut, Sept. 11.
MCMULLIN, the lady of Lieut. J. R. 50th N.I. d. at Duttyan.
MICHAEL, wife of J. H. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 13.
MONEY, the lady of R. C.S. s. at Allygurh, Sept. 16.
O'SHAUGHNESSY, Mrs. R. d. at Chowringhee, Sept. 22.
PALMER, Mrs. J. s. at Meerut, Sept. 8.
PATTERSON, the wife of Lieut. C. H.M.'s 10th, d. (still-born), at Wuzeerabad, Sept. 6.
PEPPER, the wife of Maj. art. d. at Cawnpore, Aug. 31.
PERKINS, the wife of Lieut. E. N. 14th N.I. s. at Dinapore, Sept. 8.
PESKETT, the lady of W. M.D. d. at Lahore, Sept. 20.
PETERS, Mrs. K. G. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 8.
PURKIS, wife of Apoth. J. d. at Agra, Aug. 31.
RATTRAY, Mrs. d. at Seebpore, Sept. 17.
READE, the lady of E. A. d. at Benares, Sept. 12.
REILY, wife of J. H. d. at Burrisaul, Sept. 3.
SMITH, wife of Lieut. W. H. 61st N.I. d. at Lucknow, Sept. 6.
STREET, wife of the Rev. A. W. S. at Calcutta, Sept. 18.
THOMPSON, the lady of Lieut. G. H. 7th N.I. s. at Loodiana, Sept. 13.
VANDERBECK, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 13.
WILSON, wife of James, d. at Tirhoot, Aug. 20.
WYATT, the lady of Geo. N. s. at Peefreat, Aug. 25.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. W. R. E. 53rd N.I. to Charlotte, d. of the late Capt. E. M. Blair, 5th L.C. at Benares, Sept. 11.
AIGLES, G. V. to Eliza Smith, at Calcutta, Sept. 10.
DANDRIDGE, Lieut. C. C. 49th N.I. to Isabella, d. of the late Lieut. F. Knowles, H.M.'s 3rd Drag. at Simla, Sept. 11.
DORIN, Lieut. J. A. 68th N.I. to Rebecca, relict of the late John J. Harwood, at Meerut, Aug. 22.
JENNINGS, C. R. to Helen E. Landale, at Calcutta, Aug. 23.
LAWRENCE, J. H. to Miss Margaret Blyth, at Jullundur, Sept. 2.
MACDONALD, Donald, M.D. 2nd Irr. Cav. to Harriott C. d. of Lieut. col. C. Griffiths, at Peshawur, Sept. 3.
RICHARDSON, R. John, C.S. to Eliza, d. of G. W. Llewhellin, at Mussoorie, Sept. 7.
SPILLER, Lieut. W. G. H.M.'s 53rd. to Ellen Louisa, d. of Capt. Wilcox, at Rawul Pindee, Aug. 31.
THOMPSON, W. B. to Miss Catherine Marshall, at Jullunder, Sept. 16.

DEATHS.

DAVIS, Adelaide L. wife of W. at Calcutta, Sept. 12.
DURHAM, inf. d. of R. B. at Calcutta, Sept. 17.
HYDE, W. at Meerut, aged 36, Sept. 8.
JOWETT, Lieut. W. H. 10th N.I. at Saugor, Sept. 11.
LE BLANC, Mrs. Susan, at Calcutta, aged 40, Sept. 13.
LLOYD, Laura, wife of R. at Calcutta, aged 53, Sept. 15.
MARRIOTT, J. Mary Ann, d. of Capt. E. 57th N.I. at Lucknow, Sept. 8.
NAPLETON, E. R. s. of Lieut. col. at Nainee Tal, aged 2, Sept. 3.
PEPPER, wife of Major, art. at Cawnpore, Sept. 7.
PERKINS, Catherine, wife of Lieut. E. N. 14th N.I. at Dinapore, Sept. 14.
PRICE, Priscilla, wife of John, at Calcutta, aged 27, Sept. 14.
PRINCE, Mathew M. at Calcutta, aged 24, Sept. 13.
PRINGLES, Walter Davey, s. of W. H. at Dum-Dum, Sept. 14.
REMFREY, Charles William, inf. s. of G. F. at Calcutta, Sept. 19.
SKINNER, Josephine, d. of Joseph, at Calcutta, aged 21, Sept. 13.
SQUIRES, Catherine Ann, d. of Walter, at Calcutta, aged 2, Sept. 19.
WILLIAMS, James, at Calcutta, aged 22, Sept. 19.
YOUNG, Lieut. W. 6th L.C. at Landour, Sept. 16.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 10. *Lady Margaret*, Grant, Newcastle; *Talvera*, Scott, London; *Agnes*, Scowraft, Bombay; *Rajah*, Lawson, Liverpool; *Kadree*, Dunford, Penang.—11. *Dido*, Youngerman, Singapore; *Sir H. Compton*, Brown, China; *Arratoon Apcar*, Durham, China; *Fanny*, Fidey, Mauritius; *Hosanna*, Pearson, Bombay. — 14. *Amand*, Wake, Sunderland.—15. *Nile*, Nesbit, London; *Juliana*, Powell, Bombay; *Alexander Baring*, Wilson, Liverpool; *Pelham*, Anderson, Mauritius; *Highlander*, Martin, Liverpool; *Sir Robert Peel*, Galrenich, Mauritius.—17. *Bank of England*, Davison, Sydney and Madras.—18. *Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy*, Fitzmaurice, Bombay; *Asmany*, Nacoda, Muscat.—19. *Cordelia*, Caulck, Mauritius; *Atiet Rohoman*, Nacoda, Cananore.—20. *India*, Schutts, Hamburg.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Lady Margaret*.—Mr. R. Bruce, Mr. J. Ingram, Mr. J. Howard, Mr. W. Rogers, and Mr. D. Crawford.
Per *Talavera*.—Mrs. Harrison, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Earle, from Madras; Mrs. Mitchell, and Mr. Mitchell.
Per *Rajah*.—Mr. Thompson and family, and Mr. Johnstone.
Per *Kadree*.—Mrs. Dunford and family.
Per *City of Glasgow*—.Mr. J. M'Nair.
Per *Henry Ware*.—Mr. J. P. Chaplin, and Mr. C. B. Willis.
Per *Dido*.—Mr. P. L. Martin.
Per *Arratoon Apcar*.—Mr. S. Durham and child.
Per *Nile*.—Mrs. E. Trevor, Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Bloinefield, Mrs. Begbie, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Parfett, Mrs. Nisbet and infant, E. T. Trevor, Esq., B.C.S.; Maj. Thomas, Rev. E. Bloinefield, Dr. Willes, H.M. 78th regt.; Lieut. Begbie, 10th regt. M.N.I.; Mr. Landford, Mr. Thomas, Mr. J. Thomas, Mr. West, Mr. Sevenoaks, Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Prout, Mrs. Reynolds, and Mr. Henty. Children—Ketty Trevor, Constance Trevor, Lucy Thomas, Margaretta Thomas, Henry Thomas, Edward Thomas, Godfrey Thomas, Frederick Thomas, Peter Parfett, James Parfett, and John Reynolds. For MADRAS—Major Beaver and Mr. Playfair.
Per *Juliana*.—Mr. Farrel.
Per *Bank of England*.—Mrs. Carr and child, Lieut. Groawald, Mr. Adam and Mr. Black.
Per *Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy*.—Mr. J. T. Boyles.
Per *Cordelia*.—Mr. Donpre.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 10. *Lanrick*, White, Hong-Kong; *Poppy*, Thomas, Hong-Kong; *Robert Pulsford*, King, Liverpool; Steamer *Enterprize*, Cops, Arracan and Maulmein; *Lady Bruce*, Burns, Liverpool.—11. *Persia*, Broadfoot, London.—13. *Ardaseer*, Lovett, Singapore and China; *Rob Roy*, Francis, Singapore and China; *Laidmans*, Walker, Mauritius.—14. *Nile*, Lighton, Liverpool; *Oliver Cromwell*, Smith, London; *Jumna*, Johns, Liverpool; *Henry*, Viviez, Bourbon; *Ladak*, Scarbrow, Guana.—15. *Robert Broadford*, Gloag, Liverpool; *City of Calcutta*, Brown, Clyde; *Witch*, Greetham, Liverpool. — 16. *Amelia*, Maiden, Madras; *Britannia*, Carbin, London; *Samuel Boddington*, Hurst, Mauritius.—17. *Reginald Heber*, McFarlane, Liverpool; *Loch Lomond*, McNalty, Liverpool.—18. *Plantagenet*, Prince, London and Cape.—19. *Queen*, Smart, Liverpool; *Joseph Maanook*, Hicks, Penang.—20. *Tanjore*, Pearse, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Plantagenet*.—Maj. and Mrs. Caulfield, 47th N.I.; Lieut. and Mrs. Miller and child, H.M. 10th; Mrs. Gilbert; Mrs. Birch; Misses Parent, Barrow, Romaine, M. Romaine, and 2 Misses and Master Turner; Mr. Potter, Mr. Turner, and Mr. Grant.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 23, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.		Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	8 8	to	9 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	2 0	..	2 4
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos. ..	do.	2 0	..	2 4
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0 8	..	0 10
Third Sicca 4 do. ..	do.	17 0	..	17 4
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	16 0	..	16 4

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..	prem.	1825	to	1850
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	dis.	40	..	50
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	..	65

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BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do. ..	.. 9 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. 7 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. 7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs.	104	4	to	104	12	per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars		15	0	..	16	4	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust		13	0	..	13	8	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars		220	8	..	221	4	per 100.
Mexican ditto		220	0	..	220	8	per 100.
Sovereigns		10	2½	..	10	3	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs		16	3	..	16	0	each.
Old Gold Mohurs.....		20	14	..	20	15	each.

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 1d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 1s. 11⅞d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 1s. 11⅞d. to 2s.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3*l.* 12s. 6d. to 4*l.* 5s.; to Liverpool, 3*l.* 5s. to 3*l.* 17s. 6d.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Mail of Aug. 7, arrived at Madras on September 15th.

Malicious Act.—The Madras journals relate a melancholy affair at this presidency, arising from the perpetration of one of those wilful acts of mischief, which pass under the denomination of practical jokes. An announcement of the marriage of two parties was received by the editor of the *Circulator*, and, as there was no appearance of deception, it was published. The account was false, and was promptly contradicted, but the vexation and annoyance of the father of the supposed bride at this insult to his family, brought on an attack of apoplexy, which terminated his existence. A cowardly act of malice like this ought to be visited by some punishment more severe than the mere reprobation of society.

Papal Doings in India.—The *Madras United Service Gazette* informs us that the Pope has divided the great southern vicariate of Pondicherry into three separate and independent vicariates, viz., those of Pondicherry, Mysore, and Coimbatore, and appointed the Bishops of Drusipore, Jassen, and Pruse, to preside over them respectively. The first vicariate, that of Pondicherry, is said to contain 100,000 Christians—a number greatly exaggerated,—committed to the pastoral care of thirty-four priests. The other two vicariates of Mysore, and Coimbatore, contain 16,000 Christians each, and twenty-five priests, of whom fourteen are in the former, and nine in the latter district. The mission at Vizagapatam has also been erected into an independent vicariate, responsible only to the Holy See.

Lieut. Bredin and Ensigns Seale and Seaton.—The Bangalore correspondent of the *Madras U. S. Gazette* supplies the following information:—"The trials of Lieut. Bredin and Ens. Seale, of H. M.'s 94th, are at an end, and the same court reassembled to-day (9th Sept.) for the trial of Ens. Seaton. With regard to the sentences on the two former officers, though it can be but matter of surmise, the general opinion is that they will escape with some slight punishment; in fact, so far as Ens. Seale is concerned, the evidence on the defence so completely refuted and questioned that brought forward on the prosecution, that with the exception of the 1st charge nothing conclusive in the way of proof has been advanced by the prosecutor. Mr. Seale was most ably defended and assisted by a young officer of the 94th, Mr. Knight. It is altogether unparalelled, that officers should have experienced the treatment that Messrs. Bredin and Seale have done at the hands of the officer commanding 94th regiment, on the mere statement of a young ensign not yet dismissed the goose-step, and the report of a lieutenant of about six months' standing; these two officers were placed in arrest, unheard and unquestioned, and charges framed against them."

Marches in the Monsoon.—We learn from Manantoddy that the head-quarters and right wing of the 12th M. N.I. were to leave that place on the 15th September, after four marches and eight halts from Cannanore, a distance of about forty miles from Manantoddy. What can be the object of Government in moving the troops at this time of the year and in this manner, and as we showed in our notice about the 37th Grenadiers, it is not easy to discover. Just now, thank heaven, there are neither wars nor rumours of wars. The hardship imposed on the sepoys by marching them during the Monsoon is obvious enough. Carriages could not be procured at Cannanore for this wing, the tents and baggage were brought on bullocks—and bandies arrived at Manantoddy on the 12th for them from the Mysore. There have been 6¼ inches of rain since the first of the month, and there was every appearance that this wet weather would continue for some time. The road between Manantoddy and Antersunter, two marches' distance, is one of the very worst in India—and it was feared that but few of the poor bullocks would reach the French Rocks, the destination of the regiment. An attempt was made to pitch a camp, but the commanding officer very properly allowed the men to look out for dry places for themselves, which they found in the verandah of the barracks and hospital, and in the sepoys' huts. Hitherto the wing has been fortunate in not having much sickness—there were only six in the hospital, but after the exposure which the poor men have had and must meet with before they reach Mysore, it is much to be feared that a sad account will have to be given of their condition.—*Athenæum.*

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Cardozo, B. to be clerk of the peace v. J. Crookshank, dec. to be coll. of assessment, v. J. Crookshank, dec. Sept. 17.

Gordon, J. R. to be assist. to coll. and mag. at Trichinopoly.

Parker, R. D. coll. and mag. of Madura, resume ch. of dist. fr. W. E. Cochrane, July 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Garratt, R. S. 1 mo. prep. to leave to England.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Kilvert, Rev. E. to be jt. chap. of Trichinopoly, Sept. 13.

Knox, Rev. J. to be chap. of Tranquebar, Sept. 13.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Arbuthnot, Cornet G. A. 8th L.C. rel. fr. d. d. with body guards, to join his corps near Bombay, Sept. 19.

Ardagh, Lieut. R. D. 11th N.I. passed exam. in Burmese, Sept. 6; placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal for temp. civ. emp. in Tenasserim Prov. Sept. 20.

Ashe, Ens. B. T. posted to 10th N.I. v. Ramsay, pro. to proc. to join *viâ* Calcutta, Sept. 14; to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1849.

Burnes, Ens. F. J. H. 33rd N.I. perm. to join *viâ* Bombay.

Burton, Capt. C. dep. jud. adv. gen. app. to Saugor div. to join at exp. of leave, Sept. 11.

Carr, Ens. R. d. d. 4th N.I. to 37th Gr. as 5th ens. v. Hunter, prom. to join Sept. 14; to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849.

Cherry, Ens. H. rem. fr. d. d. 49th to d. d. 1st N.I. to join at Bellary, Sept. 14.

Clarke, Brev. maj. F. A. 52nd N.I. perm. to retire on pay of major fr. Sept. 17.

Dangerfield, Lieut. E. 1st fus. to act as interp. and qr. mr. 12th N.I. Sept. 20.

Frye, Lieut. J. P. 22nd N.I. to off. as asst. to agent for supp. of merial sacrifices in hill tracts of Orissa, Sept. 10.

Gordon, Ens. F. D. d. d. with 21st, posted to 26th N.I. as 5th ens. in succ. to Maclure, prom. to do duty with 15th until arrival at Kurnool, and then do duty with 5th, Sept. 18; to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849.

Grant, Lieut. J. H. J. 50th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 17.

Harrington, Lieut. E. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be adj.

Houghton, Ens. R. R. 19th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 31, v. Younghusband, inv.

Hunter, Ens. A. K. 37th grens. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 31, v. Cameron, dec.

Isacke, Ens. L. H. 2nd Eur. L. I. to continue to do duty with 4th bat. art. till Dec. 31, Sept. 16.

Kincaid, Ens. W. 22nd N.I. to join, *viâ* Calcutta, Sept. 16.

Leycester, Brev. capt. R. W. H. 19th N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 31, v. Younghusband, inv.

Maclure, Ens. W. D. 26th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 30, in succ. to Ward, dec.

MacViccar, Capt. J. 41st N.I. to off. as agent for supp. of merial sacrifices in hill tracts of Orissa, Sept. 10.

Mottet, Ens. G. H. posted to 19th N.I. v. Haughton, pro. to continue to do duty with 27th N.I. until the weather admits of his joining, Sept. 14; to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849.

Ramsay, Ens. W. 10th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 1, v. Henegan, res.

Searle, Ens. A. T. 32nd N.I. to cont. to do du. with 52nd. N.I. until Nov. 13, and then join his corps, Sept. 20.

Shakespear, Lieut. G. F. 26th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 30, in suc. to Ward, dec.

Younghusband, Capt. R. rec. transf. to inv. estab. rem. to 1st N.V.B. Sept. 14.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

Nepean, H. M. Sept. 19.

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LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BABINGTON, Brev. capt. J. art. Nov. 1 to April 30, 1851, to Calcutta.
BARROW, Lieut. F. O. 5th N.I. Aug. 23 to Sept. 22, Bellary.
BURTON, Capt. C. dep. jud. adv. gen. leave cancelled.
CLARIDGE, Lieut. H. C. Z. 37th gren. Sept. 4 to 28, to Secunderabad.
GREEN, Lieut. col. T. L. 50th N.I. 30 days fr. Aug. 22, to Calcutta.
LEADER, Maj. W. 2nd N.V.B. Sept. 15 to Jan. 15, 1851, to Bangalore.
MAN, Lieut. F. 16th N.I. to Europ. on m. c.
RAIKES, Lieut. C. art. leave cancelled.
SNEYD, Lieut. J. T. 8th L.C. 1 year to Europe, on furl.
THOMPSON, Lieut. H. P. 15th N.I. Oct. 1 to Jan. 15, to rem. at Bangalore.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GIBBS, Asst. surg. J. G. to aff. med. aid. to detachm. of art. fr. the Mount to Secunderabad, and join his dept. Sept. 18.
ROGERS, Asst. surg. C. J. app. to med. ch. of art. at Moulmein, canc. Sept. 18, to offic. in med. ch. of estab. in coll. of Bellary.
WALTER, Asst. surg. G. W. perm. to join his station at Tavoy, *viâ* Calcutta, Sept. 18.
WILSON, Asst. surg. J. to remain and do duty with 2nd batt. art. till req. to proceed with Bishop of Madras, Sept. 17.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BOLTON, wife of Lieut. R. H. 16th N.I. s. at Quilon.
DICKSON, wife of Capt. fus. d. at Bellary, Sept. 4.
DIXON, wife of Lieut. Henry, 22nd N.I. d. at Balasore, Sept. 15.
EYKYN, wife of Capt. James, 15th N.I. s. at Pursewakum, Sept. 19.
FREEMAN, wife of A. J. d. at Chicacole, Sept. 15.
GODFREY, wife of E. Augustus, d. at Palamcottah, Sept. 8.
GRAY, wife of W. s. at Fort St. George, Sept. 22.
GREIG, Mrs. James, d. at Madras, Sept. 19.
HARRIS, the lady of Lieut. F. 6th N.I. d. at Bellary, Sept. 12.
JUSTICE, wife of Lieut. col. 49th N.I. s. at Bangalore, Sept. 10.
KELSO, the Lady of Capt. 3rd L.C. d. at Bolarum, Sept. 11.
KIRBY, wife of Capt. C. F. 14th N.I. s. at Bangalore, Sept. 13.
NEWMAN, wife of Alfred, s. at Mungumbanpum, Sept. 13.
SEWELL, wife of the Rev. J. s. at Ootacamund, Sept. 15.
SMART, the lady of Lieut. 21st N.I. s. at Bangalore, Sept. 11.
WROUGHTON, wife of Capt. N. imp. estab. d. at Jaulnah, Sept. 21.

MARRIAGES.

DRANE, Joseph, to Miss Elenora Maria Trinder, at Madras, Sept. 4.
FAGAN, Lieut. C. S. 40th N.I. to Emily, d. of the late G. Gibson, at Jaulnah, Sept. 24.
MORAN, John Thomas, to Mrs. Eliza Seller, at Tranquebar, Sept. 16.
TULLOCH, Capt. G. A. 33rd N.I. to Ellen, d. of W. Barber, at Mhow, Aug. 13.

DEATHS.

ADOLPHUS, Evelina T. inf. d. of the Rev. T. P. at Tinnevelly, Sept. 12.
DEWELTZ, C. G. A. s. of Charles, at New Town, Sept. 10.
DOVETON, H. V. s. of Cornet H. 3rd L.C. at Pondicherry, Aug. 27.
GORDON, wife of Capt. R. 32nd N.I. s. at Kamptee, Aug. 18.
HAWKINS, Edward John, at Madras, aged 32, Sept. 17.
JOWETT, Lieut. W. H. 10th N.I. at Saugor, Sept. 11.
OSBORNE, Fred. Barrister at Madras, Sept. 17.
LANGLEY, Edward S. s. of E. A. at St. Thome, Sept. 16.
SUGDEN, Lieut. Charles L. 39th N.I. at sea, on board the steamer *Atalanta*, Sept. 17.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 15. *Lady Nugent*, Parsons, Calcutta.—16. *Emily*, Roberts, Coringa.—18. *Dudbrook*, Smith, Mauritius.—19. *Wellesley*, Parish, London.—20. *Diana*, Grant, Mauritius; *Mary Stoddart*, Bell, Mauritius; *Mary Ann*, Darke, London; *Paragon*, March, Calcutta.—22. *Ellenborough*, Lambert, London.—23. *Ferris*, Scott, Liverpool; *Lord Petre*, Middleton, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Emily*.—Mr. J. F. Phillips and Mr. Viney.

Per *Paragon*.—Maj. and Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Atkinson, Master Atkinson, and servant, Mrs. Shepherd and infant, Miss Shepherd, Master Shepherd, and 3 servants; John George, and P. Smith.

Per *Ellenborough*.—Miss Mainwaring and child, Miss Stanley, and Mr. Thompson. For CALCUTTA—Mrs. Holmes and family, Mrs. Alston and family, Misses Nicholson, Holmes, Alston, Stuart, Stewart, and Short; Lieut. Sutherland, H.M.'s 53rd regt.; Lieut. Boxer, H.M.'s 80th regt.; Ens. Peel, H.M.'s 53rd regt.; Ens. Keer, H.M.'s 98th regt.; Ens. Lind, H.M.'s 24th regt.; Mr. Holmes, Mr. Mackinnon, and Master Dumbar; Mrs. Doran, Mrs. Hedger.

Per *Lord Petre*.—Mr. H. Dawson.

Per *Wellesley*. — Mesdames Nepean, Warden, Lucey, Dunhill, and Walker and two children, Misses Nepean and McCullum, Capt. Warden, Messrs. Walker, Nepean, and Dunhill. For CALCUTTA—Mesdames Hamilton and Cole, Misses Goodfellow, M. M. Goodfellow, Shaw, Bidwell, Cole, S. Cole, and C. Cole; Messrs. Lawford, Louis, Coalthurst, and Brodhurst; Ens Briscoe, H.M.'s 75th regt.; Martin, cadet; R. Cole, Esq.; and Master W. Cole, Mrs. Proctor and family, Mrs. Wellesley, Mrs. Handley, and Mr Lubbon.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 15. *True Briton*, M'Beath, Calcutta; *Melanie*, Bird, Calcutta.—16. *Zarah*, Ayre, London, *via* Mauritius; *W. and M. Brown*, Bainton, Demerara.—17. *Herald*, Virtue, London.—18. *Sovereign*, Harris, Calcutta.—22. *Wm. Forster*, Salmond, Algoa Bay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *True Briton*.—Ens. Gordon and servant; Ens. Lennox, Mr. Griffith, Dr. and Mrs. Williams.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Sept. 25, 1850.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825 ..... 1½ to 2 dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)
5 per cent. Loan of 1830 ..... 1½ to 1¾ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)
4 per cent. Loan of 1832 ..... 17 to 17½ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)
4 per cent. Loan of 1836 ..... 16 to 16½ dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841 ..... ¾ to 1 dis.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843 ..... 16 to 16½ dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan no trans.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt .. 15¾ to 16½ dis.
Bank of Madras Shares ..... 9 to 10 prem.

BOMBAY.

IRRIGATION IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

WE have of late had repeated occasion to notice the magnificent schemes of irrigation, the prosecution of which has for some time past been in progress both in the Northwest Provinces and in the Madras presidency; and this leads us to turn our attention to our own doors, where we have river deltas scarcely inferior in anything save magnitude to those of the Nile, the Ganges, and Godavery, lying waste for want of water—rivers of the most magnificent dimensions flowing past, and pouring their unproductive treasures into the ocean. The Indus and the Taptee furnish examples of our meaning: were the bounty of nature there made use of, and the unfailing stream applied to the irrigation of the fertile but at present unproductive soil, every decade of years would pay back to us the capital at the outset expended. A single experiment would in such cases suffice to bring private enterprise into the field, were Government not disposed to do more than show the example: the example once shown, individual capitalists would be delighted to relieve them of all future responsibilities, and not only to improve the country for them without charge, but to pay them for permission to introduce improvements. We some months back mentioned an enterprize of this sort commenced, and to a considerable extent carried out, near Kurrachee, by one of a race remarkable for anything but peaceful pursuits. An enterprizing Belooch of Kelat made an offer to Sir Charles Napier to bring water from the hills to the sea in an underground tunnel or crease, after the manner of his country, without charge to the public, or further recompense for himself than permission to hold the land he was able to irrigate for a term of years free of charge. Several miles of the work were actually executed, and may yet be seen on the line of road from the camp to the crocodile tanks. We are not aware of the reason of its discontinuance, but the projector, who would even in this way most probably have found his reward, naturally preferred the plan of his country to the much more economical plan of bringing water direct from the Indus. The wonderful tunnels that traverse Affghanistan are obviously calculated in the first place to trap at a sufficient depth below the surface the springs which when exposed dry up before the summer sun, and in the second place to get over the difficulty of surface undulations. The gain of avoidance of evaporation from constant tunnelling, especially through ground where arching would be requisite, is much more than compensated by the primary outlay and the limited capacity of a tunnel compared to that of a canal. But if the less desirable system satisfied a Belooch that it would pay, how much more likely would the substitute suggested insure an ample return. The unfertilized portion of the delta of the

Indus is as nearly as possible identical in all its characteristics with that of the Nile beyond the limit of the inundation; both to the casual observer present the appearance of a hard, barren bed of clay—when more minutely examined, both turn out to be the rich alluvia of the primary rocks of the distant mountains mingled with the detritus of the soft tertiary limestones which wall in the basins of both rivers; both are identical with these more favoured portions of the delta rendered fertile by the overflow of the stream; and both are capable of being made, by the application of water, equal in productiveness to the most fertile of the lands which they adjoin. So it is with the Taptee. From Domus by the sea to far beyond Surat, and so southward towards Bombay, we have a vast track of alluvial land—if less barren than the desert of Lower Sinde, mainly indebted to the rains for what fertility it possesses—for the greater part of the year yielding nothing. The Court of Directors might with perfect safety guarantee 10 or 20 per cent. on money expended on enterprises undertaken for the cultivation of such lands as these, without the smallest fear of being called on for a shilling after the work was once well begun; and with the perfect certainty that whatever they might at the outset advance would be paid back in full so soon as returns began to come in, and returned ultimately a hundred-fold in the shape of the improved productiveness of the country. In both these cases, Providence has provided with means of conveyance for the produce, it only requires the industry of man to bring into existence. Along the margins or through the centre of the promising lands, reproaching us as the authors of their barrenness, sweep the waters of the ocean, or those of navigable rivers, and the boat or bungalow could at once receive its freight from the fields whereon it grew.—*Bombay Times, Sept.* 21.

WRECK OF THE "MARY FLORENCE."

We subjoin from the *Telegraph* the deposition of the chief mate of the *Mary Florence:*

"*James Newton.*—I was chief mate of the ship *Mary Florence*, wrecked near Cape Gardafui on the 3rd June last. On the 6th, we formed a communication with the shore by means of a hawser from the foremast-head to a kedge-anchor on shore. The same afternoon, part of the stores were landed on the beach, the captain's wife, Mrs. Short, the second mate, Alfred Wishart, the steward and three seamen. We reached the shore about five o'clock, and erected a tent. About three hundred natives were about us, and appeared friendly. They assisted us to land the stores. Seeing Mrs. Short comfortable in the tent, I was returning to the ship by the rope; when about half-way, one of the natives cut the rope, and I fell into the sea among the breakers. Just before I reached the shore, I met Mrs. Short in the water, having fled from the natives, who were then on the beach in great numbers throwing stones at us: one stone struck Mrs. Short, but did not injure her. She said that she had been attacked, and that the natives had taken the rings from her fingers. She desired me to swim out towards the ship, and hail for the boat. I did so. A boat was sent to drift towards the shore. I got hold of the boat, and put Mrs. Short into it. I and all the other men also got into it: there were no oars in the boat—we endeavoured to pull towards the ship by means of a piece of plank. In this attempt the boat swamped, and we were all thrown into the sea about 300 yards from the shore. Mrs. Short, at my request, took hold of me by my clothes behind, and, assisted by the second mate and steward, I endeavoured to reach the shore. A heavy sea separated us, and I found that Mrs. Short had been washed from me. It was then early, and I made the best of my way to the shore. The steward, Julius Parkins, and a seaman named Robert Roberts, afterwards reached the shore. Mrs. Short, the second mate, and two seamen, were drowned. That night we remained concealed behind a sand-hill. The next day we found the boat on the beach. We attempted to get her afloat, but the natives came down armed with cutlasses, spears, and long knives, and drove us away. About three o'clock that afternoon, I observed the captain and the remainder of the crew sail away in the long-boat in a westerly direction. That night we remained and slept on the sand. The following day, Saturday, the 8th of June, we found the body of Mrs. Short, which the natives had stript, and of two of the seamen, lying on the beach. We attempted to bury them, but the natives drove us away. That afternoon at three o'clock, an old Arab came to us, and took us to his tent; we remained there till the 14th of June. He then took us in a canoe to a place called Alola, about thirty miles distant. He then lodged us in a shed, and gave us a little rice twice a day. He gave us nothing else to eat. When we had been there about ten days, at the request of the Arab, I wrote a note to the effect that three British subjects were in distress at Alola; the Arab took the note. A few days afterwards, I received a note from a seaman named John McKinnon, whom the Captain had left at Cape Felix, and who joined us about 10 days afterwards. We four remained at Alola till the 15th of August, when the barque *Columbia* hove in sight. I offered the Arab thirty rupees to go off to the vessel. He went off with the steward, and a boat from the ship, in charge of the chief officer, came on shore, and conveyed us on board the ship. Captain Ramsay, of the *Columbia*, paid the Arab about 130 Rs. for our ransom; about thirteen days afterwards, the H. C. schooner *Mahi* joined us,—and I proceeded to Aden in her. The other three men followed us in the *Columbia*. I lost every article I had at the wreck."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Mail of Aug. 24, reached Bombay per *Atalanta* on Sept. 23rd.

The New Commissioner for Scinde.—The Bombay papers have for some time past been speculating as to who will be the successor of Mr. Pringle, on his approaching retirement from Scinde. We are enabled, on good authority, to state, that Mr. H. B. Frere, now Commissioner at Sattara, will, in all probability, be eventually appointed to Scinde. Mr. Frere has been selected for the post by Lord Falkland, but objection has been taken by His Lordship's colleagues to Mr. Frere's junior position in the service. The Bombay Councillors conceive that it will be an injustice to the senior members of the Bombay Civil Service if Mr. Frere be appointed to the most lucrative post in their Presidency, and recommend the appointment of some one higher up in the service. They consider that the selection of Mr. Frere would give just cause of umbrage to many, his equals in administrative talent, and with superior claims from long servitude. Under these circumstances a sort of compromise has been effected. As Mr. Pringle will not require to be relieved for at least a couple of months, the matter has been referred home for the consideration of the Court, Lord Falkland adhering to his nominee, and Messrs. Willoughby and Blane advocating the claims of the senior members of the Bombay service.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 24.

Caves of Elephanta.—It appears, from the *Bombay Times*, that the reported desecration of the caves of Elephanta has been greatly exaggerated, and that the object of the proposers was rather renovation than destruction. It is said, also, that the task of copying the interior of the sculptured caves of Western India has been intrusted to Lieut. Dale, and that the work promises to be one of the most magnificent ever produced.

Kumaon Tea.—The *Lahore Chronicle* furnishes us with some extremely interesting information about the Kumaon tea manufactories, maintained by the Indian Government in the Himalayas. At the sale at Almorah on the 15th August, the Black Teas, Souchong and Pouchong, realized a general average of Rs. 4-6 a seer. The green teas were sold at a general average of Rs. 4-14 per seer; and the coarser, or Bohea teas, remained to be sold. The quantity thus sold and still remaining is 2,300 pounds, besides one moiety of the net produce, which is reserved for sale in England. Attached to every manufactory are ten or twelve native manipulators, who have now become almost as expert as the Chinese, and any native who feels inclined to acquire the art is admitted to witness the process. It is hoped that these native manufactories will ultimately turn out so many hands, that every village in the Himalayas will have its own tea nursery.

The Wing of the 78th Highlanders, stationed at Colaba, is on the move to Aden, to relieve head-quarters wing, but not to disturb head-quarters, which remain in Arabia. Several companies embarked on board the *Berenice* war steamer, on the 30th Sept. They will be followed shortly by the remainder of the wing.

Letters from the Persian Gulf inform us of the sudden death of Mr. J. E. Cocke, mate, N.I., which took place at Muscat, on board the *Tigris*, with which vessel he was serving. The deceased officer entered the Indian navy in December, 1842.

Steamers on the Indus.—Seven iron steamers intended for traffic on the Indus, are on their way to Bombay, together with with five boiler-makers, sent out to put them together in first-rate style. As soon as these arrangements have been effected, Bengal will, it is said, be supplied with Queen's troops from Bombay, by way of the Indus, fresh troops from home taking their places. Such of the steamers belonging to the flotilla as are considered unserviceable, will be sold.

H.M.'s 83rd have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march from Kurrachee. The regiment will proceed to the presidency in four divisions. The first to leave on the 2nd October. The remainder following in succession.

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LIEUT. MELVIN, of the Indian Navy, has been sentenced to be dismissed for drunkenness.

SHIKARPORE.—The subjoined extract from a letter from Shikarpore, dated the 7th ultimo, is of much interest:—"We are improving the cantonment wonderfully; we have planted both sides of every road with fine forest trees, and have opened a nullah which conveys abundance of water all through camp, to water them, and the private gardens of all officers who have made them in their compounds, from the main canal, when filled by the rise of the Indus; it is now in full operation, and certainly serves to mitigate the fearful heat. We are all so perfectly quiet and tranquil now, on this frontier, that we have not even a looting expedition by the hill robbers to relate. Jacob and his gallant Scinde horse keep them in great order."—*Bombay Times.*

THE "MARY FLORENCE" AND CAPT. SHORT.—Letters from Aden brought down by the *Atalanta*, complete the details which were necessary to make our readers aware of the fate of the crew who were abandoned, together with his unfortunate wife, by Capt. Short, the master of the doomed vessel. It appears that the humanity of Capt. Haines, the political agent at Aden, prompted him to despatch a vessel of war to the aid of these poor people, without awaiting the orders of the Government here, and the *Elphinstone* was despatched with the assistant political agent, to see what could be done in the way of effecting their ransom from the Africans. In the meantime the H.C.'s sloop *Mahi* had encountered the *Columbia*, laden with coals for Aden, on board of which ship were the chief mate of the *Mary Florence*, and such of the crew as had escaped from their captors. They were received on board the *Mahi*, and it was ascertained from their narrative, that the savages had at first treated Mrs. Short and the captive crew with tolerable humanity; but some time after the departure of the poor woman's husband, who had left her in her misery, they stripped the whole of the party to their shoes, and turned them naked upon the beach; in trying to escape in a boat that was there, the sufferings of Mrs. Short were put an end to by death; the unfortunate woman was drowned, together with the second mate and two seamen; the rest happily survived to tell their melancholy tale to their salvors. Capt. Short, who proceeded hence in the *Ajdaha* on the 3rd September, went straight on to England without stopping to make any provision for his late crew. Whether he had learned the catastrophe which had befallen his wife, we are unable to say, but for the credit of humanity, which does not seem to have predominated on this occasion, let us hope that the intelligence of Mrs. Short's death had reached Aden before the steam packet which conveyed him thither, and thus apprised him of the melancholy event. A subscription was raised in this place for his benefit and that of his crew; it would be well if some portion of it were now to be applied to their relief.—*Bombay Telegraph.*

THE RED SEA.—A friend to whom we are frequently indebted for valuable items of news, sends us the following interesting paragraph;—"On reading the report of the Geographical Society in your paper of to-day, I am induced to mention that when I came down the Red Sea in January 1840, innumerable blood-red patches were daily seen—sometimes for miles together—until we reached Aden; indeed, some of my fellow passengers seemed to think that it was this very strange appearance of the water that gave it the name of the 'Red Sea.' I used to watch these patches for hours daily."—*Bombay Times, Sept. 25.*

THE CHOLERA AT SUEZ.—So fearful have been the ravages of cholera at Suez, that great difficulty was experienced in finding camel-men to carry the mails across the desert. One of the passengers from Bombay was compelled to forego his purpose of proceeding to Sinai, one of his camel-men having died of cholera the first day of the journey, the other having refused to proceed. Nothing can be more dreadful than the idea of the people at once suffering from the pestilence and from want of water,—the governor of the town having given himself no concern whatever about the matter, and many having perished from thirst.—*Ibid.*

OMRAOTI COTTON.—A friend in the far northwest sends us the following letter on the Omraoti cotton of Upper India:—"As a fact which I do not recollect to have seen noticed in any public form, but which appears to me, nevertheless, to be of some importance, is, that the plant which yields the Berar cotton, commonly known in Upper India as the Omraoti cotton, is a different variety from that which prevails throughout Bundelkund and Upper India, its drupe having but three lobes, while that of the latter has four. While at Jubbulpore, a Mr. McLeod, I believe, was directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue to procure a large supply of the seed of the Berar cotton, which he forwarded, by their desire, to the cotton-planters then established in Bundelkund. He afterwards met at Kalpi, Mr. Terry, the most practical I believe, and most experienced, of all the American cotton-planters, and he found that he had a considerable extent of land planted with this cotton, which was growing with great luxuriance. Mr. T. told him that he considered this cotton to be quite equal, for the Europe market, to most varieties of American, and that if his advice were taken, Government would confine its experiments to this variety—the others being, in his opinion, comparatively worthless. It appeared well adopted for the American saw-mill, which Mr. Terry was using apparently with perfect success. But what may have been the result of this advice, or these experiments, Mr. McL. has never clearly ascertained. The Berar and Surat varieties of cotton are probably the same with the Berar, and these are now so well known that in that case the above can convey no new information."—*Bombay Times.*

INFLUENCE.—The following statement, which appears in the *Bombay Times*, is scarcely credible as it stands: Some months since a young cavalry officer of high connexions stated that he had come to India a passenger with a Miss ——, and that they had lived as man and wife on the voyage, without the ceremony of marriage. The corps to which he belonged having been moved to a new station, the lady in question was found residing in the family of the commanding officer: the slander having got abroad, was inquired into, when the slanderer admitted it was a pure fabrication. He was offered the option of standing a court-martial or retiring from the army, and adopted the latter alternative. Being in no hurry to quit India, his father—an officer of rank in the Queen's service—is said to have addressed the Commander-in-Chief of India and Commander of the station, appealing to their friendship and compassion in favour of his son, who was enabled by this means to withdraw his resignation and return to his duties,—to the universal disgust of every honourable-minded man in the service.

SUGAR PLANTING AT ZANZIBAR.—We learn that some Frenchmen had arrived at Zanzibar with a view of establishing sugar-mills in the territories of H. H. the Imaum of Muscat, but that the principal party, by unwisely sleeping in the jungles, had caught fever and died. H. H. the Imaum agreed with these gentlemen to grant them slaves and land for the growth of the cane and manufacture of sugar,—they bearing the expense of machinery and wages of workmen; the profits to be divided between H. H. and the planters.—*Bombay Times.*

SQUADRON ORDER.—A most unseemly squadron order has been issued to the officers of the Indian navy by Commodore Lushington, who has more than once attracted the attention of the press by his vagaries. It seems that a Lieutenant Melvin, I.N., who was tried not long since for drunkenness, and sentenced to lose fifteen steps in consequence, has again subjected himself to be brought before a court-martial for the same crime; whereupon the following order was issued:—

"It having been reported to me that Lieutenant Melvin had taken up spirits from the ship's stores in excess of the daily allowance granted by Government for his own private use,—it is my positive order that the purser do not in future allow any excess of spirits to be issued to any officer, seaman, or other person belonging to the squadron, for his private use, unless by an order from the captain, and that no officer, seaman, or other person do attempt to obtain an excess unless backed by similar authority.

(Signed) "STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, Commodore,
"Commander-in-Chief I. N."

This insulting and degrading act of authority has, as might be expected, excited the indignation of the officers, who are put upon the same level with the seamen under their command, and it is expected that the order will either be cancelled, or that representations will be made to the Government to remove the stigma cast upon these gentlemen so unmeritedly on their part. They had already been treated in an unworthy manner by an order of which the following is a part:—

"Whenever officers may send in their cards to the Commander-in-Chief, and may be requested to wait in consequence of his attention being otherwise engaged at the time, he expects they will remain until he can see them, instead of leaving the office as has been the case on several late occasions."

Several of the Indian journals commented with great severity upon this act, which, as they observed, was justified neither by the rank, the services, nor the social position of the person who committed it.—*Telegraph and Courier.*

RETIREMENT.—The *Bombay Gazette* reports that Capt. A. J. Eckford, third Captain in the 19th B. N. I., has retired from the service, receiving from the officers of his regiment no less a sum than Rs. 25,000. Either financial matters are managed on a very different system in the Bombay army, from that which prevails in Bengal, or the officers of the sister presidency are all wealthy, as we feel certain that no regiment in Bengal either would or could contribute such a sum to buy out a third captain.

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THE HEAD QUARTERS of the 78th Highlanders, now stationed at Aden, are about to be removed to Bombay, the wing now occupying the barracks at Colaba taking the place of the former. This move will be deeply regretted by the wing on the move, which had hoped to have a taste of Poona before leaving India.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

LLOYD, Mr. asst. jud. and sess. jud. of the Kankan, res. ch. of his duties, Sept. 3.
WALKER, G. H. to practise as a wakeel in Sud. Dew. Adawlut.
WALTER, C. passed exam. in Guzerattee, Sept. 19.
WHITE, R. passed exam. in Mahratta, Sept. 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELLASIS, A. F. 1 year, fr. Nov. 1, to Europe.
BLANE, G. J. 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur.
CURLING, J. dep. coll. at Hyderabad, 3 mo. to Poona and Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.
GIBBS, J. 1 mo. to rem. at pres. for benefit of his health, Sept. 14.
HERBERT, H. 1 mo.
HOBART, Hon. G. A. to Oct. 10, to rem. at pres.
WARDEN, J. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Ens. W. R. 22nd N.I. returned to duty, Sept. 8.
ALLGOOD, Lieut. G. 49th N.I. to be offic. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. v. Bacon.
ARROW, Lieut. G. W. 28th N.I. 2nd in com. Sawunt Warree loc. corps, serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.; to join his regt. at the presidency, on being relieved of his duties with the Sawunt Warree local corps.
BACON, Lieut. B. E. B. 50th N.I. to be depy. asst. qr. mr. gen. 2nd class, v. Tucker, Sept. 9.
BELL, Lieut. G. K. to be capt. fr. Sept. 17, in suc. to Sinclair, prom.
BIRDWOOD, Capt. dep. asst. com. gen. to perf. du. of dep. comm. gen. dur. Whichelo's leave.
BLOOD, Brev. lieut. col. C. fr. 3rd to 2nd batt. art. to proceed forthwith and join h. q. of the latter batt. at presidency, Sept. 21.
BOODLE, Lieut. C. E. 5th L.I. to act as interp. dur. abs. of Oliver on leave.
BURROWS, Lieut. G. R. S. 15th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani, Sept. 21.
CAMERON, Lieut. to conduct du. of qr. mr. to 24th N.I. fr. Sept. 3, dur. abs. of Ballingall.
CASTELL, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. and pay mr. to 4th N.I. dur. abs. of Maude, m. c. Sept. 25.
CHEAP, Capt. C. 51st N.I. to be a dep. pay mr. in suc. to Campbell, pro.
DAVIDSON, Capt. W. W. dep. asst. of 2nd class, to be dep. asst. comm. gen. of 1st class, v. Scott.
DORIN, Lieut. H. A. sub-asst. to be dep. asst. comm. gen. of 2nd class, in suc. to Gerrard.
ECKFORD, Capt. J. A. 19th N.I. transf. to inv. estab. and to reside on Neilgherry hills.
FORBES, Ens. C. H. H. to d. d. 14th N.I. to join, Sept. 23.
FRASER, 1st Lieut. A. engs. asst. ex. eng. in 2nd div. of Ganges Canal, to be executive eng. of Ramghur div. of public works, v. Irwin, dec.
GILLESPIE, 2nd Lieut. T. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
GRAY, Lieut. 28th N.I. to res. his appt. of qr. mr. and int. to the marine batt. Sept. 18.
HOARE, Capt. J. L. N.V.B. to reside and receive his pension at the Neilgherry hills, Sept. 2.
LANGBOURNE, Ens. G. 21st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 8, v. Proctor, dec.
LUCAS, Capt. C. art. to be maj. fr. Sept. 17, in suc. to Sinclair, prom.
LYONS, Ens. E. W. to act as adj. to 28th N.I. dur. indisp. of Lieut. Lye.
MONTRIOU, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. to 24th N.I. dur. indisp. of McPherson, Sept. 14; to act as adj. to 24th N.I. fr. Sept. 3, dur. abs. of Ballingall on m.c.
MOORE, Cornet A. T. to do duty with head qrs. of h. art. at Poona, to join.
ROBERTSON, Lieut. C. C. sub-assist. to be dep. com. gen. of 2nd class, v. Davidson.
RUDD, Capt. H. 5th L.I. to act as interp. dur. abs. of Oliver on leave.
SAULEZ, Lieut. W. H. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Sept. 17, in suc. to Sinclair, prom.
SCOTT, Capt. J. C. dep. asst. 1st class, to be asst. comm. gen. of 2nd class, v. Thomson.
SHORTT, Lieut. W. Y. H. 22nd N.I. qual. as interp in Maharatta.
SINCLAIR, Maj. J. art. to be lieut. col. fr. Sept. 17, v. Decluzeau, retired.
SOUTHEY, Lieut. engr. corps, to join h. q. of sap. and min. at Poona, Sept. 27.
STAINFORTH, 2nd Lieut. H. E. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 10.
THACKER, Lieut. J. 9th N.I. to act as interp. to 4th N.I. dur. abs. of Maude, on m. c.
THOMSON, Brev. maj. W. B. asst. of 2nd class, to be asst. comm. gen. of 1st class, v. Thomson.
THOYTS, Ens. W. B. 21st N.I. to rank as ens. fr. Sept. 8.
TUCKER, Lieut. T. T. 8th L.C. to be dep. asst. 1st class, v. Rose.
TWISS, Ens. G. to rank as 2nd lieut. of art. fr. Sept. 17, v. Saulez, prom.
WILLOUGHBY, 2nd Lieut. M. W. 4th N.I. to join his regt.
WOODHOUSE, Ens. 7th N.I. to act as interp. to 3rd batt. art. dur. abs. of Mark on leave, Sept. 14.
WORGAW, Lieut. J. to act as qr. mr. to 3rd batt. art. dur. abs. of Mark on leave, Sept. 14.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

Moore, A. T. Sept. 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Lieut. W. F. 11th N.I. to Eur. m. c.
BARR, Major gen. D. 1 mo. to Bombay.
BIGGS, Lieut. T. art. to Oct. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
BURNS, Lieut. J. W. S. 10th N.I. in ext. to Oct. 31, to remain at pres.
CARTER, Lieut. V. 12th N.I. Sept 6 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, on m. c.
COUSENS, Ens. S. 13th N.I. Sept. 3 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, on m. c.
DOUGLAS, Lieut. G. R. art. to Oct. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
DUNSTERVILLE, Ens. 28th N.I. to rem. at Nassick, on m. c. until Oct. 31.
GLASFORD, 2nd Lieut. E. L. R. 1st Eur. reg. fr. Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.
HALKETT, Capt. C. 9th N.I. fr. Sept. 12 to Oct. 31, ro Bombay, on m. c.
HANKIN, Ens. S. K. 2nd N.I. to Oct. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
HEWETT, Lieut. and adj. W. S. 11th N.I. fr. Oct. 20 to Jan. 20, 1851, to Bombay.
JONES, Capt. 28th N.I. to rem. in the Deccan on m. c. until Oct. 26.
MACAN, Lieut. col. G. fr. Sept. 25 to Nov. 30, to Bombay.
MARRIOTT, Lieut. sec. to mil. board, 1 mo. fr. Oct. 10, to Mahabuleshwur hills on m. c.
MAUDE, Lieut. E. 4th N.I. to Oct. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
McMULLIN, Lieut. A. L. 23rd B.N.I. to Eur. 3 years, m. c.
McPHERSON, Lieut. W. E. 24th N.I. fr. Sept. 13 to Oct. 31, to Bombay, on m. c.
MILLS, Ens. G. L. 14th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to 15, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.
MOORE, Col. G. mil. aud. gen. 1 mo. to Deccan.
PHILLIPPS, 1st Lieut. F. 1st Eur. regt. fr. Oct. 1 to 31, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.
ROOME, Ens. F. 10th N.I. fr. Sept. 7 to 30, to rem. at Bombay.
SMITH, Ens. D. J. 6th N.I. to Oct. 15, in ext. to rem. at Poona, on m. c.
ST. CLAIR, Capt. J. D. 13th N.I. fr. Sept. 24 to Oct. 31, to rem. at Poona, on m. c.
SYMONS, Capt. J. C. 5th L. I. fr. Oct. 15 to Dec. 3, to Bombay.
THOMPSON, Lieut. A. G. 15th N.I. Oct. 1 to Nov. 1.
VALIANT, Lieut. F. 1st L.C. fr. Nov. 1 to Feb. 28, 1851, to Bombay.
WARDELL, Capt. H. R. 5th L.I. fr. Oct. 1 to 15, in ext. to rem. at Poona, on m. c.
WARDEN, Lieut. T. T. 4th N.I. to Oct. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
WHICHELO, Capt. E. dep. com. gen. Oct. 8 to Nov. 7, to Kurrachee.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, Asst. surg. J. J. to be surg. fr. Sept. 5, v. Walker, dec.
HOSKEN, Asst. surg. del. over ch. of civ. med. duties and of post office at Sholapore, to Asst. surg. Neilson, Sept. 9.
HUNTER, Asst. surg. G. W. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
LODWICK, Surg. 3rd L. C. to be dep. med. storekeeper at Neemuch, and aff. aid to st. Sept. 23.
PIRIE, Asst. surg. to proc. to pres. as next for duty on I.N. v. Asst. surg. Bean.
WESTON, Asst. surg. 27th N.I. to the temp. med. ch. of 3rd tr. h. brig. and 6th co. 4th bat. art. Sept. 17,

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LEESON, Capt. C. P. N.V.B. fr. Oct. 1 to 20, to Bombay to be exam. in Guzerattee.
MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. J. G. 2nd Scinde irreg. horse, fr. Oct. 3 to Nov. 3, in ext. to rem. at Kurrachee.

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MEIKLEHAM, Asst. surg. G. C. 51st L.I. to England, 2 years, m. c.
PEACH, Asst. surg. W. att. to Scinde camel corps, to Eur. m. c.
PELLY, Asst. surg. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to pres.
THEKLETON, Asst. surg. J. F. 3rd tr. h. a. fr. Sept. 18 to Oct. 31, to pres. on m. c.
WYLLIE, Asst. surg. D. 19th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to 24, in ext. to rem. at Bombay to be exam. in Hindustani.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BARKER, Mate, fr. the *Queen*, to the Nerbudda, Oct. 1.
BRAZIER, Mids. of the *Auckland*, permitted to reside on shore, Sept. 28.
CAMPBELL, Com. C. D. to Madras, as a witness in the Supreme Court, Sept. 16.
CAVENDISH, Mids. G. P. to Oct. 15, to the Deccan, on m. c.
CONSTABLE, Lieut. to assume ch. of the steamer *Queen*, Sept. 18.
DAWSON, Mids. fr. the *Queen*, to the *Palinurus*, Oct. 1.
ETHERIDGE, Lieut. perm. to reside on shore fr. Sept. 8.
GEORGES, Mids. of the *Queen*, perm. to reside on shore, Sept. 21.
GRIEVE, Lieut. to join the *Hastings*, Sept. 28; fr. the *Hastings* to the *Palinurus*, as lieut. com. and surv. Oct. 1.
HAINES, Asst. surg. of the *Moozuffer*, perm. to reside on shore.
HARDING, Mids. to remain in the *Moozuffer*, Sept. 17.
HEATHCOTE, Mate, fr. the *Atalanta* to the *Sesostris*, Sept. 30.
HURLOCK, Mids. of the *Auckland*, perm. to reside on shore, Sept. 28.
LAMB, Mids. perm. to reside on shore fr. Sept. 25; to Oct. 15, to the *Deccan*, on m. c.
LEEDS, Lieut. of the *Moozuffer*, perm. to reside on shore, Sept. 17.
MCCAULEY, Mids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Maldiva*, Oct. 1.
MITCHESON, Lieut. P. W. to Oct. 31, to Madras and Neilgherries.
MONK, Mids. of the *Auckland*, perm. to reside on shore, Sept. 28.
SHAIRP, Mids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Palinurus*, Oct. 1.
STIFF, Mids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Nerbudda*, Oct. 1.
TAYLOR, Lieut. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Pownah Pattamar* as lieut. command. and surveyor, Oct. 1.
TURNER, Mids. to join the *Hastings*, Sept. 28; fr. the *Hastings* to the *Sesostris*, Oct. 1.
WARD, Lieut. to join the *Hastings*, Sept. 28; fr. the *Hastings* to the *Palinurus*, as asst. surveyor, Oct. 1.
WELSH, Asst. surg. to perf. the duties of the nav. hosp. and port surg. dur. abs. of Vaughan, Sept 21.
WHISH, Lieut. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Pownah Pattamar* as assist. surveyor, Oct. 1.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BROWN, wife of W. at Byculla, Sept. 18.
COOPER, the lady of Maj. J. 7th N.I. s. at Ahmednuggur, Sept. 21.
COXON, wife of M. A. d. at Sattara, Sept. 29.
HERVEY, wife of Capt. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. twin sons, at Belgaum, Sept. 13.
PONSONBY, the lady of Capt. 7th N.I. s. at Kolapore, Sept. 23.
ROGERS, the wife of A. C.S. d. at Ahmedabad, Sept. 20.
TAYLOR, wife of Lieut. J. E. 18th N.I. s. at Bombay, Sept. 10.
WALLACE, wife of Capt. R. 18th N.I. s. at Bombay, Sept. 22.
WRAY, the lady of Lieut. J. 34th N.I. d. at Malabar Hill, Sept. 23.
YARDLEY, Lady, d. at Bombay, Sept. 19.

MARRIAGES.

LAWRENCE, Apoth. Thos. to Miss Rose Angel, at Byculla, Sept. 17.
VANDERWALM, Chas. to Miss Eliza Canteio, at Ahmednuggur, Sept. 23.

DEATHS.

ALLEN, Robt. H. T. s. of the Rev. G. L. at Deesa, Sept. 18.
BRADLEY, E. L. wife of Surg. W. H. at Bombay, Sept. 10.
COKE, J. mate, I. N. at Muscat, on board the *Tigris*.
EICKE, D. late a lieut. at Goa, Sept. 7.
KIRBY, L. H. G. s. of Robt. at Bombay, aged 17, Sept. 14.
PROCTOR, Lieut. G. H. T. 21st N.I. at Nusseerabad, Sept. 8.
WALLACE, Joseph, s. of the Rev. James, at Bombay, aged 1, Sept. 17.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 17.—*Arthur Pickering*, Jackson, Boston.—20. *Moffat*, Taylor, Liverpool.—23. Steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat; steamer *Atalanta*, Nisbet, Aden.—24. Steamer *Pekin*, Baker, China.—27. Steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Colombo; *Centaur*, Blunt, Muscat.—30. *Seringapatam*, Furnell, London.—OCT. 2. Steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*.—Miss Pitt.

Per steamer *Pekin*.—Mr. Bening.

Per steamer *Atalanta*.—Mrs. McKenzie, child, and servant; Mrs. Sugden; Capt. Willoughby, 2nd Bombay Eur. L.I.; Lieut. Pickering, 3rd Madras N.I. and servant; J. Colburne, Esq.; R. Hunter, Esq.; A. Hunter, Esq.; Mr. Lloyd.

Per *Victoria*.—Mrs. Barr, Mrs. Gall, Mrs. Warden, Mrs. Gibbs, Master Baynon, Maj. gen. D. Barr, Col. White, 35th Madras N.I.; Capt. Barr, Capt. Gall, 14th Drag.; Lieut. Gibbs, art.; Lieut. Warden, 4th Rifles; Lieut. Maude, 4th Rifles; Rev. Mr. Baynon, Mr. C. Xavier, Messrs. P. E. Pinhey, Johnson, and Hoyse.

Per *Surat*.—Mrs. Tice, Surg. J. C.G. Tice, M.D. H.M.'s 8th Foot; Lieut. H. W. Holland, 13th N.I.; Asst. surg. J. F. Sickleton, A.B. M.D. 3rd troop H.A.; Dep. asst. com. of ordnance, H. Goodall.

Per *Carnac*, from SURAT.—Lieut. A. M. Grieve and C. Y. Ward, N.I.

Per *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*.—Mr. Herbert.

Per *Seringapatam*.—Mrs. Cumberlege and child, Mrs. Charles Fletcher, Mrs. McCrea, Capt. H. B. Cumberlege, Lieut. R. C. M'Crea, and Ens. A. J. Tuke, H.M. 6th Foot; 3rd Lieut. T. Nicholson, H.M. 60th Rifles; J. S. Draper and H. A. Fraser, Esq. I.I.; H. Oakes and J. Harvey, Esqs.; eight Eur. servants.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 17.—*Rio*, Pepin, Bordeaux; *Prince of Orange*, Stephens, Liverpool; *Hydroose*, Nacoda, Cannanore.—19. Steamer *Braganza*, Potts, Penang and Hong-Kong.—20. *Punjaub*, Palmer, Calcutta.—21. *Milton*, Harlow, Calcutta.—23. *Duke of Lancaster*, Kitchen, Liverpool.—25. *Nymph*, Jhlover, Batavia.—27. Steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*, ——, Aden.—30. Steamer *Berenice*, Fenner, Aden.—OCT. 1. *Trafalgar*, Richardson, London; *Mamoody*, Nacoda, Calcutta.—3. Steamer *Feroze*, ——, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Surat*.—Lieut. Gray and Mr. Sparks.

Per steamer *Braganza*.—Capt. C. D. Campbell, I. N.

Per *Trafalgar*.—Mrs. Richardson, Mr. T. R. Richmond, Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. J. Smith.

Per steamer *Feroze*.—Mrs. Boyrenson and two children, with a servant; Mrs. Tice, Mrs. Sugden, Lieut. Anderson, 11th Bo. N.I.; Lieut. col. M. G. White, 35th M.N.I.; Lieut. A. L. M'Mullin, 4th Punjaub Cav.; and Mrs. Harriette Desimone.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Oct. 3, 1850.

Government Securities.

5 per cent.	transfer loan	..	..	Rs. 115¼ to 116
5	Do.	do. 1825-26	..	Rs. 105¼ per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do. 1829-30	..	Rs. 105 do.
5	Do.	do. 1841-42	..	Rs. 99½ sales.
4	Do.	do. 1832-33	..	Rs. 88¼ per 100 Sa.
4	Do.	do. 1835-36	..	Rs. 85¾ per 100 Co.'s.
4	Do.	do. 1842-43	..	Rs. 85¼ do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up		19¼ p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	11¼ p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	10 p. ct. dis.
Agra Bank	,, 500 each	500	do.	5 p. ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	,, 1,000 each	1,000	do.	14 per ct. prem.
Apollo Press Com...	,, 12,500 each	12,500	do.	13,000
Colaba Press Com...	,, 7,000 each	7,000	do.	12,000
Colaba Land Com...	,, 10,000 each	10,000	do.	7,200 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com.	,, 500 each	500	do.	65 p. ct. dis. nom.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com	50 each	10-14-7	paid.	no trans.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 5 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	,, 10 3
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,, 219 to 221
German Crowns, ,, ...	,, 212½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,, 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,, 16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola....	,, 15¾

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EXCHANGES.

On London, at

6 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 1½d.	For doc. bills.
6	2s. 1⅝d.	For credit bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100...		99⅝
..... 30 days' sight.....		par
..... at sight.....		100⅛
On Madras at 30 days' sight.....		99¾
..... at sight		100¼
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dlrs. Rs. 218		

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2*l.* to 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton; to China, per candy, Rs. 8.

CHINA.

The province of Kwáng-si is at present the theatre of a serious outbreak, but whether on the part of the unsubdued tribes, or of the banditti who infest its borders, is not very clearly ascertained. There is no doubt, however, that a large body of men is in actual rebellion against the imperial authorities, over whom they have obtained some important advantages. Recently they have taken the chief city of the Ho district,—a place of great commercial importance, bordering the province of Kwáng-tung on the north-west, the city being situated on a navigable branch of the Canton river. It is even stated on good authority that the rebels, 2,000 strong, have penetrated into Kwáng-tung, and are within 100 miles of Canton city. The leader, who is named Li-ting-pang, has assumed the title borne by the highest Tartar generals, and displays banners inscribed "Commissioned by Heaven to exterminate the Tsing (the present Manchu), and restore the Ming (the former Chinese) dynasty." He is said to have under his command 50,000 men in all, which is probably an exaggeration. He and his fellow chief, Tsau, are said to assume great state, and move about in chairs, with four bearers. After a successful attack on Kong-mun, in the district of Sz-hwuy, the pawn-shops were rifled, and 20,000 taels of silver extorted from a rich inhabitant; after which, about 100 cook-shops were set up to provide food for the band.

It is further reported, besides some persons of importance having fallen in fight, that the governor of the province, and the chief magistrate of Woo-chau, have committed suicide in despair; but these reports also require confirmation.

The province contains many independent tribes, who have never owned subjection to the present dynasty; and some of our readers may remember that the fact of their being in arms against the government in the beginning of last year was spoken of as causing more apprehension and military preparations than the much agitated city question. The measures adopted by Seu for its suppression,—or rather, perhaps, their want of success,—have brought him into disgrace, and caused him the loss of four steps; and it is said two commissioners have been specially delegated from Pekin to examine into the state of the two Kwáng provinces, and adopt such measures as they may find requisite. These commissioners are reported by the Chinese to be A-lih-tsung, a president of the Criminal Board, and Keying; but as the latter is now one of the four cabinet ministers, we greatly doubt his being sent on such a mission. He is surely not the only man in China who combines the skilful general with the sagacious statesman.

In reference to Seu's loss of imperial favour, it is stated that a person named Hü-tseang-kwang,—a leader among the Canton gentry, and who acted as general of the volunteers, and was promoted to the fourth rank for his services,—having some time ago proceeded to Pekin, has been there called to account for the part he took in erecting a laudatory tablet to the governor-general; but it is just possible this may have no reference to the present disfavour into which Seu has fallen, for the erection of a tablet by the people was highly disapproved of at the time when he was in the height of favour at court. A correspondent, indeed, who states that Hü-tseang-kwang had been degraded to the sixth rank, and declared incapable of future employment, assigns as the sole cause of this, that, when questioned at Court respecting the military operations at Canton in 1841, his answers were altogether at variance with the memorials on the subject. —*China Mail, Aug.* 24.

Yesterday morning we visited the military hospital. Situated in the embrochure of an extensive gorge, abutting with its northern face on the sea, and having the Queen's-road immediately on the south, this hospital, including the apartments of the medical officers, extends a length of 120 yards. On entrance, a substantial staircase leads at once to the sick wards. There are, on the two upper flats, eight wards, of nearly twenty yards in length each, besides bathing-rooms, projecting northward from the wings. The wards are about twenty feet wide, fourteen high, and verandahs of ten feet wide run along each front. Waving shrubbery on the north, and the pleasant sound of a *jet d'eau* in the southern area, render the whole place as comfortable, *apparently*, as might possibly be looked for; but, with all its appliances, the military hospital wants that essential requisite, a healthful position. Along the whole north front of the island we do not think a worse site for a hospital could be found, for the high land on the east diverts the full current of deleterious vapour arising from the paddy-fields and partially salt partially fresh water beaches in the Wongnei-chung, Sukunpu, and Heong-heong-leo valleys, which, with an easterly wind, is borne into the very places where of all others it should be excluded.

It was early morning; three had died since the previous noon. The under parts of the bodies and arms were turned of a deep purple colour, and, with the body of a colour-sergeant (who went into the hospital about noon of the day previous, dying at sun-down), decomposition was in active progress. The number of invalids was 170. The convalescents could hardly be discerned from those in the last stage. A low desponding silent agony was all the sign of sickness. During a full hour spent in passing from ward to ward, excepting the replies to the medical officers and to the Rev. Fr. Buffa, who was administering extreme unction to one of his flock, we heard neither word nor groan; an awful silence reigned, portentous of death.

The beds (iron bedsteads, about three feet in width) are placed eighteen inches or two feet apart. On some beds we observed two dying. The general complaint appeared to be a tightness in the region of the abdomen, a raging thirst, and severe pains in the head. For tightness in the abdomen we found immediate cause in the substitute for *bread*, a leaf of which was placed at each bed's head. We had the curiosity to bring away a piece of one of the loaves, and it has been pronounced by several who have seen it as disgusting, made evidently of damaged and adulterated flour.

We will ask our readers to fancy themselves lying on camp beds, windows closed in, and some ten or twenty others in the same room; one man to attend the whole,—no congee, no cooling drink (excepting pure water, a pewter pint-pot of which stands beside the sour leaf), no fan or punkah, no musquito curtains, no comfort of any kind,—and they have at once full pictures of the sick soldier's hard lot in Hong-kong.—*Friend of China, Aug.* 24.

A Mauritius paper (the *Mauritian*) mentions, on the authority of a Bourbon journal, that a singular discovery has been made in Madagascar. Fossil eggs of an enormous size have been found in the bed of a torrent. The shells are an eighth of an inch thick, and the circumference of the egg itself is 2 feet 8 inches lengthways, and 2 feet 2 inches round the middle. One which has been opened contains about two gallons! The natives seem to be well acquainted with them, and say that tradition is uniform as to the former existence of a bird large enough to carry off an ox. Some fossil bones were found in the same place as the eggs.

General Briggs states that, when Political Agent in Candeish, from 1818 to 1822, he rendered an official account of the damage done by tigers in that country, which showed that 350 men had been carried off, and 24,000 head of cattle devoured, in the four years, by these animals, 400 of which were killed. "I remember, when I was at Delhi," says Mr. Mangles, "meeting an old huntsman there, who said that, in his youth, the lions prowled up to the very walls of Delhi, and now you must go 150 or 200 miles to see a lion."

When the *Samarang* visited Japan, Sir E. Belcher says, "One pertinent question was asked, 'Why did the English discontinue trade with Japan?' This I was not prepared to answer, but suggested that the fault might be with the Emperor. But they affirmed that he was always well disposed towards the English, and preferred their friendship until the departure of the *Phaeton*. Upon this subject they appeared disposed to enter into some explanation, as they immediately referred to papers which they had with them, stating, as it appeared, minutely, the occurrences of that period, but which our interpreter did not, or would not, understand."

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LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The annual Report of the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Paris during the year 1849-50, read at the general meeting in July last, by M. Mohl, does not present so full and various a record of labours as previous Reports. Amongst the reasons assigned for this deficiency, we regret to find that the Reporter alleges the state of his own health.

The Report, in the outset, announces the losses sustained by the Society, by the death of distinguished members, and gives brief but interesting memoirs of Count de Lasteyrie, the founder of the Society; of Sir Graves Haughton, and M. Edward Biot, who was cut off at the premature age of forty-six. The contributions this excellent sinologist has made to our knowledge of Chinese literature and science are wonderful, considering that he did not commence the study of the language until he was thirty. It is some consolation to learn that he had completed his translation of the *Chow-le*, one of the most curious and difficult, as well as most ancient, works in China.

M. Mohl states that, in spite of the political convulsions of which France has been the scene, an affluence of materials has continued to be at the disposal of the Committee of the Society's *Journal*, which, during the year has been the depository of many valuable papers, including the researches of M. Saulcy on the cuneiform inscriptions, denominated Median; the identification, by M. San. Julien, of the Sanscrit titles of 881 Buddhist works in Chinese; a series of translations of various geographical and historical fragments from Arabian and Persian authors, hitherto unedited, by M. Defrémery; a translation of the Adventures of Antar, by M. Dugat; the commencement of a series of Memoirs, by M. Bazin, upon Chinese literature under the Mongol dynasty of Yuen; a detailed report, by M. Brosset, of his discoveries in Georgia; a notice respecting the progress of jurisprudence amongst the Mahomedan sects, by Mirza Kasem Beg; a Memoir, by M. Munk, on Hebrew Grammar; a List of Himyarite words, by M. Barges, &c.

The Society has resolved to resume the publication of Oriental works, suspended since 1848, commencing with the translation of the *Chronicle of Cashmere*, by Mr. Troyer, the third volume of which is in the press, unaccompanied, however, by the original text, which has been printed at Calcutta.

The Reporter, after a rapid sketch of the circumstances under which the Society was originally formed,—supported by those who did not devote themselves to the study of the Oriental languages as well as those who did,—observes: "But by degrees this literary fervour subsided; the political mania diverted us more and more from intellectual pursuits; men of the world disappeared from the list of members of this Society, which retained only those who were animated by a pure love of science. The study of Asiatic learning, however, made rapid progress; problems, hitherto deemed insoluble, were approached; historical documents were accumulated; facilities for study were multiplied, and facts were substituted for conjectures. The men of the world, whom politics had detached, were gradually replaced by others devoted to study, and the Society became independent of fashion." M. Mohl still recommends that attempts should be made to conciliate popular favour, and he expresses a confident hope that the time will come when, with political tranquillity, a more genuine and less feverish literary taste will reappear. Meanwhile, he enumerates some of the great objects accomplished since the Society was formed: "When it is recollected that, during this period, the language of Zoroaster has been discovered; that the inscriptions of Darius, which have remained unintelligible since the time of Alexander the Great, have been read; that the inscriptions of Asoka have been decyphered, and the works of Buddhists examined written in the dialects of various nations from Tartary to Ceylon; that the Sinaitic inscriptions and those of Saba have been decyphered and read; that the Kawi and all the Malay dialects have been studied; that we are on the eve of recovering the languages of the Assyrians, the Babylonians, and the Medes; that the Japanese tongue is a subject of serious investigation; that the Phœnician characters are beginning to be no longer enigmas; that the dialects of the aborigines of India, which disclose facts anterior to the entrance of the Brahminical race into the country, are studied; that grammars and dictionaries of the Tibetan, the Mongol, the Burman, the Singhalese, the Cochin Chinese, the Siamese, and a multitude of other tongues formerly unknown, have been compiled and published; and when are added to these acquisitions of an entirely new character, the labours which have enriched literatures already known,—the vast number of Arabian, Persian, Turkish, Armenian, Sanscrit, and Chinese works which have been published and translated during the last thirty years,—it is impossible to resist the conclusion that what has been done during this short period equals in bulk and importance the work of antecedent centuries. The results of these immense labours begin to connect themselves with general history, and in proportion as they become known, they will cause our studies to be appreciated at their just value."

At the meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal on the 7th August, a letter was read from Capt. Kittoe relative to a communication regarding his researches into the ruins of Sarnath, in Benares, in which he says: "The style of sculpture, as well as of the letters cut as marks upon almost every stone, belong to the Gupta era; it is the No. 2 of the Allahabad column. The sculpture is in the same style as that of the pillar of Kúhàon, dating in Skanda Gupta's reign; but I am imperceptibly forestalling the more elaborate account of the place and of my operations, which I hope soon to offer to the Society. I must, however, remark that I have found figures, more or less mutilated, of precisely the same nature and date as those found in the Gya and Behar ruins, some of which are in our Museum. The figures (belonging, I fancy, to the tenth century) are what may be termed Buddho-Saiva, and are remarkable as showing the link between the two creeds, as well as with the Vishnuvas; in fact, it would seem that, for a length of time, all parties were gradually degenerating from their originally simple, and perhaps monotheistical, creeds into polytheism, each leaning towards and copying the other more or less, until a comparatively uniform religion proceeded from this confusion. The task is too great for one person, totally unaided, to draw all the sculpture of various ages which serve to show my reasons for the foregoing conclusions; but such is the case. Would that my other avocations permitted of more extended travel and research, by which some clearer light may be thrown on the obscurity which has so long existed! How many evidently wrong conclusions of most clever men could be explained away, and some more reasonable established; and how much might be exhibited to prove the correct surmises of many who had a glimmering of the truth, founded on other data, valuable in themselves, but which would have been ten times more so had these learned Orientalists and archæologists possessed examples of such sculptures as it was my good luck to see! Were a good draftsman to have been associated with me, I should have been, and yet might be, able to prepare a valuable collection."

At the meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the 15th August, Dr. Wilson mentioned that the "Memoir on the Cave Temples and other Ancient Buddhist, Brahminical, and Jaina Remains," which he had drawn up in connection with the Commission on the Antiquities of Western India, would appear in the forthcoming number of the Society's Journal. He then read the following postscript to that document:—"It will be seen that this paper, brief though it be in many of its intimations, brings a considerable number of important antiquities to light which have hitherto been entirely overlooked by Europeans. It has been confidently stated that many such objects of interest yet remain to be discovered in this country. Since the sheets on the rock temples were printed off, the writer of this memoir has heard of several series of ancient works of the same character, of the existence or nature of which he has been hitherto ignorant. Three of them are brought to notice in the following note from that indefatigable observer, Dr. Gibson:—

'Dhapuri, 12th July, 1850.

'My dear Dr. Wilson,—The cave of which I spoke to you (at the foot of the ghat) is at a village called A'mboli, near to Jambrug and Washa, below the southern shoulder of the Bhima Shankar hill. There is there one large apartment, having the usual pillared veranda. The pillars, &c., are in excellent order, and have a few letters of inscription in the usual cave character. The main chamber contains five or six recesses, or closets; and in each of them is an image, or a group of images; but I think that these are much more modern than the cave itself, with one exception. The cave is beautifully situated on the face of a low hill, overhanging the river. The cave has an easterly exposure. I do not know that I ever mentioned to you the series of caves at Borgiri, a village three miles east of Bhima Shankar, on the Dakhan side. They are situated in the scarp of an isolated hill. They contain a double series of the pillars in such caves; but I could discern neither ornament, images, nor inscriptions. Also, at a village situated five miles W.S.W. from Ayara, in the taluka of Khed (Kheir), I have observed from a distance a scarp, having a northerly exposure, and containing apparently several caves, similar in size to those in the hill immediately south of Junir.'

"These caves are all in a locality to which we have already pointed, as probably having many remains of this character. Those at Amboli seem to be a small Buddhist Vihar or Dharma-

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shala, of the latest type, at present appropriated by the Brahmins, who, judging from the drawings forwarded by Dr. Gibson, have placed within them a small collection of miscellaneous images—of Rama, Lakshman, and Sita Lakshmi Narayana (two examples, in one of which the god and goddess are mounted on Garuda), Narayana, Banchodji (the form of Krishna worshipped at Dwarka), Balaji, Bhaima-Shankara, and Krishna playing on the lute. These images seem to be the spoils of some destroyed temples.

"Another series is in Beluchistan, and is thus noticed by Dr. Stocks, lately returned from a botanical excursion in that interesting province, which has hitherto been but little explored:—

'Karachi, 5th July, 1850.

'Dear Sir,—During my late visit to Beluchistan, it chanced that I came across the cave temples and the inscription graven on a rock, mentioned by Masson, in his work on Beluchistan (vol. iv. p. 389), as occurring at Nichara. The cave temple, with its corpses on charpaos, was but a hole in the side of a mountain, containing from twenty-six to thirty perfect mummies, with clothes, sheets, couches, &c., in an excellent state of preservation; but in nearly every case you could trace on the skeleton, from sword-cuts and bullet-holes, that the parties had died a violent death. They were certainly not the remains of fakirs or ascetics. There was a pretty little mummy of a child, about two years old, amongst them. The natives called them the Shahid, and had a tradition that they were killed by Kaffirs. The Nichara inscription is a curious thing. It is on a rock, which has a thin external vitreous rind of a whitish colour. This has been chipped out, so as to leave the inscripton, easily made out from the difference of colour between it and the body of the rock; but what it is I am perfectly at a loss to say, hence I send it to you.'

"The inscription forwarded by Dr. Stocks consists of six letters. Though, from the injury of the stone, they are not very distinct, they appear to be of the Buddhist cave character. Five of them we readily decipher. The one remaining seems to have sustained some injury. The Sanskrit restoration seems to be 'Glory to Khaga Rishi.' A symbol near them is Buddhistical also. The mummies, of course, are of a later age. The character of these caves gives much interest to the discovery of Mr. Masson and Dr. Stocks."

Dr. Gutzlaff, in reply to certain queries propounded by Sir George Staunton, relative to China, has given the following particulars respecting the mode in which the criminal law is administered in that country:—

"The relations or friends of a criminal have full liberty, either themselves in person to present memorials through the clerks of the office, or to employ attorneys, and speakers, a particular set of pleading barristers, to contradict the accusations as much as they choose. All evidence they may bring forward is also listened to; when, however, the actual trial takes place, the prisoner is solely at the mercy of the mandarin, who pronounces his sentence unshackled by any guide but his own will, and clothes it in legal language, citing chapter and verse of the code. Appeal to a higher court is perfectly legal, though every step taken involves heavy expenses, and the meanest individual may carry his case to the Court of Requests at Peking. The proceedings in the Court itself are very summary; the accused appears, a few questions are put to him, and he is instantly sentenced, without much reference to his answers. If he has committed a capital crime, the authority for executing a certain number of men is beforehand obtained; whatever has been written or stated for and against the culprit is read; one or two inquiries are made in the presence of the highest authority of the province, and the prisoner is forthwith sent to execution. In an hour afterwards the headsman appears, reporting that his work is done. If any one subsequently can prove that the supposed malefactor was innocent, he may do so, and the sentence in that case is revised. The jurisprudence of China will be explained by a recent instance. Some men had been taken up at the mouth of the Yangtsze as pirates; they were very miserable wretches, and the suspicion against them was strong and well-founded. Evidence, however, being wanted, their shin-bones were beaten until they were broken, to prevent their running away. Their wrists were loaded with heavy chains, which destroyed their flesh to the very bones, the maggots got into the wounds, mortification ensued, and they died in consequence. The object was thus obtained without a legal prosecution, but the relations of the culprits had full liberty to prove and establish subsequently their innocence. Many criminals, who cannot be condemned according to the letter of the law, die thus chained to a plank, in prison, in the utmost misery, to remove at once all legal difficulties."

*** *Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

SATURDAY, November 2, 1850.

THE kingdom of Oude and the territories of the Nizam,—the titular viceroy of the Deccan,—are in a condition which has long claimed, and now imperiously demands, the serious attention of our Indian Government. In proportion as the rest of that vast country settles down into order and tranquillity, the distractions of those states become the more notable, and excite the greater apprehension. Scarcely a mail arrives without announcing commotions in one or both; the dregs of political disquiet seem to have run off from the British dominions into the cesspools of those two principalities, in the unwholesome atmosphere of which all the elements of social disease appear to luxuriate and develop themselves, as if independent native rule supplied a congenial *nidus*.

Our relations with the rulers of these two states, it is well known, are those of the subsidiary system, under which the allied prince retains the exercise of his independent authority in civil matters within his dominions, and abandons all political intercourse with other powers except through the intervention of the British Government, maintaining a subsidiary force, commanded by British officers, for his protection against foreign and domestic enemies, and receiving a British resident, who is the channel of the *advice* of his own Government, by which the allied prince is bound to abide in all transactions connected with external affairs.

Long experience has amply confirmed the opinion of Sir T. Munro, Mr. Bayley, Sir R. Jenkins, and other eminent Indian statesmen, that this system has a direct tendency to nourish all the vices of bad government in native states, and to check and impede a healthy administration; that our protection, intended to promote beneficial ends, is abused for evil purposes; that our support of the prince's authority gives cover to oppressions and extortions, and has even created misgovernment, in the states allied to us by subsidiary treaties, which have restrained rebellion, the old resource against misgovernment in the East, without furnishing any other remedy. By the stipulations of the treaties, the subsidiary force is, indeed, prohibited from enforcing the oppressions and exactions of the prince; but, as the British Government is bound, on the other hand, to put down all resistance to the established authorities, which may be generated by such exactions and oppressions, it comes in effect to the same thing as if they were directly enforced.

The condition of Oude under the existing system has been often depicted in our columns; the following description, contained in a despatch from Lord Hardinge to the Court of Directors, dated 2nd December, 1847, founded upon a Report of the British Resident at Lucknow, in a few words, places the state of the country in a deplorable light, and explains the recent affair* in which Lieut. Orr, with a

* See p. 569.

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party of a king's corps, employed to collect the arrears of revenue from the Rajah of Eesanuggur, was fired at from the Rajah's fort, wounded, and chased into the territory of a friendly rajah.

"It is assumed by Col. Richmond that the number of armed men kept up by the farmers and large proprietors, to protect themselves against the extortion of the aumils and king's forces, amount to about 100,000 men, with forts armed with artillery, whilst the king's forces consist of about 50,000 men, with a numerous artillery, expressly kept up for the purpose of collecting the revenue. The collisions between these forces are frequent, and the country is kept in a perpetual state of war, each district requiring to be annually conquered to obtain the king's revenue. The system gives employment to about 150,000 armed ruffians."

This description will equally apply to the Nizam's territories, where the evils are, however, aggravated by causes peculiar to that state, in which the finances are completely disordered, and the prince himself is almost at the mercy of powerful bands of Rohilla and Arab mercenaries, his nominal protectors.

That the distracted condition of the last-mentioned state is the direct result of misgovernment, and of that alone, is proved by the fact that, during the few years in which the late Nizam consented to admit European interference in his revenue administration, the country was raised from prostrate wretchedness to prosperity. Capt. Reynolds, who was employed under Sir Charles Metcalfe, with the consent of the late Nizam, for about ten years, in making a revenue settlement throughout a considerable portion of the Nizam's country, states that he found an immense number of villages all over the territory actually depopulated, the people, including the patels and cultivators, having become gang-robbers, or refugees in the Company's dominions; that the system introduced under his superintendence, whilst it augmented the collections, "converted a desert into a garden;" that the present Nizam insisted upon the withdrawal of European interference, and reverted to the old system, the result being "the anarchy and confusion that now exist in the country," with a loss of two-thirds of the revenue. Under this old system, the collection of the revenue, throughout the country, is farmed out to the highest bidders, who make the most of their contracts, and squeeze all they can from the peasantry, who have no security against, or remedy for, over-exaction; the consequence, as might be anticipated, is, that the cultivated area is diminishing, and the population disappearing.

In the Nizam's state, besides the subsidiary force, there is a "contingent" force, also commanded by British officers, and under the control of the Resident, though paid by the prince. By the judicious employment of this force, the country has been spared the horrors of a general insurrection, which might have extended beyond its limits, whilst the *veto* of the British Resident has in some measure restrained the abuse of this force for purposes of tyranny and oppression. Thus, upon the recent resistance offered by the Rajah of Ellichpore to the Nizam's authority, the Resident, sympathizing, perhaps, in the justice of this resistance, refused his sanction to the march of the contingent force against the Rajah, who, it appears, having to contend only with the "regular troops," worsted his sovereign in the field.

It is shown by the accounts, apparently trustworthy, published in the Indian journals, that the Nizam's state exchequer is bankrupt; that the expenditure exceeds the income by nearly half a million sterling per annum. A large portion of this expenditure is for the military force kept up by this prince to coerce his own subjects, and which costs (exclusive of the subsidiary force, provided for by the cession of certain districts to the Company) upwards of a million sterling. The success with which the payment of revenue is frequently contested in these territories, the population of which is of a military character, accustomed to arms, in the interest of powerful zemindars, whose forts stud the country, causes an annually augmenting deficiency, whilst rapacious pensioners, mercenaries, and dependants, are constantly absorbing an increasing portion of the state revenue, the Nizam himself having a private treasury, from which he refuses to render any aid to the public disbursements.

It is not merely painful to witness the spectacle presented by these fine countries, adjoining our own territories; they are, moreover, hotbeds of danger to the peace of India. In Oude, especially, bands of malcontents and robbers often prey upon the property of British subjects on the borders; and it is no insignificant circumstance, that the Nizam maintains a standing army of more than 40,000 men, including full 5,000 sturdy Arabian desperadoes, of whom the prince himself stands in awe; who are constantly in mutiny, and who always get what they demand. The British empire in the East cannot be secure whilst these two principalities continue in a condition which enables the seeds of political mischief to germinate.

How to deal with them is undoubtedly a question of extreme difficulty. Some of the Indian journals, indeed, cut the Gordian knot at once, by calling for annexation; and, adopting, as sufficient, the single argument, formerly employed by the same writers to justify the annexation of the Punjab,—namely, that it would be for the benefit of both the parties,—there would be few obstacles to such a measure. But, without a violation, on the part of these states, of the subsidiary treaties, annexation would be usurpation.

In the case of the Nizam, a grievance may be alleged; he is indebted to the Company some half a million sterling, and will not or cannot discharge his obligations; but it may be gravely doubted whether this breach of engagement, added to the arrears due to the contingent force, would be a *casus foederis*. It entitles the Indian Government to expostulate, and might justify the withdrawal of the contingent force, which would probably be the signal for insurrection from one end of the territory to the other, for the Nizam's army, large as it is, could not maintain public tranquillity. This measure is strongly recommended by some persons, as likely to bring matters to an issue, and, strange to say, the Nizam himself is said to be so blind to his real interest as to desire the withdrawal of this force, looking only to the thirty lakhs he will save thereby.

It may deserve consideration whether, disorganised as those states notoriously are, the British Government is not called upon, in its character of paramount power, peremptorily to require their rulers to adopt a system of administration which would relieve their neighbours from well-founded alarm. "The Government of India," observed Lord Dalhousie, in his Proclamation for the annexation of the Punjab, "is bound, in its duty, to provide fully for its own security, and to guard the interests of those committed to its charge." True it is, that, in that case, unprovoked hostilities were commenced by a part of the Punjab population; and it is somewhat hazardous to sanction the doctrine that a powerful state may appropriate to itself the dominions of a smaller, upon the plea that such a measure is necessary to its own security, being itself the sole judge of the necessity. That it would be a contravention of only the principle or rule of international law, and not a violation of substantial justice, if the British Government were to occupy both states, may be conceded, for no real injury would be inflicted; nevertheless, that rule or principle is the only safe and recognised guide in the mutual relations of states, the subject of that code *quod naturalis ratio inter omnes homines constituit.*

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INDIAN COTTON.

No. 1.

The cotton-growers and the manufacturers in the United States of America boast that, in a short period of time, their factories will work up all the raw cotton produced in their country, and that Europe will be supplied by them with cotton thread and cotton fabrics. The boast is not a vain one: factories are multiplying in the States, and they have at their own doors the raw material, which we must fetch from a distance.

In the meanwhile, with the whole of India, whose supply of cotton would be inexhaustible, in our possession, we are dependent for this article upon the United States. Why should this be? Are there any insurmountable impediments to the competition of the Indian with the American cotton? Is it a question of over-taxation, or of soil and climate;—is it a question of quality, or a question merely of price?

That there is any inherent inferiority in the soil of India, which renders it naturally incapable to produce this commodity of a quality capable of competing in the market with the American, is contrary to evidence, as well as to probability. The obstacles assigned in various quarters by different individuals are principally these: the land-assessment in India; the poverty, unskilfulness, and negligence of the cultivators; the absence of European agency; the want of due means of conveyance from the place of growth to the place of shipment, and the deterioration which the article suffers in the transit.

With the help of the best evidence at our command, especially that given before the Parliamentary Committee of 1848, we purpose to inquire into these several allegations. In the present paper we shall confine our attention to—

1. *The Land Assessment and Tenures in India.*

Those who impute to this source the difficulties under which the Indian cotton labours, assert that the land-tax is exorbitant in amount, and that the system of collecting it is radically bad. The fiscal burthens on the cultivation of cotton in India are largely insisted upon by Mr. Davies, in his statements made to the Bombay Committee; by Major-General Briggs, in his evidence before the Commons' Committee; and by others. Before we decide whether a tax is exorbitant or not, it is necessary to see not merely what is its amount, but what the tax is, and what are its incidents and relations.

The land, it is notorious, has always been, under the Hindu and Mohammedan, as well as under the British, governments, the main source of the revenue of the state. The preamble to the Regulation of 1793 declares that, "by the ancient law of the country, the ruling power is entitled to a certain proportion of the produce of every beega of land, demandable in money or in kind, according to local custom." In this direct tax,—which the people readily pay, whilst every other form of taxation would create repugnance,—all other imposts are, as it were, concentrated, so that the land assessment is almost the only tax to which the cultivator in India, generally speaking, is liable. Again; the land-tax is the only form in which the cultivator pays any rent, for there is no landlord class; the occupier is, in fact (except in the districts under zemindarry settlement), the landlord. Were the occupiers in this country to pay to the Government in one gross sum their rent, the land-tax, the assessed taxes, the poor-rate, and other ordinary assessments, the amount would seem enormous.

The advocates of the Indian land-assessment not only vindicate it from the charge of being an oppressive tax, but maintain that it is the best possible form of taxation. Mr. Mangles, coinciding with the late Mr. Mill, considers that it provides for the wants of the State without in fact taxing anybody, since it is only "a portion of the rent set apart for the public service." Even Mr. John Crawfurd and Mr. Sullivan, albeit no eulogists of the Indian administration in general, commend the system of the land-assessment, which, the former observes, being a tax upon the rent of land only, and not upon the produce, can have no effect whatever on the cost of production; "it is only," he says, "taking a certain portion of the rent, or, if you like it, the whole rent, and substituting, partially or wholly, the state for a private proprietor." Mr. Sullivan pronounces the land-revenue system "an excellent system, and of great advantage to the country, inasmuch as what goes into the pockets of individuals in this country, goes there into the coffers of the State, and the country is *pro tanto* exempt from taxation."

The mode of collecting this tax is a vast subject, involving all the questions about the different modes of settlement—zemindarry, ryotwarry, &c., into which it would be the height of rashness for us to enter.

The next important question, however, in the opinion of some persons, is the amount of the tax; but, in point of fact, its amount has nothing to do with the cost of producing cotton or any other article. "If the Government," observes Mr. Crawfurd, "were entirely to remit the whole of the land-tax, and even if the landlord were also to remit his share, I am quite sure that such remission could produce no effect whatever on the cost of production, because somebody must take that which inevitably must exist in every populous country, namely, rent; if neither the Government nor owner took the rent, the occupant would take it all; it would go as profit to him, and he would be virtually the landlord and sovereign."

Many vague statements have been made, at different times, as to the amount of this rent, in order to show how large a proportion it forms of the price of cotton. But Mr. Sullivan has proved, from the recent survey valuation, that, even upon this head, misapprehension prevails; that the amount of the Government assessment does not exceed, upon an average, 1s. 3d. an acre. The inference drawn from the remissions made by collectors, as if the rent or tax were too onerous, is fallacious; since these remissions are abatements made under the system of collection, on account of failure of crops from natural causes, which is a highly advantageous incident of the system.

The whole question as to the land assessment, is very clearly reasoned in a letter from Capt. Wingate, an officer in charge of the revision of the assessment in the Southern Mahratta country, and therefore practically conversant with the subject, printed amongst the evidence taken by the Cotton Committee of 1848.*

"A very general impression obtains," Capt. Wingate remarks, "that the land-assessment in this country is a tax upon the farmer, which adds by its whole amount to the cost of his produce, and that, were it abolished or reduced, he would be able to bring his produce to market just so much cheaper; and even the Cotton Committee (of Bombay), whilst combating this delusion, have not been able to shake themselves entirely free of it; for in their comparison of the respective capabilities of India and America for the production of cotton, they enumerate among the advantages enjoyed by the latter, its freedom from anything analogous to our land-assessment. The committee are certainly in error here as to the fact as well as the inference, for land in America yields a rent just as in India, or any other cultivated country; and if it did not, the circumstance, so far from being an advantage to the grower of cotton, would in reality be the reverse. The whole effect of a land-tax, such as that of India, when not in excess of the natural rent, is to transfer an equivalent amount of the latter from the pocket of the landholder to the coffers of the State. When the land-tax just equals the rent, Government receives the whole surplus beyond what is necessary for the maintenance of the labourers and replacement of the capital employed on the land, and becomes *de facto* sole proprietor; but whilst it does not exceed the rent, it is abundantly evident that it can have no effect in enhancing the cost of cultivation, or impeding in any

* Page 333.

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other way the extension of the production of cotton, or any other crop. The only case in which the land-tax of India can impede the extension of the cotton cultivation, is when it is in excess of the rent; but even in this case it has no tendency to injure the cotton cultivation more than any other species of cultivation. Upon land actually under tillage, the assessment, however heavy, has no tendency to discourage the cultivation of cotton, or any other particular crop. The farmer, whether his assessment be heavy or light, will cultivate the crops which pay him best; and wherever the cotton cultivation in India has fallen off, and been succeeded by that of other crops more remunerative to the farmer, no reduction of assessment, nor indeed the abolition of the land-tax altogether, would avail to alter this state of things. The change might make cotton a profitable crop; but this would not be enough while another crop remained more profitable still, as the consideration of the farmer is, not merely what will pay him, but what will pay him best."

These are the sensible remarks of a practical man, and they correct the obstinate error which attributes the backwardness of the cotton cultivation to over-assessment. It is true Captain Wingate admits that, in the Poona and Sholapore Collectorates, before the late revision, the land-tax was in excess of the rent; but there, as well as in Dharwar and the Southern Mahratta Country, re-assessments have taken place, which have reduced the tax to its proper limits, namely, a proportion only of the rent. Still, wherever excessive, the effect of the over-assessment was not to raise the cost of the cotton, but to encroach upon capital and wages, and to diminish the breadth of land under that species of tillage.

A correct view of the true theory and practice of the land-assessment of India is of great importance in banishing a mistake of much practical injury, inasmuch as it has a direct tendency to obstruct the investment of British capital and the employment of British agency,—objects, as we shall find, of essential moment,—in the growth and manipulation of Indian cotton. Thus Mr. Bazley, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce,—a body which has taken much interest in this question,—tells the Cotton Committee that he has "an impression upon his mind, that India could produce a superior quality of cotton, and in a greater quantity," but for the "land tenures" and the "shackles" upon the people; but when pressed to explain the nature of these obstacles, he is obliged to confess that he knows nothing upon the subject. Again, Mr. Turner, Chairman of the Manchester Commercial Association, talks of the land-tax as the great grievance of the cotton cultivators; but when interrogated, he acknowledges that the Chamber, when it remonstrated with the Court of Directors upon the matter, "was not very fully informed as to the exact operation of the land-tax;" that he "never understood it himself;" and that, "to this day, he had great difficulty in understanding how it is." When individuals and public bodies place themselves in prominent positions, with reference to questions of this nature, conscious that they are totally ignorant of them, they are highly culpable, inasmuch as they propagate and confirm error. Mr. Prideaux, of the India-house, has shown that the memorial of the Manchester Commercial Association, sent to the Court of Directors the year before last, signed by Mr. Bazley, calling for the removal of obstacles to the better cultivation of cotton, contains grievous misrepresentations. The memorialists state, that amongst these obstacles, "none are more *obvious* than the land-tax, and the tenure under which land is held," respecting which Mr. Bazley avowedly knew nothing; and they allude to the injustice of laying a heavier assessment upon cotton than upon other crops,—no such system existing in any part of India. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce likewise remonstrated with the Court, in their memorial, on account of the transit duties, all of which had been long abolished;—in Bengal twelve years ago, in Madras ten years, and in Bombay four years.

A just view of the nature of the land-assessment of India will, moreover, obviate another error, originating with such men as Mr. George Thompson, who has been a short time in India, but seems to have brought thence only that small modicum of knowledge which is admitted to be "a dangerous thing." This gentleman has recommended that, in order to encourage the cultivation of cotton in India, the assessment upon that article should be reduced or wholly relinquished for a time—a strange proposition from a free-trader, and the effect of which would be to lay a proportionate tax upon grain and other crops. Mr. Thompson is not indeed the only advocate of this absurd theory, for Mr. Francis Carnac Brown, the zemindar of Anjaracandy, who seems to have some old grudge against the Company rankling in his mind, suggests the same nostrum. After he had been for some time beating about the bush, and venting sundry strange paradoxes before the Cotton Committee, he was brought to the point by Sir James Hogg: "Is it your opinion that the proper course for the East-India Company to adopt, in order to encourage the cultivation of cotton in India, would be to exempt all cotton lands from any assessment?" Mr. Brown's answer is direct and explicit: "It is; I believe that that, and that alone, can save the cotton cultivation from gradual extinction!"

The refutation of error is equivalent to the discovery of truth. In placing the subject of the land-assessment of India, with reference to the cultivation of cotton, in its proper light, we have got rid of much embarrassment that would have lain in the path of our future inquiries. It is clear that this assessment has nothing to do with the question; that the ryot is left perfectly free to cultivate what produce he likes; that the land-tax is almost the only impost he is called upon to pay, and that he prefers paying the state dues in that direct shape to any other; that the principle of the assessment is to take only a moderate share of the surplus produce,—whether termed "tax" or "rent;" that its actual amount is moderate and fair, and where it tends to exceed the limits of a just rent, re-assessments are made with a view of reducing it, remissions being, in all cases, allowed, wherever failure or destruction of crops renders the assessment relatively too high.

Having thus shown that the much-abused land-tax of India is *not* one of the causes of the backwardness and inferiority of Indian cotton in comparison with that of America, our next step will be to inquire what are those causes?

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on the 28th October, at the office, New Broad Street; Mr. Hamilton in the chair.

The *Chairman* having apologized for the absence of Lord Wharncliffe, the chairman of the company,

Mr. Nicholson, the superintending director, proceeded to read the report, which stated that the directors had little to report as to the proceedings of the company for the interval between the last half-yearly meeting and the present. During that period the monsoons had prevailed, and the operations of the engineers in the field had necessarily been almost suspended. The surveys of the first portion of the line had, however, been completed before the rains set in; and the period of the monsoon had been occupied with the completion of the plans, sections, estimates, and specifications. It has been determined to limit the first contract to the line between Bombay and Tannah, a distance of twenty-one miles, with a branch of one and a half mile in length (of a single line of rails), to the port of Mahim; and during the construction of the works on this portion of the railway, the engineers will be employed in a minute investigation of the country beyond Tannah, with a view to obtain the best line across the ghauts, connecting the coast line of the country with the interior. It is of the highest importance to the success of this undertaking, that the most eligible opening through the western ghauts should be secured. This important point must be ascertained and determined before the works beyond the Tannah estuary can with prudence be commenced. In the meantime, the question of the general route of the line, in connection with the resources of the country, is undergoing the consideration of the Government of Bombay, whose deci-

sion the board confidently expect will be speedily pronounced. The directors are about to let the works of the line between Bombay and Tannah, if eligible offers from responsible parties can be obtained; and these works will be pushed on with the utmost vigour and rapidity. The report of Messrs. Keating and Anderton, the auditors, stated that the manner in which the accounts have been kept, the economy of the expenditure by the directors, and the control exercised by the East-India Company, afford the most ample security to the proprietors. The accounts to the 30th June showed that the receipts amounted to 132,068*l.*, of which 15,612*l.* was received in Bombay, and the expenditure to 35,937*l.*, including 6,848*l.* expended in Bombay, leaving a balance of 96,131*l.*

Mr. Anderton, one of the auditors, remarked that the arrears of calls only amounted to 216*l.*; and that, owing to the control exercised over their expenditure by the East-India Company, there was no such thing as spending a farthing without their permission.

The *Chairman*, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the line had been re-surveyed by the company's staff, and exertions had been made to obtain satisfactory tenders from native contractors to execute the works, but without success. The native contractors were perfectly ignorant of the nature of the works required by the company, and were not acquainted with the mode of construction to insure the necessary stability; while the contractors in England were well acquainted with the mode of constructing railway works, but they knew nothing about the soil of India, the kind of materials to be had, and the capability of the natives to execute the various works. The engineers had prepared plans and specifications of the works for the inspection of contractors in Bombay, as well as duplicates thereof for the English contractors. Advertisements had appeared in all the London and principal country papers, stating that the directors were prepared to receive tenders for the construction of the works. The plans and specifications had been submitted for approval, which was expected to be given about the middle of November. It had been arranged, with a view to prevent delay, that the company's engineers shall commence the heaviest portion of the works, and in case a contract should be entered into for the execution of the works, the contractor should agree to take the works which may be executed at cost price, deducting the amount from the specified sum.

Mr. Richmond, with regard to the accounts, wished to observe, in addition to what had been stated by their auditor, that they had been approved of by the East-India Company. He complained of the course adopted by some of the Bombay papers in opposition to the undertaking, and could not discover the reason why the shares of the company should be quoted in the Bombay papers at nearly 50 per cent. discount, notwithstanding the 5 per cent. guarantee of the East-India Company.

Mr. Anderton did not consider it surprising that the shares of the company should be quoted at a discount in the Bombay market, when money there was worth 9 or 10 per cent. Under such circumstances, it was not to be expected that people could give the full price for shares yielding but 5 per cent.

Mr. Richmond said, the East-India Company could borrow money in India at 5 per cent., and he considered their railway shares to be equal in value to that stock.

Mr. Crawford said, their shares were not the same as Government stock. The people in India looked upon railway undertakings as a different sort of thing, and they were perfectly aware of the depreciation of railway property in this country, and the various contingencies to which it may be liable.

A conversation ensued, in the course of which it was stated that the company had contracted to pay at the rate of 30s. per ton for the freight of iron rails from Cardiff to Bombay. That sum included insurance. The freight from Cardiff to London was 10s. per ton, including insurance. A technical objection was raised by Mr. Crawford against the appointment of Mr. Nicholson as superintending director, with a salary; but it was contended by Mr. White, the solicitor to the company, the Chairman, and others, that the appointment was perfectly legal, and that it had been sanctioned by the East-India Company.

Mr. Nicholson entered into an explanation of the terms upon which he had consented to join the company, and said that Mr. Macgregor, of the South-Eastern Company, and Mr. Laing, of the Brighton Railway, received specific sums for their services, and that these were cases in point, and would meet the technical objection urged by Mr. Crawford against his appointment as superintending director at a fixed salary for the performance of certain duties.

The *Chairman* stated, in reply to a question, that the East-India Company would not allow parties to pay up the whole sum on their shares, but when the money was required, it would be called up by instalments. The line was originally intended to extend from Bombay to Callian, thirty-three miles, at an estimated cost of 500,000*l.*, instead of which it was now proposed to make it from Bombay to Tannah, a distance of twenty-one miles, at a cost of less than 200,000*l.*

A proprietor urged the necessity of obtaining an early decision as to the exact situation of their line and station at Bombay, and, if possible, to have a terminus near the shipping. From his long experience of the mode of carrying on works in India, he very much doubted the correctness of the paragraph in the report which stated that the works would be carried on with the utmost vigour and rapidity.

The report was then adopted, and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, the meeting separated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New Dutch Navigation Acts, bearing date the 8th of August last, come into operation on the 15th of September for Holland Proper, and at the commencement of 1851 for her possessions in Asia and America. The productions of the Dutch plantations (with the exception of refined sugar, treacle, and tea) are exempted from duty in the Dutch ports when conveyed in the vessels of foreign countries which have placed the Dutch flag on the footing of their own in their ports and in their colonies, and which do not levy discriminating duties to the detriment of the produce of Dutch colonies, or to the detriment of the importation of goods the produce of Asia, Africa, America, and Australia from a Dutch port, other than duties tending to protect the produce of their own colonies and the direct importation thereof. The flags of those states which fulfil these conditions are assimilated to the Dutch flag in the colonies of Holland beyond seas, with the exception of the coasting trade in the Dutch East-Indies.

Commander of the Forces at Hongkong.—We hear that no major-general has been found who will take the command of the troops at Hongkong, the emolument being upon too low a scale, compared with the risk of climate and the expenses attending the command.—*United Service Gazette.*

Chinese Collection.—A vessel has arrived at Bordeaux from Canton, having on board a curious collection of Chinese arms and costumes for the Museum of Paris.

Ceylon Railway.—The adjourned half-yearly meeting of this company was appointed to be held on the 19th October; but, in consequence of the non-attendance of a sufficient number of shareholders to constitute a legal meeting, it was further adjourned to that day two months.

A Young Chinese Girl was lately baptized at Madrid, in the church of San Isidro. Queen Isabella acted as her godmother, and the sacrament of Baptism was administered by the Archbishop of Toledo.

Cape of Good Hope Mails.—The Government authorities are now deliberating as to what port shall be selected for landing and embarking the Cape of Good Hope mails, which are about to be conveyed for 30,000*l.* a year by a screw steam-packet company. There appears not much doubt but that a southern or south-western port will be selected as the Cape of Good Hope mail-packet station, and that either Plymouth or Southampton will be chosen. The former port would be preferred by the contractors, and the latter by the Government. If Southampton be chosen, it will be owing to the circumstance that expensive and troublesome Post-office and Admiralty departments for superintending the landing and embarking of foreign mails are already established there, on account of that port being the packet station for the mails to and from the East and West Indies, China, Brazil, the Pacific, America, the Mediterranean, the Peninsula, and the Channel Islands. We are informed upon good authority that Southampton has been fixed upon as the packet-station for the Cape of Good Hope mails.—*Hampshire Independent.*

Extension of Steam Operations in the China Seas and to Australia.—We are informed that the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have given orders for their iron steam-ships the *Erin*, 850 tons, 280 horse horse, and *Pacha*, 600 tons, 210-horse power, to be immediately overhauled and prepared for sea. They are to proceed to China, and will probably be followed by the *Euxine*, 1,100 tons, 400-horse power, and also by two new iron steam-ships, recently launched in the Clyde, the *Singapore* and *Ganges*, each of 1,200 tons and 450-horse power, or other vessels, to be detached from the Southampton service. The *Erin*, *Pacha*, and *Euxine*, are well adapted, by their light draught of water, for the coast navigation in China and the Australian seas, and we understand will be employed in running between Hong-Kong, Canton, Shanghai, and other of the northern Chinese ports, where the great increase of trade renders necessary a more frequent communica-

tion with Canton. It is also stated to be in contemplation by the directors to place a couple of steamers at no distant date upon the station between Singapore and Sydney, so as to commence (with or without a Government contract) the system of communication between India and Australia in conjunction with the lines of steamers terminating at Singapore. If it be true that such an enterprise is to be carried into effect, the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company will be entitled to the warmest thanks of the commercial body of Great Britain and of Australia, for commencing unaided the much-desired service, and thus providing a temporary postal accommodation, while the great question of which route to connect England with the Australian colonies is to be ultimately preferred is being decided by the Admiralty and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Steamers running between Sydney and Singapore (unprotected by a grant for the mail service) can hardly be expected to prove a very profitable experiment, inasmuch as the passenger traffic will of necessity be a limited one, on account of the enormous scale of fares at present existing between Southampton and Singapore,—about 140*l.* each passage; making the probable total expense of reaching Sydney amount to about 200*l.*,—a sum that would, of course, effectually exclude any but very wealthy travellers, with pressing business, from using the line. Goods traffic would in like manner be totally prohibited, as the charge of 40*l* per ton measurement now imposed between Singapore and Southampton, besides a high rate of transit-duty levied by the Pasha of Egypt, added to the freight between Sydney and Singapore, would be so high as to completely prevent any shipments of merchandise, however valuable, intended for the South-Australian markets. It is, nevertheless, to be hoped that the intercolonial traffic of goods and passengers between India and Australia, together with the revenue to be derived from the conveyance of ship-letter-bags, will in some degree remunerate the directors for their useful experiment; at the same time, it must be hoped that this temporary communication will not be permitted to retard or prevent the establishment of some great and independent scheme, which shall provide a more direct, safe, and rapid method of reaching our Australian possessions, and one that will in addition permit of a cheap and moderate tariff of passenger and merchandise fares.—*Times.*

THE WIDOW OF LIEUT. WAGHORN has been presented by the Committee for the management of the Bombay steam fund with a Government annuity of 25*l.*, for her life, out of the unappropriated balance of the fund in their hands, being the proceeds of a public subscription at Bombay raised in 1833 for the purpose of promoting steam communication with England.

LOCKS AND KEYS.—Mr. John Chubb, of St. Paul's Churchyard, has just put forward a useful and interesting account of the improvements effected, through a series of years, in the manufacture of locks and keys. Some suggestions are offered on the best means of securing the strong-rooms of banks, &c., which deserve the special attention of the commercial world. Chubb's locks, it should be understood, are made in series, having a separate and different key to each, and a master key for opening any number that may be required. So extensive are the combinations, that it would be quite practicable to make locks for all the doors of all the houses in London, with a distinct and different key for each lock, and yet there should be one master key to pass the whole.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT BOMBAY.—Major-Gen. Sir John Grey, K.C.B., will, we hear, succeed Lieut.-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., as commander-in-chief at Bombay.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP of the East-India Military Seminary at Addiscombe, has been rendered vacant by the decease of Major-Gen. Sir Ephraim Stannus, K.C.B., which melancholy event took place on the 21st ultimo. A successor has not yet been named.

COCKS'S MUSICAL MISCELLANY.—Messrs. Cocks, the music publishers, have issued a monthly journal of music and musical literature, the first number of which is now lying before us, and contains a quantity of neatly prepared letter-press, accompanied by no less than four pages of music, consisting of an anthem arranged by John Bishop, and another by Beethoven, arranged by W. L. Viner. The publication, which is at a low price, is calculated to encourage a taste for classical music.

THE SHIP "DAVID CLARKE" has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to Bombay.

The decoction of Chiretta, says Dr. Campbell (Darjeeling), if administered with regularity, with a little of the elixir of vitriol added to it, is of almost sovereign efficacy against those enlargements of the spleen, which both in natives and Europeans so constantly follow or accompany intermittent fevers (in India), especially in children.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 21. *Amwell*, Longridge, Cochin; *Regina*, Cowart, Mauritius.—24. *Mary Ray*, Ellwood, Madras; *Iceni*, Hutton, Coringa; H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, New South Wales.—25. *Alceste*, Cann, Bombay.—*Zemindar*, Poole, Bengal; *Condor*, Daley, Bombay; *Vallisneria*, Nicol, Cape; *Richard Cobden*, Stewart, Bombay; *Agnes*, Sutherland, Bombay.—29. H.M.S. *Mariner*, Mathieson, Hong-Kong.—30. *Persia*, Stevens, Ceylon; *Soubahdar*, Umfreville, Bengal; *Eleanor*, Hughes, Mauritius; *Acadia*, Dunn, Ceylon; *Belle Vue*, Machan, Ceylon; *Alliance*, Campbell, Bengal; *Courante*, Vickers, and *John Matthie*, Groom, Bengal.—31. *Pekin*, Whitby, Bengal; *Queen Mab*, McDowall, Bombay; H.M.S. *Cambrian*, Plumridge, East Indies; *Robina Mitchell*, Evetts, Bengal.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—OCT. 10. *Phillip Oakden*, Duigan, Launceston.—19. *Timandra*, Weeks, Cochin and Malabar Coast.—20. *Glenbervie*, Fullarton; and *Prince of Wales*, Stuart, New South Wales; *Mangosteen*, Rentreath, Hong Kong; *Lyme Regis*, Mansfield, Madras; *Vrouw Johanna*, Vanderhoven (from Shields), Ceylon; *Elizabeth*, Storey (from Shields), Aden.—21. *Albemarle*, Trivett, Shanghai.—24. *Sydney*, Lemon, Mauritius; *Lady Mary*, Spence, Singapore.—25. *Emu*, Smith, Hobart Town and Wellington; *Isabella Hercus*, Honston, New Zealand.—26. *Geelong*, Wyse, Melbourne.—27. *John Phillips*, Poole, Bombay.—28. *Kalmia*, Bissett, Bombay; *Leander*, Ross (from Shields), Cape.—31. *Havering*, Pryce, Cape and Bombay; *Lord Duncan*, Barton, South Seas; *Emma Eugenia*, Davies, Hobart Town; *Bentinck*, Bragg, Hong-Kong; *Mary Ann*, Remington, Ascension; *Himalaya*, Langford, Melbourne.

From PORTSMOUTH.—OCT. 27. *Success*, Stuart, Port Phillip.

From PLYMOUTH.—OCT. 27. *Turter*, Rudge, Sydney.—*Pestonjee Bomanjee*, Pavey, Adelaide.

From LIVERPOOL.—OCT. 18. *Anna*, Sharp, Port Phillip and Adelaide; *Tamerlane*, McLean, Calcutta; *Cornelia*, Lamond, Ceylon.—21. *Sphynx*, Wigman, Batavia.—20. *Clontarf*, Harrison, Bombay.—22. *Mary Ellen*, Porter, Mauritius.—23. *Heroine*, Tomkins, Cape.—21. *Woodstock*, Taylor, Maulmain; *Surat*, Graham, Calcutta; *Sir Howard Douglas*, Snell, Bombay.—22. *Jæger*, Bartlett, Calcutta.—25. *Radiant*, Thomas, Singapore.—24. *Thomas Clarke*, Bruce, Singapore; *Mary Cannon*, Remy, Calcutta.—26. *Success*, Hewitt, Shanghai.—27. *Theodore*, Morton, Bombay.—30. *Ottawa*, Morrison, Cape.

From SHIELDS.—OCT. 18. *Quito*, Goulding, Hong-Kong.

From NEWPORT.—OCT. 22. *Emerald*, Rossiter, Ceylon.

From KINGSTOWN.—OCT. 23. *Advocate*, Donald, Aden.

From the CLYDE.—OCT. 25. *Grange*, Morrison, Singapore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Ripon*, from Southampton, Oct. 20, to proceed per steamer *Haddington*, from Suez:—

For MALTA.—Lieut. and Mrs. Rundall, Dr. Cleland, Mr. Jopp, Mr. R. Ede.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Peel and servant, Mrs. Leal, Miss Lindquist, Miss Lindquist, jun.

For CALCUTTA.—Maj. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Samuels, 2 children and servants, two Miss Gordons, Miss Metcalfe, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mrs. Panting, Mrs. Login, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. Currie, Lord Grosvenor, Capt. Egerton, Mr. and Mrs. Skipworth, Capt. Kirby, Capt. and Mrs. Raikes, Mr. Crawford, Mr. A. Simson, Mr. and Miss Durup de Dombal, Mr. Plowden, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. Fyffe, Mr. H. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Halliday, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Bansiger, Mr. H. Riddle, Sir W. Gomm, Lady Gomm, Capt. Yates and servant, Capt. Richards, Mr. Behrends, Mr. Swintry and infant, Miss Wilson and servant, Mr. Frith, Mr. Eggies, Mr. Drummond, Capt. Halbet, Mr. E. W. Douglas, Lieut. J. G. Laurence, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Brown, Capt. Spottiswood, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Maural, Mr. Bean, Mr. Boileau, Mr. Wienholt, Mr. Harraden, Mr. S. Gower, Capt. Stapleton, Lieut. Fitzroy.

For MADRAS.—Mrs. Liddell, two Miss Liddells, Mr. Clerk, Mrs. E. Elliott, Rev. J. Anderson, Rev. P. Razalyspaul, Miss Lochu, Mr. Powles, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. and Miss Williams, Mrs. Hider, Mr. Hockington, Capt. Gordon, Mr. Hicks.

For ADEN.—Mrs. Col. Brown, Mrs. Davey, Miss Kane, Miss Riddall, Mr. Kemball, Mrs. and Miss Haines, Miss Wilson, Mr. Haines, Lieut. Duke, Miss Crispen, Mr. Sidebotham, Capt. Davidson, Hon. C. Keith.

For CEYLON.—Dr. Kresan, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Higgenson, Lieut. col. Braybrooke, Mr. Berwick, Col. Archer, Mr. Christian, Lieut. col. Wilson, Mr. Johnstone, Dr. R. Prichea, Ens. Douce, Miss Whitting.

For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Sturges, Mr. S. E. Peabody, Mr. Dunlop.

For PENANG.—Mrs. Cooke, Miss Butterworth.

For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Ashton, Miss Coates, Mr. Swann.

Per steamer *Euxine*, from Southampton, Oct. 29:—

For MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Mills, Capt. and Mrs. Bate, Lieut. M. James and 2 ladies; Capt. Blake, Mrs. Blake, infant, and servant; Mrs. Charteris, Miss Fraser, Lieut. and Mrs. Hodgkinson, Miss Ellice and servant, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Blaney, Mr. and Mrs. Dornville and 2 servants, Mr. Hawker, Mr. Barchard and

friend, Lieut. Taylor Mrs. Taylor, Mr. S. Fellows, Lieut. col. Shirreff, Miss Malcolm, Miss Malcolm, jun. Capt. Borrowes and servt.; Miss Rodd, Miss Brooks, Miss C. Brooks, Miss Knox, child, and servt.; Capt. Carmichael, Miss Thorn, Mrs. Crang, Mrs. Col. Cowper and servt.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

HANBURY, the wife of Robert, jun. s. at 20, Sussex-square, Hyde-park, Oct. 31.
HARGREAVES, the wife of the Rev. J. d. at West Tilbury Rectory, Oct. 30.
LEYELL, the wife of Capt. 43rd Bengal L.I. s. at 5, Duke-street, Portland-place, Oct. 21.
MILLER, the lady of Dr. s. at 40, Welbeck-street, Oct. 31.
OMMANEY, Mrs. Henry, at Chester, Oct. 20.
ST. JOHN, the wife of Frederick, s. at New Ferry, Cheshire, Oct. 21.

MARRIAGES.

COURTOWN, the Earl of, to Dora, d. of the late Chief Justice Pennefather, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, Oct. 29.
ELLIS, Thos. to Emma, d. of Francis Hawkes, at Reading, Oct. 30.
HENDERSON, Frederic, to Georgina J. d. of E. Clarkson, at Brixton, Oct. 30.
LAYARD, Rev. John T. B.A. to Eleanor S. d. of Charles Curtis, at West Ham, Oct. 31.
NORTH, Lord Dudley, to Charlotte Maria, d. of the Hon. and Rev. William Eden, at Bishopsbourne, Oct. 17.
REILLY, Miles J. to Elizabeth, d. of the late J. Nicholson, at St. Barnabas, King's-square, Oct. 30.

DEATHS.

ELLIOTSON, Dr. Thomas, at Malta, Aug. 1.
FRANCIS, Mary, relict of Robert B. C. M.D. of the Bengal establishment, at Brighton, Oct. 24.
HARRIS, John Greathed, at 25, Chester-street, Belgrave-square, aged 77, Oct. 25.
HOGG, George B. late of the Bombay country service, at Southend, Essex, Oct. 24.
HOLMES, Rev. Frederick, formerly Professor in the Bishop's College, Calcutta, at Shrewsbury, aged 63, Oct. 22.
LUSHINGTON, Charlotte, d. of the late William, at Tunbridge-wells, Oct. 27.
OAKES, Lieut. Charles R. 45th Bengal native infantry, Oct. 26.
ROBERTS, Capt. T. formerly of the 51st Bengal native infantry, at Knightsbridge, aged 50, Oct. 29.
STANNUS, Major-General Sir Ephraim, G.C.B. at Addiscombe-house, near Croydon, aged 67, Oct. 21.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Oct. 23rd and 30th, 1850.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. James Fairlie, 3rd cavalry.
Capt. John Godfrey, Retired List.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. David Hay, 6th cavalry.
Surg. Michie F. Anderson.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. Skeffington Poole.
Lieut. William A. Armstrong, 1st fusiliers.
Capt. John A. Evans, 2nd Europ. reg.
Lieut. William L. Cabuzac, 11th N.I.
Ens. Arthur G. Paul, 23rd N.I.
Lieut. George L. Lye, 28th N.I.
Assist. surg. William Peach.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. James Stockholm, purser, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Henry C. Roberts, 31st N.I.
Major William Swatman, 65th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Joseph J. Pearce, 2nd Europ. reg.
Lieut. John J. Bristow, 8th N.I.
Ens. Albert Gahagan, 10th N.I.
Capt. Horatio E. Walpole, 16th N.I.
Capt. Henry Nott, 19th N.I.
Lieut. Herbert Lloyd, 21st N.I.
Lieut. Frederick J. Mackie, 24th N.I.
Lieut. David Wedderburn, 37th N.I.
Lieut. Andrew K. Hunter, 37th N.I.
Capt. Henry B. Sweet, 39th N.I.
Lieut. Henry Menars, 45th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Roseville Brackenbury, 19th N.I.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Henry Lyall, 43rd N.I., 6 months.
Madras Estab.—Ens. Benjamin Wilson, 11th N.I., 6 months.
Assist. surg. John Mathison, M.D., 6 months.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. Bruce Seton, 6th N.I., 6 months.
Lieut. Charles V. Bryan, 20th N.I., 6 months.

RESIGNED THE SERVICE.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Alexander C. Stuart.

APPOINTMENT.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. John Rutherford, volunteer for the pilot service.

HOME ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. John Reierson Melville, appointed Junior clerk in the Examiner's Office.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 22ND OCT. 1850.

Bengal, 29th Foot.—Lieut. Hugh George Colvill to be adjt., v. Farrington, prom. Dated 22nd Oct. 1850.
61st Foot.—Lieut. Robert Cecil Dudgeon to be capt. without purch., v. Fitzmayer, dec. Dated 20th July, 1850.
Ens. John Crawford to be lieut., v. Dudgeon. Dated 20th July, 1850.
Serjt. maj. William Dowler to be ens., v. Crawford. Dated 22nd Oct. 1850.
Madras, 84th Foot.—Ens. Frederick John Gothleipe Saunders to be lieut., without purch., v. Horan, app. adjt. Dated 13th July, 1850.
Lieut. Thomas Horan to be adjutant, v. Monck, dec. Dated 13th July, 1850.
Gentleman Cadet William Wallingford Knollys, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Saunders. Dated 22nd Oct. 1850.

WAR OFFICE, 25TH OCT. 1850.

Bengal, 87th Foot.—2nd Lieut. Adam Stewart, to be lieut. by purch. v. Gregorson, who retires. Dated 25th Oct. 1850.
Madras, 84th Foot.—Capt. James Alexander Madigan, from the 4th Foot, to be capt. v. Harrison, who exchanges. Dated 25th Oct. 1850.

MEMORANDUM.

The date of the commissions of the following officers in the 9th Lt. Dragoons, is 29th April, 1850, instead of 8th October, 1850, as previously stated, viz.
Major Andrew Spottiswoode.
Capt. W. W. W. Humbley.
Lieut. Robert Sutherland.
The commission of Asst. Staff Surgeon Fitz Maude Tynte Dennis has been antedated to 27th July, 1850.

Some thirty-five years since a Company's officer was sent to gather in the rent of his Majesty of Oude, and he demanded a certain sum from a zemindar, who was always accustomed to stand a siege before he paid his tax. The agent selected, however, on this occasion, was a man in the habit of achieving his objects by the speediest methods, and he assured the debtor, that if he injured one of his men, he would carry his fort by escalade, and put every living soul to the sword. The zemindar laughed at the communication, and forthwith knocked over two or three sepoys by a well-directed fire; but he had not so well calculated his means of defence as his range of practice. In a very short time the place was surrounded, and the threat fulfilled to the letter. The vengeance was worthy of Cromwell; but it was perhaps an act of mercy, for the district in which it was inflicted, was converted into the quietest and most productive portion of the royal territory.—*Delhi Gaz.*

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 23rd Oct. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 6th November, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

FIFTY HOGSHEADS OF EXPORT PALE ALE, AND SEVEN HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF EXPORT LONDON PORTER;

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 6th day of November, 1850, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 30th Oct. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 18th December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 30th Oct. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 5th December next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 16th January, 1851.

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on Monday, the 6th January, 1851, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 30th Oct. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 6th November next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 300 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 2s. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

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JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Haddington*, with the mails, left Calcutta Oct. 8th, Saugor 16th, Madras 14th, Point de Galle 17th, Aden 29th, and reached Suez Nov. 5th.

The *Achilles*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Sept. 29th, Singapore Oct. 5th, Penang 7th, and reached Point de Galle, 15th.

The *Sesostris*, with a mail, left Bombay Oct. 17th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, and arrived on the 9th inst. They reached Malta (per *Ripon*) on the 12th.

The *Ripon*, with the remainder of the mails, may be expected at Southampton on the 24th inst.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Viâ Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters *in London* on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under ½ oz. 1s.
" " " 1 oz. 2s.
" Newspapers, free.

Viâ Marseilles, on the 7th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 8th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under ½ oz. 1s. 10d.
" " " ½ oz. 2s. 3d.
" Newspapers, 3d. each.

*** The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and *must* be pre-paid.

(*Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Nov. 20.*)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Oct. 7	Ceylon	Oct. 15
Madras	— 14	China	Sept. 29
Bombay	Oct. 17.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WITH the usual exception of the Nizam's state, the whole of India was, at the date of the latest advices, perfectly tranquil. Some uneasiness was felt concerning the Peshawur frontier, and the station at Kohat. The letters from thence received at Calcutta, according to the *Englishman*, render it "far from improbable that the passes may, within the next few months, become the scene of another 'little war.'" Our relations with the Afreedees remain exactly *in statu quo*, that is to say, the direct and only gun-road from Peshawur to Kohat, which lies through the hills owned by the Afreedee tribe, is still pertinaciously closed against us. A letter published in the *Delhi Gazette* says:—

"The Affreedees of the Kohat Pass came in a few days ago to Lumsden, to beg that some terms might be made with them. They were willing, they said, to agree to any arrangement, and to keep the Pass open. Their proposals have been submitted to Government, and I have no doubt that things will be settled without more fighting. In fact, we can do nothing with the Khyber people, without first taking Affghanistan, when we should be able to cut off their retreat, which, as matters stand, they can now effect with the greatest facility, by merely falling back as we advance."

Sir C. Napier is understood to have recommended that we should subsidize the tribes, and, leaving the passes to their charge, withdraw the garrison of Kohat—a proposition which is condemned in other quarters, inasmuch as we can have no security that the Afreedees, who are not a united body, would adhere to the contract. The *Englishman*, which leans to the pacific and temporizing side of the question,—warning the authorities of the example of the Russian war in the Caucasus, which it considers "a good illustration of the length to which such a struggle is capable of being protracted, even when the odds of numbers are as four to one against the mountaineers,"—subjoins the following remarks upon the subject:—

"The feelings of the tribe, already sufficiently bitter against the British, have of late been still more embittered by the measures adopted to bring them to reason, namely, the summary seizure and detention of all Affreedees caught trespassing upon the plain, and the confiscation of any bullocks and merchandise found in their possession; and as the necessary consequence of the two foregoing causes, the communication between Peshawur and Kohat (a distance of thirty-six miles) is entirely carried on by the circuitous route of Attock and Khooshalgurh. The former place is forty-three miles from Peshawur; Khooshalgurh is a small village on the Indus, come sixty or seventy miles below Attock, and is only to be reached with great difficulty, owing to the mountainous nature of the country, by dropping down the river in boats. Kohat again is thirty-six miles inland from Khooshalgurh. It was on this last portion of the road that the late Mr. Healy was murdered, a fact sufficiently indicative of the character of the road. To this let it be added that Kohat is the capital of an extensive district, and on the high road from Peshawur to Cabul, and the reader will be able to judge whether it is consistent with prudence and the national character to leave it destitute of direct and ready support. Its present garrison we infer to be two regiments of irregular infantry, and three 18-pounder

guns, with a farther force of a troop of Sikh horse-artillery, lately in the service of the Durbar, and some mounted police, both of the latter attached to the assistant commissioner in charge of the district."

The *Agra Messenger* tells us, in the subjoined extract, that orders have been issued for arming all the forts in the Punjab, with a view, it is presumed, of diminishing the number of troops at present deemed requisite for its safety:—

"We have heard on good authority that a requisition has been sent by Government to the Commissariat of Ordnance at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad, to forward immediately guns, mortars, and ammunition to the Punjab, for the purpose of arming the fortresses of that country. This measure will, we learn, occasion enormous expense, which will be severely felt in the present exhausted state of the public purse. To our unmilitary mind, the best plan appears to be to level every fortress to the ground, instead of arming them. This policy has been pursued in Hindoostan with success; why should it not be equally successful in the Punjab? We have nothing to fear from Eastern foes in the open field; it is only from behind stone walls, or in dense jungles, that they inflict heavy losses upon us. Not to arm, then, but to destroy fortresses, should be our object—for a well-armed fort may be lost by treachery, surprise, or mutiny."

The contest between the Nizam and the Nawab of Ellichpore is still adding to the confusion and misery of this unfortunate state. Another battle has been fought at Unjungaon, in the vicinity of Ellichpore, between the troops of its nawab (Hussoo Meean) and those of the Nizam, on the 28th of September. Hussoo Meean had acted on the defensive; but, provoked by repeated insults from the Government troops, his camels and cattle stolen, his villages plundered and the ryots carried off, he attacked a redoubt occupied by the Sirkar troops, drove them from it, and captured a jinjal. The latter then offered battle on a plain issuing from an adjacent fort, in which the Nizam's troops were entirely routed, losing between 400 and 500 killed and wounded, whilst the nawab's had only 15 killed and about 30 wounded. The Ellichpore troops captured two guns.

We have elsewhere given a letter from Hyderabad, containing the latest news from that capital. Rajah Ram Bux, it is stated, had again failed to pay the contingent; the liabilities, therefore, of the Hyderabad Government now amount to seventy lakhs of rupees! The Commander-in-Chief of Madras was to leave Bangalore for the Nizam's territories on the 15th October.

The Calcutta papers mention a rumour that our eastern frontier had been unquiet, and that a little war must be undertaken against some of the hill tribes bordering on Assam.

The *Bombay Gazette* announces that the great merchant caravans which used to proceed from Affghanistan and the adjacent territories, to Bombay, had begun to reappear. These caravans, down to the period of Runjeet Sing's death, contributed essentially to the trade in that presidency; but their annual journeys were stopped from that time, by the unsettled state of the country. Their arrival in Bombay will be hailed as an omen of the commencement of an inland traffic trade with the inhabitants of Northern India and Central Asia.

The Governor-General was expected from his cool retreat in Kunawur on the 10th of October, at Simla, which he was to leave on the 1st of November, and proceed by Roopur, Hooshearpore, Pathunkote, and Deenanuggur, to Lahore; thence, after a halt of three weeks, to Peshawur, by the usual route. Heavy rain had latterly somewhat interfered with the comforts of the noble party at Chini, but they continued in excellent health.

The Commander-in-Chief had ordered his light camp equipage to be ready at Kalka about the 20th of November. Part of the staff and head-quarters officers would accompany His Excellency, but how far depended upon the movements of his successor.

It is stated in one of the North-Western papers, that the deposed heir of Runjeet Sing, who is under the care of Col. Goodwyn, accommodates himself most pleasantly to his change of position and prospects. He is getting on well with his studies, and eagerly anticipates the time when he expects he may be allowed to go to England, to which end he is acquiring our language. Loss of power was never more cheerfully borne. He has had a residence assigned to him at Futtyghur.

Maharajah Golab Sing, of Jamoo, has sent a collection of shawls and other articles of Cashmere manufacture to Lahore, for the great London Exhibition of 1851: they are valued in all at 10,000*l.* and are bestowed in free gift on the trustees. The contributions of the other hill chiefs around are numerous and costly; amongst them is a suit of steel armour inlaid with gold, from the Rajah of Naba.

The Government of Bengal have resolved to levy a toll on the grand trunk road. "Nothing," observes one of the journals, "could be more wise than to extend the means of intercourse in all directions, making the people pay for the roads some trifling fraction of what they directly gained by them. It is a most serious misfortune in India, that Government is looked to for everything—the people will do nothing for themselves, and the country, which might so easily be so greatly improved, is left alone."

Lieutenant Robinson has been ordered to commence a scientific survey of our frontier bordering Jamoo, west of the Ravee.

Complaints are made of the state of the weather during the monsoon. Tremendous rain occurred near Midnapore in the end of September, thirteen inches having fallen betwixt the 22nd and 27th; this is nothing to what occurred at Rajkote on the 27th July, when twenty-seven inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours, thirty-three in two days; the heaviest fall known at Bombay was on the 25th July, 1849, when thirteen inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours. The country around Purneah has been so flooded that the destruction of the rice crop was apprehended. From the 1st to the 10th October thunder-storms were experienced in Western India, and stormy weather seems to have prevailed all over the country from Ceylon to the extreme north-west frontier.

Severe sickness had been prevalent at Hansi and the country around. There were, in the end of September, 300 of the Hurriaah Light Infantry and 180 of the 11th Irregular Cavalry in hospital, with scarcely a man of either corps at the station fit for work.

Cholera had been raging around Agra, and some fatal cases had occurred in the city.

Tenders had been invited by the Railway Board of Bombay for a contract to construct an embankment across the Sion Marsh, which separates the islands of Bombay and Salsette. This marsh (which the present road traverses on a raised causeway) is rather less than half a mile across. It is covered with mangrove jungle, and is of no great depth. It is consequently to be filled in, the materials for the embankment being obtained from cuttings at each end. It constitutes the only heavy bit of earthwork on the first sec-

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tion of the line, and will require more time to complete than any other portion. The local committee have, therefore, determined on commencing it immediately, without waiting for the decision of the London board on the tenders for the construction of the whole distance to Tanna, sent home by last mail. With the exception of this embankment, the course of the first section of the line is over level rice-ground, skirting the salt marshes which line the harbour; and where this is the case, nothing is required in the way of earthwork beyond a low embankment of two or three feet in height, which may be raised with great facility from side-cutting.

This experiment excites much interest at the Presidency. "The Sion Marsh embankment," the *Bombay Times* observes, "will furnish an example of the sort of thing required, as instructive probably to the contractor as to the Company; and we should strongly recommend that at the outset a fragmentary contract merely should be accepted of:—

"We entertain no doubt whatever that this species of work will be found capable of being executed *very much* more economically than is at present imagined—by native contractors, at all events. We have before us an example where an estimate was made of the cost of filling up a space of ground with earth from the immediate vicinage, and where, of course, cowrie-baskets were meant to be employed. The sum demanded was Rs. 3,000, and it was supposed that it could not be done for less: the experiment has in part been made, and the cost seems unlikely to exceed Rs. 300. In the one case, baskets were proposed to be employed—in reality wheelbarrows were resorted to—although of course even this was a very long way indeed from accounting for the discrepancy in the results. In reality, however, and it is well the thing be kept in mind, basket and powrah labour, such as that at present alone known to us, is enormously expensive, compared to what it might be made. A full basket-load is 30 lbs.; a wheelbarrow, which itself weighs 50 lbs. will carry 100 lbs. of load, with ease, nor occasion any more fatigue than the basket to the labourer, if so much. One person with a wheelbarrow will thus perform somewhat more than three with a basket: but there is a further advantage even beyond this. The barrowman, when the distance exceeds twenty yards, will travel much faster, and deliver his load more rapidly, than the basket-man, to the extent of nearly a third; that is, for every three basket-loads transferred from point to point, we shall have four barrow-loads at least. In the course of the day, one man with a wheelbarrow will most certainly perform as much work as four with baskets."

Lord Falkland was at the Mahableshwur hills; he had had another severe attack since the departure of the last mail, but is now better. His state of health, however, continues to occasion serious apprehensions of his being ultimately obliged to resign his post.

The intelligence from China confirms the accounts brought by a preceding mail of an insurrection in the two Kwang provinces, which appears to wear a serious aspect. It is now said that a body of government troops has been defeated, and that the rebels are already in the Canton province. The Commissioner Seu, it is rumoured, had fled to Peking.

The health of the soldiers of the 59th was improving, though there were still many in the hospital. The Hong-Kong paper states that six men of that regiment had deserted.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H. M.'s Troops.—Lieut. F. Moller, 98th, at Peshawur, Sept. 20; Capt. F. B. Bayley, Ceylon Rifles, at Galle, Sept. 17.

Bengal.—Lieut. col. E. A. Ludlow, art. at Dum Dum, aged 45, Sept. 26; Ens. A. F. M. Campbell, 69th N.I. at Agra, Sept. 23.

BENGAL.

THE BANDA DUEL.

After carefully reading the proceedings of Lieut. Litchford's trial, we do not well see how his Excellency could have attended to any recommendation from the Court; indeed, we can scarcely reconcile to ourselves the fact of their having submitted one. We were in hopes, from what we had previously heard of Lieut. Litchford's defence, that he had been urged to an extremity, now happily so seldom resorted to, by the misfortune of a too sensitive spirit, or at the suggestion of weak and unprincipled counsellors. We regret that we can no longer think this to have been the case. Lieut. Litchford does not enter at all excitedly into the task, to which he appears, like a Roman consul of old, voluntarily to devote himself. But in what consisted the particular obnoxiousness of Ensign Huxham's behaviour, that nothing but his blood would satisfy the outraged feelings of "all the officers at the mess," we have been unable as yet to determine. The only instance of direct affront remembered by Lieut. Litchford and his friends, and therefore we must suppose the most galling, appears to have been—"on one occasion, when some of us were asked to dine with the Nawab of Banda, Ensign Huxham, on hearing that Lieut. Litchford had sent a refusal, said, 'Oh, we're too great men to dine with niggers.'" On other occasions, it has been—"a general coolness towards Lieut. Litchford. He (Ensign H.) used to come into the mess-room without making any remarks whatever, and leave it in the same manner. This was most pointedly directed to Lieut. L." Lieut. L. therefore determines, and his friends, Lieut. Smith and Ensign White, appear perfectly to agree with him, that nothing but a fiery subjection is likely to purify or terminate altogether this discourteous behaviour on the part of Ensign Huxham. "When Huxham first cut me," Lieut. Litchford subsequently tells Major Troup, "I thought he was only in one of his sulky humours, and resolved to wait four days, fully determined if, at the end of that time, he did not speak to me, I would have him out—so much so that I wrote down what I intended saying to him." It appears that these four days of reprieve terminated on the 29th June, and on that evening, therefore, Lieut. Litchford follows Ensign Huxham out of the mess-room, and quietly intimates to him, that, "as I intend taking no apology, I shall be behind the butts at any time you like to mention to my friend Ensign White;"—to which Ensign Huxham replies "Very good." A trifling interruption occurred in these well-arranged plans, by Lieut. Litchford finding himself half an hour afterwards placed under arrest by the quarter-master, Ensign Ogilvie. Whether this was through the influence of Ensign Huxham (as Lieut. L. and his friends maintain), or from a voluntary sense of duty and a friendly anxiety on the part of Ensign Ogilvie, can only be known to those two officers. This, however, was considered by Lieut. L., from the relations existing between Ensigns Ogilvie and Huxham, as an indirect refusal of his challenge by the latter. We can now observe the spirit which evidently animated "all the officers of the mess" towards Ensign Huxham. Lieut. Litchford appears to have been placed under arrest at about ten o'clock on the night of the 29th. At eight o'clock the following morning, he informs Major Troup, that all the officers had agreed never to speak to Ensign Huxham again—"because he refused to go out with me;" all of them at once deciding that Lieut. L.'s arrest must be attributed to cowardice on the part of Ensign H. Capts. Spankie and Burmester, officers of twelve and thirteen years' standing, are mentioned by Lieut. Litchford as having thus agreed. Instead of exerting their influence to allay these squabbles among the young officers of their regiment, we find them joining against a young ensign, whose only fault appears to have been a discourtesy in manner, and leaving it to an ensign of not five years' standing to take the usual precautions, when the matter is becoming serious. Major Troup, after ascertaining these particulars on the morning of the 30th, reads the Article of War on the subject of duelling, and leaves the disputants, as he supposes, in a state of quiet restraint (under arrest) until the matter can be properly investigated the following day, this being Sunday, by a court of inquiry. An hour afterwards, and behind the butts, "Smith" (so Lieut. Litchford describes it) "took thirteen as long paces as ever he saw in his life; so much so, that he asked him how many more he was going to take;" and five minutes after that, Ensign Huxham was stretched at one extremity with a bullet through his body. With regard to this, Lieut. Litchford says in his defence:—"It must be clear to the Court that the duel actually fought did not result from my original challenge, which was negatived by my being placed under arrest. And here I would beg your gentlemen favourably to remember, that I made no attempt to break the

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first arrest imposed upon me." We cannot discover that Lieut. Litchford was ever placed twice under arrest. He was so placed by his commanding officer, through Ensign Ogilvie, on the evening of the 29th, and there is no mention of his being released from that arrest. Nor do we see that the meeting resulted from any other cause than the challenge given and accepted on the evening of the 29th. It was perfectly gratuitous, on the part of Lieut. Litchford and his friends, supposing that his arrest was at the suggestion of Ensign Huxham. The latter at once denied such an imputation, when he heard it, for the first time, before his commanding officer, on the morning of the 30th, and to force this conviction on the minds of those who were undeserving of the sacrifice, recklessly hazarded in the same scale his present and eternal welfare.

We have given what we believe conscientiously, from the evidence before us, to be an impartial statement of this foolish quarrel, which has resulted in the dismissal of three officers from the army. We have no wish to inflict additional pain upon those whose prospects in life have been thus suddenly destroyed through their own means; but we must draw what profit we can from the example which their conduct and punishment afford. A more trivial reason, for which two men should venture their lives, with other two looking on, and believing that "they would esteem one another the more after it," we can remember never to have met with or heard of. And here we cannot but recall with pain the conduct of those older officers, who could calmly watch the progress of this absurd misunderstanding, and rather forward than endeavour to avert the present disgraceful results. We can believe that Ensign Huxham's manner towards his brother officers was not so courteous as it should have been; but we can conceive no degree of discourtesy which deserves to be corrected under the hands of an executioner. We feel considerable sympathy for Ens. Huxham. If he had had one judicious friend whom he could have applied to for advice, he might not now have to regret, that even "a gross and unprovoked provocation" should have tempted him to forget what was due to himself and to society. Lieut. Litchford closes his defence with this address to the Court: "It merely remains for you to decide, whether an officer can preserve his character unsullied only by the loss of his commission." If there are any who feel disposed to sympathize with Lieut. Litchford in this apparent alternative, we would recommend them first to be assured in their own hearts, that the reality of that honour, which can only be preserved unsullied by the loss of their commissions, is sufficient to justify them in their consciences for the disgrace which they must necessarily inflict upon themselves and their families.—*Lahore Chronicle, Oct. 2.*

CASHMERIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EXHIBITION.

With reference to our announcement that Maharajah Golab Sing had contributed some magnificent articles of Cashmere manufacture to the proposed Exhibition of 1851, the *Hurkaru* declares he has heard, and oddly enough, that these contributions were to be attributed to the spirit of avarice for which the Maharajah has been ever notorious. "It has been said, perhaps with injustice to his Highness," continues our contemporary, "that he had an eye to the magnificent profits from the sale of the shawls and other articles which we may be sure cost him very little, and are likely to fetch splendid prices in England." There is no ground for the supposition here indulged in. The articles are the gratuitous contributions of the Maharaja, and when he was distinctly asked whether they were to be sold on his account, or returned, he warmly and decidedly declared them to be his free gift to the great exhibition, to be disposed of in any manner the committee of management of the exhibition might deem expedient. The value of these contributions may be estimated at from 75,000 to 100,000 rupees. They have arrived in Lahore, and have been added to the collection previously made in this capital, and from other parts of the Punjab; the whole being tastefully arranged in the Sheeshmahal, by the officer in charge of the Toshekhana, and open to the public this day and Monday, previous to being packed up and despatched towards Bombay.

The contributions of Golab Sing are magnificent. The shawls are of the most costly and elegant workmanship, the papier maché articles of patterns never seen in the plains, a carpet of large dimensions which will astonish our first-rate makers at home, and a choga, made of the "*pushm*," or down found next the skin, under the hair, of the Bara Singa, the exquisite softness of which has attracted the attention of all who have seen it. It is not an article of ordinary fabric, and therefore a curiosity in every respect.

The contributions of other chiefs are not numerous. The *de facto* rajah of Naba has sent several articles of value, amongst them a handsome suit of armour inlaid with gold; and some articles have been received from Pateeala.

Some items of *vertu* have been selected from the Toshekhana, many good models of agricultural implements, of the Persian wheel, of ruths, hakerees, arms, &c., have been prepared under the superintendence of Capt. Tronson; while the local collections of cotton, silk, and other manufactures, will aid in making the Punjab portion of the great Exhibition as interesting as it is a valuable one. Some articles from the Jullundhur Doab, and the hill country attached to that Commissionership, have not yet arrived, but may be expected before the despatch is complete. The Punjab contributions to the "Albert show" will most likely proceed overland, as there is hardly time for their conveyance round the Cape.—*Lahore Chron. Sept. 28.*

SIR C. NAPIER.

We are confident that even the most ardent admirers of Sir Charles Napier will concur in opinion with his friend, the Duke, and consider it beneficial to the public service, that Sir Charles Napier should retire from India, to the quiet enjoyment of the laurels he has earned. His farther continuance in India is incompatible with the good government of this empire. We do not allude so much to the constant spirit of antagonism which he has manifested towards the Governor-General, and every functionary independent of him, and which renders it so utterly impossible to obtain any harmony of co-operation: we refer to that which alone was before the Duke, the immediate cause of his resignation. By an old rule, which has been in existence for a long series of years, the native troops receive compensation when the price of *atta* and other necessary articles exceeds a certain rate. Sixteen seers for atta is, we think, the maximum. In the Punjab atta was very dear, 9 or 10 seers for a rupee; ghee, dal, and other articles, correspondingly cheap. The Military Auditor-General explained to Government, some time ago, that the calculation for remuneration, as laid down in the rules, was not adhered to. The basis of it was, that a sepoy's food should not cost him more than three rupees and a half, or half his pay. The Auditor-General therefore stated, that the account should be in the nature of a debit and credit one; that is, that the loss on the atta, and the gain on other articles, should go against each other; and that the difference was the sum he was entitled to. There is no doubt, we believe, that this is the correct rule; it was in this manner that the remuneration was calculated in Cabul. The Governor-General in Council on this wrote to the Commander-in-Chief, requesting that the compensation might in future be calculated on this principle: but his Excellency, on this communication, issued a circular to the generals and brigadiers in command, to say that this was altogether a mistake, and that they were to make no difference in the system they had pursued. The Governor-General, as might have been expected, felt no inconsiderable annoyance. He did not think fit to alter Sir Charles Napier's order, but he pointed out that the instructions he had issued, as the head of the Government, were clear and explicit, and could admit of no doubt, and that if the Commander-in-Chief could thus set them aside, no order of Government could be of any avail. Sir Charles flared up, and immediately sent in his resignation, which we are happy to perceive has been accepted, for there was some fear lest he should have been solicited to recal it.—*Friend of India, Sept. 26.*

It is a fact that Sir Charles Napier has not realized the expectations which were formed at the outset of his command, but the failure must not be set down to lack of ability, or of opportunity to effect beneficial changes. Whatever work he sets himself to accomplish, he does with unrivalled skill and energy; but his will is so palpably despotic, that men cannot abide it. He brooks no superior, admits of no interference, and seeks to concentrate all authority in his own person. That his purpose is sincere, and his views generally sound, we are quite ready to own, but neither earnestness nor the possession of undoubted genius are thought sufficient in these days to entitle a man to universal power. Were he three Napiers rolled into one, we would not willingly see him invested with uncontrolled license. The time has gone by when men preferred individuals to institutions. We have learnt that checks upon folly are more useful than hero-worship, since the per-centage of intellect, even amongst rulers, is not very exorbitant, and there is no security that a Napier may not be succeeded, even in his own lifetime, by a chief who has neither the will nor the capacity to do good. The systematic disparagement of all controlling authority may be traced throughout Sir Charles's Indian career. The unmitigated contempt for politicals expressed in Scinde; the indecent language held towards the directors and "the man Hogg," have been followed up by disdain for the opinions of the Governor-General, and a steady refusal to act in conjunction with the Mi-

litary Board and the administration of Lahore. The result is, that this powerful man of genius has brought the department of Government with which he is connected almost to a dead lock. Because he cannnot have his own way in every matter, he declines to continue in office. Were Sir Charles Napier made Governor-General of India, or placed in any position where his decision was law, he would show to much better advantage. His keen sagacity and disposition to work useful reforms would far outweigh the influence of his passionate prejudices. But, as a subordinate, he fails, to his own and the country's loss. He is too much engaged in making comparisons between his own ability and that of the men who control him. In the majority of cases, his egotism may have a rational basis, but the regular order of things must not be inverted on that account. A Napier, as well as other mortals, must work with the tools which he finds, and elude the obstacles which he cannot overcome. If the price of his labour is declared to be a thorough upsetting and rule of topsy-turvy, we think the lords of Leadenhall-street do well to get quit of their hasty bargain.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Mail of Aug. 24th arrived at Calcutta on the 30th of Sept. per *Hindostan.*

An ingenious Method of raising the Wind has been lately practised in Cashmere, by a Mussulman of Loodianah, one Guffoor, who, being no doubt a student of politics, saw in the hatred borne by the people of Cashmere to Goolab Singh, the means of reaping a goodly harvest of rupees. Having forged documents, purporting to be from the Governor-General, he dressed up an accomplice as a chuprassie in the British service, and went about the various villages, fixing the price of grain, and making agreements with zemindars and putwarrees, whom he exhorted to be diligent in cultivating their lands, as the Sirkar Company were coming to take possession, and would make them all happy. Nuzzeeranas to him as a man of importance, and presents given to the bearer of good tidings, poured in from all sides, whilst the local functionaries looked on, daring not to interfere with the supposed agent of our Government. Unluckily, however, for the knave, the maharajah's dewan, Thakoor Doss, heard of his proceedings, and dispatched a party of sowars in quest of him, who soon brought the pair in custody. The dewan sent them to jail, and we may be assured has not failed to appropriate their ill-gotten gains. Their ultimate fate was left to the future decision of Goolab Singh.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 8.

The Turton Defalcations.—A legislative enactment is in preparation, it is said, for carrying into effect the recommendation of the parliamentary committee on the subject of the late registrar's defalcations.

Captain Gaussen.—A distressing accident happened a few days ago at Lahore, to Capt. W. A. Gaussen, of H.M.'s 14th Dragoons. Capt. Gaussen formed one of a party to the Shalimar Gardens, and with his companions undertook to sleep all night on the roof of a summer-house. He was found the next morning in a pool of blood on the ground, having broken his right thigh close to the socket, and received other injuries, from which it is feared that he will not recover. Capt. Gaussen's bed was placed, we believe, very near the edge of the roof, and it is said that he had frequently been known to walk in his sleep.—*Mofussilite, Oct.* 8.

Major Kennedy, military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, has been appointed by the Court of Directors to succeed Mr. Simms, civil engineer (the period of whose engagement had expired), as consulting railway engineer to Government, the emoluments of the office being reduced to Rs. 2,500 per mensem.

The Exhibition of 1851.—The *Hurkaru* reports, under his local head, that the revenue commissioner of Dacca has ordered a piece of muslin from a weaver of that place, which is to be twenty yards long by three-quarters broad, and is only to weigh six ounces. The muslin is to be sent to the Great Exhibition of 1851, and it will not be the least interesting object in that vast collection.

Meeting of Hindus.—The *Englishman* under this local head, has a report of a great meeting at Konnuggur, attended by several of the leading Baboos of Calcutta, which resolved, first, that the people of the place should settle their own disputes without having recourse to law; secondly, that a document detailing the sufferings of the people from the English law should be promulgated; and thirdly, that a subscription should be collected for the purpose of opposing the *Lex Loci.*

Prince Frederick of Schleswig Holstein has arrived at Calcutta. He does not wish to be noticed as a public personage, so that his arrival had created no stir. He was residing with the deputy-governor.

Jotee Pershaud.—The most costly journey of a few hundred miles, which has been made this year in India, was, we dare venture to say, made by Jotee Pershaud, to Calcutta. He has been summoned to appear at Agra, and in default, his recognizances to the amount, we believe, of Rs. 40,000, were estreated. The next step will most probably be the issuing of an attachment against his person and property.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 25.

The Simla Gambling Case.—We gather from a communication, dated Simla, the 3rd inst., that the Commander-in-Chief has decided that there shall be no court-martial on the officers lately brought before the court of inquiry; a severe reprimand in general orders will, it is said, be the only punishment awarded; and as this is to be equally divided amongst the whole set of players, it may well be considered a very unsatisfactory termination to the affair. It is difficult to account for the view his Excellency has taken of this dire offence "against the articles of war." In the case of the Kussowlie gambling, the officers concerned were brought to a court-martial, and subjected to a severe reprimand; yet, here we have a number of men equally open to the accusation of "gaming," some of whom are even suspected of worse practices, and yet they are allowed to get off with a court of inquiry, the proceedings of which may not be made patent to the world. Perhaps the somewhat sudden departure of one of the parties accused has stood in the way of administering justice, but it is surely due to the remainder that something should be done to remove the stigma, which unjustly attaches to them, and as far as that can yet be accomplished through the medium of these columns, it shall certainly be done. —*Delhi Gaz , Oct.* 8.

East-India Railway.—The last steamer has brought some accession to the staff of the railway company, who will now be able to commence operations in real earnest, on the 1st of November next, when the Act for securing the land will come into operation. We regret to learn that the Mail has also brought out Mr. Daniel's successor. The period of that gentleman's engagement had expired, and he was requested to continue his services on diminished allowances, which he did not consider adequate for Indian service, and he therefore retires from the employment of the company, just at the time when his Indian experience would have been most serviceable to its interests.—*Friend of India, Oct.* 3.

Table of Precedence.—Among the notifications in the *Calcutta Gazette* appears one which will produce, we fear, not a few heart-burnings. It is a warrant to regulate the table of precedence in India, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. It has been supposed to make great alterations in the relative rank of the various members of the public service, but it is identical with the Table of Precedence which has been in force in India since the 28th June, 1841. The only difference is in the last clause, which is especially intended for the benefit of the fairer sex. In the original warrant this clause stood as follows:—"All ladies to take place according to the rank assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of ladies having precedence in England, who are to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence, after the wife of the members of council at the presidencies in India." It has been thus modified:—"All ladies to take place according to the rank assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of peers, and ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of barons, such ladies to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence in England, immediately after the wives of members of council at the presidencies in India." The effect of the new order is to deprive the ladies of commanders, and knights' commanders, and grand crosses of the Bath, of their precedence; even the wives of baronets will in future take place according to the standing in the services of their respective husbands. We entertain a doubt whether this new rule, fair as it may seem, will be productive of any real good. Officers are rarely scrupulous about their own precedence, but their ladies are, and many a ludicrous story might be told of the painful earnestness with which such questions have been debated. One great attraction of the dignity of K.C.B. has been the precedence conferred on the wife of the recipient, and as honours of this kind offer by far the easiest mode of rewarding conspicuous abilities, everything which tends to diminish their value should be carefully avoided.—*Ibid.*

Three Punjab Batteries, we are informed, are to be raised immediately; it is to be regretted that, instead of resorting to a measure of questionable economy of this kind, the Government have not thought fit to add a battalion to the present strength of the Bengal artillery. It seems to us that, in the long run, the expense would not be much greater. As regards efficiency, the question would not stand a moment's argument.—*Lahore Chron.*

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THE SALT RANGE.—We understand that Mr. Purdon, a gentleman recently arrived from England, who during his stay in Calcutta gave a number of very interesting lectures on chemistry and mineralogy, has been appointed by Government to inquire into and report upon the resources of the "Salt Range." These hills are said to be remarkably rich in mineral and metallic treasures, and it has also been said on the other hand that they are entirely destitute of any valuable resources. The subject has, unfortunately, been bitterly disputed in the newspapers, by writers who could do nothing but develop the resources of their own ignorant presumption. The Government and the public are at present almost totally in the dark as to the real value of the "Salt Range," and no better step could have been taken than to appoint a fully-qualified person to explore this little known part of our territory.—*Mofussilite, Oct.* 1.

EXTENSIVE MINING OPERATIONS are now being carried on by the agency of a firm in this city, in the districts of Upper Assam. The precise locality we are not acquainted with, but believe it is considerably higher up the Burampooter river than Seebsagur, and not many miles from the chief station of the Assam Tea Company. Of course, in all such undertakings, various difficulties are to be encountered; the remoteness of the locality, the unhealthiness of the climate, the wild, unsettled character of the people, the difficulty of obtaining remittances, and the impracticable character of the navigation, are some of the principal difficulties incident to an undertaking of the nature. These are, however, not insurmountable, and when once got over, all is plain sailing and a clear coast. We believe that efficient measures have been adopted by the enterprising party to overcome all obstacles, and we most cordially wish them all the success their enterprising spirit deserves.—*Bengal Morn. Chron.*

OUDE.—We noticed, some time since, an affray which took place in Oude between a refractory Zemindar and some of our troops sent to enforce payment of his dues to the King of Lucknow, in which one of the officers lost his life. The following, which we borrow from the *Sultan ul Akhbar*, the Persian Court Journal of Lucknow, tells of the fate of this rebel:—"We have already adverted to the arrest of Gungabux, Zemindar of Dewa Jahangeer Abad, we now give out his final fate as described by a correspondent of Lucknow. It is stated by him, that on the 18th of September last, the rebel and his son having been slain by order of his Highness the King of Lucknow, at Nalah Mahamood Nuggur, and in order to put a restraint upon the people, their heads were fixed upon the city-gate called Akabareedurwaza."

— The *Delhi Gazette* informs us that the Rajah of Bettish and his son have been executed at Lucknow for the slaughter of Lieut. Elderton, of the 10th N.I. killed in an assault upon that fort.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

EXAMINATION IN HINDUSTANI.

Simla, 23rd Sept. 1850.—The most noble the Governor-General of India is pleased to direct that hereafter, no officer shall be appointed to the situation of adjutant of any regiment of cavalry or infantry, or brigade or battalion of artillery, or of the corps of sappers and miners or pioneers, until he shall have passed the examination in Hindustani laid down in general orders by the Governor-General of the 31st May, 1844.

COURTS MARTIAL.

LIEUT. EDWARD BUNBURY LITCHFORD, 48TH N.I.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 20, 1850.—At a general court-martial assembled at Cawnpore, on Aug. 19th, 1850, Lieut. E. B. Litchford, 48th N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st. For having, at Bandah, on June 29th, 1850, given to Ens. G. C. Huxham, of the same regt., a challenge to fight a duel with him.

2nd. For having, at Bandah, on June 30th, 1850, broken the arrest imposed upon him by the officer commanding the regt., by quitting his quarters without being set at liberty by proper authority, and proceeding, in disregard of the prohibition and warning of the commanding officer, to fight a duel with Ens. Huxham.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Gen. C.-in-C.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 11th, 1850.

Recommendation by the Court.—The Court, having passed judgment, begs most respectfully to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of his Exc. the C.-in-C. on account of past services and high character given him by his commanding officer.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—The Court has recommended the prisoner to mercy, but solely on the ground of his past services. Past services do not excuse such misconduct as that of which the prisoner has been found guilty, and therefore I cannot attend to the recommendation of the Court.

ENS. GEORGE CORHAM HUXHAM, 48TH N.I.

Head-quarters, Simla, Sept. 20, 1850.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Cawnpore, on Aug. 21, 1850, Ens. G. C. Huxham, 48th N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st. For having, at Bandah, on June 29, 1850, accepted from Lieut. E. B. Litchford, of the same regiment, a challenge to fight a duel with him.

2nd. For having, at Bandah, on June 30, 1850, broken the arrest imposed upon him by the officer commanding the regt., by quitting his quarters without being set at liberty by proper authority, and proceeding, in disregard of the prohibition and warning of the commanding officer, to fight a duel with Lieut. Litchford.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Gen. C.-in-C.

Simla, head-quarters, Sept. 11, 1850.

Recommendation by the Court.—The Court unanimously and most strongly recommend the prisoner to the favourable consideration of his Exc. the C.-in-C., as they have no hesitation in declaring that, considering the gross and unprovoked provocation he received, his youth and inexperience, the Court deem his conduct so natural and excusable, that, had the law left any option, the punishment awarded would have been very different.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.—At the very strong recommendation of the court-martial, I pardon Ens. Huxham; and I do so because,—I will use the words of the Court,—"*it was natural and excusable*" for a young and untried soldier to resent, as he did, the "*gross and unprovoked provocation*" of a much older one.

ENS. THOMAS WOOLLASTON WHITE, 48TH N.I.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 20, 1850.—At a general court-martial assembled at Cawnpore, on Aug. 26, 1850, Ens. T. W. White, 48th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

For having, at Bandah, on June 30, 1850, assisted as a second at a duel between Lieut. E. B. Litchford and Ens. G. C. Huxham, of the same regiment, notwithstanding that he, Ens. White, had been present when on that morning the officer commanding the regiment had warned Lieut. Litchford and Ens. Huxham against duelling, and had placed those officers in arrest, to prevent their fighting.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Gen. C.-in-C.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 11, 1850.

Recommendation by the Court.—The Court, having passed judgment, beg most respectfully to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of his Exc. the C.-in-C., on account of his youth and inexperience.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—I cannot attend to the recommendation of the court on account of youth and inexperience. The prisoner is above twenty-one years of age: he had the command of veteran soldiers; he has, I conclude, received the education of a gentleman; yet he has been the active promoter of a duel, for which there was not the slightest pretext or any possible excuse whatever, except on the part of Ens. Huxham.

In contrast to the conduct of Ens. White and Lieut. Smith, I am bound to express my approbation of the admirable conduct of Ens. Ogilvie, who, throughout this proceeding, has acted with the greatest good sense, decision, and honour, both as an officer and a gentleman.

LIEUT. GODFREY STAPYLTON SMITH, 48TH N.I.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 20, 1850.—At a general court-martial assembled at Cawnpore, on Aug. 27, 1850, Lieut. G. S. Smith, 48th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

For having, at Bandah, on June 30, 1850, assisted as a second at a duel between Lieut. E. B. Litchford and Ens. G. C. Huxham, of the same regiment, although he knew that the officer commanding the regiment had placed those officers in arrest, in order to prevent their fighting a duel.

Finding.—Guilty, with the exception, as regards Ens. G. C. Huxham only, of the words, "although he knew that the officer

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commanding the regiment had placed those officers in arrest to prevent their fighting a duel," and of which the Court acquit him.

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Gen. C.-in-C.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 11, 1850.

Recommendation by the Court.—The Court, having passed judgment, beg most respectfully to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of his Exc. the C.-in-C., on account of his past services.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—The recommendation of the court, on the score of former services, cannot be attended to; whatever these services may be, they are no excuse for such delinquency.

Ens. G. C. Huxham is to be released from arrest, and permitted to return to his duty.

Lieuts. E. B. Litchford and G. S. Smith, and Ens. T. W. White, are to be struck off the rolls of the 48th N.I. from the date of the publication of this order at Bandah, of which a report is to be made to the adjutant-general of the army, and to the assistant-adjutant-general of the presidency.

ENSIGN EDGAR SANDHAM, 11TH N.I.

Head Quarters, Simla, 27th Sept.—At a general court-martial held at Barrackpore, on Aug. 6, 1850, Ensign Edgar Sandham, 11th N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st. For having, at Barrackpore, on the 24th of May, 1850, been late at drill parade, and insolent to the adjutant when in the execution of his duty.

2nd. For having, at Barrackpore, between the 24th of May and 5th of June, 1850, been late and absent from drill, and without sufficient cause; viz. on or about the 27th and the 28th of May, 1850.

3rd. For having, at Barrackpore, on the 5th of June, 1850, in breach of his promise of amendment, given in writing, on the 24th of May, 1850, behaved with great insolence to the adjutant on parade, he, Ensign Sandham, having drawn his sword and advanced with it towards the adjutant in a threatening manner, exclaiming, "Who dares to order me; who could force me? I should like to see the person that dares order me off parade," or words to that effect.

Finding.—On the 1st and 2nd charges, guilty.

On the 3rd charge guilty, with exception of a breach of promise and of advancing on the adjutant in a threatening manner, of which they acquit him.

Sentence.—To be placed at the bottom of the list of ensigns of his regiment, and to be severely reprimanded.

Revised.—Adj. Dennys, Serg. Maj. Hitchcock, Sepoy Gungadeen, and Sepoy Sadoo Pandy, are all the witnesses produced on this trial. The three first swear, in the most direct manner, that the prisoner advanced in a great rage upon the adjutant and drew his sword. The fourth witness does not deny this fact, and corroborates all that the other three have stated. The prisoner offers no disproof whatever! Thus the whole of the third charge is proved in the most complete manner; yet the Court acquits the prisoner of that charge in the face of all evidence! I am perfectly at a loss to account for this, and I therefore return the proceedings for revision. I cannot sanction a finding in defiance of direct evidence. I think the sentence wholly inadequate.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Gen. C.-in-C.

Revised Finding and Sentence.—The Court having reconsidered the case, and having maturely weighed the observations made by his Excellency the Com.-in-Chief, beg most respectfully to adhere to their former finding and sentence.

Remarks by his Exc. the Com.-in-Chief.—Being unable to discover any grounds whatever for the sentence of the Court, I cannot approve of its proceedings; but in accordance with that sentence, I severely reprimand this mutinous officer, Ensign Sandham, who presumed to draw his sword upon his superior officer on the parade, for which he ought to have been cashiered. Frequent complaints of this gentleman have come before me, and his commanding officer is therefore not to grant him any indulgence whatever till he learns how to conduct himself as becomes an officer.

The name of Ensign Sandham is to be placed immediately below that of Ensign F. W. Graham in the list of officers of the 11th regiment of native infantry, and he is to be released from arrest and permitted to return to his duty.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS.

ALEXANDER, H. A. R. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, and to exerc. spec. pow. Sept. 23.

ALEXANDER, R. to be an asst. to mag. coll. and salt agent of Balasore, and to exc. pow. of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that district, Sept. 25.

BRAMLY, W. J. to offic. as senior asst. com. of Gurhwal.

BRIGHT, G. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Midnapore, and to be in ch. of sub div. of Gurbettah, to exerc. spec. pow. Sept. 23.

BROWNLOW, H. civ. and sess. jud. of Shahabad, resu. ch. of off.

CARTWRIGHT, C. R. perm. to resign the serv. of E.I.C. fr. Aug. 1.

CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess. jud. of Rajeshye, resu. ch. of cur. duties of his court, Sept. 23.

DODGSON, J. C. to be an asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of West Burdwan, and to be in ch. of sub. dis. of Boodbood, to exerc. pow. of a jt. mag. &c. in that div. Sept. 23.

EDWARDS, R. M. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bignour, dur. abs. of R. K. Dick.

GREEN, W. H. civ. surg. of Dacca, joined his stat. Sept. 20.

HOUSTON, R. reattached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William.

JOHNSON, J. dep. coll. transf. fr. Furreedpore to Malda, Sept. 23.

MACKAY, C. to offic. as 2nd prin. sudder ameen at Dacca, Sept. 28.

MACKINTOSH, G. G. coll. of East Burdwan. del. over ch. of office to W. C. Lochner, Sept. 28; rec. ch. of off. of compt. of salt chokies, fr. Bidwell.

MACVITIE, W. F. to offic. as superint. of Abkharry of dist. of Jessore and Nuddea, fr. June 1.

MAPLES, W. to off. as sub. treas. dur. abs. of Udney, Oct. 3.

MILL, J. B. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Humeerpore dur. abs. of Fagan.

MONEY, D. J. civ. and sess. jud. of Moorshedabad, del. ov. ch. of cur. duties of off. Sept. 20.

MONEY, W. J. H. civ. and sess. jud. of Backergunge, del. ov. ch. of his off. to C. Tottenham, Sept. 16.

MONTRESSOR, C. F. offic. mag. of Nuddea, rec. ch. of Santipore sub. div. Sept. 21.

MOORE, H. to be postmr. of Muttra.

MYTTON, R. H. to act dur. abs. of R. Torrens as commis. and sup. of police of Chittagong div. retain ch. of his pres. office, Sept. 21.

PATERSON, W. S. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Boolundshuhur, dur. abs. of Monckton.

SPANKIE, J. S. assist. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, assum. ch. of Manickgunge, Oct. 4.

TAUNTON, J. J. W. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Saharunpore, when rel. by Mr. Franco.

THORNHILL, M. B. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Delhi.

TORRENS, R. commiss. of rev. and superint. of police, Chittagong delivered over charge to Scones on Sept. 26.

TROTTER, T. C. mag. of Tirhoot, made over ch. of off. to H. R. Maddocks, Sept. 24.

TUCKER, F. asst. to mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, returned to duty.

WARD, J. R. asst. to mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad, vested with spec. powers; off. as assist. to sub-treas, Oct. 3.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

LOWIS, J. M. Sept. 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALLAN, G. 1 mo.
CARNAC, C. F. to Nov. 30, in ext.
DENISON, C. B. 3 mos. on m.c. to hills N. of Deyrah.
ELLIOTT, A. J. 1 yr. to England, on m. c.
FAGAN, C. W. 1 mo.
FRENCH, J. G. Oct. 5 to 20.
HAMMOND, A. 6 weeks.
HAMMOND, H. W. 2 mo. on m. c. to hills N. of Deyrah.
HOGG, F. F. 1 mo.
METCALFE, T. J. 1 mo.
MONCKTON, E. H. C. 1 mo.
OLDFIELD, R. C. 1 mo.
STRACHEY, J. 6 weeks and 14 mos. to Europe.
THOMPSON, C. F. 1 mo.
UDNY, G. 1 week on m. c.
WOOD, O. 6 mos. to hills, on m. c.
YOUNG, W. G. leave cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLOMFIELD, Rev. J. asst. on Bengal estab. reported his arr. at Kedgeree, Sept. 14, to be domestic chap. to the bishop, Oct. 2.

CHAPMAN, Rev. E. J. 1 mo. to pres. on m. c.

COLEY, Rev. J. 1 mo.

PRATT, Rev. J. H. to be jun. chap. of St. Paul's Cathedral, Oct. 2.

SHEPPERD, Rev. H. R. chapl. of Dacca, 4 mos. on m. c. previous leave cancelled.

WINCHESTER, Rev. W. prom. to a full chapl. fr. May 15, v. Rev. R. P. Brooke, ret.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Capt. S. A. 51st N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 2, v. Williamson, promoted.

ALEXANDER, Cornet R. 7th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 16, v. Lieut. W. Young, dec.

ASHBURNER, Ens. C. E. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares.

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BROWNE, Capt. S. 66th N.I. to be major, in succ. to Williamson, prom. with rank fr. Aug. 13, v. Marshall, removed fr. the service.
BRUCE, Lieut. R. R. art. to act as adj. and qu. mr. to 3rd brig. h. a. at Meerut, to join, v. Lieut. J. Mill, m. c.
CARTER, Lieut. H. J. W. 66th N.I. to be capt. in succ. to Williamson, prom. with rank, fr. Aug. 13, v. Marshall, removed fr. the service.
CHESTER, Ens. C. W. R. posted to 69th N.I. at Agra, Sept. 7.
CONRAN, Lieut. H. M. art. to be capt. fr. Sept. 23, in suc. to Maj. E. H. Ludlow, retired.
COOPER, Ens. L. H. posted to 1st Eur. Bengal Fus. at Lahore.
CRIPPS, Lieut. J. M. 26th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Sept. 1, in suc. to Capt. W. Duffin, inv.
EWART, Lieut. J. H. C. to act as adj. to 12th N.I. during indisposition of Hall.
FINNIS, Lieut.-col. J. new prom. on furl. posted to 71st N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 2, v. Williamson, prom.
FLETCHER, Ens. C. W. posted to 41st N.I. at Mooltan.
FRASER, Ens. G. L. 23rd N.I. to offic. as interp. and qu mr. dur. illness of Lieut. R. Shaw, Sept. 16.
GARDNER, Lieut. H. C. 38th N.I. to act as adj. in room of Lieut. Shelton, in arrest, Sept. 11.
GRIFFIN, Brev. lieut. col. C. 51st N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 2. v. Williamson, prom.
HAMPTON, Capt. J. H. 50th N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. at Delhi, v. W. S. Menteath, Sept. 16.
INNES, Brev. lieut. col. 14th N.I. to offic. as asst. adj. gen. Dinapore div. dur. abs. of Lydiard, Sept. 11.
JACKSON, 2nd Lieut. W. at his request, from 1st Eur. Bengal Fus. to 51st N.I. at Jullundur, as fifth ens. Sept. 7.
JACOB, Capt. G. O. 2nd in com. will assu. ch. of 4th Punj. cav. as well as du. of adj. v. R. Dowson and M'Mullen, m. c.
JERVIS, Lieut. L. C. engrs. pl. at disp. of govt. of Bengal, for emp. dur. cold season under Capt. Pott, in surv. &c. embankments on Damoodah river, Sept. 24.
LANE, Ens. C. S. 26th N.I. to be lieut. from Sept. 1, in suc. to Capt. W. Duffin, inv.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. H. returning from furl. fr. 73rd to 44th N.I. Sept. 17.
LAWRENCE, Capt. Sir H. M. art. to be maj. fr. Sept. 23, in suc. to Maj. E. H. Ludlow, retired.
LYALL, Corn. W. T. fr. 5th to 6th L.C. at Meerut, as jun. of his rank, Sept. 16.
LYSAGHT, Lieut. C. to offic. as adj. to 28th N.I. dur. illness of Soeyd, Sept. 7.
MAUNSELL, 2nd Lieut. F. B. eng. to be adj. Sept. 7.
MILLETT, Ens. A. H. 69th N.I. to be inter. and qr. mr. Sept. 11.
REID, Ens. D. to do duty with 16th N.I. at Benares, Sept. 19.
RIPLEY, Lieut. F. W. offic. jun. asst. to commissr. of Arracan, made over ch. of off. to Capt. S. R. Tickell, in ord. to proc. to Sandoway and rel. Lieut. A. Fytche, Sept. 24.
RUSSELL, Lieut. L. engrs. pl. at disp. of govt. of Bengal for emp. dur. cold season, und. Capt. Pott, in surv. &c. embankments on Damooda hriver, Sept. 24.
SYKES, Ens. J. 66th N.I. to be lieut. in succ. to Williamson, prom. with rank fr. Aug. 13, v. Marshall, removed from the service.
SYME, 2nd Lieut. P. M. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Sept. 23, in suc. to Maj. E. H. Ludlow ret.,
TROUP, Maj. H. to be colonel in succ. Williamson, prom. with rank fr. Aug. 1850, v. Marshall, removed from the service.
WARD, Lieut. W. J. 51st N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 2, v. Williamson, prom.
WATSON, Lieut. T. 2nd in com. 5th irreg. cav. to offic. as adjt.
WESTON, Lieut. col. J. S. H. on furl. from 44th to 73rd N.I.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. col. D. to be col. fr. Aug. 2, 1850, v. Innes, dec.
WINSON, Ens. W. posted to 45th N.I. at Bareilly.
YOUNG, Lieut. J. 4th N.I. to offic. as dep. jud. adv. gen. at a native court-martial.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

MACINTYRE, D. Oct. 1.
TREVENEN, J. Oct. 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANLEY, Ens. H. C. D. 33rd N.I. fr. Sept. 2 to Dec. 2, Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
BATCHELOR, Lieut. C. 4th L.C. 2 yrs. to N. S. Wales, on m. c.
BEST, 2nd Lieut. the Hon. F. B. 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. fr. Sept. 1 to Nov. 15, to Nynee Tal, on m. c.
BLACKWOOD, Lieut. A. 59th N.I. to Europe, on furl.
BURT, Capt. C. H. 64th N.I. 2 yrs. N. W. Wales, on m. c.
CAULFEILD, 2nd Lieut. H. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. fr. Sept. 3 to Nov. 1, to Boodee Pind, on m. c.
DACOSTA, Capt. L. G. 58th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
DENNYS, Lieut. E. L. 11th N.I. to Eur. on m. c.
FITZGERALD, Ens. J. H. 19th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, to Simla, on m. c.; this cancels the unexpired portion of leave granted to him in G. O. May 14 last.
FORBES, 2nd Lieut. H. T. art. fr. Oct. 1 to Dec. 1, ext. to rem. at Tirhoot, and to enable him to rejoin his corps.
JOHNSTON, Brev. capt. J. C. 29th N.I. 2 years to Cape and N. S. Wales on m. c.
MAXWELL, Lieut. H. H. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Dinapore.
RATTRAY, Lieut. T. 64th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 5, to Dinapore.
SALTER, Brev. col. H. F. 6th L.C. fr. Sept. 15 to Jan. 15, 1851, to pres. on m. c. prep. to apply for leave to proc. to sea.
ST. GEORGE, Brev. capt. T. G. 17th N.I. offic. brig. maj. Bareilly, fr. Oct. 1 to March 1, 1851, to pres. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe on m. c.
TUCKER, Lt. T. T. leave canc.
WEALE, Ens. C.J. 53rd N.I. to Eur. on m. c.
WHISH, Ens. E. S. 18th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Assist. surg. F. M.D. to be surg. v. Mitchell, invalided, with rank fr. Sept. 14, v. Griffith, retired.
BACON, Surg. J. F. rem. fr. 16th to 19th N.I. Sept. 16.
BOOTH, Vet. surg. J. to continue to do. du. with 7th L.C. until Oct. 1.
CAMPBELL, Assist. surg. J. 6th irreg. cav. to aff. temp. med aid to 1st tr. 1st brig. H.A. in place of Harrison, Sep. 10.
CULLIMORE, Vet. surg. D. from 9th L.C. to 3rd brig. H.A.
DOUGLAS, Assist. surg. M. D. to proceed to Umballah, so as to reach that station by Oct. 5, in view to his affording med. aid to invalids of H.M.'s service proceeding to Calcutta.
DUNLOP, Surg. A. Vans, on leave, fr. 60th to 15th N.I. at Umballah, Sept. 17.
GEE, Assist. surg. A. J. fr. 1st Punjab cav. to 16th irr. cav.
GOUGH, Vet. surg. W. R. 4th L.C. to aff. prof. aid to horses of art. at Wuzeerabad.
GRAHAM, Surg. J. fr. 22nd to 16th N.I. at Benares, Sept. 16.
GRAHAM, Assist. surg. J. O. 49th N.I. to offic. as post mr. of Ferozepore.
HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. B. M.D. to relieve Asst. surg. Irwin, of 21st N.I. fr. med. ch. of 1st and 4th co. 7th batt. art.
HENDERSON, Surg. F. C. on furl. fr. 15th to 18th N.I. Sept. 17.
IRVINE, Surg. R. H. M.D. posted to 29th N.I. at Peshawur, to join.
LYELL, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to resume med. ch. of the reserve company of artillery, Sept. 19.
MACDONALD, Surg. J. B. fr. 10th to 64th N.I. Sept. 12.
MARSHALL, Surg. R. fr. 64th to 10th N.I. Sept. 12.
MITCHELL, Surg. E. fr. 29th to 28th N.I. Sept. 6.
MORRIES, Asst. surg. J. S. M.D. fr. 37th to 50th N.I. at Delhi.
PESKETT, Asst. surg. W. 10th L.C. rel. fr. med. ch. of 66th N.I. by Asst. surg. C. Forbes, to aff. med. aid to 1st tr. 3rd brig. h. art. temp.
ROSS, Asst. surg. J. T. C. fr. 16th irr. cav. to 1st Punjab cav.
SPRENGER, Asst. surg. A. to be Pers. transl. under govern. of India, Sept. 20.
STAIG, Surg. J. A. to rank fr. Aug. 13, v. Mitchell, inv.
STOKES, Surg. J. M.D. 50th, to aff. med. aid to 13th N.I. and 6th comp. 8th batt. art. Sept. 14.
TRITTON, Surg. E. fr. 4th to 7th batt. art. at Meerut, Sept. 16.
WRIGHTSON, Surg. R. W. 53rd N.I. to med. ch. of garrison at Delhi, Sept. 14.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BACON, Surg. J. F. fr. Oct. 1 to Jan. 1, 1851, prep. to N.S. Wales, m. c.
LYDIARD, Capt. W. fr. Aug. 25 to Feb. 25, 1851, to Darjeeling, on m. c.
MILL, 1st Lieut. J. 3rd brig. h. a. fr. Sept. 15 to Feb. 15, 1851, to presidency, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe.
PAYNE, Dr. A. J. civ. asst. surg. of Goruckpore, 2 mos.
WILLIAMS, Vet. surg. A. C. 10th L.C. fr. Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—10th Lt. Drag. Lieut. Lord Garvagh to be capt. and Cornet Alexander to be lieut. in succ. to Webb, ret.—14th Lt. Drag. Lieut Althorp, 3 mo. to Bombay and 2 yrs. to England.

INFANTRY.—8th Lieut. col. Hartley, 1 mo.—18th. Capt. Hammer, to Calcutta.—22nd. Lieut. E. S. W. Smith, to Umballa.—24th. Lieut. C. Mackechnie on leave, to do du. with Landour dep. fr. Oct. 16, in view to accompany convalescents to Wuzeerabad.—53rd. Lieut. Waters, Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.—60th. Asst. surg. Payne, to Oct. 15, to Kussowlie.—61st. Capt. Deacon, Sept. 10 to Oct. 31, to hills N. of Rawul Pindee.—64th. Lieut. W. A. Candler, fr. Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, m. c.—75th. Major Hickey, Sept. 3 to Oct. 15, to Simla.—86th. Capt. Rawlins, Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, to rem. at Bombay.—87th. Capt. Murray, 2 mo. to Bombay and to England to com. reg. depot; Capt. Adams, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 9 mo. to England.—96th. Lieut. col. Wilson, Oct. 28 to Nov. 7.—98th. Ens. Quin, to be lieut. fr. Sept. 21, v. Muller, dec.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BALFOUR, wife of G. G., s. d. at Monghyr, Sept. 25.
BECHER, wife of Capt. C. G. 5th L.C. s. at Benares, Sept. 23.
CAVORHE, Mrs. P. A. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 24.

CHRISTIE, wife of R. d. at Kantagobia, Sept. 2.
FRENCH, wife of H. G. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 24.
GERRARD, wife of Maj. J. G. 1st Eur. fus. s. at Mussoorie, Sept. 28.
GOMES, Mrs. C. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 25.
HODGETTS, wife of T. H. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 21.
HYLAND, Mrs. Alexander, s. at Agra, Sept. 27.
JACKSON, wife of W. H.C.M. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 24.
JONES, wife of the Rev. D. d. at Tollygunge, Sept. 23
KAVANAGH, wife of T. H. d. at Lahore, Oct. 4.
MADGE, Mrs. H. G. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 22.
MENDIES, Mrs. E. B. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 3.
MENDES, Mrs. J. S. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 22.
MOFFAT, the lady of Capt. A. 58th N.I. s. at Simla, Sept. 20.
MYTTON, the lady of R. H. C.S. s. at Dacca, Sept. 23.
NAISMITH, wife of J. M.D. s. at Sultanpore, Sept. 22.
OCHME, Mrs. F. S. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 2.
PESKETT, wife of asst. surg. W. M.D. 10th L.C. d. at Lahore, Sept. 20.
PHILLIPS, wife of E. s. at Umritsur, Sept. 26.
RIGARDY, wife of C. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 30.
ROSS, wife of Chas. d. at Nudnapore, Sept. 20.
SHEELS, wife of J. s. at Gangerah, Sept. 22.
SINCLAIR, Mrs. W. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 20.
THORNTON, wife of R. C.S. d. at Agra, Sept. 30.
WRIGHT, Mrs. Wm. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 23.

MARRIAGES.

BALDWIN, W. to Martha Louisa Pool, at Simla, Sept. 24.
DE GRUYTHER, W. H. to Miss Mary Bickers, at Futtyghur, Sept. 26.
HOTSON, Mr. H.C.M. to Miss M. H. Sevenoaks, at Calcutta, Sept. 25.
KING, R. to Harriett, d. of the late R. Martindell, at Calcutta, Oct. 2.
LEY, C. N. to Elizabeth, d. of A. Beatson, at Umballah, Sept. 19.
MURRAY, G. J. to Miss E. Derey, at Deyrah, Sept. 25.
PRESGRAVE, Duncan, to Mary, d. of Charles Wiltshire, at Calcutta, Sept. 23.
SIBLEY, Lieut. T. H. 62nd N.I. to Marian Eliza, d. of W. Anley, at Dacca, Sept. 23.
SMALL, James, to Mary Ann Adelaide, d. of W. Carnegie Knox, at Barrackpore, Sept. 21.
STALKARTT, John, to Jane, relict of the late W. Maynard Howell, at Tirhoot, Sept. 10.

DEATHS.

BAGRAM, C. G. at Calcutta, aged 22, Sept. 26.
BENBOW, Elizabeth, wife of S. J. at Sheebpore, aged 45, Sept. 19.
CAMPBELL, Eos. A. F. M. 69th N.I. at Agra, Sept. 23.
CAVORKE, the inf. s. of P. A. at Calcutta, Sept. 24.
CHATER, A. M. at Calcutta, aged 43, Sept. 17.
COWLEY, John, at Simla, aged 38, Sept. 27.
ECCLES, Eliza Ann, d. of Serj. Edwin, at Lahore, Sept. 23.
ENGLISH, Eliza Emma, d. of Lieut. A. F. 22nd N.I. at Ferozepore, aged 2, Sept. 18.
GRAHAM, Chas. C. s. of Maj. J. 50th N.I. at Mussoorie, aged 3, Sept. 14.
HOMFRAY, Jeremiah, at Howrah, aged 60, Oct. 5.
LAWRENCE, Cecilia Grace, d. of Thos. at Bareilly, aged 1, Sept. 25.
LUDLOW, Lieut. col. E. H. art. at Dum-Dum, aged 45, Sept. 26.
MERCER, William J. inf. s. of G. D. at Allyghur, Sept. 19.
MILLER, Mary Wilson, wife of the Rev. E. at Chinsurah, Sept. 30.
MOLLER, Lieut. F. HM.'s 98th, at Peshawur, Sept. 20.
READ, Hastings, at Bundelkund, Sept. 15.
REILY, Jane, wife of J. H. at Barrisaul, aged 35, Sept. 21.
REMFRY, Charlotte, wife of Geo. F. at Calcutta, Oct. 2.
ROBERTSON, Margaret, d. of D. C. S. at Bareilly, Sept. 26.
SLADE, Mrs. Edward, at Calcutta, Oct. 2.
SQUIRES, Catherine Ann, d. of Walter, at Calcutta, aged 2, Sept. 19.
TOD, Julia, widow of the late Lieut. col. near Lucerne, Aug. 18.
RIDDLE, Mrs. R. M. at Calcutta, aged 34, Sept. 29.
WEBSTER, Mary, wife of Wm. at Calcutta, aged 41, Oct. 4.
WILLIAMS, James, jun. at Calcutta, aged 22, Sep. 19.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 24.—*Gustaree*, Houtbois, Moulmein; *Water Witch*, Man, China.—25. *Comet*, Lambton, London; *Athelstan*, Hickman, Liverpool.—26. *Edmondsbury*, Redpath, London; *Mathilde*, Roblot, Pondicherry; *Hannibal*, Willis, Sandwich Islands; *True Briton*, M'Beath, London; *Manilla*, Harrison, Mauritius.—27. *Cashmere*, Wood, Sunderland; *Chinsurah*, Pearson, Singapore; *British Sovereign*, Harris, Ennore.—28. *Scindian*, Cammell, Madras.—29. *Eagle*, Lovett, China; *Ballengiech*, Liddell, London.—30, Steamer *Hindostan*, Harris, Suez.—OCTOBER 1. *Lascar*, Errington, Hull; 2. *Enterprize*, Cops, Chittagong.—5. *Weraff*, Savault, Penang; *Lord Petre*, Middleton, Mauritius and Madras; *Melanie*, Bird, Bombay; *Teazer*, Caster, Madras; *Harold*, Mann, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Water Witch*.—Mrs. Alexander and 2 children.
Per *Athelstan*.—Messrs. J. and W. Pollock.
Per *True Briton*.—Mrs. Bignell and child, and Messrs. Gordon and Lennox.
Per *Hamoody*.—Mr. Cochrane.
Per *Ballengiech*.—Mr. N. Mills.
Per *Scindian*.—J. W. Sillepart, Esq. and lady, James Dunn, and John Oxley.
Per steamer *Enterprize*.—A. T. T. Peterson, H. D. Robertson, H. Holroyd, and R. Torrens, esqrs.; Lieuts. Hopkinson, Briggs, and Fytche; J. Paterson, Esq. S. P.; Capts. Lea, Boothby, and H. Howe; Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Considine, Mr. Moonook, and Mr. G. W. Drum.
Per steamer *Hindostan*.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. M'Intyre, Rev. J. Russell, Rev. J. Leechman, Mr. Trevenau, Mr. Noad, Mr. Purser, Mr. Evans, Mr. Goldsmid, Mr. Lattey, Mr. Kidd, Mr. Paton, Mr. Preston, Mrs. Harris, and Mr. Thompson. From SUEZ.—Mr. Houston, Mr. Haber, Mr. Devereux, and Mr. Hives. —From GALLE.—Capt. J. Johnstone and Dr. Tronsdale. From MADRAS.—Capt. Lavie and servant; Mr. Walter and servant; Sir F. Currie, Bart. and Lady Currie and servant; Mr. Lewis and servants.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 23. *Labuan*, Scott, London; *Champion*, Stevenson, Bombay; *Venelia*, Martin, Cape of Good Hope; *John Sparks*, Sparks, Hong-kong.—28. *Ranee*, Barker, Liverpool; *Marion*, M'Kerlie, Mauritius; *Macedon*, Edwards, London.—29. *Rajah of Sarawak*, Brown, Liverpool.—OCT. 1. *Winefred*, Christie, Liverpool; *Catherine Apcar*, Fowler, Bombay.—2. *Crown*, Chandlers, Liverpool; *City of Poonah*, Priscott, London; *Dido*, Youngerman, Penang and Singapore; *Minerva*, Coleman, London.—4. *Patriot*, Younghusband, Moulmein.—5. *Arno*, Colby, Boston; *Sir H. Compton*, Brown, Singapore and China.—6. *Lydia*, Spratt, London; *John Dalton*, Jackson, China; *R. A. Maria*, Heckford, Singapore.—7. Steamer *Haddington*, ——, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Haddington*:—
To GALLE and back.—Mr. and Mrs. Marshman, Mr. H. Mornay, Mr. and Mrs. Innes, child, and servant; and Mr. S. J. Auld.
To ALEXANDRIA and back.—Mr. W. J. Money.
To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. W. J. Money, 3 children, and servant; Mr. R. Eglington, Mr. J. Johnstone, Mr. R. C. Campbell, Mr. Sutherland, Lieut. A. Blackwood, Lieut. Growoold and servant, Mr. R. Black, Mr. Bailey, Mrs. Impey, Mr. A. J. Elliott, Mr. Wells, Mr. Sands, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Moade, Mr. Crook, Mrs. Carr and infant, Mr. J. Paterson, Capt. Dacosta, Mrs. Parfitt and 2 infants, Capt. H. H. Ouvry, Mr. Baillie, Mr. J. W. Rose, Mr. Woodgates, Mr. J. Golding, H. Baker, and J. Noakes.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Oct. 7, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.		Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	8 8	to	9 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	1 12	..	2 0
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	1 12	..	2 0
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0 4	..	0 6
Third Sicca 4 do.	do.	17 0	..	17 4
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	16 0	..	16 4

Bank Shares.				
Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1850	to	1890
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	40	..	50
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	..	65

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	9 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do.	6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	7 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs.	104 5	to	104 13	per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars		15 10	..	16 4	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust		13 0	..	13 8	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars		220 8	..	221 4	per 100.
Mexican ditto		220 0	..	220 8	per 100.
Sovereigns		10 2	..	10 3	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs		16 3	..	16 0	each.
Old Gold Mohurs		20 14	..	20 15	each.

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1⅝d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. to 2s. 0½d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. to 2s. 0½d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3*l.* 12s. 6d. to 4*l.*; to Liverpool, 3*l.* 10s. to 4*l.*

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MADRAS.

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

Extract of a letter from Hyderabad:—"We have had another scene of bloodshed, proceeding from these mutinies. The Khas Rissalah, who were importuning Rajeasur Raee, guarantee on the part of the Government for their arrears of pay, had assignments on several collectorates given to their sherishtadar, Rajah Mookut Ram, to quiet them for a time. Rajah Ram Bux knew that the orders would not be accepted, but as they would lead to a negotiation, his object would be gained in gaining time. Rajah Mookut Ram sent the orders to the several talookdars by the hands of five or six Patan soldiers, who were accompanied by chobdars expressly provided by Rajah Ram Bux for this purpose. The orders were nowhere accepted, but one Syud Fazul desired his Arabs to turn the Patans ignominiously out of his house. The ferocity of the wild Arab knows no middle course—of the six Patans who went to Syud Fazul's house four were killed on the spot, and two were wounded; none of the opposite party suffered. The natives here give out that the Arabs suffered equally, but that nothing is known about it, as they conceal their dead. This is all stuff, and is got up by the Deccanies to hide their shame at not being able to strike one avenging blow. The Patans are men of mettle and ferocious; they showed both when they possessed the prevailing power some twenty-five years ago, which now the Arabs do; but their *prestige* is gone, and seemingly with it their conduct. They suffered discomfiture in every collision between themselves and the Arabs: it was formerly altogether the reverse of this; the ferocity, however, remains to the Patans. As the Jew money-lenders of the country, and as talookdars, they are extortionate, oppressive, and cruel, even unto death; avarice and ferocity are, with a few noble exceptions, their leading characteristics.

"Syud Fazul has put his house in a posture of defence, numerous Arab and other soldiers are seen parading his terraces. This was hardly required, for the minister was eager to extenuate his conduct, and Abdoollah-bin-Ally, whose Arabs serve Syud Fazul, and served him on this occasion, has given him an avowed support, by sending other Arabs to reinforce his customary guards. For four days nothing has been done. The assassination of these men will be compounded for by money, as Syud Fazul shows a bold front, and Abdoollah-bin-Ally supports him for a small sum. There is a great ferment amongst the Patans, who are numerous, but not equal in numbers or in warlike habits, though of equal courage to cope with the Arabs. Their leading chiefs are men of wealth: their language is threatening, but because it is so they will do nothing.

"Nothing has been done to Bishen Chund; it is said he has compounded for his felony by engagements to pay money, not to the Government, for then the Khas Rissalah would have orders given them on Bishen Chund instead of the false orders on the talookdars. The relations of Appah Row no longer clamour for justice, they have probably been bought up. The Resident must be sensible, when the pretence has been used, if such has been used to him, that the judges will not work without pay, that affairs here are past all remonstrance; but the reckoning at its fitting time, on that account, will not be the less severe.

"Rajah Eswunt Row, the sherishtadar of the Arabs, was called to a private audience of the Nizam, and asked whether Rajah Ram Bux had not recently authorized an additional levy of 800 Arabs. (I had heard of four.) Rajah Eswunt Row was in a dilemma, and forced into the equivocation of declaring that there was no new levy, but merely a replacement of casualties. Rajah Eswunt Row, when communicating this conversation with the Nizam, put his head upon the feet of the minister, and implored him not to give additional strength to a body already consisting of 5,000 men.

"Such is the unhappy condition of the country. Its affairs are becoming daily more irretrievable, as if by an invincible fatality. It may require abilities of a high character to put a government in order, but nothing but intense folly and weakness could pursue the measures such as are now pursued, having a tendency to a more rapid annihilation, if not of the government, of the independence of the Nizam.

"I heard at a late hour yesterday, that in consequence of the Patans having all pledged themselves to stand by one another, and to revenge their quarrel with Syud Fazul, if the Government did not do justice, the minister sent for Abdoollah-bin-Ali, with whom he had a long conference, which terminated in Abdoollah-bin-Ali deputing his son to bring Syud Fazul to the minister's, where he now is under surveillance. The deputation of the son would seem to imply, that some sort of assurance was to be made to Syud Fazul, as the condition of his coming to the minister."—*Englishman.*

Rumours of a speedy change of ministry at this capital, carrying with them the strongest semblance of truth, have prevailed for the last two days. The Nizam, disgusted at the incapacity, the oft-violated promises, and utter disregard of truth, of his Peshkar, Raja Ram Buksh, has at last thrown himself upon the better feelings of Nawab Shums-ool-Oomra, to save his country. His appeal is not likely to be successful as far as the Nawab is personally concerned, for it is impossible he can ever forget the indignities he suffered at the hands of the Nizam during his former brief administration, incessant interference in his peculiar functions, the obstruction of his measures, and the division of the revenues of the state to his master's unworthy purposes. It is not unlikely, however, that the Nawab will consent to the nomination of his youngest son to the Dewannee, of whom the Hyderabad world speak highly, and who, under the sage counsels of his father, has every chance of rescuing his unfortunate country from impending ruin. To the Nizam's affecting remonstrances, nay, even to his tears, as it is said, the Nawab opposed his inflexible determination not again to don ministerial harness. The restoration to the Nuwab, by the Nizam, of the command of the Piega troops, the restoration of his districts and jagheers to an immense amount, the withdrawal of an arbitrary demand of some eleven lacs, all, all sufficed not to soften the iron resolution of the Nawab, even though his master offered to sign any document binding himself to non-interference. To the Nizam's present gracious intentions and resolutions, the Nawab could only oppose as unconquerable obstacles, his advanced period of life, and consequent unfitness for office. But if the plan be adopted of appointing his youngest son by whom the active parts of the ministerial duties can be conducted, under his father's guidance, the plan will, no doubt, succeed. To-morrow, it is said, the Resident has been invited to a durbar by his Highness, at which Raja Ram Buksh and Shums-ool-Oomra's youngest son, Rushud-ool-Deen Khan, are desired to attend.—*Bombay Telegraph, Oct.* 16.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Captain John Campbell, of the Madras army, was arraigned in the Supreme Court, on an indictment charging him with the wilful murder of one Chimamoo, of Marakan Kadavoo, in Calicut, by shooting him. After a long trial, the jury acquitted him, on the ground of his being of unsound mind at the time. The Chief Justice remarked on the apparent neglect on the part of Messrs. Morris (the Civil and Session Judge of Calicut) and Conolly (the Collector of Malabar), in not causing the arrest of the prisoner before he committed the act of which he stood accused, when it was confessedly notorious to both of those functionaries that he had for some time been in the habit of committing acts of violence.

Small Cause Court.—The establishment of the long-expected New Small Cause Court is now daily looked for. The judgeships have been offered to, and, it is said, accepted by, Messrs. Burgass, Rose, and Fullerton. Some discontent has been felt at the delay that has taken place in completing the arrangements for this acceptable addition to the judicial resources of the presidency, which has been already for some time in active and beneficial operation in Calcutta. The Supreme government have at length made inquiries into the cause, which ill-natured people here attribute to the absence of Mr. Burgass, to whom the chief seat on the bench of the New Court had been some time before promised.—*Athenæum, Oct.* 12.

Major Pears, c.b., is the officer that has been selected to survey and report upon the proposed lines of railway for this presidency.—*Ibid.*

Matters Ecclesiastical have, we think, manifested more briskness during the last month than any other department of public or private life. The primary visitation of the clergy in and about the presidency was held on the 1st instant by our diocesan; but there being no topics of prominent local interest calling for attention, the charge was necessarily of a general character. His lordship expressed his warm approval of the recent decision of the Privy Council in the Gorham case, and congratulated the clergy on the stanch Protestant feeling by which, as a body, they were distinguished. On the 5th instant, the bishop laid the foundation-stone of a new Mount Road Church, to be built on a piece of ground generously presented by Mr. T. P. Waller, for the benefit chiefly of the increasing class of East-Indians, who thickly people the surrounding district, belonging to the communion of the Church of England, yet hitherto with no place of worship suited to their wants. The requisite funds for the erection of the new church have been raised by public subscription. Dr. Dealtry left Madras on the 12th ult., in the H. C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, for the western coast, on a tour of of visitation. Since his arrival, he has obtained a fair share of popularity, by the cheerful assistance he has accorded to all objects of public charity or general utility, and by his mild, conciliatory

atory bearing, has won golden opinions even from those who differ from his views.—*Athenæum, Oct.* 12.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. GEORGE NOBLE BREDIN, H.M.'S 49TH REGT.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, Sept. 23, 1850.—At a general court-martial holden at Bangalore, on Aug. 16, 1850, and continued by adjournment to Sept. 4, following, Lieut. G. N. Bredin, H.M.'s 94th regt., placed in arrest by order of the commanding officer, was arraigned upon the following charges:—

First Charge.—"For having at Cannanore, on June 20, 1850, taken no measures to effect an honourable and amicable adjustment of a difference that had arisen between Ens. C. T. Seale, and Ens. H. Jameson, both of the same regt., but, on the contrary, endeavoured to promote a duel between those officers which it was more particularly his duty to have discouraged and discountenanced from his being the senior officer of the parties, and of much longer standing in the service."

Second Charge.—"For having at Cannanore, on June 20, 1850, conveyed a challenge from Ens. C. T. Seale, H.M.'s 94th regt., to Ens. H. Jameson, of the same regt., to fight a duel."

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To lose two steps of regimental rank, and to stand in the reg. next below Lieut. J. Buchanan, H.M.'s 94th reg., and, further, to be severely reprimanded.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) G. H. BERKELEY, Lieut.-Gen.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, 14th Sept., 1850.

Reprimand.—In addition to the loss of regimental rank, the Court have sentenced you, Lieut. Bredin, to be severely reprimanded. I shall therefore observe—

That, in your defence, you have alluded to the excitement you were under at the time as some palliation of your offence. This I cannot admit; it might have been an excuse alleged by your principal, but certainly not by you.

You were employed as a friend, to be a peace-maker, and how did you fulfil this duty? By calling Ens. Jameson into your quarters, requesting to know whether he (Ens. Jameson) would give Ens. Seale a hostile meeting; and, on the former officer declining, you then asked him if he would give you a similar meeting. This is the statement made by Ens. Jameson, and uncontradicted by yourself, and certainly does not appear like endeavouring to bring matters to an amicable accommodation.

Such conduct appears to have been followed up, during the afternoon, by similar attempts on your part to arrange a hostile meeting, and I cannot find, in any part of the proceedings, the slightest effort made to prevent matters from proceeding to extremities—your perseverance in endeavouring to bring on a duel, betrays a lamentable want of that good feeling and *esprit de corps* which ought to distinguish every officer, more particularly so in matters relating to his own regiment.

Again, in your defence, you bring forward former good character, and also that you are a family man, that the same may be taken into the merciful consideration of the Court. Had you kept up to the first, and recollected the second, you might possibly have avoided the unenviable position you have now placed yourself in.

Lieut. Bredin, you are hereby reprimanded, and I trust that the award of the court-martial—which however I must consider as being a very lenient one—will have its due effect, and, to use your own words, "that your former character will be fully restored by your conduct in after years." Let what has happened be a lesson to you.

Lieut. George Noble Bredin is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYNES, C. R. civ. and ses. jud. of Madura, res. ch. of the court fr. S. N. Ward, Oct. 1.

BIRD, J. act. coll. and mag. of S. div. of Arcot, del. over ch. of dist. to H. Wood, Esq. Oct. 8.

COCHRANE, J. H. coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, del. over ch. of dist. to M. Murray, Sept. 17.

CONOLLY, H. V. coll. and mag. of Malabar, del. over ch. of dist. to R. Chatfield.

INGLIS, W. A. D. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Chingleput, del. over ch. of court to prin. sudder ameen, Oct. 2.

MORRIS, H. civ. and sess. jud. of zillah of Calicut, del. over ch. of court to T. Onslow.

ROBERTSON, A. acting coll. and mag. and agt. to governor Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, assd. ch. of the dist. fr. A. T. Mathison.

ROHDE, J. act. civ. and sess. jud. of zillah Trichinopoly, assu. ch. of court fr. T. E. J. Boileau, on Sept. 18.

THORNHILL, G. to be a lay trustee of chapl. of Masulipatam, v. Dowdeswell, relieved.

WARD, S. N. to act as coll. and mag. of S. div. of Arcot, Oct. 4.

WYLIE, G. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Chingleput, Oct. 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BIRD, J. 6 mo. to Neilgherry Hills, on m. c.

COSBY, W. J. five days in ext.

GARRATT, R. S. to Europe for 1 year, Oct. 8.

INGLIS, W. A. D. 14 days.

JAMES, R. until March 15, 1851, to Cuddalore and East Coast, on m. c.

STRANGE, T. L. leave cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ALCOCK, Rev. A. H. 3 years' leave to Europe, on m. c.

BULL, Rev. J. V. to be temp. attached to chaplaincy of Bangalore.

FENNELL, Rev. A. A.B. reported his return to the presidency, Sept. 27; to offic. as chap. of St. George's Cathedral dur. abs. of Evans.

MORANT, Rev. J. A.M. reported his return to the presidency, Sept. 24; to be chap. at Bellary.

ROWLANDSON, Rev. J. A.M. reported his return to the presidency, Sept. 27; to offic. as domestic chaplain dur. the bishop's tour of visitation, Oct. 4.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ACTON, Lieut. H. 2nd N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 27.

ADAMS, sen. Ens. C. J. McT. 16th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 11, v. Jowett, dec.

ALSTON, Ens. R. G. 51st N.I. perm. at his request to resign the service, Oct. 8.

AUSTIN, Lieut. T. 22nd N.I. to return to his duty, Oct. 19.

BARROW, Lieut. D. S. 14th N.I. having failed to pass his final exam. in Hindustani, is rem. fr. app. of act. qr. mr. and interp. to 31st N.I. and to join his own reg. Sept. 28.

BELL, Lieut. H. posted to 2nd N.V. batt. Sept. 25.

BERESFORD, Capt. J. P. art. perm. to res. app. of commissary of ordnance at Bangalore, fr. Oct. 8.

BELL, Lieut. H. 50th N.I. transf. to invalid estab. fr. Aug. 31.

BLAIR, Ens. C. F. H. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

BLENKINSOP, Ens. E. C. posted to 50th N.I. as 5th ens. to proc. to pres. and report himself at the adj. genl.'s office, with a view to being provided with a passage to Maulmein, Sept. 25; to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849.

BODDAM, Lieut. E. T. 15th N.I. exam. in Tamil at college; qual. as interp. and to receive moonshee allow.

BOYD, Lieut. W. B. 8th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 21.

BUTLER, Ens. W. H. A. 23rd L I. to be lieut. fr. May 29, 1850, v. Newbold, dec.

CAMPBELL, Brev. capt. T. H. art. to be com. of ord. at Bangalore, v. Beresford, res. Oct. 1.

CAMPBELL, Ens. J. A. d. d. 52nd N.I. posted to same as 5th ens. v. Eager, prom.; to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849.

CAZENOVE, Cornet C. 6th L.C. perm. to join direct, Sept. 27.

CHESNEY, Lieut. A. H. M. 24rd L.I. to act as pay mr. Nagpore subsidiary force, Oct. 8.

CONRAN, Lieut. col. G. art. to be col. by brev. fr. Aug. 2, and to stand above Col. David Williamson, Bengal inf.

COOPER, Lieut. A. M. 52nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Sept. 17, v. Clarke, ret.

CRAWFORD, Ens. J. d. d. 2nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

CROFTON, Lieut. T. 52nd N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 24.

CUMBERLEGE, Ens. A. B. 41st N.I. reported to have att. cred. progress in Hindustani, Sept. 23.

DANSEY, Lieut. R. D. 30th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, with moonshee allow. Oct. 1.

DAVIES, Ens. A. M. 51st N.I. passed exam. for off. of comp. Oct. 1.

DEEY, Lieut. W. A. 41st N.I. reported to have attained creditable progress in Hindustani, Sept. 23.

DRURY, Ens. A. d. d. 2nd N.I. posted to 51st N.I. as 5th ens. v. Alston, res.; to rank fr. Dec. 26, 1849.

EAGER, Ens. J. J. 52nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 17, v. Clarke, ret.

FRYE, Lieut. J. P. 22nd N.I. to offic. as asst. to offic. ag. for supp. of Meriah sacrifice and female infanticide in Orissa, Sept. 24.

FIFE, Ens. W. 47th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, for off. of companies, Sept. 25.

FINDLAY, Capt. A. S. 30th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, Oct. 1.

GALL, Capt. G. L. H. 5th L.C. ret. to duty, arr. at Bombay.

GODFREY, Ens. C. J. d. d. 49th N.I. posted to 10th N.I. as 5th ens. to join under orders fr. adjt. gen. Sept. 26; to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849, to cont. to d. d. with 49th N.I. until Dec. 31, and then join his corps, Oct. 4.

GROOM, Ens. W. T. to do duty with 52nd N.I. Oct. 1.

HASTIE, Ens. J. with 31st L.I. to do duty with 39th N.I. to join, Sept. 19.

HICKS, 1st Lieut. H. E. art. ret. to duty, Sept. 24.

HUDDLESTON, Ens. J. 41st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of campanies, Oct. 8.

JAMES, Lieut. G. L. 5th N.I. to be capt. fr. Sept. 22, v. Murray, invalided.

JOHNSON, Ens. M. R. d. d. with 21st, posted to 39th N.I. as 5th ens. in succ. to Ogilvie, prom. Oct. 2; to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849.

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KINDERSLEY, Ens. N. E. B. 5th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 22, in succ. to Murray, invalided.
KIRKPATRICK, Ens. T. d. d. 21st N.I. posted to 5th N.I. as 5th ens. to join under order of off. com. Mysore div. Oct. 5; to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849.
MAC VICCAR, Capt. J. 41st N.I. to offic. as agt. for supp. of Meriah sacrifice and female infanticide in hill tracts of Orissa.
MILLAR, Ens. F. J. 33rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
MOBERLY, 2nd Lieut. A. S. eng. passed exam. in Teloogoo.
MURRAY, Capt. Hon. P. O. 5th N.I. trans. to inv. est. fr. Sept. 22; posted to N.V. batt. Oct. 5.
MURRAY, Lieut. H. 30th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, with moonshee allow. Oct. 1.
NEPEAN, Ens. H. M. to do duty with 40th N.I. Oct. 4.
OGILVIE, Capt. R. L. J. 33rd N.I. to act as dep. asst. com. gen. dur. abs. of Shepherd on leave, Oct. 1.
OGILVIE, Ens. J. C. 39th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 15, v. Sugden, dec.
PEARS, Brev. major, T. T. C.B. eng. to surv. and report upon the lines of railway prop. to be estab. Oct. 1.
PHILLIPS, Lieut. G. R. 5th L.C. exam. in Mahratta at college—creditable progress, to receive moonshee allowance.
PLAYFAIR, Lieut. E. M. art. to cont. in ch. of detach. of 1st Mad. fus. *en route* fr. Madras to Bellary, v. Bangalore, Sept. 24.
PRESCOTT, Lieut. J. C. P. 10th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp.
SCROGGS, sen. Ens. H. 50th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 31, v. Ball, invalided.
SMITHERS, Ens. O. F. d. d. 31st L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies, Sept. 4.
SMYTH, Lieut. W. P. S. 27th N.I. app. to act as qu. mr. and interp. 26th N.I. temp. Sept. 23.
STAPLETON, Lieut. G. S. 10th N.I. appt. to d. d. with sappers and miners, to join *viâ* Bombay.
TEED, Ens. H. J. E. d. d. with 43rd, posted to 23rd L.I. as 5th ens. in succ. to Butler, prom.; to do duty with 43rd until Dec. 31, and then join his corps, Oct. 3, to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1849.
THOMPSON, Ens. R. rec. arr. and prom. app. to do duty with 49th N.I. Sept. 24.
THORP, Ens. J. T. to do duty with 52nd N.I. Oct. 1.
TOUCH, Lieut. J. G. 26th N.I. to be adj. Oct. 11.
WARDEN, Brev. capt. F. F. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. to du. arr. Sept. 19.
WILSON, Lieut. C. H. 41st N.I. qual. in Hindustani, for. gen. staff, Sept. 23.
WORSOP, Lieut. M. A. 21st N.I. to act as post-mr. at Bangalore.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

STEWART, J. Sept. 27.

INFANTRY.

GROOM, W. T. Sept. 27.
THOMPSON, R. Sept. 22.
THORP, J. T. Sept. 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARROW, Lieut. D. S. 14th N.I. Sept. 30 to Jan. 31, to Bangalore and Madras.
BELL, Maj. O. Qu. N.V. batt. to Eur. on residue of furl.
BERESFORD, Capt. J. P. art. in ext. to Sept. 23; to Eur. on m. c.
BYNG, Major J. 6th L.C. to Feb. 28, in ext. to Neilgherries on m.c.
CAMPBELL, Capt. J. A. 7th L.C. fr. Sept. 16 to Dec. 15, to Futteyghur.
CANTIS, Capt. W. 15th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. and to proc. to pres. *viâ* the Neilgherries.
CLARIDGE, Lieut. H. C. Z. 37th gren. Sept. 24 to Dec. 31, in ext. to Secunderabad, on m. c.
DRURY, Lieut. A. fr. Oct. 1 to 20, to Bangalore.
GARDNER, Capt. R. O. 50th N.I. leave cancelled.
HART, Ens. W. H. S. 40th N.I. 2 years to sea and N.S.W. on m. c.
HAMILTON, Lieut. F. M. 3rd L.I. to Europe, on m. c.
HEATHORN, Capt. J. L. 3rd L.I. Sept. 24 to Oct. 3, to pres.
IMPETT, Brev. maj. J. dep. paym. and staff offic. at Poonamallee, 4 mos. in ext.
LAKE, Lieut. A. W. 3rd M.L.I. 3 years to Europe, on m. c.
L'AMY, Lieut. S. 17th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
MCNEILL, Lieut. A. C. sappers and miners, 1 mo. to Neilgherry hills.
MOTTET, Ens. G. H. 19th N.I. to visit Pondicherry, *en route* to join his regt. Oct. 7.
MURRAY, Capt. Hon. P. O. 2nd N.V.B. to April 1, 1851, to Kurnool and Vizianagram.
OAKES, Capt. A. F. in ext. to Jan. 1, 1851, to Bangalore and Secunderabad.
PEARS, Capt. A. C. art. fr. Nov. 10 to Feb. 10, 1851, to Bombay.
RICHARDSON, Brev. maj. R. H. 7th L.C. to Calcutta and Madras, fr. Nov. 21 to Feb. 21, 1851, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
RUNDLE, Ens. E. W. 21st N.I. to Eur. m. c.
RUSSELL, Lieut. J. G. 29th N.I. 1 mo. to Bangalore.
SHAKESPEAR, Cornet W. R. 3rd L.C. fr. Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, to Hingolee, and within the limits of the Hyderabad div. on m. c.
SHEPHERD, Brev. maj. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Sept. 20 to Sept. 19, 1852, Neilgherries, m. c.
SIMPSON, Lieut. W. T. 48th N.I. to Europe.
SKINNER, Lieut. A. 5th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
WHITE, Lieut. col. W. G. 35th N.I. 5 mo. to sea, m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALFOUR, Asst. surg. E. G. to act as asst. assay mast. dur. abs. of W. Collum on leave, Oct. 11.
CHEAPE, Surg. H. M.D. to act as surg. of 4th dist. fr. Oct. 1.
COOKE, Asst. surg. A. L. T. passed exam. in Hindustani, for medical charge, Oct. 5.
MILLER, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to d. d. under the surg. 2nd batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount.
WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. St. G. to rank fr. May 25.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

MILLER, J. Sept. 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COLLUM, Asst. surg. W. asst. assay master, fr. Oct. 12 to Jan. 4, 1851, Western coast.
MANLEY, Surg. R. H. inv. estab. to reside on Neilgherry Hills, m. c.
NEILL, Assist. surg. A. C. B. M.D. to Europe on furl.
SMITH, Surg. T. T. 25th N.I. 2 yrs. to Cape and N. S. Wales on m. c.
YOUNG, Surg. D. S. leave cancelled and to date fr. 1st to 30th Nov.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

COMBE, wife of A. d. at Ingeram, Oct. 1.
COOKE, wife of Capt. W. s. at Negapatam, Aug. 4.
FRERE, wife of Hatley, C.S. s. at Tinnevelly, Oct. 3.
HANDS, the lady of Maj. F. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. s. at Secunderabad, Sept. 15.
HARRIS, the lady of Lieut. F. d. at Bellary, Sept. 12.
HAZLE, Mrs. J. R. s. at Rajahmundry, Sept. 23.
INNES, wife of Capt. H. D. 47th N.I. d. at Secunderabad, Sept. 23.
LAZAR, the lady of L. S. s. at Nungumbantrum, Oct. 10.
L'FLEUR, wife of A. s. at Naraisingapooram, Sept. 24.
ORR, wife of Alex. s. at Madras, Sept. 29.
PHILBERT, wife of R. s. at New Town, Oct. 6.
ROUPELL, the lady of T. B. C.S. s. at Coimbatore, Sept. 20.
STEWART, wife of Capt. J. 49th N.I. s. at Madras, Sept. 20.
THOMSON, the lady of Lieut. col. P. 29th N.I. s. at Trichinopoly, Sept. 27.
VAUGHAN, wife of Lieut. E. W. 17th N.I. s. at Bolarum, Sept. 20.
WILKINSON, wife of John, s. at Rajahmundry, Sept. 17.
WILSON, wife of J. A. s. at St. Thome, Sept. 22.
WYNDHAM, wife of Capt. 5th N.I. s. at Madras, Oct. 1.

MARRIAGES.

BASS, John Martin, to Miss E. Ann, d. of the late Capt. S. B. Grollet, at Changhaut, Sept. 25.
EDMONDS, T. to Miss Caroline Beck, at Madras, Sept. 25.
JOHNSTON, G. E. to Miss Emily Susannah Roberts, at Madras, Oct. 10.
PHILLIPS, Lieut. G. R. 5th L.C. to Sophia Matilda, d. of the late Capt. A. Haultain, at Secunderabad.
STULZ, Apoth. P. to Miss. W. T. Murray, at Trichinopoly, Sep. 20.
WYATT, Lieut. F. D. H.M.'s 94th, to Miss Emma Hyde, at Cannanore, Sept. 28.

DEATHS.

BARTLEY, inf. s. of Dan. at Rajahmundry, Sept. 15.
BENJAMIN, J. B. wife of Elias, at Jangernaikpooram, aged 23, Sept. 26.
BUTLER, W. at sea, on board the steamer *Hindostan*, Sept. 10.
BRUNTON, Thomas Samuel, at Trichinopoly, aged 42, Oct. 2.
CERMET, Francis, at Gingham, aged 23, Sept. 12.
COMBE, Jane Malanie, wife of Adele, at Ingeram, aged 35, Oct. 1.
COOKE, Juliana H. B. wife of Capt. Wm. 8th N.I. at Negapatam, aged 27, Sept. 15.
CREARDO, D. at Black Town, aged 84, Sept. 23.
DEAN, Mary Ann, d. of Apoth. John, at Lucie, aged 1, Sept. 27.
D'SILVA, Elizabeth, d. of John, aged 7, at Pulsewalkum.
GILBERTSON, Frank, inf. s. of Lieut. C. F. 43rd N.I. at Vepery.
GRAHAM, Laura Jane, d. of Apoth. J. at Madras, Sept. 23.
LAFRENAIS, Geo. at Calicut, aged 55, Sept. 6.
SHILLITOE, Mrs. Charlotte, at Cannanore, Oct. 5.
SMART, Ann, wife of Serg. C. at Madras, Sept. 27.
STONE, Kate S. d. of the Rev. Meade N. at Quilon, aged 1, Sept. 19.
TURNER, Mark, at Poonamallee, aged 22, Sept. 30.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 23. *Ferris*, Scott, London.—24. *Barham*, Gimblett, Falmouth; *Lady Macnaghten*, Hibbart, Port Adelaide, South Australia.—26. *Perseverant*, Massibi, Pondicherry.—27. *Colonel Burney*,

Millard, Calcutta; steamer *Hindostan*, Harris, Suez.—28. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Masulipatam.—Oct. 1. *Ruby*, De Silva, Vizagapatam; *Ann*, Clinch, Cape of Good Hope.—2. *Amelia*, Maiden, Calcutta.—3. *Diana*, Grant, Eanore; *Aimable*, Damond, Coconada; *Graham*, Harrison, Munsoorcottah.—6. *Phœnix*, Monge, Bordeaux.—7. *Rival*, Lloyd, Pondicherry; *Emily*, Miller, Mauritius.—8. *Bucephalus*, Bell, London; *Sultana*, Mainland, Adelaide; *Columbus*, Holton, London.—9. *Conquering Hero*, Cockburn, Port Natal and Point de Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Teazer*.—Mr. C. Grant, Rev. Mr. Williams.

Per *Melanie*.—Mr. M'Dougall.

Per *Barham*.—Rev. James Morant and lady; Miss Lutyens; Mrs. Van Streng; Capt. P. D. O. Van Streng, H.M.'s 15th huss.; Mrs. Crofton; Lieut. T. Crofton, 53rd M.N.I.; Mrs. Lechler and infant; Misses Woodman, Walton, Addis, Tucker, and Traveller; Lieut. H. C. Hicks, art.; A. A. Stoney, Esq., asst. surg. H.M.'s 94th regt. and Ens. W. R. Goodall, H.M.'s 25th regt.; Margaret O'Keefe and 4 servants; Mrs. col. Wake, Misses Wake, H. Wake; Mrs. Dunlop, R. H. W. Dunlop, Esq. B.C.S.; Mrs. Bell, R. C. Bell, Esq. Misses Bell, F. Bell; Mrs. Waddy, Lieut. W. P. Waddy, art.; Mesdames Llewelyn, Gimblett, and Rodda; Misses Rodda, H. Rodda, C. Rodda, Lynch, Sterndale, Herklot, and E. Herklot; Messrs. J. Herklot, H. C. Watts, and W. Cabell, cadet; Mr. A. Oliver, and Mr. O. Chalmers; Mesdames Leishman, Starr, and Mungall; Martha Biale; James Wright and Thomas Jones, servants; Margaret Grey, Mrs. Bells, James Hill, and servants.

Per *Lady Macnaghten*.—Mrs. Hibbert and child, and Mr. H. Cooper.

Per *Colonel Burney*.—Mr. Allen.

Per steamer *Hindostan*.—Mr. Stewart, cadet; Rev. Mr. Fennell, Mrs. Fennell and infant, Mr. Thorp, Mr. Burgess, Lieut. Acton, Mr. and Mrs. Bain, Mr. Groom, Rev. T. Rowlandson, Mr. W. Butler (died at sea, Sept. 10), Mr. and Mrs. Duclosit, Mr. Duclosit, Col. Hitchins and servant, Dr. Miller, Mr. R. Church, Capt. C. D. Campbell, I.N.; Dr. Roe and servant, Mary Harley, Mr. M'Intyre, Messrs. J. Trevenor, Moad, Purser, Evans, Goldsmid, Lattey, Kidd, Paton, and Preston; Mrs. Harris, Messrs. Thompson, Houston, Devereux, Huber, and Hives; Capt. J. Johnson, and Dr. Tronsdale.

Per H. C.'s steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Mr. Randall, Capt. Devereux, Mr. Heeley, and Mr. Darling.

Per *Ann*.—Mr. and Mrs. Houghton, and 2 children; Mr. and Mrs. Clementson, Miss King, Col. Blackall, and Mr. Campbell.

Per *Amelia*.—D. S. Cargill, Esq.

Per *Rival*.—Mrs. Lloyd.

Per *Emily*.—Mrs. H. Miller.

Per *Bucephalus*.—Mesdames Handley, Herdman, Reid, Bryant, Newberry, and Walker and child; Misses Ray, Woodford, and Lorner; 2 Misses Bryant, Capts. Walker and Woodhouse, Lieut. Baynes, Dr. Franklin, Messrs. Hutton, Greaves, Appleyard, and O'Dowda; 112 men of 70th regt.

Per *Sultana*.—Dr. and Mrs. M'Kevitt.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 24. *Lord Petre*, Middleton, Calcutta; *Teazer*, Castor, Calcutta.—25. *Ellenborough*, Lamber, Calcutta.—26. *Diana*, Grant, Eanore; *James Hall*, Jarvis, Northern Ports; *Coquette*, Taylor, London.—27. Steamer *Hindostan*, Harris, Calcutta.—28. *Wellesley*, Parish, Calcutta.—29. *Perseverant*, Masibi, Marseilles; *Nonpariel*, Brown, Mauritius.—Oct. 1. *Colonel Burney*, Millard, Colombo.—2. *Barham*, Vaile, Calcutta; *Monarch*, Duncanson, China.—5. *Mary Stoddart*, Bell, London *via* Coringa.—6. *Paragon*, Murch, Northern Ports; *Charlotte*, Thomas, China.—7. *Diana*, Grant, Calcutta; *Phœnix*, Monge, Coringa.—8. *Pleiades*, Hartley, Demerara.—10. *Lady Nugent*, Parsons, London.—11. *Aimable*, Damond, Bordeaux *via* Pondicherry; *Ann*, Clinch, Calcutta.—14. Steamer *Haddington*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Miss Thomson, Ens. H. Thurburn, 43rd N.I.; Mr. Clerk, Mr. Beyerhaus, Lieut. Applegath, 33rd N.I. and servant; Capt. H. H. Bell, 2nd Lieuts. H. D. Glovay and D. St. Grœme.

Per *James Hall*.—Mr. H. Lynsdale, wife, and five children.

Per steamer *Hindostan*.—Capt. Lavie and servant.

Per *Paragon*.—T. E. J. Boileau, Esq.; Mr. Steevens and family.

Per *Ann*.—Col. Blackball, Capt. and Mrs. Houghton, two children, and M. A. Orr.

Per steamer *Haddington*.—To Southampton.—Mrs. Horak, C. H. Cooper, Esq.; R. S. Garratt, Esq.; Maj. F. A. Clarke, Rev. A. H. Alcock, Capt. J. P. Beresford, Lieut. F. J. H. Helbert, Mrs. D. Hodson, Mrs. Pauncefote, child, and servant; Capt. W. P. Devereux, Lieut. S. L'Amy and child, and P. B. Smollett, Esq. To Galle.—D. Cargill, Esq. From Galle to Southampton.—Capt. J. Johnstone.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Oct. 14, 1850.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1½ to 2	per cent. dis.	
1829-30	do.	do.	
1841	¾ to 1	do.	
4 per cent. ..	1832-33	17 to 18	per cent. dis.
	1835-36	do	do.
	1843	do	do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt		No transaction.	
Tanjore Bonds		16 to 17	per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares		9 to 10	per cent. prem. no trans.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	6 per ct. pm.
On existing cash credit accounts on do.	7 do.

Discount.

On Government Acceptances	5 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	7 ,,
Ditto above 30 days	8½ ,,

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-6 to 10-6-6
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	Do.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, at 6 months' sight, 2s.
Do. at 3 months' sight, 1-11¾.
Do. at 1 month's sight, 1-11½.
H.M. Treasury Bills, 2s., according to amount.
Bank of England Post Bills, 2¼
Mauritius Government Bills, none.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, none.

Calcutta.—Buy,	1¾	per cent. dis.	
,, Sell,	1¼	do.	do.
Bombay.—Buy,	1	do.	do.
Sell,	1¼	do.	do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*l.* 3*s.* per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

ANECDOTES OF SIR C. NAPIER.

The manner in which Meanee and Dubba were fought, of course, at once covered the victor with glory. The Ameers had been supposed rich,—they proved less wealthy than was expected; still, Hydrabad once ours, afforded £70,000 as the share of the spoils claimed by the general.

Two incidents of a very opposite nature may here be mentioned, neither of which has as yet, we believe, found its way into print. Capt. ——, then on the general staff, was a first-rate Persian scholar, and as such had occasionally acted as translator of the letters addressed to the Ameers: one was brought to him so offensive and insulting, and so certain to bring on a rupture, that he declined translating it. The general waited on him in person, to endeavour to persuade or induce him to go on with the translation. Capt. —— stated that the object professed to be in view was peace; that anything that might irritate or affront had positively been forbidden; that the letter, bad as it was in its English dress, would read infinitely worse in a translation. He reminded the general that he was addressing sovereign princes, accustomed to the utmost courtesy and consideration, and that Oriental epistles between the great were remarkable on all occasions for their suavity and politeness; that the document desired to be sent could scarcely be received by them, and could not be replied to but by arms. Sir Charles then *ordered* that the letter should be translated, and was answered that, on all matters of military duty, he (Capt. ——) was at his command, and would obey implicitly, and nothing besides, where he felt he was doing wrong. The letter was translated by other hands; the result may be conjectured: Capt. —— found himself in orders next day immediately to undertake a long and difficult march, from which he was only saved by an order from Bombay. We give this on the authority of the party to whom it occurred.

After we had for some time been in possession of the country, a set of jovial youngsters at Hydrabad opened a tap-room, and hung up a sign, that beer was to be had at all hours, a cask ever on the broach. The matter reached the ear of the general. As it stood, it had more of waggery in it than anything else; it might lead to mischief, and deserved to be put down, though not with any very great degree of severity. One forenoon the tap-room was visited by the general, who called for a pint of beer; the representative of mine host appeared with a linen apron on, and acted the host to a nicety. The liquor was drunk and paid for, when, after a few minutes' chat, Sir Charles said, "Now, my good man, this has been a very good joke so far as it has gone,

and I am quite disposed to treat it as such; but it may be carried too far, and produce mischief; so let there be an end of it. You know who I am." And an end of it there was.

In June, 1846, the cholera broke out with almost unprecedented violence amongst the European troops at Kurrachee. The stroke was so sudden and so terrible, that it was literally as if the angel of death had stalked into the camp and breathed upon the troops. In four days, nearly 400 men in the prime and vigour of life were carried away. It was on such occasions as these, almost more than on the battle-field, that the victor of Meanee shone. A father watching the sufferings of his children could scarcely have displayed more anxiety, solicitude, or grief. He was in the hospital at all hours; he seemed incapable of fatigue, and indifferent to sleep. From couch to couch, from sufferer to sufferer, the warm-hearted veteran moved; and, if he could not stay the pestilence, he afforded all the comfort tenderness from one they almost worshipped could impart to the sufferers. Before all was over, his own was a house of mourning, —a bland son-in-law was one of the last of the victims of the plague.—*Bombay Times, Sept.* 21.

ADULTERATION OF COTTON.

The following petition of Gungadass Vurzbhoocundass and others, inhabitants of Bombay, was presented to Lord Falkland on the 30th September:—"Your petitioners are Bombay merchants dealing in cotton, a trade they have carried on for many years, and for which purpose they from time to time appoint their agents at Broach and other cotton districts to purchase and ship cotton for this market; and their agents have been in the habit of purchasing cotton from persons who are called brokers, and who themselves purchase from the cultivators; at present the respective agents of your petitioners have large quantities of cotton at Broach, to the value of upwards of Rs. 5,00,000, ready for immediate shipment to this place; but John Marshall Davies, Esq., the collector of Broach, refuses to allow them to export a single bale of cotton unless the same is free from cotton seeds; but your petitioners most humbly beg to inform your honourable Board that they have severally contracted and agreed with European and native houses to deliver them such cotton within certain limited periods, which are fast approaching, and they are most anxious to fulfil their engagements with the houses to whom they have agreed to deliver the cotton at very high prices; that if the collector of Broach shall continue to insist on their agents having all the bales unpacked and cleaned, so as to cleanse and purify the cotton, your petitioners will not only be prevented fulfilling their engagements, but particularly will sustain most serious losses; and not on account of the cotton, but from the non-performance of their respective engagements in due time, and also for interest on the value of cotton which remains unexported from Broach to this place. Your petitioners deny that they, or, to their knowledge, any of their agents, are in any way concerned in adulterating the cotton so purchased; and, having regard to the state of the cotton market, and the present high price of cotton, your petitioners would prefer receiving the cotton in the adulterated state in which the collector represents it to be, rather than not receive any at all, and thus become subject to actions for breach of contract, with heavy damages, in the event of any fall in the price."

The *Bombay Telegraph*, in publishing this document, observes: "It will naturally be expected that we will offer some opinion with respect to the proceeding of Mr. Davies in refusing to permit the cotton to be shipped from Broach in the foul state in which our recent advices from that place have with one voice concurred in representing it to be. It must be recollected that the merchants of Bombay, European as well as native, joined in a strong representation to the Governor-General relative to the adulteration to which the cotton received from the northern districts of India was purposely subjected, and praying his Lordship to take some measure to put a stop to this injurious practice, at the same time throwing some portion of the blame on the system pursued by the collectors of the revenue, which was stated to be partly the cause of the discoloured and dirty state in which the cotton reached Bombay. The petition or memorial of the merchants, on this head, received the attention which a representation proceeding from so intelligent a body of gentlemen as those who signed it merited, and orders were given to the district revenue and judicial officers of the Government to use every exertion to put a stop to so injurious a practice. It is now some weeks since we recorded the fact that Mr. Davies had inflicted severe fines on some of the parties engaged in the cotton trade at Broach, for having in their possession large quantities of artificially-adulterated cotton. This act of authority was justified by an old regulation of, we believe, the year 1828. It appears to have been attended with a very small degree of success in repressing the habit of adulteration; and the result has been, the determination of the collector of Broach to interdict altogether the export, from that place, of cotton in the state above described. We have no doubt in our own mind that the energetic and highly intelligent officer in question has acted in this, as in the former instance, upon sound and justifiable grounds. Much as it is to be regretted that the parties who have petitioned the Governor in Council should incur any loss, or win any risk of loss, by the turpitude of their correspondents, or of the cotton-brokers or others engaged in the wilful adulteration of this staple at the place of growth or port of shipment, we cannot but say we think the measure is justifiable, and though harsh, will speedily effect that reform which a milder proceeding has failed to do."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Mail of Sept. 7th arrived at Bombay on Oct. 9th, per *Ajdaha*.

Commodore Lushington.—An article published in the *Bombay Times*, gives a somewhat different aspect to the order issued by Commodore Lushington (p. 648) relative to Lieut. Melvin, and his allowance of spirits. It had escaped our recollection that Lieut. Melvin was the officer lately degraded for drunkenness, and the *Bombay Times* now states that the order was issued as a merciful alternative to a court martial, which would have infallibly terminated in the loss of Lieut. Melvin's commission. This explanation, of course, relieves Commodore Lushington of the slightest intention to do otherwise than benefit that unfortunate officer.

The Exhibition.—Among the articles to be sent to the Exhibition of 1851, some of the most beautiful are likely to be sent from Cambay. An assortment has been ordered of cups, paper-knives, and other small articles of cornelian, agate, and others of the beautiful stones, so plentiful in Guzerat. These exquisite articles, once seen in England, will create, we doubt not, a large demand for them, and they may ultimately become a very important article of trade.

Steam Communication with China.—A memorial, strongly worded, strongly reasoned, and even more strongly supported by the signatures of 108 of the principal merchants, bankers, and members of the community at Bombay, has been prepared and sent by the present mail to the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury, setting forth the claims of the western presidency to a more speedy, direct, and regular steam mail communication with China and the eastern archipelago than now exists.—*Telegraph.*

Strange Narrative.—The *Bombay Times*, of October 2nd, in a leading article, after complimenting Sir C. Napier for the determined manner in which he has dealt with the "petty blackguardism which disgraces the exceptional portion of the army," publishes the following narrative, the correctness of which it believes may be fully depended on, as apparently opposed to his previous conduct:—"The name of a Miss Brown (as we shall call her) having been mentioned amongst a party of officers at an up-country station, Lieut. X. inquired who and what the lady was; and this having been explained, stated that she was a fellow-passenger of his from home, and gave his auditors to understand that their intimacy had been such as marriage alone would have warranted. A strong feeling of scorn and disgust was expressed for such an avowal; but nothing farther at the time occurred. The corps having been ordered to proceed to ——, a Miss Brown was found to be residing at the house of the commanding officer of the station; and as Lieut. X. now made up to her as an old acquaintance, he was asked whether she was the same party he had formerly spoken of, and he said she was. Soon after, invitations were issued by one of the officers of the —— for a party, at which the commanding officer and family, including his guest, were to be present; and the slander having by this time gained currency, one of the married officers of the corps declined the invitation, giving as his reason that he did not choose his wife to appear where Miss Brown was present. This brought on an explanation, and the inviting host and recusant guest proceeded together to Lieut. X.'s quarters, and questioned him as to the footing on which he had stood with Miss Brown: this he stated to be tantamount to that of man and wife with the exception of the marriage ceremony. The gentlemen, thus enlightened, proceeded straight to the house of the commanding officer, and related all that had been told them. The matter, of course, could no longer be kept from Miss Brown, who was overwhelmed with astonishment, grief, and horror, at the conduct imputed to her: the imputation she denied. A court of inquiry was immediately directed to be assembled: the ship in which they had come out was then at Calcutta, and the captain and passengers were applied to for information. Some delays having occurred, Lieut. X., in the quarters of a brother officer, admitted that the whole of the

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statements affecting the character of Miss Brown were fictitious, and that she had been guilty of no impropriety. He put the confession on paper, and the document, signed by himself, and countersigned by the party to whom it was made, was forwarded to the commanding officer. The option was offered him of standing a trial by court-martial, or resigning the service; the latter alternative was selected, and his papers were sent in. He proceeded on his journey to Bombay, on his way to England; but tarried so long with a friend on the way, that his father, a general officer high in the Queen's service, having become aware of what had occurred, wrote in such terms to the commanding officer in whose house Miss Brown had been a guest, as well as to the Commander-in-Chief of India, that Sir Charles Napier stated that, if he could be forgiven in the quarter where his misconduct was best known, he should make no objection to Lieut. X. withdrawing his papers; and, disgraceful and incredible as it may appear, he was permitted to withdraw them, and was received back into the regiment. It is needless to add, that a blackguard who could be dealt with thus leniently had the greatest interest, and was very highly connected."

THE SATTARA TUNNEL.—On the decease of the late Rajah of Sattara, his servants were desirous of erecting some memorial to his memory; and on their mentioning the circumstance to the Commissioner, it immediately suggested itself to that gentleman that the most appropriate memorial that could be constructed would be one which should in some measure benefit the public at large in Sattara, the site of his late highness's residence, or its neighbourhood. Amongst other considerations, it was noticed that the direct road from Punderpoor and Sattara to the Concan, over the Ambaolee Ghaut, passes directly through the valley of the Yenna and Oormooree rivers, which valley is cut off from Sattara by a ridge of hills lying between Enteshwar and the fort of Sattara. There being no direct communications with this valley, excepting by a pathway over the ridge, impracticable to carts, every loaded cart, therefore, is necessarily obliged to proceed by a circuitous route to the southward, of from seven to eight miles, which by a direct route would be under one mile. The trade of Sattara being thus obstructed, it was suggested that a passage should be cut through the hill; but this being found to be objectionable, owing to two aqueducts being carried along the ridge, the civil engineer proposed opening a tunnel, which, with the sanction of Government, is now being carried into effect, the whole expense falling on the servants of his late highness. The dimensions of the tunnel, when completed, will be,—length 200 feet, height 22 feet, and breadth 30 feet. There is a vein of ferruginous clay running through the hill, between the traps, which afforded considerable facility in the mining operations, yielding easily to the pick and the crowbar. The tunnel is passed through the hill, but in a rough state; it has been little more than six months in progress, and the expense about Rs. 25 per foot.—*Bombay Times.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

MAJOR-GENERAL BARR.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 3, 1850.—Major-General Barr is permitted, on his own solicitation, to resign his appointment on the divisional staff, and return to Europe.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council much regrets that Major-General Barr has been compelled by impaired health to tender prematurely the resignation of his command; but the Major-General carries with him the proud assurance that he has completed a career of more than forty-six years of faithful, most meritorious, and approved service; and to the testimonial recorded in the Government general orders of the 9th December, 1846, the Governor in Council can only add that, while exercising the command of a division of the army during the last three years, Major-General Barr has well sustained the high and honourable reputation he had previously acquired.

Major-General Barr's resignation of the command of the southern division of the army will take effect from the date of his departure from Bombay.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAMERON, C. M. to be acting 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna, retaining appt. of 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.
DAWN, E. P. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona.
FAWCETT, E. G. coll. of Surat, to proc. into his district on deputation.
GOLDSMID, H. E. to res. ch. of appt. as govt. bank director, and memb. of mint com.
GOLDSMITH, H. E. to res. ch. of revenue and financial depts. and to conduct duties of secret and political depts. dur. abs. of Malet, proc. to join Right Hon. the Governor at Mahabuleshwur.
GRANT, R. 1st asst. to coll. of Sholapoor, placed in ch. of Talookas of Indee, Hyperga, Moodebehad, and Mungalee, fr. July 6.
HARDY, R. to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, to continue to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach.
HAVELOCK, W. H. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar, to continue to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Kandeish.
INVERARITY, J. D. coll. of Sholapoor, to proc. into his districts on deputation, and territory of the Raja of Akulkote, on duty.
JENKINS, E. L. to be first asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach, to continue to act as coll. of Ahmedabad.
LAW, J. S. Coll. of Tanna, to proceed into districts on deputation, Oct. 5.
LOCKETT, H. B. to be second asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum.
LUMSDEN, J. G. to act as a memb. of mint. com. dur. abs. of Mr. Malet fr. Pres.; do. as a gov. dir. of Bank of Bombay, dur. abs. of Malet.
MALET, H. P. acting coll. of Poona, to proc. into his dist. on deputation.
MANSON, C. J. to be first asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish, to continue to act as asst. pol. agent to Southern Mahratta country.
MORGAN, J. R. to act as coll. of Kaira.
OLIPHANT, J. E. to be 3rd and acting 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira.
REID, L. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna, and acting 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat.
RITCHIE, W. A. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kandeish.
RYAN, R. H. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira, to resu. app. of act. asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Ahmedabad, Oct. 8.
SIMS, F. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat, to continue to act as coll. of land revenue, Bombay.
SIMSON, W. del. over ch. of offi. of civ. aud. and mint mast. to C. Price, Sept. 28.
WALTER, C. to be an asst. and acting 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.
WHITE, R. to be an asst. to coll. and mag. of Admednuggur, and 3rd acting asst. on dept. of Cameron.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DICKINSON, S. S. 20 days.
FORBES, G. S. to Mahabuleshwur, and rem. till exam. in Jan. 1851.
HARRISON, C. M. 1 mo.
KEAYS, R. 1 mo.
LAW, J. S. 1 mo. to Mahubuleshwur.
NEAVE, D. E. to Mahabuleshwur, and rem. till exam. in Jan. 1851.
PRENDERGAST, C. G. 2 mo. on m. c. to Mahabuleshwur hills.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLOOD, Capt. art. to res. duty of remount agency, Oct. 5.
BRIGGS, Lieut. to act as adjt. 22nd N.I. Oct. 4.
CHECKLEY, E. J. to rank fr. Sept. 25, and posted to 19th N.I. v. Fairbrother, prom.
COOPER, Lieut. E. M. G. 13th N.I. to join, Oct. 2.
DAVIES, Lieut. to act as adj. to 29th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Henderson.
DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut. J. B. to be capt. fr. Sept. 25, in succ. to Eckford, inv.
FRANCIS, Lieut. asst. settlement officer in ch. Poona, to be an asst. to mag. and coll. in that collectorate.
GIBBARD, Lieut. T. B. 1st troop h. art. to proc. to join at Dessa.
HENDERSON, Lieut. 2nd batt. art. app. mem. of Eur. gar. court-martial, v. Marett, m. c Oct. 9.
LIGHTFOOT, Lieut. J. G. to act as adjt. to h. a. at Poona, Oct. 4.
LUCAS, Maj. C. (new prom.) rem. to 3rd batt. to com. art. S. div. of army, Oct. 8.
MANT, Brev. lieut. col. G. J. 19th N.I. trans. to inv. est. Oct. 12.
MCKENZIE, Lieut. to act as adj. to 3rd L.C. fr. Sept. 10, v. Ashburner, prom.
MORTON, Capt. C. B. 10th N.I. to join Oct. 2.
POWNALL, Capt. T. art. fr. 4th bat. to 3rd bat.
PRUEN, Capt. G. A. art. fr. 4th bat. to 1st. batt.
ROWLAND, Maj. A. com. art. N. div. of army rem. fr. 4th bat. to horse brig. Oct. 8.
SCHULER, Brev. col. F. art. fr. 2nd bat. to 3rd bat. Oct. 8.
SHORTT, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. to 22nd N.I. dur. abs. of Campbell.
SINCLAIR, Lieut. col. J. (new prom.) art. fr. 2nd bat. to com. of art. in Scinde, Oct. 8.
SOPPITT, Lieut. to act as adjt. to 12th N.I. dur. abs. of Carter.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. J. D. 28th N.I. app. a memb. of exam. com.
WILLOUGHBY, Capt. H. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 23.
WILLOUGHBY, Maj. M. F. art. fr. 3rd bat. to 4th bat. Oct. 8.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

LLOYD, F. Sept. 23.

INFANTRY.

COLBURNE, J. Sept. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAUGH, Lieut. C. R. 9th N.I. Sept. 28 to Oct. 31, m. c.
BURKE, Capt. J. H. 1 mo. to the Deccan.
DOUGLAS, Lieut. G. R. art. 6 mo. to sea and China, on m. c.

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FORD, Lieut. St. C. 14th N.I. Oct. 20 to Nov. 20.
HAIG, Ens. M. R. 5th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Bombay.
HEATHCOTE, Ens. C. T. 12th N.I. 3 mo. from Nov. 1, to Bombay.
HUNTER, Lieut. F. E. 4th N.I. Oct 2 to 31, on m. c.
KEMBT, Capt. F. S. 1st Eur. reg. Sept. 25 to Oct. 25.
LECKIE, Capt. J. D. 10 days to Ahmedabad.
LYONS, Ens. E. W. 28th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 14 to Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.
MACKESON, Lieut. F. L. 19th N.I. Sept. 15 to Nov. 1.
MARETT, Lieut. P. D. art. to Nov. 17, ta Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.
MILFORD, Ens. S. C. 6th N.I. Sept. 14 to Oct. 31.
MILFORD, Ens. C. 19th N.I. Oct. 1 to 31 in ext.
MOORE, Corn. A. cav. att. to h. brig. Oct. 5 to Oct. 31.
MORTON, Capt. 10th N.I. Oct. 1 to 31.
SKINNER, Maj. P. K. D. J. A. G. P. D. A. Oct. 9 to Nov. 8.
TURNBULL, Lieut. W., N.V. batt. to Oct. 31, to Bombay, on m. c.
TYRWHITT, Ens. G. D. 5th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Bombay.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BABINGTON, Asst. surg. to be staff surg. and dep. med. storekeeper at Ahmedabad. v. Harrison, perm. to exch. Oct. 3.
CAMERON, Asst. sug. W. L. 1st tr. art. exchs. app. with J. Turner, of 4th tr. h. art. but to cont. to d. d. with own tr. Oct. 5.
COTELLOE, Dr. D. rec. ch. of the superint. of the ex Ameers of Sinde, at Poona, Sept. 24.
HARRISON, Surg. to be staff surg. and dep. med. storekeeper at Poona, v. Babington, perm. to exchange, Oct. 3.
THOMPSON, Asst. surg. 5th N.L.I. to rec. med. ch. of 12th N.I. dur. abs. of Lawes, Oct. 2.
TURNER, Asst. surg. 4th tr. h. art. exchanges app. with Cameron, of Leslie's 1st troop art. but to cont. d. d. with own tr. Oct. 5.
WILMOT, Asst. surg. 2nd Belooch bat. to rec. med. ch. 29th N.I. dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Ballantine, m. c. Oct. 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEAN, Asst. surg. J. fr. Oct. 9 to Nov. 30, to Bombay, on m. c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

CLARKE, Mids. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Queen*, Oct. 4.
CLARK, Mids. A. J. fr. the *Queen* to the *Auckland*, Oct. 5.
DRAPER, Lieut. J. S. ret. to duty, attached to the *Hastings*, Sept. 30.
ETHERIDGE, Lieut. 3 years furl. to Europe on m. c.
FRASER, Lieut. H. A. ret. to duty, attach. to the *Hastings*, Sept. 30.
GAYER, Mids. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore, Oct. 3.
GEORGE, Mids. C. P. 1 year furl. to Europe on m. c.
GRIEVE, Lieut. A. M. 3 years furl. to Europe.
HURLOCK, Mids. to rejoin the *Auckland*, Oct. 5.
LAMB, Mids. H. 1 yr. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
MONK, Mids. W. to join the *Sesostris*, Oct. 9.
PIRIE, Asst. surg. to proc. to pres. as next for duty I.N. Sept. 25.
SELBY, Lieut. attach. to the *Hastings*; to com. the *Pahnurus*.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAUGH, the wife of Lieut. C. R. 9th N.I. d. at Baitsee, Oct. 3.
BETHARN, the wife of R. G. I.N. s. at Colaba, Oct. 15.
BOSWELL, the wife of A. B. d. Oct. 6.
DAVIES, the lady of L. M. 26th N.I. d. at Shikarpore, in Scinde, Sept. 27.
JOHNSTONE, the wife of T. B. M.D. s. at Broach, Oct. 8.
LARKEN, the wife of M. C.S. s. at Tarala House, Oct. 2.
LIVINGSTON, Mrs. d. at Poona, Oct. 4.
PEREIRA, the wife of C. s. Sion, Sept. 7.
SMART, Mrs. d. at Kalbadavie, Oct. 4.

DEATHS.

BROWN, Elizabeth, at Mazagon, aged 20, Sept. 23.
FERNANDEZ, Louis, at Colaba, Oct. 11.
GORDON, Henry L. s. of W. at Saltara, aged 3 mo. Oct. 6.
HAYWARD, Harriet A. d. of Henry, engineer dept. at Poona, aged 1, Oct. 14.
NORMAN, John, at the European General Hospital, Oct. 7.
OSBORNE, Mrs. wife of conductor of the ordnance dept. in the Hospital of the royal artillery, Oct. 2.
SIPPI, Elizabeth, wife of C. A. band-master 2nd L.C. at Rajcote, Oct. 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 3. *Emily Wilder*, Fairlord, Salem.—4. *Ontario*, Watson, Glasgow; *Sovereign*, Robertson, Glasgow; *Eliza*, Daniel, Sydney; *John Wickliffe*, Daly, London.—6. Steamer *Bombay*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee.—9. Steamer *Ajdaha*, ———, Suez; *Caledonia*, M'Farlane, London.—10. Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, Beyts, Surat.—14. Steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat.—15. Steamer *Surat*, Duverger, Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Emily Wilder*.—Mr. G. Gregy, Mr. J. H. Bertram, and Capt. G. Berham.
Per *Ontario*.—Mrs. Watson.
Per *Ajdaha*.—Mrs. Herring, and 2 children, with a servant; Mr. Turner, and Mr. Nelson.
Per *John Wickliffe*.—Lieut. J. Mungavin.
Per *Bombay*.—Capt. Rigand, H.M.'s 60th Rifles; Lieut. Simms, Ben. Army; Capt. Freeman and Lieut. Candler, H.M.'s 64th foot; J. H. Wilson, Esq.; and — Chamberlain, Esq.
Per *Surat*.—Mrs. Leckie and child, Mrs. Scott and 3 children, Capt. Leckie, and Lieut. Scott; Mrs. Boyd, Miss Sallon, and Mr. Green.
Per *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*.—Mrs. Fawcett and child; Mr. Herbert.
Per *Caledonia*.—Mrs. Dr. Davies and 5 children.
Per *Carnac*.—Mrs. Rowland and Mr. Williams.
Per steamer *Phlox*.—A. West, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

OCT. 6. *Swithamly*, Jennings, China; steamer *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat.—7. *Lady Rowena*, M'Donald, London.—8. Steamer *Bombay*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee.—10. Steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Colombo; steamer *Auckland*, M'Donald, Persian Gulf; *Glenswilly*, Stewart, Liverpool; *Prince of Wales*, Jones, Penang and Singapore.—15. *China*, M'Neil, Liverpool; *Martin Luther*, Huttin, China.—17. Steamer *Sesostris*, ——, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Swithamly*.—Lieut. Douglas.
Per *Lady Rowena*.—Messrs. W. Heard, A. Simpson, and W. Mallock.
Per *Bombay*.—Mrs. M'Crea, Capt. Whichelo, Captains Hartley and Hext, 8th foot; Lieut. M'Crea, 64th foot; Lieut. Nicholson, 60th Rifles; and Mr. Hunter, c.s.
Per *Victoria*.—Mrs. Thornbury and two children, James Burke, esq. and John Holland, esq.
Per *Glenswilly*.—Mrs. Barton, Mr. Erith, and Mr. M'Auley.
Per *Martin Luther*.—J. Hervey, esq. and W. H. S. Hart, esq.
Per steamer *Sesostris*.—Mrs. Leckie and a child, with servant; and Dr. J. F. Shekleton, Bombay army.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Oct. 17, 1850.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan			..	..	Rs. 116 to 116½
5	Do.	do.	1825-26	..	Rs. 105 per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30	..	Rs. 104½ do.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42	..	par
4	Do.	do.	1832-33	..	Rs. 88 per 100 Sa.
4	Do.	do.	1835-36	..	Rs. 85 per 100 Co.'s.
4	Do.	do.	1842-43	..	Rs. 84½ do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000	pd. up	19½ p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	,, 1,000 each	Transfer Books closed.		
Commercial Bank ..	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	10 p. ct. dis.
Agra Bank	,, 500 each	500	do.	5 p. ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	,, 1,000 each	1,000	do.	10 to 11 p. ct. p.
Apollo Press Com...	,, 12,500 each	12,500	do.	13,000
Colaba Press Com...	,, 7,000 each	7,000	do.	12,400
Colaba Land Com...	,, 10,000 each	10,000	do.	7,000
Bombay S. N. Com.	,, 500 each	500	do.	65 p. ct. dis. sales.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	50 each	10	14-7 paid.	no trans.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 6 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	,, 10 3
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,, 219 to 221
German Crowns, ,, ...	,, 212½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,, 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,, 16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,, 15½

EXCHANGES.

On London, at
6 months' sight, per rupee 2s. 1d. For doc. bills.
6 .. .. .. 2s. 0¾d. a 2s. 0½d. For credit bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100.... 99½
..... 30 days' sight.. ..... par
..... at sight..... 100 7-16ths
On Madras at 30 days' sight..... 99½
..... at sight 100
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dlrs. Rs. 217

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, Rs. 12s. 6d. to 2l. 15s. per ton; to China, per candy, Rs. [illegible]

CEYLON.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

FERNANDO, the wife of C. L. s. at Colombo, Sept. 18.
VANDERSPAR, the wife of Capt. W. C. C. R. R. d. at Colombo, Sept. 24.

MARRIAGES.

LA BROOY, Rev. E. C. to Ann Elizabeth, eld. d. of Mr. W. Taylor, at Colombo, Sept. 25.

DEATHS.

BAYLEY, Capt. F. B., C.R. regt. aged 43, at Galle, Sept. 17.

SINGAPORE.

The *Singapore Free Press* continues the subject of the advantages which would arise from an extended commerce between Singapore and Kanpot. It appears that the King of Cambodia, within whose dominions that port is situated, has already applied to the British government to enable him to clear the coast of the pirates by whom it is infested, and who ruin its trade. It is to be hoped the Government will not be long in taking advantage of so favourable a circumstance.

H.M.'s steam vessel *Sphynx*, Commander C. Shadwell, sailed from Singapore on the 11th of August for Siam, where she was to join the *Nemesis* steam-ship, when Sir James Brooke, the Rajah, intended to make an effort to restore to its former footing the trade between the inhabitants of the Western World and the Siamese, which had recently diminished almost to extinction, in consequence of the infringement by the latter of former treaties. The Americans have been treating with them for the same purpose, and it is stated that the Siamese authorities, in answer to their proposals, said that they knew of no such nation as the Americans, and did not believe that such a nation existed, and that they could only speak through the English. This opinion is supposed to have been confirmed in the minds of the ministerial authorities at Siam from the circumstance of the official American documents having had attached to them seals of comparatively insignificant appearance compared to those which had been previously presented from the same nation. Documents authenticated with imposing seals carry great importance with them in the opinion of these singular people.

CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of July 24th arrived at Hong Kong Sept. 10th, per *Achilles*.

COURT NEWS—POLICY TOWARDS FOREIGNERS.—Among the memorials presented to his Imperial Majesty, one is from Chay Kihshin, a cabinet minister, who tenders advice to his youthful master, couched in the choicest and most respectful language, on ten subjects of deep interest, arranged under four distinct heads, of which the following is a summary:—

I. "Revere Heaven." Under this head he says, "Inasmuch as your Sacred Majesty is under the special favour and protection of the Most High, your Majesty is bound, out of due reverence for Heaven, to be guarded in your expressions of approbation or displeasure."

II. "In the employment of your subjects in the public service.

"1st. Carefully weigh and consider all measures that may be proposed for your Majesty's consideration, and make a wise selection of the most judicious of them.

"2nd. Institute a diligent scrutiny into the character and conduct of your officers throughout the realm.

"3rd. Make the higher officers responsible."

III. "Holding the reins of Government.

"1st. Bear in mind the people's wants and distresses.

"2nd. Pay careful attention to the state of crime and the condition of criminals in the empire.

"3rd. Let more value be attached to change and reform.

"4th. Let it be your Majesty's chief object to carry out to their full extent all the great principles of imperial rule."

IV. "In following up and carrying out the intentions and schemes of his late Majesty.

"1st. Let internal arrangements first of all be determined upon and completed.

"2nd. Let special attention be given to economy in the public expenditure."

Under the first subdivision of this part of his subject, the minister ventures to make the following suggestions:—"His late Majesty ruled the empire for thirty years with amazing benignity. Thus, when (during the closing years of his reign) his sacred mind was torn with anxiety on account of the disturbances along the sea-coast, he condescended to listen to the recommendations of his ministers, to accept terms of peace and amity, solely with the view of delivering his people from the miseries inflicted on them by the rapine and violence of foreign oldiery. Notwithstanding his condescension, it was the deliberate determination of his late Majesty at some future time to make a great and powerful demonstration before the world: but this object it has not been permitted his late Majesty to carry out. In your humble servant's opinion, the military department has for several years past been in an exceedingly defective state. Although the expenditure in that branch of the service has hitherto been excessive, yet what advantage has the nation reaped from mustering such troops as the village braves, or confiding the interests of the empire to a militia that has never been trained to arms? Look for a moment at the insurrections in Hoonan,—they are not yet put down; and the pirates on the coast of Shantung,—they are not yet extirpated. Who does not see from all this how useless and undisciplined our troops everywhere are? On examination, your servant finds that one step has been recently taken (towards the fulfilment of the late emperor's intentions) to bring about a restoration of the old state of things, in the *stout and resolute rejection of the petition of foreigners for admission into the city of Canton*. Might not the same plan be carried out everywhere along the coast? This, however, cannot be effected by one stroke of your Majesty's pen, or by a single memorial from your Majesty's ministers. The chief duty that in such a case seems to devolve on your Majesty is, first, to institute and secure due order and discipline in your own dominions, prior to making any display or aggression abroad. Your humble servant would suggest, therefore, that your Majesty should, to this end, prescribe to your officers a limited time within which to accomplish certain definite plans. For instance; command the governors-general and governors of the various provinces to present a report of the names of those in the military and civil services whom they deem worthy of trust and confidence. Let them inform your Majesty, too, of the military organization of the country; that is, its offensive and defensive capabilities. Let them also report what is the actual state of the military forces, and what the condition of the commissariat. Supposing that this year sees an improvement in all these points, may we not reasonably anticipate further progress during the next? At the same time, it is not desirable that measures so important as these should be carried out hastily, or without mature consideration; for it is of the highest moment that they should be prosecuted with all due care, caution, and nicety. But when such arrangements shall have been once matured, your Majesty need only order what may please your Majesty, and it shall be done; so that the restrictions and impediments along the whole coast may easily be re-established. Under such circumstances, it will be for your Majesty to say of foreigners, '*they are a perverse and obstinate generation—punish them*,' and most assuredly they shall be punished; or, '*they are a poor, contemptible race—take pity on them as heretofore*,' and they shall be let alone. In conclusion, your humble servant begs to acknowledge that the advice which he has thought fit, under this particular, to lay before your Majesty, has been dictated solely by the firm conviction of his own mind, that to carry out these great intentions of your deceased parent is a solemn and serious responsibility that has now devolved upon your sacred Majesty."

The leading national events of the past month are confined to uncertain rumour. Seu, it is said, fled to Peking some three weeks ago; frightened away by the rebels, who, it is pretty certain, are having it all their own way at a short distance from the southern capital. The agents for foreign powers have not, however, received official intimation of Seu's absence from his post.

At Shanghae an edict, alleged to be imperial, has caused some sensation. Opium smokers by this edict are allowed five months' grace, from the 6th inst., after which decapitation is to follow every conviction,—the families of the decapitated to be sent into slavery,—and the descendants for three generations totally debarred from the privilege of competing at the literary examinations. A species of jesuitism is also ordered, and every ten are to be spies on each other;—the concealer of the fact rendering himself liable to the same punishment as the principal. Written copies have found their way to Canton, but, as the said edict did not appear, in due course, in the printed versions of the *Peking Gazette*, its authenticity has been altogether doubted. The

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opium-smoking body in China is not a large one, compared with the great population of the country, but, as a whole, it is powerful; and the strict enforcement of such a decree will be to aid in working a thorough revolution in the celestial empire. In view of the doubts thrown upon its truthfulness, we are inclined indeed, to deem it the concoction of the southern insurgents, with the design of creating a feeling of general ill will towards the new dynasty.—*Friend of China, Sept.* 29.

The papers report the death, at Canton, on the 28th September, of the senior naval officer on this station, Captain Troubridge, of her Majesty's ship *Hastings*.

H. M.'s steam-sloop *Reynard* has gone to the north with the Bishop of Victoria.

DOMESTIC.

MARRIAGE.

MARKWICK, C. Gov. auctioneer, to Anne, widow of the late J. Hoar, at Victoria, Sept. 14.

DEATHS.

COLLINS, Elizabeth, relict of the late J. at Victoria, Aug. 31.
JUST, Donald, aged 15, at Victoria, Sept. 1.
BATES, Edward W. of the firm of Wolcot, Bates, and Co. at Macao, Sept. 11.
CLIFTON, Emma, d. of S. Insp. of Hong-Kong Pol. Sept. 14.
POTTER, wife of Daniel, at Canton, Sept. 19.
GRAND, Pré F. de P. s. of the late Maj. A. J. aged 20, at Victoria, Sept. 28.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 26. *Emily*, Valentine, Liverpool.—31. *Mor*, Alston, Calcutta; *Sunda*, Brown, London; *Ganges*, Deas, Bombay; *Sir R. Peel*, Loader, Port Phillip.—SEPT. 1. *Marquis of Bute*, Bannatyne, Bombay; *John Bibby*, Pearson, Bombay; *John Wood*, Mundle, Calcutta; *Hindostan*, Pook, Bombay; *Ferozepore*, Masterston, Bombay; *Mary Spark*, Graham, Buenos Ayres; *Lord Ashley*, Butler, Sunderland; *Admiral Zoutman*, Henrich, Newcastle; *Henry Winch*, Harris, Bombay; *Crisis*, Gibson, Liverpool.—2. *Regina*, Quinton, Madras; *Brahmin*, McEachan, Calcutta.—3. *Mary Graham*, Robertson, Madras.—4. *Halifax Packet*, Garrick, Bombay; *Encles*, Sutherland, Bombay; *Fortitude*, Christmas, Bombay; *Zuleika*, Williamson, Liverpool. — 5. *Metropolis*, Penny, Sunderland; *Equator*, Carter, London; *Albert Edward*, Stoddart, Liverpool.—8. *Emma Colvin*, Northwood, London. — 9. *Emma*, Bibby, Bombay.—10. *Achilles*, Evans, Bombay.—11. *Felix* (H.M. S.), Meyer, California.—12. *Statesman*, Hawkes, Sydney; *Red Rover*, Oliver, Calcutta.—14. *Ararat*, Rouse, Calcutta.—18. *Randall*, Horsburgh, London. — 11. *Quintin Leitch*, Fitzmorris, Bombay.—16. *Ursula*, Cragg, Bombay.—22. *Euphrates*, Gifford, Liverpool.—25. *Ariel*, Bart, Calcutta; *Arrow*, M'Farline, Calcutta; *John Oldham*, Canny, Madras. — 26. *Carlo Maura*, Honolulu. — 27. *Three Brothers*, San Francisco; *Statesman*, Colombo. — 28. *Sea*, San Francisco.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Mary Ellen*.—Messrs. Fryer and Armstrong.

Per *Tsar*.—Mr. Curtis.

Per *Achilles*.—From BOMBAY.—Messrs. Paul and Lowndes. From POINT DE GALLE.—Lieut. Cox, C.R. Dr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Potter, Messrs. Gifford, Donaldson, Brown, Calderson. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. H. Wardley.

DEPARTURES.

AUG. 12. *Fanny Chapman*, Cunningham, Cork; *Mencius*, Crochett, Liverpool.—13. *Plantagenet*, Sellers, London.—14. *Cornhill*, Austin, London.—21. *Orixa*, Christian, London; *Salus*, Pattison, London.—24. *Pekin*, Baker, Bombay.—25. *Superb*, Mordue, Liverpool; *Jannett*, Ward, London.—26. *Magellan*, Sproule, London.—27. *Queen of England*, Cawkill, Liverpool; *Argonaut*, Nott, London; *Charles*, Andrews, London; *Oriental*, Palmer, London; *Aden*, Smith, Liverpool; *Menzies*, Braithwaite, London.—28. *Astarte*, Roberts, Liverpool.—SEPT. 3. *Easurain*, Claughton, Bombay.—8. *Cowasjee Family*, Durham, Calcutta.—7. *Thomas Sparks*, Scott, London. 9. *Naomi*, Cothay, Clyde; *Larkins*, Barton, Bombay.—10. *Fred. Huth*, Tobey, Cape of Good Hope; *Eliza Hester*, Kruge, London; *Forfarshire*, Tudor, London; *Roman*, Talmah, London; *James Watt*, Turpie, Cork.—12. *Elizabeth Moore*, Patrickson, Liverpool.—16. *Minerva*, Graham, London.—17. *Anne Maclean*, Robertson, Cork; *Sir R. Sale*, Loader, London.—18. *Aral*, Morris, England.—21. *Gallant*, Connew, Calcutta.—23. *John Bibby*, Pearson, Liverpool.—24. *Ganges*, Deas, London.—26. *Barnstable*, Boston (America); *Fortitude*, London; *Somnauth*, London.—25. *Bengallee*, Colebank, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Queen of England*.—Dr. Tweddell and Mr. J. Carr.

Per *Oriental*.—Mr. W. H. Franklyn.

Per *Achilles*.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. H. Winch. For GIBRALTAR.—Senor Cassal. For CEYLON.—Hon. Mr. Johnston and Mr. Fell. For BOMBAY.—Messrs. S. Nourojee and servant; S. Bomanjee and servant; D. F. Caleb and servant. For SINGAPORE.—Chun-to-kesang.

COMMERCIAL.

Canton, Sept. 29, 1850.

Bills on London, 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10½d.; on India, E.I. Company's Accepted Bills, Rs. 226 to 227.

Gold leaf, 22 to 90 dol. per tael; Californian gold, 16 dol. per oz. troy; Sycee, 3.6 prem.

FREIGHTS.

To England, 3*l.* 3s. to 3*l.* 10s.

CAMBOJA.

A person in the employ of the King of Camboja, a Christian descendant of the Portuguese who were established at the capital of that kingdom during the 16th and 17th centuries, is now in Singapore, having arrived here in a vessel of the state about three months ago, ostensibly for the purpose of publishing a dictionary of the Cambojan language, to facilitate intercourse with strangers, but, we believe, really to solicit the assistance of the authorities in suppressing piracy, which now prevails to a frightful extent on the coast of Camboja, and thus to render the intercourse with this port more free and open. There is an evident desire on the part of the King of Camboja to keep the matter quiet, lest it should come to the ears of the potentates of Siam and Cochin-China, who, by combining their forces, might effectually enclose the Cambojans within the peninsula, and thus prevent them from breaking that cordon of exclusion with which they have hitherto barred so many hundred miles of coast, and so many millions of industrious people from intercourse with European nations. But we cannot believe that England will be so neglectful of her own interests as to refuse the proffered friendship, especially as it will afford her a favourable opportunity of renewing that system which led to the establishment of the British name in the East,—that of protecting the weak from the oppression of the powerful.

The coast of the Cambojan territory formerly extended from Cape Liant, near the head of the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 12° 30′ N., long. 100° 50′ E., to Cape St. James, on the east coast of the peninsula, in lat. 10° 20′ N., long. 107° 10′ E., comprising upwards of 500 miles of coast line, which included the mouth of the great river Mekong, and several important commercial towns, as Saigong, Cancao or Ahtien, about 25 miles to the south of Kampot, and Chantibon, a city near the frontier of Siam, and now the great naval arsenal of that power, owing to the abundance of teak timber in the vicinity. The encroachments of the Siamese on the one hand, and of the Cochin-Chinese on the other, took their course along the coast, where facilities were afforded for the transport of heavy artillery, without the aid of which they would probably never have been able to deprive the Cambojans of any portion of their territory; for in the interior, where heavy guns can only be transported along the rivers, the Cambojans retain their independence, the boundaries being still the same as they were three centuries ago. At present, the western limit of Camboja is the seaward base of the mountain range which extends along the eastern shore of the Gulf of Siam, and terminates near Kampot; in fact, that town is situated on its uttermost southern extremity. It is probably owing to the circumstance of this range being still in possession of the Cambojans, and thus affording a secure retreat in case of attack from either enemy, that Kampot is the spot at which they descend to the sea whenever a cessation of warfare invites them to renew their intercourse with foreign countries. The southern bank of the Kampot river is in the actual occupation of the Cochin-Chinese, so that the desire of the Cambojans to have trade carried on in English vessels is easily accounted for. The two nations, however, dwell in peace with each other just now. The southern boundary of Camboja is the delta of the Mekong, or nearly a straight line drawn from the mouth of the Kampot river to Saigong. To the east it is bounded by a desert tract which extends in a parallel direction with the left bank of the Mekong; and to the north by the Lao nation, which is met within about 14° N.—*Singapore Free Press.*

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LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

At the monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on the 19th September, the President, Dr. Wilson, read a supplement to his "Memoir on the Cave Temples and Monasteries, and other Ancient Buddhist, Brahmanical, and Jaina Remains, of Western India."

In the commencement of this paper, he directed attention to some drawings, illustrative of the Buddhist temples at Kondati, in Salsett, with which he had been favoured by Dr. Gibson and Mr. A. West. The following is the substance of the remaining part of his communication:—

"In the Memoir, notice has been taken of several structural temples in different parts of the country, which appear to be coeval with the excavated temples, both Buddhist and Brahmanical. One of the latter description,—first discovered, I believe, by Vishnu Shastri, who reported its existence to Mr. Law, and situated in the taluka of Kalian,—is decidedly of a Shaiva character, and though originally built of the most substantial material, it has been considerably injured by violence, and has long ago lost its sacredness: one of the many illustrations of the fact noticed in the Memoir, under the head of Elora, that the form of religion, which the oldest Shaiva temples embodied, has vanished from the Maratha country, probably on withdrawment from it, by a change of sovereignty, of the patronage of the Chola Rajas, by whose influence it seems almost certain the ancient Brahmanical excavations and Jaina structural temples were constructed. In this temple there is a trimurti, or three-headed Shiva, proved without doubt to be of this god, not merely from the general representations of the Shaivas,—which attribute creation, preservation, and destruction to their favourite deity,—but from the embracement in its unity of Parvati, the spouse of Shiva. The figure, strange to say, is not only monstrous, but, from its multiplex and factitious heads, and skeleton legs, of as grotesque and deformed a character as can be conceived. It is singular that its breasts in front seem ornamented with clerical bands. The efforts of the Hindoo artist were probably directed to the representation of that gravity and austerity by which Shiva, as the prince and patron of ascetics, is characterized; but he has ultimately made greater demands on the visible than the devotional faculties.

"At the close of the last meeting of our Society, one of the members, Capt. French, mentioned to me that he had observed an excavation in Khandesh, of which he had not noticed any published account. While it turns out to be of an insignificant character, the inquiries made in connection with it have led to the discovery of a small series of Buddhist caves, with a Chaitya of very considerable importance. The following is an extract from the narrative of Mr. Rose's visit to, and inspection of, these caves:—

"'When within less than eighty yards of the caves, it was almost impossible to believe the guide that the excavations he described were so near, though he pointed to the exact spot. The ravine is much grander, and the approach to the caves greater, than at Ajanta, and there were evident marks of their being frequented by wild beasts; but, although I was quite prepared for all comers, not even a bear showed itself. I have spoken of the caves, but only one excavation deserving the name is remaining; this exactly resembles some of those at Ajanta. The arched roof, and pillars covered with paintings of human figures, &c., are just the same. The figures are very distinct, in many instances, and women and men seem to be mixed. There is nothing about them unchaste, and in general they have circles, or what are sometimes called "glories," round their heads, similar to those given in the fancied representation of our Saviour. One drawing struck me particularly, in which a female is represented with long ringlets, just as ladies sometimes dress their hair in our own time. This figure was quite fair, and yet close to it was a very dark female likeness of the Habshe cast of features, with very black curly hair. The stone here was much more brittle than at Ajanta or Elora, and consequently some of the pillars are broken, and the excavators failed in their attempt to represent arched rafters, as they succeeded in doing at Ajanta, for the same reason. The other three caves here are, in fact, nearly blocked up, from the rock falling down from above: one of them, however, on your descending into it over the fragments of rock, is in tolerable preservation, though none of them appear to have been quite completed; as is also the case at Razah and Ajanta. Where the rock had given way before the chisel, the masons had neatly substituted stone; and this is the case at Razah, as I observed,—or rather Colonel Tremlow did. In the painted cave, the paintings are done over a coating of chunam. The only sculptures are two or three representations of elephants, tigers, bullocks, and deer or goats, cut out in small dimensions, back to back. There may have been other sculptures and inscriptions; but if there ever were, they have disappeared into the ravine below, as the rock is constantly giving way. These caves the guide (an old man) said were never visited by a sahib before, though Marathas and even Brahmans come to see them, and bathe in the river below. No natives of this country could, I think, have drawn the cave paintings; the Greeks or Italians must have helped them; and indeed, at Elora, there is a woman's figure, cut out in stone, of such fair proportions, as to show it is the work of an artist quite superior to those who executed the bulk of the unwieldy figures there. In the new caves I am alluding to, there is a neatness in the little sculptures I have mentioned.'

"The explanation of the peculiarities of the female figures which are noticed, is not difficult. As the Buddhist religion, in the ages of its glory, prevailed, not only throughout India, but throughout the countries lying to the north of its boundaries, and beyond the Indian Caucasus and Tartary and Tibet, its Buddhas and Dhyani Buddhas, and their female productions or associates, the Dhyani Bodhisatwas, are frequently represented as attended by devotees and servitors of varied clans and colour. Buddha himself, and the Dhyani Buddhas and Bodhisatwas, in their typical form, as seen in India, Nepal, Ceylon, Burmah, Siam, Pegu, China, and Tartary, are depicted and sculptured with curly hair and rather large lips, which the Buddhists, according to a strange taste, enumerate among the points of beauty. Mr. Hodgson, of Nepal, when examining the learned priest whose answers form the substance of his most interesting and highly valued 'Sketch of Buddhism,' put to him the question, 'What is the reason for Buddha being represented with curled locks?' and received the following answer: 'Adi Buddha was never seen: he is merely light.' But in the pictures of Kairochana and the other Buddhas, we have the curled hair; and since in the limbs and organs we discriminate thirty-two *lakshanas* (points of beauty),—such as expansion of forehead, blackness of the eyes, roundness of the head, elevation of the nose, and archedness of the eyebrows,—so also the having curled locks is one of the points of beauty; and there is no other reason for Buddhas having been represented with curled locks. Mr. Hodgson adds, in a note: 'This is the true solution of a circumstance which has caused much idle speculation, though the notion is no doubt an odd one for a sect which insists on tonsure.' The colours of the five Dhyani Buddhas are as follow:—Kairochana's appropriate colour is white, Ahshobya's blue, Ratna Sambhava's yellow or golden, Amitabha's red, and Amogha Siddha's green. Those of their respective Bodhisatwas are correspondent.

"It is to be hoped that Mr. Rose will be able to explore a considerable part of the Satpuda range, which has hitherto been much neglected. The connection with it from time immemorial of the aboriginal Bhils, who have submitted neither to Brahmanism nor Buddhism, but who have so long preserved the Turcoman worship of ghosts and demons, is no reason why we should not expect to find within it considerable numbers of Buddhists. Monks could easily conciliate by their largesses the wild sons of the Indian forest, as well as the monks of the eastern churches could conciliate the roving sons of the Egyptian, Syrian, and Arabian deserts."

The *Raghuvansa* has been translated from the Sanscrit into Modern Greek by M. Galanos, of Athens.

An American paper, the *North Carolina Star*, publishes a letter respecting the Siamese twins, in which the writer says:—"They were at my office on the 20th of July, well and hearty, and as full of life as I ever saw them—speaking of the prospect of their crop, also of their wives and children. Of the latter they have nine of as hearty children as the State can produce in one family." Their domestic history would be a curious one.

Egyptian Women.—"Never have I seen tenderer mothers than in Egypt. It is my impression, indeed,—though I should not like to be too positive on such a subject,—that maternal affection is the only pure passion of which the Egyptian woman, as a rule, is capable. I have often heard it said by them, 'A husband is a husband; if one is lost another is to be got; but who can give me back my child?'"—*St. John's Levant.*

"When I first joined the Nizam's service, as an officer of an infantry regiment," says Capt. Reynolds, a Superintendent of the Suppression of Thuggee, "I was always covered in the company to which I belonged by the colour havildar (a native serjeant), whom I afterwards arrested and transported as a hereditary Thug."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, November 20, 1850.

POLITICAL disturbances are by no means so rare in China as might be expected under a rule professedly patriarchal; nevertheless, the circumstances attending the insurrection which has broken out in the two Kwang provinces of that empire,—Kwang-se and Kwang-tung,—happening at the accession of a youthful sovereign, and having for its avowed object the overthrow of the reigning dynasty, render it an event of some moment.

It is well known that the Ming, or Chinese, family was supplanted on the throne of the Flowery Empire, two centuries back, by a Manchu Tartar conqueror, who founded the reigning dynasty of Ta-tsing. The resistance of the Chinese to this intrusion, although their attachment to the Mings had been weakened by misgovernment, was in several provinces of an obstinate character; and had the chief ministers of the last Chinese sovereign not betrayed their duty and allegiance, or had a native leader of adequate capacity appeared, China might have been spared the disgrace of another subjugation by foreigners.

We have a good account of this revolution from one of the Jesuit missionaries (Father Martini), who was in China whilst it was in operation, and who has described some of its fearful scenes, of which he was an eye-witness. The last embers of opposition to the Tartars were kept alive in the very provinces now the scene of insurrection against the dynasty they founded; and it is a remarkable fact, that the conquerors suffered a severe check in Kwang-se, from the viceroy of the province, who was a Chinese convert to Christianity, and named Thomas Khew. Aided by the partisans of the Ming family in Kwang-tung, he defeated the Tartars in a great battle, and drove them out of the two provinces. This was, however, only a temporary gleam of success; the uncle of the young Manchu sovereign, who was regent of the empire, a man of energy and talents, soon recovered the provinces, and took the city of Canton, after a twelvemonth's siege, on the 26th November, 1650, just 200 years ago.

It is extremely probable that the Ming family may have many hereditary sympathizers in these two provinces, which were never thoroughly subdued, and the leader of the rebels in Kwang-se has no doubt appealed to their secret partialities, as well as to the national feeling, by proclaiming "death to the Tsings," and the restoration of the Mings.

A coincidence, not, to be sure, very remarkable, will exert some influence upon a superstitious people like the Chinese. Upon the overthrow of the last dynasty, there was a calamitous inundation, caused by the Yellow River, which is said to have destroyed 300,000 people. Upon the decease of the late emperor, Taou-kwang, this river,—appropriately termed "China's Sorrow," from the frequent recurrence of these cataclysms,—again burst its embankments, and spread desolation and death along its banks.

The advices from China brought by the present mail afford reason to believe that the insurgents are in considerable force. It is asserted that they had defeated some of the Imperial troops, and were advancing upon Canton; and it is still affirmed that their object is "to overthrow the Tartar dynasty." The alarm of the people of Canton, and especially the flight of the Imperial Commissioner, are strong indications of the rebellion being of a much more formidable character than has appeared in the empire of late years.

Should this rebellion assume a still more serious aspect,—which is not very probable, considering the number and quality of the force at the disposal of the state, and the characteristic pusillanimity of the Chinese people,—the Emperor Sze-hing will receive little sympathy from the nations he affects to regard as "barbarian." His policy, like that of his predecessor, is hostile to foreigners. The refusal to open the city of Canton, conformably to the agreement between the Imperial Commissioner Keying and Sir John Davis, and the recent rejection of a friendly letter addressed from our Queen to the Emperor of China, are decisive indications of the spirit which animates the Court of Peking. A curious document, which appears in our present issue, purporting to be a Memorial from a Chinese cabinet minister to his sovereign, counselling him, *more Sinensi*, as to the policy he ought to pursue, carries the proof much farther; for it amounts almost to a menace towards the subjects of the British Crown, and, by its publication to the empire, the Court must be understood to imply approbation of its insolent language. In urging upon his young sovereign the duty of "following up and carrying out the intentions and schemes of his late Majesty," the memorialist asserts, that though the late emperor, in compliance with the recommendation of his ministers, accepted terms of peace from the British, "solely with the view of delivering his people from the miseries inflicted upon them by the rapine and violence of foreign soldiery," yet it was his deliberate determination, at some future time, "to make a great and powerful demonstration before the world." One step towards the fulfilment of this design, and "to bring about a restoration of the old state of things," the minister says, was taken, "in the stout and resolute rejection of the petition of foreigners for admission into the city of Canton;" and he exhorts the emperor, in the discharge of "a solemn and serious responsibility," to follow it up, by placing the army on a better footing, and by providing for the military organization of the country. When these arrangements are matured, he continues, "your Majesty need only order what may please you, and it shall be done. It will be for your Majesty to say of foreigners, 'they are a perverse and obstinate generation—punish them,' and most assured they shall be punished; or, 'they are a poor, contemptible race—take pity on them as heretofore,' and they shall be let alone."

In any other country than China, this offensive document would be regarded as little short of a declaration of war.

WHILST each successive mail from India announces the tranquil state of that vast country, where the elements of discord are innumerable, England is agitated by a religious tempest, and the continent of Europe seems on the brink of a general war. The suddenness of these events is not less

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remarkable; the last overland passengers to India may have left both in comparative repose.

In an evil hour for his own interests, temporal as well as spiritual, the Pope has been advised, perhaps to serve the ends of individuals, to avow those dangerous principles of aggressive policy, which certain liberals and latitudinarians would fain persuade us have been practically abandoned by the Court of Rome, but which, as its recent acts demonstrate, subsist in all their ancient vigour, and have merely been in abeyance until the moment was deemed favourable for the promulgation of them in their utmost amplitude. Action and reaction are reciprocal. This sudden aggression on the part of the Bishop of Rome has evoked as sudden a manifestation of indignation throughout Protestant England. Both parties are now better acquainted with each other's true character, and if this audacious example of papal usurpation have the effect of showing how hazardous is anything like a compromise with the Romish See, and unite the members of the Reformed Church of England more cordially with each other, Pius the Ninth will have rendered unwittingly as great a service to true religion as some of his predecessors did by similar stretches of arbitrary authority.

This event, however notable, is of less painful interest than the other. A papal bull, the intrusion of a body of spurious prelates, importations of crucifixes, and reliques, and bleeding hearts, at the present day, are harmless things, or the little mischief they may create could be neutralized by a short Act of Parliament; but a continental war, besides its immediate horrors, would have a long train of consequential evils: trade and commerce would be paralyzed, industry checked, and the improvement of mankind in all its phases, intellectual, social, and moral, arrested. That it is the interest of nations, therefore, to remain at peace, is so manifest, that the disputes of Courts, and even the movements of armies, have of late years inspired few apprehensions. On the present occasion, however, national feeling seems to have embarked in the dispute, and it is national feeling that supplies its *pabulum* to war, and frustrates the efforts of friendly mediation. The cause of dispute, it is true, is not very clearly discernible; what the half a million of Austrian troops, and as many Prussians, are about to fight for, is almost a mystery to all but their masters; but this indistinctness of object affords no security against an actual collision; some of the fiercest European wars have had an equally obscure origin. Could other states be content to stand aloof, and let the two disputants cuff each other until their angry passions had evaporated under the blows, the field of blood would be narrowed, and the responsibility, and in some degree the mischief, would rest on their own heads; but the savage hordes of Russia are waiting on one side, and the restless army of France on the other, to join the fray when it begins, and to aggravate and prolong its calamities.

The anxiety of the British Government to prevent a continental war is entirely disinterested, for it is difficult to conceive a contingency that would compel this country to become a party in such a contest. England would, therefore, be the fittest arbitrator, were it not that her foreign policy has of late years been calculated to alienate some of the great continental powers, and to inspire others with jealousy rather than confidence towards her.

In this critical state of things Mr. Cobden and the advocates of international arbitration have again lifted up their voices, but only again to make a further exposure of the emptiness of their pretensions. Had their views been rational and practical, and their mode of advocating them temperate and conciliatory, they might have enlisted in their cause a large amount of public opinion in this country and elsewhere, which would have been of great advantage at this juncture; but, on the contrary, the former have been wild and visionary, the latter is menacing and insolent. A great objection to their theory consists in this,—that all systems of arbitration suppose a machinery for enforcing the award, and what is to be done if a state refuses to abide by the terms of the arbitrators? If the recusant state is to be coerced into compliance, this is war. Mr. Cobden appears to have been pressed by this objection, and in his recent speech at Wrexham has very candidly avowed that his theory rests upon the Quaker maxim of passive resistance. These are his words:—

"Let them read history, and see what great courage had been shown by the Society of Friends, and whether they did not extort from cruel and intolerant Governments toleration before any other sect, not by buckling on armour, but by knowing how to suffer, and by defeating, through passive resistance, those who attempted to do them injustice and wrong. And he said that those people on the continent, who had a righteous cause and wrongs to redress, would do well to imitate the calm endurance and patient long-suffering of the members of the Society of Friends."

So that a nation attacked and even invaded by another is to offer no other than passive resistance, but bear its wrong with calm endurance and patient long-suffering! This mode of dealing with injuries from individuals in a community, where the law will interpose a shield, may or may not be a right one; but that it should be inculcated upon nations by any man of sense and understanding, only proves that even these qualities are no constant safeguard against the influence of enthusiasm and quackery.

The Hon. W. Napier, in a Report to the Board of Health on the Supply of Water to the Metropolis, states that he found, in certain cases, the water in a hill to be due to rain fall elsewhere, as the rain on the hill did not percolate, but passed away; and he mentions a notable instance of the kind in Hong-kong, an island-mountain of not 25 miles in circumference at its base, and of 1,000 or 1,200 feet elevation above the level of the sea. "The quantity of water supplied from springs on the top of this mountain is notoriously far beyond its rain-fall, which latter, from the declivity of the other ground, is at once discharged into the sea, as all who have been there are aware of. The shore of the mainland is not further than two miles and a half, but the range of mountains of equal and higher elevation, and which furnish the supply, are at a distance of upwards of ten miles. The rain-fall cannot find its way again after percolation to the surface, and is necessitated to find its level by crossing the sea and rising through the fissures of the granite formation of Hong-kong. The springs are rarely known to be affected in quantity even after a three months' drought in the island, the thermometer often at 88° and upwards in the shade."

Steam-communication between China and the West.—It is to our trans-Atlantic neighbours that will be awarded the great merit of completing the navigation of the globe by a connecting steam line from this port (Shanghae), *viâ* the Sandwich Islands, to Panama, and also direct to San Francisco. From the moderate rate of charges by the American steamers, it is obvious that nearly all the silk and piece-goods destined for Europe and America will go by that route, and those articles might be warranted to give an annual income of at least 200,000 dollars from this port alone.—*North China Herald.*

The *Sultan-ul-Akhbar* announces that the King of Delhi has resolved to compile a history of the sovereigns of his house, from Tamerlane to the present time; and has entrusted the execution of the work to a poet.

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INDIAN COTTON.

No. II.

An investigation into the causes which have retarded the improvement of the cotton of India, and which disable it from competing with that of America in the European market, will reveal their existence almost at the very outset. Let us begin with

2. *The culture and preparation of Indian Cotton.*

This article is an indigenous product of India, where it must have been woven into cloth at a very early period: manufactures of cotton are mentioned by Menu, and the Greeks under Alexander the Great found the Hindus clothed in cotton garments, as at the present day. The names by which cotton, in the thread and in the fabric, has been known to early nations, are distinctly traceable to the classical language of India: the Hebrew *karpas*, the Arabic *karfas*, the Greek καρπασος, the Latin *carbasus*, and the Persian *karbas*, are very slight modifications of the Sanscrit *karpása*, which has degenerated into the vernacular *kupas*, the name now given to the raw, uncleaned cotton.

The native cotton plant of India is the *Gossypium Indicum*, of which there are many varieties. The species most generally cultivated is an annual shrub (the *G. herbaceum*), having divers sub-varieties. It is said that, with judicious husbandry, the plant in India would be biennial, triennial, and even perennial; but the soil requires rest, and is not productive if sowed with cotton for two successive years. Some of the species scarcely reach the height of a foot; others attain to ten or twelve feet, and even a greater height.

The soil most congenial to the plant is the black, called emphatically the "cotton soil" (the debris of the trap formation), of which it is calculated that there are 200,000 square miles in India. The exotic plants do not thrive in the black soil, preferring the red, the debris of siliceous rocks, found in the west of India to the extent of 300,000 square miles.

Cotton could be grown over the largest portion of India, the varieties of climate mostly affecting only its quality. Thus excess of moisture is injurious to the plant, and has impeded its cultivation in Bengal, whilst excessive drought has produced the same effect in the neighbourhood of Calpee and Agra. Dr. Royle, however, thinks it may be easy to cultivate cotton in the dry districts of North-Western India, with the aid of irrigation from the Ganges Canal. He mentions, amongst the parts where it could be most successfully raised, the peninsula of India in general, and in particular the Northern Circars, and immense tracts, of a favourable soil and climate, extending across the Berar valley, within the Nizam's territories, and through Nagpore up towards Bundelcund. Much of the cotton already cultivated in these regions bears a high character, under the name of Oomraoti cotton, as does that of Broach and Guzerat, as Surat cotton. In Western India, where the breadth of cultivation is already great, it might be extended largely, even in Cattiwar and other parts of the territories of the Guicowar, where there is much waste available land. Mr. Giberne, a collector in various parts of Western India, asserts that, with remunerating prices and a sufficient demand, cotton could be grown in India to an extent that would supply the whole of Europe and America too; that the land along the Taptee, through Candeish and Berar, would grow enough for our own purposes; whilst Mr. Petrie calculates that the single district of Coimbatore, in Southern India, where the American plant (the *G. Barbadense*) has been successfully introduced, could send at least 100,000 bales annually to England.

It appears, therefore, that neither the soil nor the climate of India, presents any obstacle to the extensive cultivation of this indigenous article, and that, without interfering with other objects of agriculture, it might be produced there to an amount which the present demands of the whole world could scarcely exhaust. These are facts which would seem sufficient to secure to India the distinction and advantage of being the sole cotton-producing country in modern as in ancient times, unless she forfeited them through her own fault.

The native methods of husbandry, in respect to the sowing and cultivating of the cotton plant, indicate no deficiency of skill; on the contrary, they are highly commended, as suited to the climate, which is neither uniform nor regular. The American planters sent out to India stated that the ryots understood the matter so well that they could suggest no improvement. In the Surat and Broach districts, according to Mr. Giberne, the farmers keep their fields "in the most beautiful state possible; they are more like parterres;" and Mr. Mercer, one of the American planters, declared at Manchester that the natives of India could grow the cotton, not only better, but much cheaper, than Europeans. "The American planters on the western side of India seem to consider the ryots to be such good cultivators," observes Dr. Royle, "that it would be difficult to cope with them, except by adopting their methods, and then the natives would beat any European on the score of economy."

Up to this point, therefore,—and it is no immaterial advance,—nothing is desired in the way of improvement; but in the next step, the mode of collecting the cotton,—a matter of essential importance,—we discover one of the main causes of its marketable inferiority. When the pods are mature, the wool is collected by hand, the pickers being women and children, who carelessly snatch along with the cotton portions of the leaf that grows under the pod, and sometimes the pod itself, when dry and brittle, which mingle with the wool, and cannot be got rid of. Ginning cotton with leaf in it, instead of improving, makes it worse; the leaf is so friable and light, that it is broken into very minute particles, and the little spiculæ remain in the yarn after it is spun. Messrs. Turner and Co., of Manchester, reporting upon some Compta cotton from Bombay, in 1847, found the saw-ginned cotton full of small broken fragments of leaf; "this," said they, "is the glaring defect of it; the cotton is full of an infinity of minute particles, all adhering most pertinaciously to the cotton, so that it is utterly impossible to eject them. In the carding and spinning, it has given the most unqualified satisfaction; but all these good qualities are rendered null by the impossibility of eradicating this small leaf-dirt, for the yarn exhibits so many specks of dirt as to be almost unsaleable."

The remedy for this very serious evil is, apparently, easy and simple, namely, that of picking the cotton in the field with more care, as is done in America, where the pickers pull the cotton out of the pod (not snatching at the pod itself), and separate the cotton picked into two portions,—one, of the first quality, free from leaf, and the other consisting of such wool as may have accidentally contracted impurity, each being placed by the picker in a separate bag.

That this may be done is most satisfactorily demonstrated by the fact that it has been done. "It can be effected," says Mr. Petrie, "by agents being located in the country, who will go into the fields, and tell the proprietors, 'Collect your cotton with care; keep it free from dirt and broken leaves, and I will give you four annas per load above the bazar price; but unless it is clean, I cannot purchase it.' It is not ignorance as to how the cotton should be collected that deteriorates it, but carelessness; the up-country market is badly regulated; good articles do not always sell at their real value, and the price even for the best cotton in the market is but little more than it is for the worst; cotton that would be sold in England at 4½d. per lb., and cotton that would only bring 3d., will sell there within 3 or 4 per cent. of the same value; the cultivators know this, and therefore they have no object in bestowing much labour and care

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all they care for is to make the most they can of their crops, and who can blame them for doing so under such a system of things? The natives would soon adopt better plans, were inducements held out to them. This opinion is not speculative, for I have tried them on that point. The last two years I was on the country, I bought a considerable quantity of cotton from natives for the purpose of ginning and sending home, and by rejecting the leafy, although good cotton, and purchasing the clean, though of a poorer staple, I got them to improve vastly in the picking of the good cotton." Dr. Royle, likewise, being asked whether the cultivators of cotton might be expected to clean it better, answered, "Not by themselves, but I think by communication with those who are interested in the improvement of cotton. A very slight increase of price will induce them to pick the cotton clean. The American planters found no difficulty of the kind, and also the engineers who went out to assist the cotton-planters; they found no difficulty in getting the natives to pick the cotton more cleanly." Mr. Mercer says he met with no difficulty in inducing the ryots to clean the cotton perfectly by his offering two annas (3d.) a maund more for it than when in a dirty state, and that the cotton, when brought to him, and passed through the gin, produced two or three pounds more of clean cotton when freed from the seed, and consequently he was more than compensated for the extra price.

The next stage in the process is that of separating the cotton from the seeds, which was performed by the foot-roller, or by different kinds of *churkas*, or native cleaning-machines. The imperfections of both these methods, which affect the cost of preparation rather than the quality of the cotton, have been or will be remedied by the use of the American saw-gin, and by improvements in the native *churka*. To this matter we may hereafter revert.

When the Indian cotton is ready for the market, it undergoes a treatment which discloses another source of the deterioration of this unfortunate commodity.

The cultivators, being generally poor and improvident, are compelled to borrow the money necessary to carry on the common operations of husbandry,—even to purchase seed; the consequence of this condition is, that a mischievous class of middlemen has sprung up, who advance the funds, and whilst they keep the ryots in a state of abject dependence, sacrifice the quality and value of the cotton, in which they have no direct interest, to their own sordid ends.

The system of advances is one under which native agriculture in India is almost universally conducted: whatever be the product,—sugar, opium, everything save grain,—an advance of money is required to set the needy cultivator in motion. Even the European indigo-planters (as they are termed) find it more advantageous to make advances to the actual growers, and to receive the plant in return, than to take the cultivation into their own hands. Cotton is thus raised by advances of money made by native capitalists,—the village bunyas or bankers, or a class of monied men termed *wakarias*,—upon the security of the growing crops. Advances were at one time made, upon very liberal terms, by the Government, which now discourages the system, with the view of inducing the ryots to accumulate capital of their own, and to emancipate themselves from a state of grovelling dependence. The indolence of the native character, however, still keeps them at the mercy of these middlemen, who exact an enormous interest—from 40 to 70 per cent.—for their loans. Generally, there is more than one, and sometimes several, of these lenders, through whose hands the crop successively passes at prices regulated frequently more by their own will than by the standard of an open market.

In order to get rid of these intermediate agents, and of their mischievous doings, it has been recommended that the Government, instead of discouraging the system of advances, should take it under their own management. Mr. Williamson, after an experience of two-and-twenty years as a revenue officer in the Bombay districts, is of opinion that, under proper restrictions, advances, judiciously made, are very desirable to improve the condition of the people, and to extend production; whilst, in the hands of the Government, the system would supersede the agency of the money lenders. Dr. Royle, however, suggests a much more legitimate and wholesome, as well as obvious, remedy,—that of the European merchants coming more immediately in contact with the ryots, and dealing with them as directly as possible; and he mentions an instance of the success which attended an experiment of this kind by the manufacturers of Manchester, in the year 1847, whereby an impulse was given to the cultivation of cotton in Dharwar which still continues: the growers, having sold their crop directly to these agents, realized more than 50 per cent. in the price of their cotton over that of other growers, and which would have otherwise gone into the pockets of the money-lenders.

But the misery which this system entails upon the unfortunate cultivators is not its only evil; it is attended with effects most injurious to the commodity itself, and this is the point with which we are at present more particularly concerned. The original lender gets the cotton at a low rate from the grower, sells it to another, and he perhaps to a third; each increases his gains, or diminishes the cost of the cotton to him, by adding so much dirt to it, and, in a case of a fall in price, they augment the weight in the same manner. "They take out the cotton," says Dr. Royle, "and put in dirt by handfuls—I have heard it stated very often that *one-fourth is dirt*."

Should any surprise be felt, under these circumstances, that Indian cotton has a low reputation amongst our manufacturers? "I was at Bolton, with Mr. Ashworth," says Gen. Briggs, "where he used a large portion of the Indian cotton with the American cotton; they complain of its being very dirty, and in consequence that they are taken in in the purchase of it; they do not know what they are purchasing exactly." Mr. Turner, a manufacturer, speaks experimentally upon this point: "In the spinning establishment of which I am at the head, we are in the habit of throwing upon the waste land, or upon the dunghill, in fact, which is afterwards taken away, an amount of dirt for which we have paid £7,000 per annum, chiefly composed of soil, sand, dirt, and various extraneous matters, which have been introduced, I suppose, or have never been cleaned out of the cotton."

The suggestion thrown out for the suppression of the lending system, would obviate these frauds upon the cultivator, as well as the merchant; but there is a still simpler remedy. Let the merchants at Bombay refuse to receive dirty cotton, and the fraud would be effectually defeated. If the statements before us, however, are to be depended upon, those merchants are guilty of a kind of misprision of this fraud. When Dr. Royle was asked how it was that the intermediate purchasers of the dirty cotton,—persons superior to the ryots,—suffered themselves to be deceived by their fellow-tradesmen, he replied: "They ascertain that there is a certain weight; they know that dirty cotton will produce a certain price and a certain profit, and that they can hand it on without inquiry to the next person." Mr. Prideaux tells us that the Bombay merchants get as much profit out of the dirty cotton as out of the clean, "and therefore it is a matter of indifference to them whether it is one or the other." This charge against the Bombay merchants, the agents of the Manchester manufacturers, has been very recently reiterated by the journals of that presidency. "At this moment," says the *Bombay Times* of August last, "the restoration of the cotton trade is exclusively in the hands of the men of Manchester,—who complain so loudly of the Government of India,—and in those of their local *employés*. So long as the Bombay merchants accept at proportionate discounts cotton of any sort, and take no notice of fraudulent adulteration, all at-

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tempts to improve cotton in the interior are thwarted and discouraged. Were any such combination formed amongst them to protect themselves, and promote honest and fair dealing, as the compacts formed and put into effect by swindlers against them, adulteration would speedily disappear, and with it the inferior kinds of cotton now prevalent in the market."

These facts so fully account for the debased condition of the Indian cotton, that it is scarcely necessary to follow the article in its transit to the coast, in which, however, it seems to run the gauntlet of continual persecution. Loosely pressed, the bales of cotton collect superficial and even internal dirt and damage by exposure to the weather on the backs of bullocks, and from being carelessly flung on muddy ground; whilst, on the road or at the bunders, gravel, earth, and salt water, are fraudulently added to the dirt already there, to make up the weight of cotton abstracted by coolies and boatmen.

For all these evils, a certain and easy remedy may be found in European agency and superintendence,—the same means which brought the cultivation of indigo from a languishing and backward into a thriving and prosperous condition. The testimony of experienced persons is scarcely needed to establish a truth so obvious. Mr. Williamson is asked by the Cotton Committee: "Is it your opinion that, if any Bombay house, or any number of English houses, had an agent, who should purchase the cotton annually, communicate with the natives themselves, and direct them how to clean it better, and stimulate them by advice and superintendence, and by the influence which a customer has over the man from whom he purchases, good would result?" He answers: "Yes; I think an intelligent European agent from the houses in Bombay might do a great deal of good: for instance, in seeing that the cotton was well gathered, in seeing it packed, in superintending its screwing, its shipment, and those processes which now are conducted entirely by natives, and in so careless a manner that the character of the cotton altogether suffers: I think that would lead to an improvement in the quality of the cotton." In a separate paper he repeats this opinion, with more details. And here again experiment, faint and feeble as it is, has tested and corroborated opinion. The same gentleman is asked whether he has ever known of any attempt made by the Bombay merchants to send such agents to the cotton districts: and he answers: "No, I do not recollect a single instance. I remember a Bombay merchant coming up, partly on pleasure and partly on business, who made inquiries; but it was no system, merely a casual visit. I may mention that, many years ago, the benefit of having European agents there, in reference to the quality of the cotton, was proved; there was a European house employed by one or two firms in Bombay to purchase cotton in Guzerat, of firms in Guzerat, and it was universally acknowledged that the quality of the cotton shipped by that European firm was far superior to the cotton sent by the native agent."

Why this expedient, which would effect a great saving in the cost of the article, at the same time that it preserved its purity, should not have been adopted, it is difficult to say. This question was evaded in Mr. Bright's Report, and when it was put to Mr. Bazley, the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, by the Cotton Committee, whether the manufacturers in Manchester, considering the great importance to them of a good supply of cotton, had adopted any means of sending agents to the cotton districts, with funds to encourage the growth of cotton, and to induce the ryots to pick it clean, and pay attention to its cultivation,—his answer was, that there were British merchants resident in India "prepared to buy cotton of a superior quality;" that "there are instructions in India to take up such good qualities of cotton as may be produced;" but that "the general produce of India is so inferior, that it would not be worth the while of any merchant to send out an individual as agent to try to select cotton," the effect of which would be to raise its quality. Thus, whilst these manufacturers (this very Mr. Bazley amongst the number) are teasing the Government to "remove the obstacles to the better cultivation of cotton," no such obstacles existing; to equalize the assessment upon cotton and other crops, the assessment being in no part of India unequal; and to abolish the transit duties, which had been abolished twelve years before; and whilst they are instructing Mr. Bright to move in the House of Commons for an expensive Commission to proceed to India to inquire into "the economical and industrial condition" of the cotton-growers, as amongst the causes of the inferiority of the Indian cotton, one of its main causes lay under their very noses, and its remedy,—which the Government could not apply if it would, and should not if it could,—was within their own power.

We have it stated before the Cotton Committee, that, whilst the cultivation of indigo, of sugar, and of silk, is carried on largely in India under European agency and with European capital, "no European money whatever has been expended in the cultivation of cotton;" whereas we are told in the same evidence, that "Dr. Wight, at Coimbatore, and Mr. Mercer, at Dharwar, as well as others acquainted with Broach and Guzerat, state that nothing more is required than the application of capital on the spot by those interested in the improvement and extension of cotton culture."

Other causes of the inferiority of the Indian cotton will appear in the progress of this inquiry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Exports of British Goods.—A return of the declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom in 1819 has just been issued by the Board of Trade, whence it appears that of the aggregate of 68,596,625*l.*, there were exported to the British possessions in India to the amount of 6,803,274*l.*; to Australia, 2,080,386*l.*; to Mauritius, 234,022*l.*; to Ascension and St. Helena, 23,312*l.*; to Aden, 14,564*l.*; to China, 1,587,109*l.*; to the Indian Seas, 464,109*l.*; to the South-Sea Islands, 29,314*l.*, and to Persia, only 2,568*l.*

Commander-in-Chief at Bombay.—On the 6th *inst.*, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Grey, K.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Bombay establishment. Sir John was sworn in on the 13th.

Chinese Lackered-ware.—A vessel just arrived from Canton has brought no fewer than 376 packages of China lackered-ware.

Arrivals of Passengers from the East.—The ship *Persia*, from Ceylon, has brought two very fine young elephants (male and female), besides a number of monkeys, owls, civet cats, porcupines, moose deer, &c., consigned to the Zoological Society.

Sir William Gomm, Commander-in-Chief in India, and Lady Gomm, arrived at Alexandria on the 1st, by the Austrian steamer from Trieste, and were to embark at Suez on board the *Haddington* for Calcutta.

Cocks's Musical Almanac, for 1851, contains the usual quantity of entertaining anecdotes and information, biographical and miscellaneous.

The Mechanical Leech.—On account of its applicability in India, and on ship-board, we are induced to refer to a very singular invention, patented by Mr. Kidston, of Bishopsgate-street, with the above appropriate title. This new surgical instrument acts in close imitation of the bite of the natural leech, and undoubtedly must prove serviceable in supplying the place of the latter, in situations and under circumstances where leeches are found too troublesome and inconvenient for application. Briefly described, the invention consists of an arrangement of lancets within a silver piston, of the circumference of the finger, and acting on the principle of the air-pump.

The Hindu law of slavery is a merciful one; it permits a person to sell himself or his offspring in order to escape death in time of famine, but provides for their enfranchisement. "Whoever," says the Code, "having received his food from a person during the time of a famine, and hath become his slave, upon giving to his provider whatever he received from him at that time, and also two head of cattle, may free himself from his servitude."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 1.—*Sarah Swan*, Sawn, Madras and Cuddalore.—2. *John Bright*, Henderson, New South Wales; *Senator*, Nagle, Singapore; *Hero*, Henderson, Bengal; *Duilius*, Maxton, Hong-Kong; *Sagittarius*, Bewick, Ceylon *Junior*, Lorothian, Singapore; *Catherine Jamieson*, Hutchinson, New South Wales; *Richard Thornton*, Maxwell, Batavia.—4. *Cressida*, McFee, Bengal; *Griffin*, Jarman, South Seas; *Adventure*, Davis, South Seas; *Cornwall*, Crouch, New South Wales; *Fleetwood*, Richardson, Singapore.—6. *Philip Laing*, Cadenhead, Bengal.—7. *Lancastrian*, Langley, Whampoa.—8. *The Duke*, Atkinson, and *Duke of York*, Rooke, Bengal; *Panic*, Howard, Shanghai; *Chaucer*, Henderson, and *Collingwood*, Boyd, Mauritius.—9. *Suomi*, Teagstrom, Akyab.—11. *Corsair's Bride*, Blyth, Algoa Bay; *Inconstant*, Wilson, Bombay; *Salacia*, Marshall, and *Gloriosa*, Carey, Bengal.—12. *Beethoven*, Throwell, Madras; *Lady Kennaway*, Sautry, Madras.—13. *William Carey*, Emmett, Bengal; *Lord Maidstone*, Ford, Maulmain; *Lord Sidmouth*, Dow, Bombay.—14. *Mora*, Chalmers, Mauritius.—15. *Cassiopea*, Harmer, Algoa Bay.—16. *Edmonstone*, Sayers, Bombay; *Jenny Lind*, Westgarth, Calingapatam; *Hindoo*, Taylor, Penang; *North Star*, Dumaresque, Mauritius.—18. *La Belle Alliance*, Stephens, and *Amathea*, Wilson, Bengal; *Sarah Metcalfe*, Yorsten, Madras; *Ariel*, Collie, Cape of Good Hope; *Norton*, Mathew, Bombay; H. M.'s steamer, *Fury*, Wilcox, East Indies.—19. *Lady Flora*, Eagles, Bengal and Madras; *Hero*, Donald, Port Phillip; *Royal Saxon*, Thomson, Ceylon; *Carin Cecilia*, Hjarne, Batavia.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Non. 24.—Per steamer *Ripon*: Mrs. Money, three children, and servant; Lieut. Blackwood, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Impey, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Wells, Mr. Noad, Mr. Crookes, Mr. Carr and infant, Mr. Paterson, Capt. Da Costa, Mrs. Perfitt and two children, Mr. J. W. Ross, Mr. Woodgates, Mr. Golding, Mr. Horap, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Garrett, Major Clarke, Rev. Mr. Alcock, Capt. Beresford, Mr. Devenent, Lieut. Helbart, Mrs. Pauncefote, child, and servant; Lieut. St. L'Amy and child, Lord and Lady Torrington, Hon. Miss Byng, Capt. Airey, Mr. and Mrs. Swan, four children, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. McDonald and servant, Mrs. Moffat and child, Mr. Grace, Mr. Collingwood, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Leckie, Sen. Casal, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Winch, Mr. Guigell, Mr. Burgoyne, Capt. Sinclair. Miss Dick, Dr. Sheckleton, Dr. Jopp, five Egyptians, Mrs. Crawley, Dr. Gilbourn, Mr. Edmond.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—Oct. —. *Lady Mary*, Spence, Singapore.—Nov. 3. *John*, Cock (from Alloa), Mauritius; *Henry Woolley*, Windus, Akyab.—6. *Ottawa*, Urquhart, Mauritius; *Gloriana*, Toynbee, Madras.—7. *Shamrock*, Poyntz (from Shields), Calcutta; *Adelaide*, Comyn, Hobart Town.—8. *Hastings*, Watson, Calcutta.—9. *Tuscan*, Davies, Algoa Bay; *Himalaya*, Langford, Port Phillip; *Union*, Rapson, Swan River; *Achilles*, McRevie, New South Wales.—10. *Stornoway*, Robertson, Bombay.—12. *Beendragt*, Velthoven (from Hartlepool), Singapore; *Cleopatra*, Stewart (from Shields), Madras; *Mary Ann*, Darby, Swan River; *Cornubia*, Ellison (from Sunderland), Calcutta; *Earl of Chester*, Blackstone, Bombay; *Kirkwood*, Parker, St. Helena; *Shakspeare*, Hill (from Hartlepool), Aden.—13. *Cornelia*, Mickleburgh, New Zealand; *Sir Harry Smith*, Salt, Port Phillip; *Falcon*, Jarvis, Algoa Bay.—14. *Oriental*, Carr, New South Wales; *Dreadnought*, Laurie, Port Natal.

From Shields.—Nov. 1. *Gowland*, Fabraens, Ceylon.—2. *Etheldred*, McLeod, Aden.

From Liverpool.—Nov. 1. *Frances*, Power, Calcutta; *Anne Armstrong*, Williams, Bombay.—2. *Nadeschda*, Brownstrom (from Newcastle), Aden.—3. *Hannah Salkeld*, Condiner, Calcutta.—6. *Garland*, Halerow, Plymouth and New South Wales.—9. *Llewellyn*, Petrie, Ceylon.—12. *Pakenham*, Dingle, Adelaide; *Athena*, Bourne, Batavia; *Princess Royal*, Adamson, Calcutta; *Anglesea*, Burrows, Cape; *Koh-i-noor*, Inglis, Calcutta.—13. *Hannah*, Moodie, Launceston; *Patriarch*, Miles, Bombay.—15. *Wuzeer*, Sutherland, and *Charlotte*, Allock, Calcutta; *Anne Laing*, Wilson, Bombay.

From the Clyde.—Nov. 1. *Eliza Leishman*, Dickson, Mauritius. 6. *Majestic*, Cowan, Calcutta.—9. *William Stewart*, Jamieson, Bombay.—12. *Sovereign*, Campbell, Ceylon and Madras.—15. *Lyme Regis*, Mansfield, Maulmain.

From Plymouth.—Nov. 7. *Prince Regent*, Jago, Adelaide.—8. *Kalmia*, Binnie, Bombay.

From Portsmouth.—Nov. 6. *Havering*, Price, Cape and Bombay.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

Currey, the wife of Frederick, d. at Blackheath, Nov. 2.

Eden, the wife of the Rev. A. d. at Bishopsbourne, Oct. 31.

Hyslop, the lady of Lieut. col. A. G. d. Nov. 3.

Napier, the lady of Robert, M. twins, s. and d. (since dead), at Milliken-house, Renfrewshire, Nov. 6.

Wright, the wife of Rev. Harry, s. at Hatherley-lawn, Cheltenham, Nov. 12.

MARRIAGES.

Boyd, Capt. B. Hon. East India Co.'s service, to Mary A. d. of the late C. Smith, at Dedham, Essex, Nov. 7.

Creed, Capt. Henry, late of the Bombay artillery, to Cecilia A. de Bourbel, at Knowl-hill Church, Berkshire, Oct. 30.

Davis, Horatio N. 25th Bengal N.I. to Helena A. d. of the late John Anderson, of the Penang civil service, at St. Pancras church, Nov. 14.

Dewar, James W. 49th regt. s. of the late Sir James Dewar, Chief Justice of Bombay, to Kate J. d. of Edmund Dayrell, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Nov. 17.

Haddon, Frederick J. to Margaret J. d. of Thomas Harvey, at Liverpool, Nov. 7.

Hume, William B. s. of Joseph Hume, Esq. M.P. to Eliza G. d. of the Rev. J. Nelson, at Winterton, in Norfolk, Oct. 29.

Liddell, Henry, Hon. East-India Co.'s civil service, to Alice, d. of Thos. Darling, at Skeddoway, Fifeshire, Nov. 7.

Lloyd, William, Madras army, to Elizabeth M. d. of the late Rev. W. Harton, M.A. at Brighton, Nov. 7.

Lowth, Capt. C. late of the Bengal cavalry, to Susan E. d. of the late Major Groves, at Westend Church, South Stoneham, Hants, Oct. 24.

Mackenzie, George S. 72nd Highlanders, to Maria L. d. of the late Gen. T. Marriott, Madras army, at St. George's, Hanover-square.

Rimmington, Alexander, Bombay, to Annette H. d. of W. B. Cartwright, at Stroud Old Church, Gloucestershire, Oct. 30.

Startin, John, Hon. East-India Co.'s medical service, to Anne C. d. of Richard W. Baker, at Cottesmore, Rutlandshire, Nov. 9.

Stephens, Richard, late of Merton College, Oxford, s. of the Rev. R. Stephens, vicar of Belgrave, Leicestershire, to Henrietta M. d. of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. G.C.B. and Governor of Madras, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Oct. 31.

Stevens, William W. to Charlotte J. d. of the late J. Coles, of Madras, at Whittlesea, Oct. 29.

Uhthoff, Edward, to Rebecca, d. of the late Major Wm. Cunningham, Bengal army, at Edinburgh, Nov. 7.

DEATHS.

Brouncker, John, formerly H. M.'s naval officer, at Fort St. George, Madras, at Apsey-villa, Batheaston, aged 87, Oct. 30.

Cowles, Jacob, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's service, at 51, Connaught-terrace, aged 76, Nov. 18.

Daniell, Lieut. col. Francis A. late of the Hon. East India Company's service, at 45, Baker-street, Portman-square, aged 76, Nov. 3.

Forbes, Elizabeth C. d. of the late John Forbes, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. at Madeira, aged 17, Oct. 17.

Jeyes, John G. at Cairo, on his return from Calcutta to England, aged 34, Oct. 15.

Marley, Dorothea, relict of the late James, Bombay civil service, in the Close, Winchester, aged 86, Nov. 1.

Shoredyche, Paul R. formerly of the Ceylon rifles, in Albany-street, Regent's-park, aged 64, Oct. 16.

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EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Nov. 6th and 13th, 1850.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Thomas A. Wise, M.D.
Madras Estab.—Capt. Samuel S. Trevor, artillery.
Assist. surg. James Supple.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Commander Edward Daniell, Indian Navy.
Mr. Henry Lamb, midshipman, do.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. John Cotton, 20th Jan. next.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Ross B. Moore, 3rd lt. cav.
Capt. James Hunter, 4th N.I.
Lieut. Robert T. N. Tubbs, 9th N.I.

Memo.—The permission to return granted to Lieut. Andrew K. Hunter, of the 37th reg. Madras N.I., has been cancelled.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. Farquharson Tweedale, 8th cav., 6 months.
Capt. John Macdonald, 50th N.I., do.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Robert Barker, Indian navy, 6 months, from the 1st Nov. 1850.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN THE SERVICE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. William Raikes Timins.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Ens. Alfred C. S. Belli, 29th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Edward G. Pym, midshipman, Indian navy.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Assist. surg. Samuel Winbolt.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Henry Charles Carey, volunteer for the Indian navy.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 5TH NOV. 1850.

Bengal, 98th Foot.—Capt. Granville George Chetwynd Stapylton, from 13th Foot, to be capt., v. Auchmuty, who exchanges. Dated 5th Nov. 1850.

Ceylon Rifle Reg.—Capt. William Minchin, from 95th Foot, to be capt., v. Wing, who exchanges. Dated 5th Nov. 1850.

WAR OFFICE, 8TH NOV. 1850.

Bengal, 18th Foot.—Second-Lieut. Charles William Pownall Lillingston, from 60th Foot, to be ens., v. Jones, who exchanges. Dated 9th Sept. 1850.

29th Foot.—Staff Assist. surg. Robert McGregor to be assist. surg., v. Macbeth, appointed to the Staff. Dated 8th Nov. 1850.

60th Foot.—Ens. Henry Mitchell Jones, from 18th Foot, to be second lieut., v. Lillingston, who exchanges. Dated 9th Sept. 1850.

61st Foot.—Acting Assist. surg. Herbert Taylor Reade to be assist. surg., v. Clark, promoted to 83rd Foot. Dated 8th Nov. 1850.

96th Foot.—Capt. Hon. Frederick Beauchamp Packenham, from 27th Foot, to be capt., v. O'Donnell, who exchanges. Dated 8th Nov. 1850.

Bombay, 64th Foot.—Lieut. William Helsham Candler to be capt. without purch., v. Cochrane, deceased. Dated 28th Aug. 1850.

Ens. Francis Fothergill Hood to be lieut., v. Candler. Dated 28th Aug. 1850.

Ens. Richard Henry Willcocks, from 81st Foot, to be ens., v. Hood. Dated 8th Nov. 1850.

83rd Foot.—Assist. surg. Frederick Hobson Clark, from 61st Foot, to be surg., v. Ledingham, deceased. Dated 8th Nov. 1850.

WAR OFFICE, 15TH NOV. 1850.

Bengal, 3rd Lt. Drags.—Assist. surg. William Green Tronsdell, M.D., from 29th Foot, to be assist. surg., v. Laing, appointed to the Staff. Dated 15th Nov. 1850.

9th Lt. Drags.—Assist. surg. William Holmes Jephson, M.D., from 61st Foot, to be assist. surg., v. Staunton, promoted to the Staff. Dated 15th Nov. 1850.

29th Foot.—Acting Assist. surg. Daniel Macqueen, M.D., to be assist. surg., v. Tronsdell, appointed to the 3rd Lt. Drags. Dated 15th Nov. 1850.

61st Foot.—Assist. surg. Robert McNab, M.D., from 1st Foot, to be assist. surg., v. Jephson, appointed to the 9th Lt. Drags. Dated 15th Nov. 1850.

70th Foot.—Lieut. George A. Ryan to be capt. by purch., v. Braddell, who retires. Dated 15th Nov. 1850.

Ens. Edward d'Heillimer Fairtlough to be lieut. by purch., v. Ryan. Dated 15th Nov. 1850.

Bombay, 64th Foot.—Lieut. Robert Du Cane to be capt. by purch., v. Holland, who retires. Dated 15th Nov. 1850.

Ens. Henry Hammerton Alexander to be lieut. by purch., v. Du Cane. Dated 15th Nov. 1850.

Ceylon Rifle Reg.—Lieut. Donald Duncan Graham to be capt. by purch., v. Price, who retires. Dated 15th Nov. 1850.

BOOKS.

An Enquiry into M. Antoine D'Abbadie's Journey to Kaffa, in the years 1843 and 1844, to discover the Source of the Nile. By CHARLES T. BEKE, Ph.D., &c. London, Madden.

M. ABBADIE and Dr. Beke were in Abyssinia (now written *Abessinia*) about the same time. The former remained longer in the country, and professes to have seen a great deal more of it, than Dr. Beke. Amongst the places alleged to have been visited by him is the kingdom of Kaffa,—a country supposed to contain the real source of the Nile, and in which no European had previously set foot. Dr. Beke entertains the opinion that M. D'Abbadie's account of his journey into Kaffa is apocryphal; "I believe," he says, "that the journey to Kaffa, alleged to have been performed by him, in the years 1843 and 1844, did not take place;" and, in the pamphlet before us, he endeavours to establish this point, by showing the insufficiency of the time requisite for the journey; the anomalies and contradictions in M. D'Abbadie's statements at different periods with reference to it; the errors and discrepancies in his recorded astronomical and geodetical observations; and the different manner in which M. D'Abbadie has spoken of his two alleged journeys to Kaffa.

The loose and offhand style of M. D'Abbadie's narration, and the clear and precise diction of Dr. Beke, present a very striking contrast. The former, it appears, though "a Frenchman by education, fortune, and choice," is by birth an Irishman.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Ajdaha*, with the mails, left Bombay Nov. 3rd, reached Aden on the 10th, and arrived on the 19th at Suez. The mails left Alexandria Nov. 22nd (per *Merlin*), and reached Malta on the 26th, whence they were taken on (per *Medusa*) to Marseilles, arriving on the 29th ult.

DEPARTURE OF MONTHLY MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Viâ Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters *in London* on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under ½ oz. 1s.
" " " 1 oz. 2s.
" Newspapers, free.

Viâ Marseilles, on the 7th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 8th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under ¼ oz. 1s. 10d.
" " " ½ oz. 2s. 3d.
" Newspapers, 3d. each.

*** The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and *must* be pre-paid.

(*Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Dec. 3.*)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal ... ... Oct. 23 | Madras ... ... Oct. 25
Bombay ... ... Nov. 2

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE most noticeable occurrence announced by this Mail is the actual commencement of the Bombay Railway. The first sod of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was turned on the 31st of October, in presence of the officials, and a few other gentlemen, European and native. The details will be found in another column.

Tranquillity continued to reign throughout India; the advent of the cold season, which in other years was the signal for warlike operations, producing no more serious movements than the migration of officials from their cool mountain retreats to the plains. "The roads from the hills," says the *Delhi Gazette*, "are covered with travellers, wending their mournful way to the cutchery and the parade-ground, and the rulers of the land, each breaking up his little court, where pleasure and business were so happily mingled, sally forth on their tours of inspection."

The Governor-General had arrived at Simla on the 8th October, and was expected to quit it on the 30th, and join his camp at Roopur. His tour, it is said, is to embrace Peshawur and Cashmere, which he is to visit in April.

Bitter complaints are made in the up-country journals of the inconveniences occasioned by the enormous number of coolies required for the conveyance of the Marquess, his suite, and their baggage, all of which, including the menial servants, it is said, had been borne on men's shoulders. No fewer than 9,000 coolies had been required for the Governor-General; 800 for the Lieutenant-Governor, &c. This large demand for coolie labour had not only interfered with the wants of officers required to join their corps by a certain date, but it being the season when the *khureef* crops required watching prior to cutting, and at which the *rubbee* sowings should take place, cultivation was greatly impeded. A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, we hope, gives an exaggerated statement when he says,—"Not a particle of consideration was shown to the poor creatures, whose ALL depended upon their presence in their fields. They were dragged by thousands, by the commissioner's chuprassees, away from their homes, and kept for weeks in herds and droves of four or five hundred each, at every ten miles of the road by which the Governor-General was about to return."

It is conjectured that the Governor-General's visit to Peshawur will place our relations with the Afreedies upon a better footing, whose movements, and those of the Wuzurees and Khuttuks, had again created some alarm in the Punjab frontier, from Kohat southward. A correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle*, stationed beyond the Indus, writes:—

"There is as yet no actual intelligence of fighting, but the Khutuks to the north have joined with the Wuzurees, and are known to be

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assembling in force at the Bahadur Khel salt-mine, expressing themselves dissatisfied with present arrangements. The cause of their rising is supposed to be the recent increase of the irregular force at the mine. They are apprehensive that, as the force is augmented, so will be the power to increase the price of salt on them. They will, it is strongly suspected, resist any attempt of our authorities to gain a greater hold on this and other mines, either by the erection of protecting forts, or a further increase of the force that watches them."

Lieutenant Pollock started with a portion of the Kohat force for the relief of the detachment at the mine, when the disturbance subsided, and seemed to have been occasioned by some misconduct on the part of our troops. Nevertheless, it is said that these tribes are likely to prove very troublesome during the cold weather, and that the news from that quarter may be looked forward to with some interest. The *Englishman* says:—"Our last letters from that quarter indicate discontent, and a determination to resist the construction of forts, which, if persisted in, must lead to blows."

It would appear that the Governor-General has another object in view in his journey to the extreme frontier of the Punjab, namely, the extension of navigation by steam upon its rivers. He has requested the Government of Bombay to despatch an officer of skill and experience in river navigation to join him at Lahore, and Lieutenant Grounds has been selected, and was to proceed without delay up the Indus.

"Some indignation has been expended," observes the Delhi paper, "on the rumour that Government have issued orders to arm all the fortresses in the Punjab; the fact is, that the defences of Govindgurh are to be put into respectable condition, and sundry heavy guns will be sent from Delhi and Agra for that purpose; but as yet the warlike views of our rulers extend no farther than the care of this solitary place of strength in the newly-acquired territories of the Company."

In order to provide occupation and amusement for the European troops at Lahore, some very judicious arrangements have been made under the auspices of Sir H. Lawrence. The soldiers' gardens, last year brought into existence, have been improved and extended, as well as the library and reading-rooms. Workshops, formerly provided, are being fitted with all sorts of tools, to enable tradesmen to work, either for their own amusement or requital. Implements for the playing of cricket, battledore and shuttlecock, rackets, archery, and other sports, have been provided, while coffee and tea are supplied in the gardens and rooms a third under prime cost.

From our extreme Eastern frontier, intelligence had been received that Keertee Sing, the young Muneepore Raja (whose exploits we noticed some time ago), is now safely seated on his musnud; and that our Government had sent up orders to Cachar to release all the Muneepore princes.

The Nizam's dominions continue to furnish evidence of the utter disorganization into which the country has been for years past tending. The chief incident mentioned in the letters from the capital, dated the 12th October, is that Ram Bux had been displaced from the ministry, and no successor had yet been appointed. In consequence of the disturbed state of the country, the portion of the great trigonometrical survey in the Nizam's territories had been suspended for two years, by order of the Government: the officers engaged will be employed in the Punjab, with the exception of Major Brown, the superintendent, who returns to his corps.

A severe epidemic, occasioned, as is supposed, by the drought and heat of September and October following on the excessive falls of rain in June and July, prevailed at Lahore. Out of a force consisting of 415 officers and 7,550 men, 1,289 of the latter, and twenty-three of the former, were in hospital. Letters from Loodiana mention the prevalence of sickness to an alarming extent at that station. It is said, that no fewer than forty men of one troop of horse-artillery were laid up; and so large a number in the native regiments, that not more than twenty to twenty-five were fit for duty. The sickness, which prevails throughout all parts of the Upper Provinces, had fallen upon Delhi with unusual severity. The hospitals in cantonments were insufficient to contain the suffering sepoys, and there was scarcely a European household in which two-thirds of the servants were not prostrated with fever. "We have been obliged," says the *Delhi Gazette*, "to limit the number of declared sick in the printing-office, as the alternative to a temporary stoppage of publication."

Sir Charles Napier has promulgated the result of the Court of Inquiry into the Simla gambling case. His Excellency's remarks, which will be found under the official head, have been the subject of much unfavourable comment. We have likewise inserted a "statement," published by Mr. M'Chlery, respecting his share in the transaction, the following summary of which, taken from the *Bombay Times*, will make both documents intelligible to our readers:—

"A party of gentlemen addicted to play, consisting of Mr. M'Chlery, C.S.; Capt. Ouvry, 3rd dragoons; Lieut. Bayley, 9th L.C.; and Lieut. Oakes, 8th N.I., having met at Simla on the 10th July, were on this and the two following evenings engaged at cards, when it was found that the cards were marked; it seemed, on inquiry, that the marking arose from accident, and no more was at the time said about it. The two gentlemen last named were kept ignorant of the existence or detection of the marks, as well as of the inquiry regarding them. On the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, the play was continued by the same parties, when Mr. Draper, having lost £100 on a single match, in addition to other previous losses of large amount, made Mr. Oakes aware of the marks, and on this ground refused to meet his liabilities. The gentlemen who had been kept in the dark very naturally expressed the utmost indignation at the circumstance. Mr. M'Chlery was accused by Mr. Draper: an inquiry was immediately instituted, when the latter gentleman withdrew his accusation against the former, who was pronounced free from blame. The committee consisted of twenty civil and military officers; eighteen were agreed in considering Mr. M'Chlery blameless: Mr. Lang, barrister, and Capt. Ouvry, considered him guilty of swindling. The public voice continuing loud on the subject, an official investigation was pressed for by Mr. M'Chlery. A court of inquiry assembled by order of the Commander-in-Chief, on the 17th of August, and continued its sittings to the 23rd of September. The court was unanimous in its opinion that the cards were marked, not accidentally, but for the purpose of swindling. The statements of Capt. Ouvry and Lieut. Draper were both considered unsatisfactory; the latter, however, had unquestionably connived with Mr. M'Chlery to conceal from Lieutenants Oakes and Bayley the discovery of the marking of the cards, though they continued to play with them for large sums of money.

It will be observed that one of the days occupied in continuous play (the 14th) was Sunday!

Major Bartleman, of the 44th Bengal Native Infantry, had been tried by Court Martial; but as the result had not been made known at the departure of the mail, we forbear publishing the charges.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Troops.—Lieut. J. T. N. O'Brien, 70th, at Fort William, Oct. 18.

Bengal.—Capt. H. M. Hailes, 10th L.C. on the river, on his way from Kurnaul to Calcutta, Oct. 10; Maj. T. Mackintosh, 24th N.I. at Goruckpore, Oct 6.

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BENGAL.

THE SIMLA GAMBLING CASE.

The following "statement" has been published in the *Delhi Gazette* :—

I arrived at Simla on the 31st of June; on the 10th a party of gentlemen, consisting of Capt. Ouvry, Mr. Draper, H. M.'s 3rd dragoons, Messrs. Bayley, 9th Cavalry, Oakes, 8th N.I. and myself, assembled in my room to play cards. The cards were provided by Mr. Draper: no play had taken place in my room before this, nor had I ever had any packs of cards in my possession. The party broke up about 8 P.M. I left the room with the others. The cards were removed by Mr. Draper before I returned to it.

The same party, with the exception of Capt. Ouvry, met again in my room, the following day (11th), I provided the cards; I had purchased them that morning at the shop where Mr. Draper was in the habit of procuring his. They were opened in the presence of the assembled party. They were found to be all of the same colour; Mr. Draper's cards were therefore sent for. We broke up about 8 P.M. Mr. Draper remained in my room while I dressed; he then walked with me, till we adjourned to the dining room. I mention this to show, that not having been alone with the cards, I had not the opportunity of marking them, even had I been so disposed.

After dinner I retired to Mr. Draper's room in company with the following gentlemen:—Capt. Ouvry, Lieuts. Hawkes and Draper, H. M.'s 3rd Dragoons.

They sent to my room for the cards; Capt. Ouvry commenced sorting them for *écarté*; he discovered that some of them were marked; he showed them to us; some of them were bent down the middle, and others dogs-eared. I expressed my opinion that the marks were accidental; the other gentlemen, after some discussion, agreed with me, and we all, Capt. Ouvry included, proceeded to play with these cards. and continued to do so till near one in the morning.

The cards remained in Mr. Draper's room. The next day (12th), Mr. Draper wrote to me that more marks had been discovered. I went to his room and found Mr. Lang and Capt. Ouvry examining the cards. They showed me marks that had not been noticed the previous evening; the marks were very faint, and not visible without close examination, and a bright light. They were apparently made with a pin's head, or the angle of a ring stone. It appeared to me they were accidental, as they were not such as to indicate the value of the different cards, and were found on the low as well as the high ones.

Mr. Courtney, and subsequently Mr. Draper, coincided with me in this opinion: it was agreed to discuss the matter more fully in the evening. Mr. Lang invited us to dinner for that purpose. The cards lay all day on Capt. Ouvry's table, and were inspected and handled by any one who pleased.

The result of the evening's discussion was, that the marks were decided to be accidental; Mr. Draper expressed his determination of paying his losings, and letting the matter drop.

As I had all along considered the marks accidental, and as those who thought differently had come over to my opinion, I did not consider it incumbent on me to create a scandal by giving publicity to suspicions, now acknowledged to be unfounded. Therefore I, like the rest, kept silence on the subject.

I considered the matter satisfactorily settled, and so I presume did Mr. Draper; for he said nothing to any one, and continued to play as before. He played with me at *écarté* on the four following days, viz., 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and moreover he backed me for 60 gold mohurs in a match at that game against Mr. Bailey, who knew nothing of what had occurred.

I was unlucky, and Mr. Draper, by backing me, instead of recovering his previous losses, became still deeply more involved. Captain Ouvry also continued to play with me as usual.

After keeping silence for five days, Mr. Draper thought proper to inform Mr. Oakes of the discovery of the marks, and the circumstances connected with it. He made this communication in the afternoon of the 16th; he gave me no intimation of his intention of informing Mr. Oakes, nor did he even let me know, when he had done so. The first I heard on the subject was from Mr. Oakes himself, who expressed great indignation at having been kept in the dark so long.

The next day Mr. Oakes and Mr. Bayley called a meeting of all the gentlemen cognizant of the affair, to have it investigated. The following gentlemen attended:—Mr. Riddell, C. S.; Captain Ramsay, H. M.'s 75th; Major Fane, A. D C.; Mr. Bruce, H. A.; Mr. Lang; Captain Ouvry; Messrs. Hawkes, Draper, and myself. The meeting acquitted Mr. Oakes and Mr. Bayley of all suspicion of marking the cards, on the ground that not residing in the hotel they had never had the opportunity.

Mr. Oakes then made an observation indirectly accusing me. I immediately left the room, and sent to Mr. Oakes to demand an explanation. Mr. Oakes replied, that in saying what he did, he merely echoed the sentiments of the meeting, who all thought me guilty.

On receiving this answer, I immediately called another and a larger meeting, to have my own share in the transaction investigated.

The following gentlemen attended, viz., Mr. Courtney; Capt. Ramsay, H. M.'s 75th; Major Fane, A. D. C.; Lieut. Bruce, H. A.: Lieut. Sladen, H. A.; Lieut. Goodridge, Art.; Lieut. Graham, 7th N. Cav.; Messrs. Riddell, Forsyth, and Prinsep, C. S.; Capt. Hamilton; Lieut. Fulcher, H. M.'s 87th; Capt. Bagot, A. D. C.: Capt. Ouvry; Messrs. Hawkes and Draper, H. M.'s 3rd Dragoons; Mr. Lang; Lieut. Bayley, 7th Cav.; Lieut. Oakes, 8th N. I., and Dr. Ebden, Assist. Surgeon.

In defending my conduct, I mentioned all the circumstances as above detailed, and dwelt especially on the fact, that the pin marks were not found on the cards I had bought, but on those belonging to Mr. Draper, and that I had never had these cards in my possession alone, and that therefore had I ever been so inclined, I never had the opportunity of making them. Every one of my assertions was corroborated by all the three gentlemen who had played with me.

After hearing my defence, the committee, with two exceptions, unanimously and honourably acquitted me, and Mr. Oakes retracted his offensive expressions and expressed his regret for having uttered them.

The two exceptions were Mr. Lang and Captain Ouvry. The latter considered the accusation as not proved; the former pronounced me guilty, and made the delivery of his opinion an excuse for offering me a most gross and unprovoked insult.

Before concluding, I beg to draw attention to the following points:—

1st.—That, in support of my opinion that the marks were accidental, I beg to mention the fact of other packs having been since purchased at the same shop and found on opening to be marked in almost exactly the same manner.

2nd.—Allowing the marks to have been fraudulent, why should I, who never had them once alone in my possession, be called on to explain how and when they were made, in preference to Mr. Draper, who bought them, and in whose room they always remained?

3rd.—Suspicion was cast on me by certain parties, because I was a winner, but I did not win anything approaching what Mr. Draper lost; if the amount of advantage is to be the criterion of guilt, had not Mr. Draper as much inducement to mark the cards to avoid paying his losses, as I had for the purpose of winning?

4th.—After the discovery, the cards were not placed under charge of some uninterested party, but were left exposed on the table in Capt. Ouvry's room, and any who pleased made marks on them, some tried with rings, others with their nails, to imitate the original marks. By the time the last committee assembled, the marks had increased sevenfold, and, moreover, it was not possible to distinguish between the old ones and the new: cards that had been thus tampered with, were not fair evidence to bring against me.

5th.—If Captain Ouvry thought me guilty, why did he not accuse me at once? Why did he wait for nearly a week? And why did he, in the interim, continue to play with me every day? And why did Mr. Draper, also, if he thought me a cheat (as he now says he did) not only play with me himself, but back me heavily against a man whom he knew to be ignorant of his suspicions and of all the circumstances which had given rise to them?

W. McCHLERY.

BURMESE COTTON.

The *Moulmein Guardian* notices the adaptation of the Tenasserim Provinces for the growth and exportation of cotton. That great staple article of modern industry is raised in large quantities in the Burmese territories, and extensively exported to China, Munnipore, and the Shan states; and it is moreover so cheap, and the fabrics manufactured from it are so moderate in price, as to compete, in some measure, with English manufactures. The soil of our own provinces on that coast is equally well adapted for the cultivation of cotton with that of the Burmese provinces; at the same time those obstacles to the growth of it, which exist in India, are not felt. Thus, the editor states, that they have lands in abundance free of taxation for ten years; they have water communication which intersects the provinces in every direction, and a cotton-cleaning machine which is much more efficient than Mather's. They appear thus to [illegible] the capabilities for loading vessel after vessel with cotton, and rejoicing the hearts of the Manchester Chamber of

NEWSPAPE

Commerce. What then is wanting?—"that the authorities should appoint a committee, consisting partly of Government servants, partly of merchants, to inquire and report on the subject, and point out what means should be adopted by Government to improve the cultivation of cotton?" Not so. What is wanting is, that the merchants should take advantage of the capabilities of the soil, and the eminent facilities which they possess for this enterprise, and set themselves vigorously to the growth of cotton. Moulmein has arisen from the condition of a fishing hamlet to that of a great and flourishing town, not by any Government encouragement, but by the Saxon spirit and enterprise of its European settlers. It is for them now to turn their capital and their energies into this new channel of industry, and the work will be done. This constant reliance on Government for everything in India, is the great bane of all improvement. It is that which keeps the country in a state of perpetual inferiority. Whatever at the present time is valuable in the manufactures and trade of India, is owing entirely to private enterprise, and not to the officious and fostering care of Government. The duty of Government may be considered as almost exclusively of a negative character. That duty consists simply in removing every obstacle to improvement, by making the assessment of the land moderate, and by providing, through its institutions, the greatest security for life and property. The active duties of improvement belong to the community, and where public spirit and energy and perseverance are wanting, all the reports of all the Government committees will not raise a single cargo of cotton. If it has been raised to such an extent, and to so much advantage, in the Burmese territories, without the Burmese authorities appointing a committee of Burmese officials and Burmese merchants to report on, &c. &c. &c. why should any such committee be necessary within the British territories? If the merchants will set their own shoulders to the wheel, they will soon get the cart on.—*Friend of India, Oct.* 10.

FINANCES OF INDIA.

Let us assume the excess of expenditure over receipts (for the year 1848-49) to be, in round figures, Rs.2,32,00,000. Of this amount, the sum of Rs. 1,62,00,000 belongs to extraordinary war charges, connected with the second campaign in the Punjab, which have to a great extent, if not altogether, ceased. On the other hand, the returns from the opium will be found to have increased in the past year. In the statement of 1848-49 they are put down, for the two presidencies of Bengal and Bombay, after deducting expenditure, at Rs. 2,44,00,000. In the past official year, the returns from the sale of 36,000 chests in Calcutta may be assumed at Rs. 3,60,00,000, and the cost of raising it at Rs. 1,08,00,000,—thus leaving a clear surplus of Rs. 2,52,00,000. A letter from a native gentleman to the Parliament of England, on the state and prospects of India, published in a recent number of the Bombay *Telegraph*, gives the number of chests of Malwa opium of the past season at 25,000, which, at the duty of Rs. 400 a chest, would yield 1,00,00,000.

Putting these two items together, we have	Rs.
Extraordinary war charges, which have ceased ...	1,62,00,000
Additional revenue from the opium in Bengal and Bombay	1,08,00,000
	2,70,00,000
Deficit of 1848-49	2,32,00,000
Surplus of 1849-50	38,00,009

It must, therefore, be self-evident to every one who is acquainted with the rules of addition and subtraction, that if the extraordinary war charges in the Punjab have indeed ceased with the war which gave rise to them, and if the opium has yielded one million sterling more than it did in 1848-49, there will be a surplus, however trifling, in the present year, against the enormous deficit in the past.

The future is still more promising. We have shown that none of our permanent sources of revenue, none of the great staples of Indian finance, have been in any measure impaired, and that the cost of collection and the charges of administration have not been increased. Some of the items of receipt have already been improved. Thus, for instance, the customs in the year under review yielded only Rs. 74,43,000; in the past official year they gave a return of Rs. 88,02,000. The Punjab has not been as yet brought to account, but there can be no doubt whatever that it will very shortly give the most substantial relief to the finances of the empire. Though there may be no surplus of income in the present year, those who are best able to form an accurate judgment on the question are clearly of opinion that, in the course of two or three years more, the surplus, after defraying all its own expenses, civil and military, will amount to forty lakhs of rupees. The canal operations now sanctioned will involve an aggregate expenditure, spread over some years, of forty-five lakhs of rupees; but they will add thirty or forty per cent. to this surplus, when in full operation. If we can keep out of war, we shall not only be able to keep out of the Insolvent Court, but have a very encouraging surplus for works of national utility.—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Mail of September 7th arrived at Lahore on October 17th.

Sepoy English.—A writer in the *Lahore Chronicle* commends the Circular Letter of the Commander-in-Chief, lately issued, directing the recruits to be instructed in the correct pronunciation of the English words of command. "A more useful step could not have been taken: we shall hear no more such jargon as '*Tundel Ease*'—'*Fiz Bayonets*'—'*Rete Apoot Taee*'—'*Az ware*,' &c. &c. It is, however, a pity," he adds, "your Excellency has thought proper to stop thus short; you might have gone a little further, and directed all the present non-commissioned officers (the commissioned are too old to learn), and eventually all the sepoys, to be instructed in pronouncing all our English words of command correctly. An hour's instruction daily, by the serjeant-major, would soon effect this desirable end."

Letters of Natives.—The subjoined are real specimens of the composition of parties who considered themselves perfectly competent to fill an appointment in a public office:—

"Honored Sir,—I am a Carkoon under Collectorate of ———, from the October 1836, having been formerly appointed from Mr. W. Simson who present Civil Auditor at Bombay; scince which time up to this period serving under Talookas and at ———. I got also certificates of my conduct from Europeans &c., now seeing this if your honor will please me to take under your kind control I beg pardon that I will be more grateful by all men I know both Marata and English to. I am, Sir, your humble servant ———.

"Marata Carkoon under Duftur of ——— Collectorate."

"Most respected Sir,—Hoping you will excuse me the liberty I take to interrupt you at your valuable time, and beg you will feed me with a treat of kindness in perusing some of the papers I possess. They are in English. In as much as, I have proposed to so. I further hope that after the observation of this note, you will order me to come upstairs, as I am waiting downstairs with a charming hope. The idea I cherish into my mind does require only your retirement or an silent hour, and this will perhaps take not more than half an hour. I have not come to you for any kind of situation, my purport is to pay my humble respect to you and then if possible to shew my papers. I remain, most respected sir, your most obedient and humble servant, ———."

Colonel Sir Henry Lawrence returned to Lahore from Cashmere on the 17th of October.

General Sir Walter Gilbert was duly expected to arrive at Lahore (Oct. 19); circumstances requiring his early attendance at the capital.

The Banda Duel.—The proceedings of the Court-martial on Lieut. Litchford are now before us, and it is really hard to reconcile the sworn evidence with a belief in the sanity of half the officers in the 48th regiment. It discloses how five members of the corps had determined never to speak to Ensign Huxham again, on account of his having declined a meeting which he professed himself quite willing to give to Lieut. Litchford. The latter's cause of quarrel was, that Huxham had not spoken to him for four days, and had sneered at him several times. He had deliberately resolved to give four days' trial to the silent system, and then call him out. They had no misunderstanding on the day the challenge was given, but he told Huxham that he would take no apology. A sensible, well-intentioned man, Ensign Ogilvie, remonstrated with Ensign White on the folly of allowing them to go out on such trivial grounds; but the only reason he would give was, that he was sure they would esteem one another the more after it. If this had been said of an intended bloodless duel of the German university sort, we could recognise the possibility of an amicable understanding being brought about by such means; but when one of the seconds was measuring out the ground, Lieut. Litchford complained of the length of the strides he took. The combatants fired at each other, and, as we have seen, almost with fatal effect on the part of the aggressor. Coupling these strange facts with the repeated declarations of Mr. Litchford, that he expected to lose his commission as a punishment for conduct which he contends was neither dishonourable nor ungentlemanly, it is almost impossible to avoid the conclusion, that some pernicious individual had acquired a baneful ascendancy in the regiment, and used it to instil false notions of propriety in the minds of his weaker and more youthful comrades.—*Delhi Gaz., Sept.* 25.

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A FAQUEER going about with a large bag, under the pretence of filling it with rice from the charitable, actually caught up a little child with gold bangles on it, and thrust it violently into the bag, in which it was suffocated.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—The Governor-General and suite leave Simla on the 1st November, and proceed, *viâ* Roopur, Hooshearpore, Pathunkote, and Deenanuggur, to Lahore—and after a halt there of three weeks, to Peshawur by the usua route.—*Mofussilite, Oct.* 1.

FRAUDS AT LAHORE.—The *Lahore Chronicle* says:—"Mutra Pursad, late treasurer of the executive commissariat at Lahore, has been committed to take his trial at the sessions, for having used public funds entrusted to his charge for his own advantage. The prosecution is instituted by order of the Military Board. The prisoner has confessed to having, in December last, abstracted fifty-two bags containing Rs. 1,000 each, and placed in their stead bags of equal weight containing copper coins. The fraud was discovered by Capt. Simpson, in consequence of his treasury having removed from the Huzooreebagh to Anarkulee, on which occasion Capt. S. ordered the money to be counted. The man further confessed that he had on previous occasions similarly used public money entrusted to his charge."

"YOUNG INDIA."—The *Probhakur* reprobates the short-sighted policy of the Indian Government in denying publicity to most of its measures and acts. "It is high time," says the Editor, "that we should have legislation with open doors, and a Council of competent European and native gentlemen to discuss the several Acts before they are published by the Supreme Council for general information."

MESSRS. BLUNT AND PALMER.—"It is now generally known," says the *Englishman*, "that the orders of the Court of Directors with regard to Mr. Blunt and Mr. Henry Palmer have arrived. Those which concern the latter gentleman are not made a secret, and we regret to hear that a course so unusual, where civil servants are concerned, as that of absolute dismissal, has been resolved upon. The instructions with regard to Mr. Blunt are, on the contrary, kept very close, and the department itself is in a state of uncomfortable ignorance on the subject. As our Leadenhall-street correspondent did not send us a copy of the despatch, we are sorry that we cannot gratify expectants with the contents, but we believe we shall not be very far wrong in saying, that the home authorities have recommended to the local government a reconsideration of the case, while private letters inform us that feelings of respect for the Governor-General, in whom they have repeatedly expressed entire confidence, alone prevented an immediate reversal of the decision of the Bengal Government."

RAILWAY OPERATIONS.—The railway folks are going to work, it would appear, with their station at Howrah for the point of starting, some inquiries having been instituted for procuring ground for their beginning, which they commence, as some people would say, in an ill-starred manner by demanding for their wants a part of the consecrated ground attached to the Catholic chapel. It has been generally understood that however land may be wanted for public use, that which has received consecration should be respected, and the graves of the dead left undesecrated. Nor will it appear to those who know the spot, why such an encroachment should be desired, the whole plot on which the chapel stands being but of small dimensions, and we should have disbelieved the report of such an encroachment being contemplated, had the information been received from a less assured source than whence it is derived.—*Englishman.*

AN ELOPEMENT from the station of Lucknow has given rise to the usual quantity of excitement and scandal. The parties are an officer of H.M.'s 53rd regt., and a lady whose husband is precluded by his profession from the opportunity of asking for the usual "satisfaction." They were last heard of at Meerut.—*Delhi Gazette.*

BUNNOO.—We are glad to learn that the disturbances lately reported to have taken place at Bunnoo, have been satisfactorily arranged, the tribes in that neighbourhood having given in.—*Delhi Gaz. Oct.* 25.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER takes his departure from Simlah about the middle of next month, but his subsequent movements seem to be uncertain. Major McMurdo, his son-in-law and aide-de-camp, has just published a letter to the officers of the Indian army, in reply to one similarly addressed by Colonel Burlton on the subject of the baggage question and Major McMurdo's ill-judged pamphlet thereupon.—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 20.

DEWANNEE OF MOORSHEDABAD.—It is rumoured that Rajah Seetanath, the Dewan of the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad, has resigned his office, and that Rajah Kalli Kissen Bahadoor and Baboo Neel Ruttun Haldar have applied for the place. Some say that Baboo Prosunno Comar Tagore is to have it.—*Ibid.*

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA was to leave that city on the 4th November, on a tour to Singapore, Malacca, and Borneo. At the latter island he means to consult Rajah Brooke as to the best means of instructing the natives in the Christian religion.

WUZEERABAD.—Her Majesty's 9th Lancers will stand fast till relieved by the Hussars from Poona. It is believed the 4th Lancers (Native), and the 21st N.I., will move to Sealkote in the course of a few weeks. The remainder of the force to "summer" at Wuzeerabad.—*Lahore Chron.*

DAK BUNGALOWS are to be built on the new road from Kalka to Simla, and four are to be forthwith commenced on the road between Lahore and Mooltan. Government have further shown considerable solicitude for the comforts of their poorer subjects by ordering a large room to be built over the gates of each serai, on the same line, for the accommodation of those who cannot afford to travel dak.—*Ibid.*

A PESHAWUR LETTER, dated the 11th Oct., has the following regarding the sanitary state of the troops at that station:—"A great many of us are sick, laid up with a kind of low fever, of a bilious tendency, with an aching of the head as if it were jammed by the piston of a steam-engine."

SIR J. THOMPSON.—A public meeting was held in the Town-hall to vote a service of plate and a public dinner to Sir James Thompson, K.C.B., one of the Indian medical officers recently received into the Order of the Bath.

NON-MOVEMENT OF CORPS.—We understand Sir Charles Napier has recommended that all corps shall be allowed to stand fast for the next three years, with the exception of the 48th N.I., which is likely to be removed at once to Cawnpore. This arrangement, we imagine, proceeds from a desire to save officers the expense of building, &c., and we hope the kind thoughtfulness which dictated it will be properly appreciated.—*Delhi Gaz.*

A TRANS-INDUS SURVEY is to be commenced immediately. The staff has been formed under the direction of Col. Waugh, but Lieut. Robinson of the engineers is to conduct the duties.—*Mofussilite.*

BRIGADIER HEARSEY, commanding at Wuzeerabad, has been so seriously indisposed as to render it probable that he will have to proceed to England.

AGREMENS OF MOOLTAN.—Extract of a letter from Mooltan, dated October 5:—"There is an insect here which is not only very abundant, but very destructive, and as I know nothing of entomology, I cannot give you its name, though I will try to describe its appearance and habits, in the hope that some of your numerous correspondents may kindly point out the mode by which it may be banished, if not extirpated. It is about the size of a white ant, its body being also white, but covered with transverse rows of dark brown hair, and unlike that insect, it does not appear to have the power of constructing its own domicile, but insinuates itself into every chest and trunk in which clothing is deposited, where its ravages, among fabrics of animal tissue, wool, silk, or buff leather, are most destructive. Neither camphor nor creosote—and I have tried both—will afford your traps the slightest immunity from its attacks, whilst they imbue your garments with such an odour as 'Araby the blest' never could boast of, and the 'pestilent fellows' seem to enjoy and thrive in it."

Among "*les agrémens du pays*" we have here other entomological curiosities, which the uninitiated call sand-flies, whose diligence and perseverance put the ant to the blush, and are worthy a better cause. Against the mosquito it *is* possible to barricade; neither strength nor stratagem avail in opposition to these insidious wretches; the whole race of pediculi, of which India affords magnificent specimens, may remain in their familiar crevices, and the slimy leeches wallow in their native mire; 'none but himself can be his parallel' as a blood sucker. We have centipedes and scorpions too, more than sufficient to furnish all the doctors' shops in Christendom, more scarabei than an ancient Egyptian sculptor ever dreamt of, and no scarcity of specimens of 'the lethal snake' to complete this fascinating picture.

JUDICIAL FORGERIES.—We have received information from one of our correspondents, that, owing to the exertions of Mr. Joint Magistrate Moore, a strong gang of forgers at Lullutpore have been brought to condign punishment. The head of the gang, one Buttoo, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with labour in irons, and several others to terms of punishment from three years upwards. In writing to a friend on the subject, the joint magistrate says:—"I have conferred a lasting benefit on the people of this district. I have broken into the stronghold of forgery, perjury, and fraud. I have crushed, and I hope effectually, a system of villany deep-rooted, of long standing, and almost without a precedent—the system pursued by these culprits of obtaining decrees in the pergunnah court of Chundeeree, through the instrumentality of forged documents, attested by perjured witnesses. No honest man in the district,

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whether lumburdar or ryot, shroff or buneeah, felt safe for a single day. All honest men alike participated in the terror of being dragged to the Thannah, or into the Pergunnah court, and of being there prosecuted for sums of money which they had never received, upon a 'teep,' bearing their signature; the document being duly attested by two or more witnesses, who were at all times prepared to swear that the money had been paid in their presence; and that, after having received the amount entered in the 'teep,' the defendant prosecuted in the Pergunnah court had then affixed his signature to the document. This system of villany has been carried on with extraordinary success for the last four or five years. A few of the defendants have appealed against the decrees awarded by the Punchayet in the Pergunnah court, on the strength of documents to which their names had been forged, and of the existence of which they were not even aware, until the prosecution had been commenced in the Pergunnah court. The generality, however, have submitted quietly to their fate, trusting to the forbearance of the forgers, and their deliverance from the mercies of an English court of civil justice." We trust there will be no mistaken squeamishness on the part of superior *authority*, to aid the praiseworthy exertions of the joint magistrate, in crushing by force of law this nefarious system.—*Delhi Gazette, October* 25.

Oude.—A correspondent from Lucknow says:—"Under the head of local intelligence, in one of the late numbers of the *Mofussilite*, it is stated, 'that a taloqquadar, of the name of Gunga Buksh, lately rebelled against the king, and attempted to take possession of the kingdom, and through the exertion of Wassee Allee Khan, assisted by British troops, he was taken prisoner. Wassee Allee has been loaded with honours for his gallantry, and appointed to a very lucrative office.' Although had it not been for British arms (not their policy), the sons of the late Dursen Singh, and the stout Bais and Brahmins of Oude, might have emulated the practices of the Goths and Vandals of old, yet strange to say, notwithstanding the palpable imbecility of the king, such is the innate loyalty with which every individual subject here seems inspired, that so far from Gunga Buksh or anybody else attempting aught against the kingdom, I have never heard a single murmur from the respectable landed proprietors against their sovereign, whose unhappy lethargy they pity, but whose person they instinctively love and respect. I do not mean to detract the merit of the services which Wassee Allee Khan has been able to render on this important occasion. Gunga Buksh was certainly one of the worst marauders in the district; he laid waste hundreds of villages around him; ousted out the neighbouring zemindars from their hereditary possessions; destroyed multitudes of human beings, and in fact was guilty of crimes of the blackest hue. His apprehension was long a desideratum both with the British and Oudh governments. Vigorous measures were adopted, but they failed, and Wassee Allee was not assisted by a single British soldier in this expedition; he owes his success entirely to judicious arrangement, and indefatigable exertions, which were prompted and encouraged by Colonel Sleeman, who manages by some means or other to impress upon the mind of the sensible part of the Oudh functionaries the necessity and duty of carrying out his measures. Wassee Allee Khan has not, however, been appointed to a very lucrative office, as stated in the letter above referred to; it is true that he has merely received a khillut, though for the valuable services rendered by him in apprehending Gunga Buksh, who was not only a plague to the country, but the principal cause of the death of a British officer, the Government ought to have bestowed upon him a substantial proof of their grateful recognition."—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 26.

Thakoor Persaud.—We understand that it was the brother and nephew of Thakoor Persaud, the Bettiah chief, who were executed at Lucknow the other day, and not the notorious Dacoit himself, as first reported. The latter is still at large, with a price of Rs. 1,500 on his head, having hitherto managed to escape all the wiles and stratagems employed for his apprehension. The king's troops, under Capt. Barlow, are out after him. That officer left Lucknow on the 25th ultimo, and returned, after a fruitless search of twelve days, to inform the resident, that within a circle of ten miles round the capital, there were forty or fifty forts similar to that of Bettiah. The heads of Gunga Bux and Runjeet Sing were exposed on the principal gate of the city for three days, and a similar exaltation awaits Thakoor Persaud, should he chance to be captured. The slaughter of a British officer is not a crime to be forgiven in the case of a petty marauder.

Jotee Pershaud, the great contractor, has tried to checkmate the authorities, and failed in the attempt. He went down to Calcutta by the advice of his counsel, Mr. Lang, and commenced a suit against Government for no less than £1,333,000' the balance which, he asserted, was due to him, on account of the commissariat. Meanwhile he forfeited his bail at Agra, amounting to Rs. 40,000, which was estreated; and the authorities, finding that he is not desirous of surrendering, have sent warrants for his apprehension, and he is no doubt at this moment in the hands of the police. His trial, which will come on speedily, will be one of the most interesting in the annals of British Indian jurisprudence.—*Delhi Gaz. Oct.* 25.

There is no impropriety in deploring the use to which Jotee Pershaud has put a certain portion of his virtuous rupees, since the fact of his having received no value for them, must tend to lower his estimation of the power exercised by the press. Often has the influence of our Nor'-West cotemporaries been exerted in his behalf. At one time, in the hope of intimidating the *Delhi* into silence, with threats of prosecution for libel; at another, with the expectation of getting up a demonstration against the wicked Government, that wished to bilk its creditor by getting up false charges against him. Alack for innocence and industry;—for wasted paragraphs and pleadings;—for the lost *Mofussilite* and the disappointed Calcutta bar,—Jotee Pershaud is by this time in the hands of his enemies. The warrants for his apprehension have been sent to Calcutta, and he will be brought up in custody forthwith, to stand his trial at Agra for the serious offences alleged against him. As we said on a former occasion, no power vested in the Supreme Court can take the case out of the hands of the judicial authorities in the upper provinces, and, the public may rely upon it, that a verdict will be pronounced upon the indictment.—*Ibid. Oct.* 26.

Military on dits.—It is said that Capt. F. Hardwick, of the 10th N.I., and who is the senior of his rank, is about to accept the retiring pension. The step will give promotion to Lieut. Phillott and Ensign Martineau. Lieut.-Col. Boileau, superintending engineer of these provinces, has been directed by the Governor-General to proceed to Mooltan, on a special duty, the nature of which has not, however, transpired. Capt. Kennedy, of the 5th N.I., is about to retire from the service. This will promote Lieut. F. Maitland and Ensign Sanctuary to the superior grades.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.—Under the above head, the *Christian Advocate* informs his readers that "the Bishop of Calcutta has written a letter home, asking for an increase of chaplains for stations, which his lordship considers destitute of religious advantages. Amongst the places, we find that of Serampore mentioned." Our contemporary points out with force and truth, the error the Bishop has committed in naming the latter place; but we cannot give up a hope that he has been misinformed, on this point at least. We cannot think that a Christian bishop, with an adequate sense of the responsibilities of his position, has seriously advised Government to waste a portion of their revenues in paying a clergyman to do duty in a station where two ministers are already actively engaged in preaching the Gospel, while hundreds of places in India are deprived the most ordinary religious observances. Fortunately, however, the Bishop has coupled this request with another, "for a charter for St. Paul's Cathedral, and a bishop for the North-western Provinces." We are not quite sure his lordship will be successful even in the last clause of his requisitions. A strong reaction against the Bishopmania of the day has begun to show itself in many unexpected quarters, and we think the Court of Directors may be able, for once, to resist even a cry from Exeter-Hall. The cathedral charter his lordship will most assuredly not obtain. If there be one subject upon which the Directors are more sensitive than another, it is in their horror of creating a magnificent corporation under the name of an Established Church, embarrassing every movement of the state, and causing a never-ending drag upon the finances. The salary of one bishop at Agra would maintain seven new clergymen, and enable seven stations to keep up the outward observances of a Christian people. A contemporary had suggested that the expense of a Bishop of Agra would not be greater than the travelling charges incurred by the present periodical visitations of the metropolitan; but he has forgotten that the Bishop of Agra would not remain a quiescent emblem of English piety, that it would be necessary for him to take occasional trips to Lahore, and even to Peshawur, to the great loss of the Company's treasury. Many new ministers are really wanted in stations that have never heard the sound of the gospel, and the Government in supplying them will do no more than its duty towards its Christian subjects; but we feel certain it will never lend itself to the construction of costly cathedral establishments; and we hope it will put off for years to come the new Bishopric of the North-West Province.—*Friend of India, Oct.* 17.

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AGRA.—The *Agra Messenger*, 5th October, describes in the following paragraph, the change in the spirit of the community that is likely soon to take place:—"We are never so much inclined to exertion as after a long period of repose, nor do we ever enjoy with such keen zest amusement, of whatever kind it may be, as after a long period of dulness. For the last two years Agra has resembled that city in the Thousand and One Tales, where all the inhabitants were transformed into marble, but now, like the same city, is suddenly to be brought into active and vigorous existence. We are to have races, we are to have theatricals, and we invite our near neighbours to come and enjoy the unwonted spectacle. In our local columns will be seen a programme of the races, which commence on the 9th of November. We are authorized to say that on the third day of the races we are to have a ball. On the last day we are to have foot-races amongst our gallant European soldiery—races of the sooars' horses, &c. On the 21st October Monsieur Hue, whose performances we have already noticed with the approbation they merit, assisted by the amateurs of the station, will make (by request) one more appearance on the stage. We may fairly say that Agra, roused from its long lethargy, will exert itself, like a refreshed giant, to afford all the amusement in its power to those who may be induced by our present notice to pay it a visit."

LAHORE.—We regret much to record, not only a considerable increase in the fever which has been so prevalent, but also that it now no longer shows itself in the mild form that has hitherto prevailed, in consequence, it is to be presumed, of the continued unfavourable state of the weather. In the cantonment of Anarkulee many officers are suffering from the prevailing epidemic. Hardly a house is free from sickness. In the Trans-Ravee districts whole villages are unable to stir, while Wuzeerabad and Goojrat are suffering as much as Lahore. "At first," says a friend, "the intermittent fever merely had the effect of prostrating the strength of the patient, but now it has taken a more violent form, and carries off the natives fast. Work in the kucherees is considerably impeded in consequence. The nights, however, are getting very cold. The thermometer stood at 69 deg. towards daybreak some few days ago."—*Lahore Chron. Oct. 9.*

We hoped to have been able to furnish an improved sanitary report as the season advanced, but regret much to find that, instead of abating, the prevailing fever has assumed still a more formidable shape both as to numbers and intensity. It cannot be attributed to the effects of a town residence, for the 57th N.I. at Meean Meer have a greater number in hospital than the 65th N.I. It cannot be that Anarkulee is unsuitable to the health of the troops, because the 9th N.I., in the lines there, have fewer sick than any of the native regiments in the town or at Meean Meer. It is in fact a general epidemic, that may originate in the quantity of rain we had in July and August, and the total want of it in all September and October. In the 1st Fusiliers there are not more than 350 men capable of doing their duty, though only 253 are returned as sick. The hospital cannot, we presume, hold even that number, and the state of the regiment is such that it has been wisely determined to take them out of the Huzooree bagh into camp. The sick moved on Monday; the regiment were to follow this morning, and go to Shadera, across the river. The state of the 65th again is such that it has been found necessary to send two companies of the 57th N.I. to aid in taking the duties of the citadel on the European regiment going into camp. We see it stated, by a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, that the sickness of the men in the town is attributable to the state of the ditch, into which all the filth of the town is collected. The ditch is bad enough, in consequence of the stagnant water having been permitted to remain there, without adding to its horrors, and "libelling" the officers charged with the conservancy of the place. The filth is carried over the ditch in the suburbs, the inhabitants of which would say, if consulted, that the ditch would be a more fit receptacle! As the mornings are becoming sensibly cooler, we are in hopes that a few days will effect a change.—*Ibid. Oct.* 16.

In continuation of our details of the sickly state of the troops and public establishments at Lahore, we have to mention that there are 230 sick (of whom 12 are officers) in the Soorujmookee regiment, out of 837, but only 173 prisoners out of the 2,111 confined in the jails about Lahore. Considering that the great bulk of those men are at work in the heat of the sun, and therefore exposed more than the sepoys, of whom an infinitely greater proportion are in hospital, it is fair to infer, that although the food of the prisoners is perhaps not equal to the quantity they would consume if at liberty, the regularity of prison discipline and rigour has a beneficial effect on the health of those confined.—*Ibid. Oct.* 19.

ENSIGN SEALE'S COURT-MARTIAL.—Sir Charles Napier has appended a remark to Ensign Seale's court-martial, that such tribunals do not want a graduated scale of inebriation, but that witnesses should give a simple answer to the simple question—"Was the prisoner drunk or sober—yea or nay?" Simple as the question is, the answer is by no means easy, and we are not at all surprised at the hesitation of witnesses who are anxious to tell the exact truth. What constitutes drunkenness? at what point does it commence? Some men become more sedate, more quiet than usual, under the effects of strong liquors; others are violent. Some can perform any duty better when stimulated by drink, others are partially or totally incapacitated. A witness in doubt would only be safe in saying, "I saw such things which I consider as signs of intoxication," or "I saw nothing which induces me to think the prisoner was drunk." More positively he could not speak, unless the condition of the accused was so marked and decided that no doubt could exist. Suppose a witness was asked whether Sir Charles himself was drunk at a review, might he not reply, "I saw him in a very shabby coat and dirty trowsers with no straps, one leg of which was above his boot; he had a sort of jockey cap on his head, and galloped about like mad, leading the men through a bog, instead of round it; from this I conclude that he was under the influence of liquor." Everybody knows the contrary, and would laugh at such evidence; but were the illustrious eccentric an ensign instead of a C.-in-C., opinion might be reversed, and it would then go hard with him, if tried for such an exhibition of himself, upon his own principle.—*Englishman, Oct.* 21.

THE ROORKEE COLLEGE. — The Bengal army will rejoice to hear, as we have pleasure in making it known, that the Government have had under their consideration a suggestion for the opening of a class in the Roorkee College, on the plan of the senior department at Sandhurst, for admission of officers of the Indian army, Company's and Queen's, for the study of mathematics, surveying, and engineering. The scheme is a noble one, and the public may be somewhat surprised to learn the projector of it is the general officer now at the head of the Indian armies. Sir Charles, we hear, had the able advice and co-operation of the Lieut. Governor, Mr. Thomason, by whom a code of rules has been drawn up, and all preliminaries matured; and, as the Governor-General is said to enter heartily into the spirit of the scheme, there is a warranty for his support, and no room to doubt of its ultimate success. It would, indeed, have been at once brought into operation, but it is considered of too great moment to introduce and organize an element in the future of this army without previous submission to, and sanction of, the Home Authorities, to whom we have every reason to believe the scheme was transmitted by the last Mail. The only point that we think likely to militate against its adoption by the Court of Directors is, the stultifying influence of the present orders limiting the number of officers authorized to be absent from corps at one time. True it is, that under this baneful restriction some regiments would suffer; but it should not be held as a sufficient excuse to deny all; moreover, as we understand, officers studying at the college will be viewed as absent "ON DUTY;" and the "terms" of study being fixed for the hot and rainy months, their absence will not be so much felt.—*Lahore Chronicle, Oct.* 16.

REDUCTION OF CIVIL SALARIES.—The *Englishman*, 2nd October, hears that a communication of a very unpleasant nature has reached the local government by the last Mail. It requires an opinion on the practicability of reducing all civil servants salaries, after what is doing or to be done in England. Incumbents are to be spared, but all future appointments to be reduced.

MR. JOHN LAWRENCE, junior member of the Board of Administration for the Affairs of the Punjab, who is, we regret much to say, suffering from severe indisposition, proceeds towards Roopur, on the 15th or 16th instant. The president of the board will be in Lahore on the 18th or 19th.

STATE PRISONERS.—We are informed that preparations are making in Fort William for the reception of the whole of the state prisoners now confined at Allahabad. Repeated attempts to tamper with their guards have been detected, and it seems to have been thought that the fortitude of the sepoys of the 64th B.N.I. would not be able to resist much longer the allurements held out to them by the friends of the prisoners, who appear to be well provided with money.—*Bengal Morn. Chron.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LIEUT.-COL. CAMPBELL.

"1. The Commander-in-Chief cannot permit Lieut.-col. Campbell to proceed on furlough to Europe, without placing on record the very high sense he entertains of this officer's merits.

"He has served thirty-two years in India almost without interruption.

"His early career was marked by that assiduous attention to his duties, that when placed in the quartermaster-general's department, he speedily gained the higher grades, and was eventually promoted at an early age to the distinguished situation of head of the department, which he has held for thirteen and a half years, and in which capacity he served with the Bombay troops in the arduous campaigns of Affghanistan, and was present both at the capture of Ghuznee and the storm of Khelat, and was most honourably mentioned in the despatches on those occasions.

"Lieut.-col. Campbell will carry with him the justly merited esteem of his brother officers; and the Commander-in-Chief confidently trusts, that this gallant officer's services are only temporarily lost to the army, and that on the expiration of his furlough, he will again be placed in a prominent position where his talents will have scope to exhibit themselves.

"The military precision with which Lieut.-col. Campbell has conducted the duties of the quartermaster-general's department since Sir Willoughby Cotton has commanded the Bombay army, has elicited His Excellency's unqualified approbation, and which he has the greatest pleasure in recording."

THE SIMLA GAMBLING CASE.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 11th, 1850.—Remarks on the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry held by my order at Simla, from the 17th August last to the 23d ult., at the request of Mr. McChlery, of the Hon. Company's Civil Service. :—

These proceedings have been instituted at the request of Mr. McChlery.

It is my opinion, that he would have better consulted his own respectability had he not forced this inquiry.

Neither Capt. Ouvry's nor Lieut. Draper's statements appear to me satisfactory.

Capt. Ouvry is gone, so I shall make no comment upon his statement.

Lieut. Draper appears to have joined Mr. McChlery in concealing from Lieuts. Oakes and Bayley, that marks had been made on the cards with which they all four played brag, and of which fact the two former gentlemen had become aware.

Now, if the cards were designedly marked for the purpose of cheating, and the Court of Inquiry has pronounced its unqualified and decided opinion that they were so marked, it seems clear that one of these four gentlemen must have been the man who committed this act.

It then became the duty of Mr. McChlery and Lieut. Draper to have at once declared the fact to the other gentlemen, and to have broken off all play with each other, till an inquiry should expose the cheat, and thereby clear the characters of the other three.

This straightforward course was not followed by Mr. McChlery and Lieut. Draper: they concealed their discovery that the cards were marked.

The result is, that when the fact became public, and it was believed that one of four players must have done the deed, it also came out that two of these players had concealed the circumstance from the other two! and, moreover, that the two who concealed the marking of the cards, having this fact in their possession, sat down to play together against the other two! This was wrong.

There was no proof elicited by the Court which of these four players marked the cards; but it appears that while Mr. McChlery and Lieut. Draper imprudently concealed this circumstance, Lieuts. Bayley and Oakes, when they learnt the fact, instantly and honourably called for public inquiry, that the cheat might, if possible, be discovered, and their own characters be cleared from suspicion.

One circumstance alone prevents my ordering the three officers before a general court-martial, for disobedience of the general orders issued against gambling by my predecessors, Lords Dalhousie and Gough, dated Aug. 16, 1831, and June 25, 1845. This circumstance is, that I have no power to take any notice of Mr. McChlery's conduct. He is not amenable to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

Therefore, not considering Lieut. Bayley to be a gambler, I can only regret his having been so imprudent as to join those who appear to be so; but I reprimand Lieut. Oakes and Lieut. Draper for their direct and premeditated breach of discipline, and I desire that no indulgence whatever be granted to either of these gentlemen by their respective commanding officers, while I remain in command of this army.

(Signed) C. J. Napier,
Commander-in-Chief.

COURT-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN CHARLES TWYSDEN SEALE, H.M.'S 94TH FOOT.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 11th, 1850.—At a general court-martial holden at Bangalore, on Friday, Aug. 16, 1850, Ens. C. T. Seale, H.M.'s 94th foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—

First charge.—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Cannanore, on the night of June 20, 1850, when on the sick report, left his quarters without leave, and appeared on the roads of the cantonment.

Second charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at the time and place stated in the first charge, been drunk when on the sick report.

Third charge.—For having, at the same place and on the same day, as stated in the first charge, sent a verbal challenge by Lieut. G. N. Bredin, of H.M.'s 94th regt. to Ens. H. Jameson, of the same regt. to fight a duel.

Fourth charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at the time and place stated in the first charge, in conversation with Lieut. F. D. Wyatt, of H.M.'s 94th regt. stated, with reference to the challenge he had sent to the aforesaid Ens. H. Jameson, that he meant to put a bullet through his (meaning the said Ens. H. Jameson's) "bloody carcase," or used words to the same effect.

The above being in breach of the articles of war.

Finding.—Guilty of all the charges.

Sentence.—To be dismissed her Majesty's service.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) C. J. Napier, Gen. C.-in-C. East Indies.

Head Quarters, Oct. 7, 1850.

Remarks by the Court.—The Court has received, with disapprobation and great regret, the distinctions drawn by some of the witnesses in giving their evidence on the charge of drunkenness against the prisoner.

Remarks by H. E. The Commander-in-Chief in India.—I have seen in the proceedings of various courts-martial witnesses so weak that they have not been able to make up their minds to give a manly and decided answer to the question put by the Court, and say whether a man was *drunk* or *sober!* This is a great proof of indecision of character and want of confidence in themselves; it is very pitiable! A man must be either *drunk* or he must be *sober*. When a Court asks which, it does not want the witness to answer by giving a graduated scale of inebriation; it wants a simple answer to a simple question—"Was the prisoner drunk or sober?—yea or nay." I am not at all surprised at the remarks appended to the proceedings of the Court.

His excellency Lieutenant-General Sir George Henry Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B. is requested to report to the military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, and to the Adjutant-General of her Majesty's forces in India, the date on which the sentence may be published to her Majesty's 94th foot, and to order that Ensign Seale's name may be struck off the returns from that day.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Balmain, W. asst. to mag. and coll. of Hissar, vested with sp. powers.

Beadon, C. to be comm. to conduct inquiries into post-office system in N.W. provinces.

Bell, W. coll. of Rajshahye, made over ch. of his off. to F. Tucker, Oct. 1.

Birch, E. G. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Dinagepore.

Devereux, Hon. H. B. c.s. ret. fr. England, Sept. 30; reatt. to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, Oct. 4.

Davidson, C. T. rec. ch. of off. of civ. and sess. jud. of Dacca.

Money, A. supt. of rev. surv. to be a mem. of loc. com. of pub. instruct. at Bhagulpore, Oct. 4.

Sconce, A. made over ch. offs. of commiss. and superint. of pol. for Chittagong div. to R. H. Mytton, Sept. 28.

Sturt, R. R. recd. ch. of the collectorate of Dacca fr. E. F. Harrison, Oct. 7.

Thornton, R. to offic. as sec. Sudder Board of Revenue, N.W.P. dur. abs. of Muir.

Turnbull, A. H. vested with powers of dep. collector.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Buckland, C. P. 1 mo.
Colvin, B. I. 4 mo.
Court, M. H. 1 mo.
Loch, J. A. 1 mo.
Muir, W. 3 weeks.

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PONTET, J. 1 mo.
RAVENSHAW, H. S. 1 mo.
RICKETTS, G. H. 1 mo.
ROBERTSON, D. 1 mo.
ROBERTSON, H. D. leave cancelled.
WARD, J. R. leave cancelled.
WRIGHT, G. A. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Brev. capt. W. C. 10th L.C. to be capt. fr. Oct. 9, 1850, in suc. to Hailes, dec.
ARMSTRONG, Capt. G. C. 2nd in com. Ramgurh L.I.; to offic. also as adjt.
AUSTIN, 1st Lieut. A. G. art. to act as adjt. to 3rd brig. h. a. dur. illness of Hill, or till further orders, Sept. 28.
BAGOT, Lieut. A. 15th N.I. acq. competent knowledge of Hindustani, Oct. 4.
BAILLIE, Lieut. G. art. fr. 3rd co. 6th to 4th co. 1st batt. Sept. 27.
BARLOW, Lieut. G. R. P. 50th N.I. acq. competent knowledge of Hindustani, Oct. 4.
BECHER, Capt. S. H. 61st N.I. to be a maj. of brig. v. Cheape.
BENSON, Col. R. C.B. perm. to resign his appt. in the Mad. bd. fr. Oct. 13.
BERESFORD, Lieut. R. d. d. with Ramgurh L.I. bat. to act. as adj. v. W. R. E. Alexander, on m. c.
BIRD, Lieut. I. W. L. 11th N.I. to offic. as adj. v. Dennys, on m. c.
BOWIE, Lieut. C. V. art. acq. competent knowledge of Hindustani, Oct. 4.
BOWRING, Brev. capt. G. G. 59th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr.
BRACKEN, Ens. R. D'O. C. 52nd N.I. acq. competent knowledge of Hindustani, Oct. 4.
BRISTOW, Brev. capt. R'O. R. art. fr. 4th co. 3rd to 3rd. co. 6th batt. Sept 27.
BRODIE, Lieut. F. W. ass. ch. of duties of adj. of cav. Malwa Bheel contingent.
BROOKS, Lieut. I. H. art. acq. competent knowledge of Hindustani, Oct. 4.
BYGRAVE, Maj. B. 5th N.I. to be an extraordinary member of mil. board, comm. dept. Oct. 18.
CAPEL, Capt. E. S. 53rd N.I. acq. competent knowledge of Hindustani, Oct. 4.
CARY, Brev. Capt. 6th N.I. retd. to duty, Oct. 10.
COCKERELL, Corn. I. 4th L.C. passed colloq. exam.
DALTON, Capt. E. T. res. ch. of off. princ. asst. to commr. of Assam, mag. and coll. of Ramroop as well as the treasury, fr. Capt. E. A. Rowlatt, Oct 1.
DELAMAIN, Lieut. I. W. 56th N.I. acq. competent knowledge of Hindustani, Oct. 4.
ELLIS, Lieut. H. A. L. 1st L.C. acq. competent knowledge of Hindustani, Oct. 4.
EVANS, 2nd Lieut. H. J. art. 1st co. 3rd batt. to cont. in ch. of port guns at Goruckpore.
FOGAN, Lieut. R. art. fr. 1st co. 5th to 3rd co. 4th bat. Sept. 27.
GAMMELL, Lieut. F. E. rem. fr. 4th comp. 2nd to 3rd comp. 1st batt. of art. Sept. 25.
GERRAND, Maj. J. G. to ch. of Hissar camel and cattle farm estab. Oct. 2.
GORDON, Lieut. R. K. 72nd N.I. acq. competent knowledge of Hindustani, Oct. 4.
GRAHAM, Lieut. A. W. Scinde camel corps, to act as adj. v. Ens. W. H. Paget, on m. c.
GRANT, Com. A. C. 8th L.C. acq. competent knowledge of Hindustani, Oct. 4.
HANNYNGTON, Capt. J. C. 24th N.I. to be maj. fr. Oct. 6. 1850, in suc. to Mackintosh, dec.
HARDINGE, Lieut. G. N. 45th N.I. acq. competent knowledge of Hindustani, Oct. 4.
HARRIS, Capt. W. D. 32nd N.I. returned to duty, Oct. 10.
HARRISON, Ens. T. P. d. d. 74th N.I. posted to 69th N.I. at Agra, Oct. 3.
HARRISON, Cornet T. B. 10th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 9, 1850, in suc. to Hailes, dec.
HARRISON, Lieut. E. art. fr. 3rd co. 10th to 1st co. 5th batt.
HILL, Brev. maj. R. perm. to res. com. of 4th irr. cav.
HILL, Capt. R. fr. 5th to com. 4th irr. cav.
HUTCHINSON, 2nd Lieut. G. eng. to be asst. to executive eng. at Peshawur.
HUXHAM, Ens. G. 48th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 29, 1850, v. Smith.
JACKSON, Lieut. F. C. 12th N.I. acq. competent know. of Hindustani, Oct. 4.
JENKINS, Lieut. R. 5th L.C. placed at disp. of foreign dept. for civ. emp.
JENKINS, Lieut. R. 5th L.C. to offic. as asst. to gov. gen.'s agent for states of Rajpootana, Oct. 7.
KEANE, Capt. L. R. inv. estab. perm. to reside at Calcutta instead of at Ferozepore, and to draw his pay from pres. paym. Oct. 9.
LUMSDEN, Lieut. J. T. act. adjt. 5th inf. Scindiah's cont. to offic. as 2nd in com. of that regt. performing likewise the duties of adjt.
LYSAGHT, Lieut. C. 28th N.I. to be adj. v. Sneyd, perm. to res. app.
MACDONALD, Capt. I. 66th or Goorka reg. to be com. of 5th irreg. cav.
MARSHALL, Lieut. col. W. H. 32nd N.I. assu. com. of stat. of Wuzeerabad temp. v. Brig. I. B. Hearsey, on m. c.
MARTIN, Capt. A. 2nd in com. 4th irr. cav. to offic. as comdt. dur. abs. of Hill, on m. c.
MARTIN, Capt. T. 20th N.I. to act as paymr. at pres. and to Queen's troops, Oct. 18.
MAUNSELL, 2nd Lieut. E. R. eng. passed colloq. exam. Nov. 25.
MAYNE, Brev. maj. W. 37th N.I. acq. competent knowledge of Hindustani, Oct. 4.
MINCHIN, Capt. F. C. to be post mr. to camp of lieut. gov. N. W. P. on approaching tour.
MOFFAT, Capt. A. K. 58th N.I. acq. competent knowledge of Hindustani, Oct. 4.
MOORE, Ens. J. returned to duty, Oct. 10.
MUNRO, Ens. A. A. 50th N.I. to be int. and qr. mr. Sept. 27.
NAPPER, Lieut. R. A. 55th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Sept. 16.
NICOLL, Brev. Capt. H. 50th N.I. perm. at his request, to resign appt. of int. and qr. mr. of the regt. Sept. 27.
OGILVIE, Lieut. W. F. 69th N.I. acq. competent knowledge of Hindustani, Oct. 4.
OGILVIE, Ens. J. S. 48th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 29, 1850, v. Lichford.
O'HANLON, Brig. maj. P. fr. st. of Barrackpore to that of Umballah, to which he is to proceed Sept. 27.
OUSELEY, Ens. R. at his regt. fr. 46th to 48th N.I. at Bandah, as jun. of his rank, Oct. 3.
PLOWDEN, Brev. capt. H. G. C. 9th L.C. 2nd in com. 11th irreg. cav. to offic. as maj. of brig. at Meerut, dur. abs. of Weymiss, or till further orders, Sept. 27.
RIPLEY, Lieut. F. W. rec. ch. of dist. and treas. of Sandoway, Arracan, fr. Lieut. A. Fytche, Sept. 21.
ROSS, Ens. T. G. d. d. 16th gren. posted to 21st N.I. at Wuzerabad, Oct. 3.
RUSSELL, Ens. J. J. d. d. 54th, posted to 46th N.I. at Loodianah, Oct. 3.
SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. J. T. 24th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 5, 1849, in suc. to Wardlaw, ret.
SHAKESPEAR, Capt. H. I. C. 25th N.I. acq. competent knowledge of Hindustani, Oct. 9.
SLADEN, Lieut. J. R. art. acq. competent knowledge of Hindustani, Oct. 4.
SMYTH, Capt. H. J. art. fr. 4th co. 2nd, to 4th co. 3rd batt.
SOADY, Ens. B. 24th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 6, 1850, in suc. to Mackintosh, dec.
WADDILOVE, Lieut. G. M. 24th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 6, 1850, in suc. to Macintosh, dec.
WATSON, Lieut. T. 2nd in com. 5th irreg. cav. to offic. as com.
WHISH, Brev. maj. 60th N.I. acq. comp. knowledge of Hindustani.
WILLOCK, Cornet F. G. 6th L. C. passed colloq. exam. Sept. 17.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

CABELL, W. Oct. 16. HEARSEY, J.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARRETT, Capt. J. 37th N.I. fr. Sept. 20 to Nov. 20, to hills in vicinity of Jheelum on m. c.
BARSTOW, Maj. J. A. 39th N.I. fr. Sept. 20 to Nov. 20, to hills in vicinity of Jheelum, on m. c.
BENSON, Col. R. C.B. 11th N.I. 4 mo. in ext. on m. c. prep. to his applying for furl. to Europe.
BRIGGS, Lieut. J. P. in ext. to Dec. 19.
BUNNY, Lieut. A. art. fr. Oct. 1 to 15, in ext. to rem. at Simla.
CROSSMAN, Capt. F. G. 45th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to April 1, 1851, to Dinapore and Bhagulpore.
DAVIES, Lieut. S. H. J. 51st N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to April 1, 1851, to Calcutta.
DUFFIN, Capt. C. W. inv. estab. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
EVANS, Lieut. E. vet. estab. fr. Nov. 5 to May 5, 1851, to presidency.
FENDALL, Lieut. J. 17th N.I. fr. July 27 to Sept. 26, to Russowlee.
FRASER, Lieut. A. art. Oct. 1 to April 1, 1851, prep. to Europe on m. c.
GLUBB, Ens. O. M. 37th N.I. fr. Sept. 20 to Nov. 20, to Muree, and hills adjacent, on m. c.
HANKIN, Lieut. G. C. 66th N.I. fr. Sept. 13 to Jan. 13, 1851.
HICKS, Maj. J. W. 67th N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to March 1, 1851; to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
HOLLAND, 1st Lieut. G. art. fr. Sept. 19 to Nov. 19, to hills N. of Rawul Pinde, on m. c.
KENNEDY, Capt. W. 5th N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to March 31, prep. to retiring.
LEEDS, Lieut. E. 47th N.I. Oct. 15 to Jan. 1, 1851, in ext. to Europe, on m. c.
McMULLIN, Lieut. A. L. 23rd N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
MOFFAT, Capt. A. K. 68th N.I. fr. Aug. 26 to Oct. 10, to Simla.

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NASH, Lieut. S. F. 56th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 1, in ext. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for perm. to resign.
PRESANT, 2nd Lieut. T. art. fr. Sept. 13 to Dec. 30, to Nynee Tal, and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
QUIN, Capt. T. com. 13 irreg. cav. to pres. via Simla, prep. to sea, on m. c.
SALKELD, Capt. J. C. 5th N.I. 5 mo. fr. Nov. 1, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
SLATER, Lieut. M. J. 5th N.I. 1 mo. from Oct. 15, in ext. to remain at Simla, on m. c.
SMYTH, Lieut. E. 13th N.I. Sept. to Non. 1, 1851, hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
SWINEY, Lieut. G. 7th N.I. 6 m. fr. Oct. 15, to Calcutta. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
TAYLOR, Brev. col. T. M. 5th L.C. Dec. 15 to March 15, 1851, prep. to Europe.
TOMBS, Lieut. H. art. fr. Sept. 20 to Nov. 10, to rem. at Simla and enable him to join.
TURTON, Capt. J. 3rd N.I. 6 mo. fr. Sept. 20, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl to Europe, on m. c.
URMSTON, Ens. H. B. 62nd N.I. fr. Oct. 10 to Feb. 10, 1851, to presidency.
VANRENEN, Lieut. D. C. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 7, on m. c.
WALSH, Capt. J. P. in ext. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 30, to enable him to join his regt.
WHISH, Ens. E. S. 10th N.I. fr. Sept. 15 to Dec. 15, to pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe on m. c.
WILKINSON, Lieut. and adj. O. 10th L.C. fr. Sept. 18 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLAN, Asst. surg. R. D. D. M.D. att. to 1st Eur. Beng. fus. to aff. med. aid also to 65th N.I. relieving Asst. surg. Staig, 1st irreg. cav.
BANISTER, Asst. surg. G. to med. ch. of right wing of the Kemaon batt. on its march in course of the ensuing relief fr. Almorah to Deyrah, and to med. ch. of l. wing Sirmoor batt. on its march fr. the latter to the former station, Sept. 28.
BEALE, Asst. surg. A. 54th N.I. to attend on the Lord Bishop of Calcutta during the visitation about to be undertaken by his lordship.
BRYDON, Surg. W. 40th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. of H. M.'s recruit depot at Papamhow, v. Crawford.
BUCKLE, Asst. surg. H. B. h. art. to aff. med. aid to 3rd comp. 2nd brig. v. Webb. on leave, Oct. 5.
COCKBURN, Civ. asst. surg. R. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 83rd N.I. at Juanpore, Oct. 4.
CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. D. posted to 1st irr. cav. at Lahore; to join, Oct. 5; in med. ch. of detach. of H. M.'s recruit depot at Papamhow, to proc. to fort, and aff. med. aid to head qrs. of H. M.'s recruit depot, and also offic. as gar. asst. surg. v. Atkinson; to med. ch. of recruits of H. M.'s service proceeding from Allahabad and Cawnpore, to join their regts. in upper provinces.
DENHAM, Dr. J. civ. asst. surg. of Behar, to do. reg. of deeds and asst. to salt agent at Pooree, Oct. 5.
IRVING, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to proc. and pl. himself under orders of supt. surg. Sirhind circle.
MACTIER, Asst. surg. W. F. in med. ch. of Mussoorie, posted to 3rd tr. 3rd brig. h. art. at Meerut, to join.
MANN, Asst. surg. G. S. attached to Silhet L.I. pl. at disp. of the supg. surg. Barrackpore circle, Sept. 30.
MAYNE, Asst. surg. rem. to trans-Ranee circle, Sept. 30.
MINTO, Surg. A. M. M'K. 74th N.I. to perform duty of civ. surg. at Dacca from Oct. 15, v. T. A. Wise, on leave, Oct. 5.
PARKER, Asst. surg. R. d. d. 12th N.I. to place himself under orders of supg. surg. trans-Ravie circle, Sept. 30.
PEARSON, Asst. surg. F. on leave, on m. c. to aff. med. aid to troops at Petoragurh and Soheoghaut dur. abs. of Banister.
PICACHY, Asst. surg. D. to cond. med. duties at Purneah dur. abs. of Diaper, Oct. 8.
RAY, Asst. surg. G. H. 2nd tr. 3rd brig. h. art. to med. ch. of Mussoorie, v. Mactier, to join.
SISSMORE, Asst. surg. C. N. 29th N.I. to remain with 29th, and aff. med. aid to 23rd N.I.
STAIG, Asst. surg. J. A. 1st irreg. cav. to aff. med. aid to 65th N.I. dur. illness of Forbes, or till further orders, posted to 65th N.I. at Lahore, Oct. 5.
WEBB, Asst. surg. C. K. to proceed with 4th comp. left w. 3rd batt. art. to Loodiannah, Oct. 5.
WETHERED, T. A. civ. asst. surg. of Pooree, to be do. reg. of deeds and postmr. of Behar, Oct. 5.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

FAYRER, J. M.D. Oct. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DIAPER, Asst. surg. H. 2 mo. on m. c.
DUNLOP, Surg. A. V. 15th N.I. fr. Sept. 25 to Feb. 20, 1851, to Simla and Presidency, prep. for perm. to retire from the service.
FORBES, Asst. surg. C. 65th N.I. Sept. 27 to Jan. 11, 1851, Simla, on m. c.
IRVINE, Surg. R. H. 29th N.I. fr. Aug. 12 to Jan. 12, 1851, to enable him to join at Peshawur.
WRIGHT, Lieut. J. A. 70th N.I. Sept. 12 to Oct. 15, to Simla, on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd Lt. Drag. Capt. Ouvry to England.—14th Lt. Drag. Capt. Todd to Nov. 1, in ext.

INFANTRY.—8th. Lieut. Stoward to precede reg. to Deesa.—18th. Brev. lieut. col. J. Grattan, Oct. 15 to Nov. 20, on m. c.—22nd. Lieut. F. G. King, to Dec. 31, to Lahore; Lieut. D. P. Bouverie, 6 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to Ajmere.—32nd. Lieut. Sibley, 4 mo. to Wuzeerabad on m. c.—60th. Lieut. Travers, 2 mo. to Umballa, and 1 year to England; 2nd Lieut. H. M. Jones, 1 mo.; Capt. J. Douglas, Sept. 15 to Oct. 8.—64th. Capt. Cumberlege, Oct. 26 to on m. c.; Capt. Goodwyn, 3 mo. to Meerut; Capt. the Hon. Nov. 28, to Bombay, on m. c.—75th. Capt. Ramsay, Oct. 8 to Dec. 7, J. J. Bourke, Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, to Bombay; Lieut. Watson, 2 yrs. to England.—83rd. Capt. Steele, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. Dickinson, Nov. 1 to Dec. 15; Lieut. Ellis, Oct. 26 to Nov. 25, to Bombay, on m. c.—86th. Lieut. Butler to await arrival of regt. at Pooma.—87th. Lieut. Fitzgerald, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England.—98th. Lieuts. Richmond and Edwardes, 2 mo. in ext. to Bombay.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BADDELEY, wife of Ens. C. 47th N.I. s. at Cawapore, Oc. 16.
BANON, the lady of Asst. surg. R. G., H.M.'s 87th, s. at Ferozepore, Oct. 6.
BISHOP, the lady of Capt. G. W. 71st N.I. s. at Barrackpore, Oct. 9.
BRIERLY, Mrs. John, s. at Futtyghur, Oct. 8.
BRUCE, wife of Charles E. s. at Rajmahl, Sept. 13.
BURGESS, the lady of Lieut. 74th N.I. s. at Nainee Tal, Oct. 9.
CAUTLEY, wife of Major R. 10th L.C. s. still born, at Simla, Oct. 4.
CRAWFORD, wife of James, d. at Humeerpoor, Sept. 30.
CUMBERLAND, wife of Surg. R. B. 62nd N.I. s. at Etawah, Oct. 1.
DENNISS, the lady of Capt. George G. 1st fus. s. at Lahore, Oct. 17.
DRUMMOND, the lady of Maj. H. 3rd L.C. d. at Almorah, Oct. 2.
FEATHERSTONHAUGH, Mrs. S. d. at Rungpore, Oct. 3.
GLEGG, Mrs. C. d. at Umballah, Oct. 11.
GOFF, wife of Apoth. J. B. s. at Kussowlie, Oct. 6.
HAYTON, wife of R. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 17.
HERVEY, the lady of G. F. c.s. s. at Cawnpore, Oct. 5.
JAMES, wife of Capt. John Arthur, 69th N.I. d. (still-born), at Mussoorie, Oct. 9.
KEELAN, Mrs. L. d. at Patna, Oct. 7.
KEEP, Mrs. Wm. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 13.
KEIGHLEY, Mrs. Chas. H. d. at Barrackpore, Oct. 10.
KELLY, wife of J. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 13.
KENNEDY, wife of Maj. J. D. 25th N.I. d. at Jullender Doab, Oct. 5.
LANE, wife of Lieut. Hy. 6th L.C. s. at Nakoda, Oct. 16.
LIND, lady of F. c.s. d. at Allahabad, Oct. 8.
LUCAS, the lady of Asst. surg. Davis, H.M.'s 61st, s. at Peshawur, Sept. 23.
MACKINTOSH, Mrs. A. d. at Chowringhee, Oct. 14.
M'LEOD, the lady of G. F. c.s. s. at Umritsur, Oct. 8.
MEERES, the lady of George, s. at Jessore, Oct. 7.
MORGAN, wife of W. J. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 16.
NAPLETON, the lady of Lieut. col. T. E. A. 13th N.I. d. at Nainee Tal, Oct. 6.
PEARSON, the lady of Capt. H. E. 18th N.I. d. at Mussoorie, Oct. 8.
PERRIN, wife of H., H.C.M. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 16.
RICHARDS, Mrs. L. E. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 18.
RITCHIE, Mrs. Wm. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 6.
SAULEZ, wife of the Rev. G. A. F. d. at Nainee Tal, Oct. 16.
SMITH, the lady of the Rev. Henry, s. at Agra, Oct. 18.
SPOTTISWOODE, the lady of Maj. A. C. 37th N.I. d. at Mussoorie, Oct. 18.
SPRENGER, wife of Dr. A. s. at Simla, Sept. 30.
STUART, the lady of Surg. A. McDonald, 24th N.I. d. at Goruckpore, Sept. 27.
TEMPLE, the lady of Richard, c.s. s. at Allahabad, Oct. 14.
THORPE, Mrs. James J. d. at Lahore, Oct. 8.
WARMAN, wife of E. s. at Chinsurah, Oct. 8.
WEBB, the lady of Allan, M.D. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 20.
WILLIAMSON, wife of Lieut. W. 41st N.I. s. at Mussoorie, Oct. 8.
WILLIS, Mrs. R. d. at Seebpore, Sept. 27.

MARRIAGES.

BAGLEY, G. W. to Miss Sophia T. Anthony, at Agra, Oct. 9.
BARTON, John, to Fanny Anne, d. of Capt. W. Burt, at Calcutta, Oct. 9.
CLEEVE, Thos. G. to Adelaide Mary, d. of Alex. G. Paterson, at Calcutta, Oct. 16.
DE ROZARIO, Chas. F. to Emelia Jane, d. of John De Cruz, at Serampore, Oct. 12.

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DIVINE, E. to Miss Catherine Madden, at Ferozepore, Oct. 15.
FAGAN, C. W. c.s. to Henrietta Emily, d. of Col. D. Williamson, Oct. 16.
HAIG, Lieut. A. S. 55th N.I. to Caroline, d. of Capt. W. Beckett, 9th N.I. at Landow, Oct. 19.
HARRIS, Capt. W. O. 32nd N.I. to Georgina, d. of the late Don Marianno Castilla, at Calcutta, Oct. 21.
HARRIS, Soloman to Miss Cecilia Gregory, at Agra, Oct. 15.
HORNE, Chas. c.s. to Flora, d. of the late C. Maisween, at Nainee Tal, Oct. 7.
MILLER, John, to Adelaide Shettell, at Calcutta, Oct. 5.
MONK, William, to Fanny Maria, d. of Andrew Veal, at Barrakpore, Oct. 18.
SISSMORE, Capt. Edward, 69th N.I. to Maria A. d. of Lieut. col. J. Angelo, 3rd L.C. at Mussoorie, Oct. 7.
WADDINGTON, Lieut. H. T. 52nd N.I. to Margaret Jane, d. of Lieut. col. K. F. Mackenzie, at Ferozepore, Oct. 10.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS, Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 28, Oct. 14.
BOOTHBY, Maria R. d. of Wm. at Calcutta, aged 1, Oct. 17.
BRIGHT, Geo. W. at Calcutta, aged 46, Oct 6.
BURRINGTON, Henry, at Calcatta, Oct. 9.
BURROWS, inf. s. of A. L. at Calcutta, Oct. 10.
BUTLER, Apoth. John, at Agra, Oct. 4.
COCHRANE, John, at Calcutta, aged 46, Oct. 8.
CULLODEN, J. at Calcutta, aged 40, Oct. 12.
FALCONER, Wm. at Hourah, aged 39, Oct. 8.
HAILES, Capt. H. M. 10th L.C. on the river, on his way from Kurnaul to Calcutta, Oct. 10.
JOHNSTON, W. A. at Calcutta, aged 26, Oct. 8.
MACKINTOSH, Maj. T. 24th N.I. at Goruckpore, Oct. 6.
M'LEOD, Geo. F. c.s. at Umritsur, Oct. 13.
O'BRIEN, Lieut. T. N., H.M.'s 70th, at Fort William, Oct. 18.
O'BRIEN, N. K. inf. d. of J. L. at Lahore, Oct. 10.
PORTEUS, inf. d. of C. at Monghyr, Oct. 9.
REED, Francis A. s. of W. at Calcutta, aged 16, Oct. 6.
ROGERS, Geo. at Meerut, aged 24, Oct. 13.
SHAVE, Mary, wife of J. T. at Jessore, Oct. 11.
SHULDAM, Susan M. wife of H. E. at Lahore, Oct. 23.
TAUNTON, John J. W. c.s. at Shahareunpore, Oct. 8.
THOMSON, inf. d. of Lieut. A. 9th L.C. at Mussoorie, Oct. 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 6. *Harold*, Mann, Liverpool; *Teazer*, Carter, Madras; *Brendalbane*, Logan, Glasgow.—8. *Sansonnet*, Haet, Havre; *Ellenborough*, Lambert, London and Madras.—11. *Edward Marquand*, Pike, Moulmein.—13. *Bealah*, Narracott, London.—15. *Wellesley*, Parish, London and Madras.—16. *Alivez*, Nacoda, Muscat; *Monpertius*, Rosse, Bourbon; *Mary Imray*, Bissett, Liverpool; *Constantine*, Barrows, London; *Conqueror*, Rennie, Hartlepool; *Barham*, Portsmouth, Madras.—17. *Argaum*, Faith, Greenock; *Shah Allum*, Dumayne, Bombay; *Utile*, Libaudiere, Nantes; *Coquimbo*, Landes, Bourbon; *Milton*, Harlow, Boston; *Minden*, Crawford, Gravesend; *Richard Cobden*, Barrell, Singapore.—19. *Æneas*, Thompson, Mauritius.—20. *Kent*, Ferry, London; *Glendara*, Pearson, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Weraff*.—Mr. Gorringe and Mr. E. Tombs.

Per *Ellenborough*.—Mrs. Alston and family, Misses Nicholson, Alston, Stewart, and Short, Lieut. Sutherland, Lieut. Boxer, Ens. Peel, Ens. Kerr, Ens. Lord, Mr. Mackinnon, Master Dunbar, 144 rank and file, Mrs. Doran, and Mrs. Hedger.

Per *Edward Marquand*.—Capt. Norman and Mrs. Norman.

Per *Camperdown*.—Capt. Carey, Mrs. Carey, Miss Castella, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Meria, Capt. Harris, Lieut. Cooper, Ens. Moore, and Dr. Fayer; 243 men.

Per *Bealah*.—Mrs. Blackford and 4 children.

Per *Wellesley*.—Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Cole, Misses Cole, S. Cole, C. Cole, Bidwell, Shaw, Goodfellow, and M. Goodfellow, Mr. Coulthurst, Mr. Brodhurst, Mr. Lawford, Ens. Briscoe, Mr. R. Cole, Mr. Martin, Master W. Cole, Mrs. Procter and family, Mrs. Wellesley, Mrs. Hanlon, and Mr. Lubbin. From MADRAS.—Capt. Burton, Ens. Kincord, and Ens. Ash.

Per *Barham*.—Mrs. Col. Wake, Miss Delaid Wake, Miss Helen Wake, R. H. W. Dunlop, esq. Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. Bell, R. C. Bell, esq. Miss Bell, Mrs. Waddy, Lieut. W. P. Waddy, Mr. Lewellyn, Mr. Gimblett, Mr. Rodda, Misses H. Rodda, W. Rodda, Lynch, Sterndale, Herclots, and E. Herclots, Mr. H. C. Watts, Mr. W. Fabell, Mr. A. Oliver, Mr. J. Herclots, Mr. Owen Chalmers, Mrs. Leishman, Mrs. Stair, Mrs. Mungall, Martha Beale, James Wright, and Thos. Jones Hostler.

Per *Argaum*.—Mr. Anderson.

Per *Constantine*.—Capt. R. M. Lambers, Lieut. Wm. Rogers, Ens. Geo. A. Harburton, Ens. C. Kemp, Surg. John M. Compton, and Mrs. Rogers.

Per *Shah Allum*.—Mrs. Dumayne and child.

Per *Minden*.—Capt. G. A. Robinson, Lieut. R. T. Woodman, Cornet A. S. Young, Cornet J. Leith, Cornet J. Brinkley, 9th lancers, Cornets M. Preston, G. Coleman, and G. Howard, 3rd lt. drags. Cornets E. Ford and H. T. Arrarats.

Per *Æneas*.—Mrs. Turner, and Colin Campbell, esq.

Per *Kent*.—Mrs. Hill, Capt. Hill, Lieut. Hill, two Lieuts. Prestocale, Ensigns M'Bean and Rickwood, Mr. Collen, asst. surg. Mrs. Pickle and child, and 215 men.

DEPARTURES.

OCT. 6. *Louisa*, Potter, Boston.—7. *Erin*, Plum, Penang.—8. *Fanny*, Tidey, Mauritius; *Arratoon Apcar*, Durham, Singapore and China.—9. *Mayaram Dayaram*, Brady, Bombay.—10. *Coldstream*, Cox, London.—11. *Ambrosia*, Arwidson, London; *Asie*, Danniel, Marseilles; *Kurramany*, Hogg, Mauritius.—12. *Adele*, Amoretty, Arracan; *John Spencer*, Lidbetter, China; *Pelham*, Anderson, London.—13. *Dalhousie*, Butterworth, London and Cape; *Troubadour*, Blow, London; *India*, Schutt, London.—14. *Hamilton*, Peterson, Boston; *City of Glasgow*, Muir, Liverpool; *Pierre François*, Brion, Havre; *President Verkonteren*, Eglerte, London; *Cordelia*, Carwick, Liverpool.—15. *Ayrshire*, Miller, Colombo and Bombay.—16. *Malabar*, Still, Liverpool; *Highlander*, Martin, Belfast; *Zion*, Lash, Mauritius.—17. *Atiet Rohoman*, Burn, China; *Jenny Wren*, Varian, Liverpool; *Branscombe*, Harrison, Liverpool; *John Caskie*, Raynes, Boston.—18. *Currency*, Kerr, Liverpool; *Maria*, Howard, Maulmein and Rangoon; *Lord Western*, Rice, Bombay; *Shaw in Shaw*, Nacoda, Juddah; *Fatal Rozack*, Andrews, Bombay.—17. *Falcon*, Poole, Clyde; *Templar*, Brown, Liverpool.—20. *Juliana*, Woodhouse, Akyab; *Julia*, Nacoda, Bombay; *Mathilde*, Robolt, Bourbon.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Oct. 23, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.		Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	8 8	to	9 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	1 12	..	2 0
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	1 12	..	2 0
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0 4	..	0 6
Third Sicca 4 do.	do.	17 0	..	17 4
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	16 0	..	16 4

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1901	to	1950
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	dis.	40	..	50
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	..	65

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 9 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do.	.. 6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. 7 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. 7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs.	104 5	to	104 13	per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars		15 10	..	16 4	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust		13 0	..	13 8	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars		220 8	..	221 4	per 100.
Mexican ditto		220 0	..	220 8	per 100.
Sovereigns		10 2	..	10 3	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs		16 3	..	16 0	each.
Old Gold Mohurs		20 14	..	20 15	each.

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1⅜d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0⅜d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0⅜d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3*l.* 12s. 6d. to 4*l.* 5s.; to Liverpool, 3*l.* 10s. to 4*l.*

MADRAS.

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

ON the 2nd inst. our correspondent writes from Hyderabad:—"The Nizam's Government has ceased to exist in the hands of its minister; the power of the Arabs so prevails, that almost every man, with the exception of the Patans, who has pecuniary concerns with the Government, procures a purchased protection from them; the sahoocars do not lend money to the Government, or its subjects, but through the medium of some Arab or Patan. Taloukdars do not make their advances, but under the shelter of such protection. The mortgaged jageers, whether the sahoocar be the mortgagee, or the Arab and the Patan (dabbling in such mortgages is a favourite pursuit of theirs), are all held in the name of these warlike tribes. Three-fourths of the revenues of the Nizam gives these men some sort of right to direct the arrangements of the Government respecting them, and the minister is compelled to act in subordination to the sense which those parties may have of their own rights. Protection has become a traffic, and the bad faith of the Government has made

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every man a purchaser who cannot maintain his rights by the strong hand. The only thing which the Government seems to do, or desire to do, is to make rapid changes in the collectorate, for the sake of the advances the new collectors make, and of the balances which remain unpaid to the incumbent. This course of action promises to be arrested, and to be extinct from exhaustion, before the time of its natural termination. In a recent instance, Abdoolla-bin-Ally compelled the Government to pay according to his own accounts every fraction of the advance which Shere Afgun Jung, protected by him, had made to the Government for a pecuniary consideration, in account with the district of Neermul. The alternative left to the Government was to yield, or to try issues in the fields of Neermul with Abdoolla-bin-Ally. There was little chance of success; and besides, it would have alienated the Arabs, without whose support the minister could not subsist a day in his public capacity. To seek the protection of the resident against the Arabs would be to terminate the independence of the Nizam; for, come that day when it may, and it must come, it will be attended with difficulty, from which there will be no extrication without bloodshed, and all the horrors concomitant upon the siege of the capital of a kingdom. It will be impossible for the Government of India to restore to the charge of the community the government of Hyderabad, whose improvidence, whose recklessness, whose disregard of all laws, whose corruption, notwithstanding the marked indications of coming perils, had consigned it to such a fate.

"I have remarked that the name of Arabs is employed to cover the pecuniary transactions of individuals with the Government. It does not unfrequently happen, but is rather a frequent occurrence, to conceal the names of Arabs and Patans obnoxious to the Resident or Nizam, when the charge of revenue is consigned to them, by the substitution of others in their stead. For instance, Boodhun Khan, who was removed from his former talookdaree by the aid of the Resident, holds his recent appointments in the name of Senkutram, Nusee Khan under the name of Burhan-ood-Deen, Abdoolla-bin-Ally under that of Oomar-bin-Aoose, in the name of Ram Row; and Bishun Chund, who held his districts in the name of Jyawunt Row till the murder of Appah Row, now holds them, as I am informed by a person who should know, in the name of Rada Kishen; the real Simon Pure is known to the minister. The deception is practised against the Nizam and the Resident. The real strength of the parties is not impaired by these fictitious substitutions. Their strength is not in their own right, but in the minister's weakness."—*Englishman, Oct.* 14.

A native correspondent in Berar, whose letter is dated the 5th inst., says—"Since four months the quarrel continues between Golam Hossain Khan, the present ruler of Ellichpoor, and Zubteewallah, who is ordered by the minister of the Nizam to take possession of the city of Ellichpoor, and to dispossess the said Khan from all the villages which were bestowed to his predecessors as jagheers. At first, Bihun Chund, who was in the former time a principal talookdar in the Berar country, was chased, and was ordered to enlist some new force for taking possession of Ellichpoor. He, in compliance with the order, employed nearly two thousand men, including Rohillas, Rajpoots, and Arabs, and sent them under the charge of Radah Kishun and Raja Nanuk Ram, who were his trusty friends. They left Hyderabad and reached Omrowtee, which was then contracted by Bishun Chund. From Omrowtee they marched towards Ellichpoor, and halted at the village Dhunara, which is between Omrowtee and Ellichpoor, and is distant 18 miles from the latter place. The Nawab sent a select body of his force to prevent their proceedings, so a battle took place, in which the Zubteewallas were beaten well, losing about 50 men and retreated to Omrowtee. After this battle Bishun Chund at Hyderabad treated one of his Mootsudies, who was a Brahmin, very badly, and confined him where he died. Bishun Chund having some fear of being blamed for this act of inhumanity, wished to burn the dead body privately; but it was revealed, therefore he was removed from his situation, and his talook in Omrowtee was dispossessed. Then Surajoodeen Hoosain Khan, the native judge at Akott, took charge of the army, and attacked the village Baldee, which belongs to Ellichpoor, and took possession of it, and plundered a few wealthy houses; the money was distributed among the troops. At this time the Zubteewallas were successful.

"After an interval of a month, the native judge having enlisted three or four thousand mercenary soldiers, including Arabs, Rajpoots, and Musulmans, attacked the village Aujungaum on the 24th ult, so a bloody war took place, in which nearly 500 men have been killed and wounded, and about 200 on the part of the Nawab are killed and wounded.

"The invaders were beaten in such a manner that they became disheartened, and fled to different quarters of the country; it is said the dead bodies were not buried. The killed and wounded are mostly Rajpoots."—*Ibid., Oct.* 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Fishery Society has been established at Madras by East Indians, with expectations of success. The Society wishes to educate persons in early life as fishermen.

Route to the Blue Mountains.—The *Athenæum* announces the establishment of a transit from the foot of the Neilgherry Hills to Ootacamund, thus completing that from Madras to the Hills—by joining with the transit already existing between the former and Segoor. This accommodation has been much and long required, and will, doubtless, be highly valued by all having occasion to resort to the Blue Mountains.

Bangalore (*Oct.* 16.)—We have accounts from the Commander-in-Chief's camp up to the 14th inst. They have had rain ever since leaving Bangalore. Two deaths have occurred in camp, the one is Mr. Cox, the steward of the Commander-in-Chief, who died at Toomkoor, of cholera. The Chief feels the loss of this valuable servant very much. The other was a lascar, who died of diarrhœa.

An Aged Veteran.—We understand that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has recommended to Government, that Subadar-Major Howed Beg, of the 2nd Native Veteran Battalion, may be transferred to the pension establishment on the full pay of a Subadar of the first class, with staff allowance of his rank. This gallant old soldier enlisted in the 23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regt. of Light Infantry, (then the 1st Battalion 12th Regt.) on the 1st January, 1782! at the age of 27, and is, consequently, 96 years of age; having faithfully and creditably served the Government for the long period of 69 years; He was present at all the actions and affairs in which this corps was engaged for nearly 40 years, and has medals for "Seringapatam" and "Foreign Service." He was promoted to Jemadar, 1st June, 1803; Subadar, 1st January, 1810; and Subadar-Major, 29th November, 1839.—*Aduertiser, October* 21.

Right of a Widow to Administration.—We are informed that the judges of the Supreme Court here, after mature deliberation, and in communication with those of the courts of Bombay and Bengal, have decided that the right of a widow to the administration of her husband's estate is not affected by the late Act appointing the administrator-general; and that in a case here, a widow having petitioned for such administration, the court granted it accordingly, dismissing, if we have heard aright, a caveat entered by the administrator-general: the parties paying their own costs.—*Spectator, Oct.* 23.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. EDWARD PRESGRAVE, 2ND EUR. L.I.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, Oct. 5, 1850.—At a general court-martial held at Secunderabad, Aug. 4, 1850, Lieut. E. Presgrave, 2nd Eur. L.I. was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For unbecoming and unofficerlike conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—

First Instance.—In having, at Trichinopoly, by drinking intoxicating liquor to excess, incapacitated himself for the performance of his duty, and necessitated his being placed on the sick report on February, 3, 1849.

Second Instance.—In having, at Trichinopoly, by drinking intoxicating liquor to excess, incapacitated himself for the performance of his duty, and necessitated his being placed on the sick report on February 14, 1849.

Third Instance.—For having, at Trichinopoly, on February 25, 1849, drunk intoxicating liquor to excess when on the sick report, thereby wilfully delaying his cure.

Finding.—Guilty.

Revised Sentence.—To lose two steps in his regiment, by being placed in the lists of Lieuts. in the said regiment, next below Lieut. C. W. Lethbridge. Secunderabad, Sept. 26, 1850.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) G. H. F. Berkeley, Lieut.-Gen. C.-in-C.

Head-Quarters, Bangalore, October 4, 1850.

The name of Lieut. E. Presgrave is hereafter to be inserted next below Lieut. C. W. Lethbridge of the 2nd Eur. L.I. He is to be released from arrest and directed to return to his duty.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Boileau, T. E. J. civ. and sess. jud. of zillah of Guntoor, ass. ch. of court, Oct. 14.

Inglis, W. A. D. civ. and sess. jud. of zillah of Chingleput, res. ch. of court, Oct. 17.

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WARD, S. N. act. coll. and mag. S. div. of Arcot, assu. ch. of dist. fr. H. Wood, Oct. 18.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COCHRANE, J. H. a fortnight in ext.
FREESE, A. 18 mos. Cape of Good Hope, on m.c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBUTHNOT, Brev. maj. G. B. 3rd L.C. to be maj. fr. April 14, 1848, v. Hyslop, ret.
BIVAR, Lieut. C. S. 1st L.C. to rank fr. Nov. 2, 1848, v. Hall, ret.
BURN, Ens. R. C. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Oct. 12.
BOWER, Maj. J. fr. 2nd to 1st N. V. batt. Oct. 17.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. C. 1st L.C. to be capt. fr. May 8, 1849, to complete estab.
CRUIKSHANK, Lieut. J. 36th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, and declared to have attained cred. progress.
CORSAR, Lieut. J. H. 3rd L.C. to be Capt. from May 8, 1849, to complete estab.
DENT, Corn. R. C. 1st L.C. to be lieut. fr. May 8, 1849, to complete estab.
DUNBAR, Corn. J. B. 3rd L.C. to be lieut. fr. May 8, 1849, to complete estab.
GRANT, Lieut. J. A. 34th L.I. exam. in Hindustani, at Moulmein, creditable progress, to receive Moonshee allowance.
LORD, Lieut. W. J. 46th N.I. to ch. of Mirzapore and Jubbulpore road, v. Money.
MOLESWORTH, Lieut. H. T. H. Brig. art. to be adj. fr. date of embarkation for Eur. of Brev. capt. Eaton.
MONEY, Lieut. G. W. 3rd L.C. to rank fr. April 14, 1848, v. Hyslop, ret.
RAIKES, Capt. R. W. 1st L.C. to rank fr. Nov. 2nd, 1848, v. Hall, ret.
SIDDONS, Capt. H. F. 3rd L.C. to rank fr. April 14, 1848, v. Hyslop, ret.
TOMES, Lieut. E. 14th N.I. returned to duty, Oct. 18.
WATERMAN, Lieut. E. G. 25th N.I. to be 2nd in com. of Malwa Bheel corps.
WYSE, Ens. J. C. 34th L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies, Oct. 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BATES, Lieut. C. E. 16th N.I. fr. Oct. 12 to Apr. 10, to Comibatore and Neilgherries, on m. c.
DITMAS, Brev. capt. F. civ. eng. 3rd div. engs. 1 mo. prep. to retire fr. serv.
EATON, Bt. capt. G. P. art. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 16, to Madras, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
GRANT, Lieut. E. L. 1st Mad. fus. fr. Oct. 11 to Apr. 11, 1851, to Presidency, on m. c.
HAMILTON, Lieut. J. P. 1st Mad. fus. fr. Oct. 15, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
POOLE, Lieut. col. M. 5th N.I. leave canc.
WEST, Ens. J. C. 11th N.I. to Nov. 1, 1851, to sea and Dharwar, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

EVANS, Surg. W. gen. hosp. app. a memb. of the board of med. officers for exam. of sick officers, v. Surg. T. O'Neill, ret.
FLEMING, Asst. surg. J. B. to be offic. res. surg. at Hyderabad, v. Maclean.
SIMPSON, Surg. A. perm. to ret. fr. the serv. on pens. of 191*l.* per an. fr. Oct. 31.
SIMPSON, Asst. surg. M. 1st Madras fus. rem. to 25th N.I. to join.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FITZPATRICK, Asst. surg. J. zil. surg. Chingleput, 3 mos.
HICKS, Surg. R. to Eur. on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BABINGTON, Mrs. W. R. d. at Madras, Oct. 12.
BARROW, wife of Lieut. Symons, 14th N.I. s. at Bangalore, Oct. 18.
BLACK, Rid. mast. C. I. 6th L.C. 2 mos. Bellary.
DINGER, wife of John, s. at Madras, Oct. 12.
GEDDES, wife of J. I. d. at Madras, Oct. 20.
NEWBERY, the lady of Capt. Thomas, 8th L.C. d. at Mhow, Oct. 25.
OUCHTERLONY, wife of James, s. at Madras, Oct. 16.
RICKETTS, wife of Maj. R. R. 48th N.I. d. at Cuddalore, Oct. 17.
SMITH, wife of Asst. surg. H. W. d. at Mominabad, Oct. 22.
STEWART, Mrs. Alex. d. at Egmore, Oct. 15.
LUTTRELL, wife of Gibert, at Kilpauh, Oct. 15.
TEMPLE, wife of Lieut. 12th N.I. d. at French Rocks, Oct. 19.
WRIGHT, wife of J. d. at Pursewaukum, Oct. 9.

MARRIAGES.

ZILLHARDT, G. T. to Jessie Anne, d. of Michael M'Dowell, at Madras, Oct. 16.

DEATHS.

CORREA, F. wife of A. E. at Salem, Oct. 2.
GEDDES, inf. d. of J. I. at Madras, Oct, 20.
MURRAY, Charlotte, wife of J. at Hydrabad, aged 23, Oct. 9.
REA, Mrs. W. M. at Berhampore, aged 33, Oct. 3.
THOY, Louisa, wife of John, at Bolarum, aged 40, Oct. 5.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 16. *Clarissa*, Andre, Port Louis, Mauritius; *Damplat*, Chales, Bordeaux; *Carnatic*, Nelson, Point-de-Galle; *Lady Macdonald*, ———, Ennore.—19. *Lord Elphinstone*, Porter, Mauritius; *Asia*, Dunbar, Boston; *Pearl*, Gardner, Allipee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Clarissa*.—Miss Hall. Miss S. Hall, Mr. L. Hall, and servant.
Per *Damplat*.—Mrs. Chevrot, Mr. Calmels, Mr. Chaunsy, and Mr. Bequey.
Per *Asia*.—Mr. J. Atkinson, jun. Mr. F. A. Tilton, Mr. T. Lord, jun. and Mr. H. M. Tremlett.

DEPARTURES.

OCT. 14. *Graham*, Harrison, London; *Anne Cropper*, Morton, Liverpool; steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Bombay; *Autumnus*, Bewley, Liverpool; *Bucephalus*, Bell, Liverpool; *Mary Ann*, Darke, London.—18. *Carnatic*, Nelson, Calcutta; *Damplat*, Chales, Calcutta; *Ruby*, D'Silva, Cannanore; *Amelia*, Maiden, Northern Ports.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—For QUILON.—Ens. Foord, Ens. Miller, Rev. Mr. Ragland, R. B. Bell, Esq. For NEGAPATAM.—Miss Stanley. For CALICUT.—H. Morris, Esq.; H. V. Conolly, Esq.; Asst. surg. Barker, Serj. Wright, wife and servant. For COCHIN.—Three boys, sons of Daniel Carrall. For CANNANORE.—Serj. Maj. Davidson, wife and 4 children, and 1 bugler.—For BOMBAY.—The Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Madras and Mrs. Dealtry, Rev. Mr. Rowlandson, Dr. Wilson, Asst. surg. Collam and servant, Rev. Mr. Glassell, Mr. A. Hunter, Cornet Arbuthnot, and Mrs. Bell.
Per *Damplat*.—Madame Cherrot, Mr. Calmels, and Mr. Chaunsy.
Per *Amelia*.—Mr. J. Rundall.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Oct. 25, 1850.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825 ..... 1½ to 2 dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)
5 per cent. Loan of 1830 .....1½ to 1¾ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)
4 per cent. Loan of 1832 .....17 to 17½ dis.
(At the rate of subscription, viz. 106½ Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.)
4 per cent. Loan of 1836 .....16 to 16½ dis.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841 ..... ¾ to 1 dis.
4 per cent. Loan of 1843 .....16 to 16½ dis.
Stock of the 5 per cent. Book Debt Loan no trans.
Promissory Notes of the Tanjore Debt..16 to 16½ dis.
Bank of Madras Shares ..... 9 to 10 prem.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RAILWAY.—"TURNING THE FIRST SOD."

The ceremony of "turning the first sod" of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway took place yesterday morning, at half-past 7, at the side of the hill opposite to the salt-pans, belonging to Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esq., a little to the north of Sion. Owing to the absence of any public intimation of the intended event, the number of persons assembled to witness it was not large. We observed, however, the Hon. J. P. Willoughby, Esq., senior member of council; Capt. French, town major; Major Swanson, Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., and Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq., members of the local board; Capt. J. H. Crawford, superintending Government engineer; Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esq.; W. Balston, Esq., contractor; besides J. J. Berkley, Esq.; the chief engineer and his colleagues and assistant; the secretary and other gentleman connected with the railway establishment. There were also several native spectators. The sod having been turned, a wheel-barrow was filled with earth by the gentlemen present, each contributing his shovelful, and a native labourer then wheeled the barrow across the road to the border of the marsh opposite, where the contents were discharged by the Hon. Mr. Willoughby. Three hearty cheers were next given, and "Success to the railway" was cordially drunk, in some excellent champagne provided for the occasion.

The contract for proceeding with the construction of the Sion

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embankment out of the hills north and south of the marsh has been taken by Mr. W. Balston, and as this gentleman expects very shortly to receive a consignment of railway "plant" from England, it is believed rapid progress will be made with the work. Of necessity, however, so important an operation will occupy a considerable period of time. We hear that Mr. Balston has sent in a tender for the whole line; but should he be amongst the unsuccessful candidates, the work at Sion will, after a certain period of notice, pass into the hands of the permanent contractors, whoever they may then be.

We must congratulate the Bombay public on the commencement of the first Indian railway. Several years have elapsed since it was originally proposed to introduce railway intercourse into India, and the amount of correspondence and discussion on the subject has exceeded even what usually attends the realization of great improvements in this portion of our eastern empire. A beginning has now been made; and admitting the somewhat protracted gestation of the railway, we may express our hope that its progress will be marked by a degree of vigour, and its results by an amount of success, that will vindicate, in the end, the most sanguine anticipations of those whose zealous and hopeful efforts brought it into being.

The first section of the line—namely, from Bombay to Tanna—is likely to be anything but costly in construction; and gentlemen whose judgment is worthy of every reliance, consider that even this portion, taken alone, would be a remunerative speculation to the shareholders. But the advantages to be expected from railway communication will never be reaped to their full extent, until the great mountain barrier, called the ghauts, is passed, and the port of Bombay is connected by iron roads with the producing districts of the interior. The next section will include the crossing of the Tanna water, and the tunnelling of the hills beyond the estuary, known as the Godadhungur Range. It will, we presume, terminate for the present at Callian, though measures will, no doubt, be taken to draw to the railway the great traffic of the Thull Ghaut road, by means of a branch line or tram-road. In two years from the present date, the Tanna section will, doubtless, be completed; and about November, 1852, we shall, accordingly, expect that the line be opened for the passage of trains, with all the ceremonials and rejoicings due to the novelty and grandeur of the occasion!—*Telegraph, Nov.* 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Mail of September 24th arrived at Bombay October 25th.

Native Schools.—The *Bombay Gazette* furnishes us with a list of the number of schools under the superintendence of the Board of Education. It appears, from this statement, that the collectorate, or Government vernacular schools, are under the supervision of the Board of Education, instead of being, as they are in Bengal, under that of the Sudder Board of Revenue. The total number is 222, which afford instruction to 11,061 scholars, or fifty scholars each. These are however, very unequally distributed, for we find in "Porebunder village" fifty-five schools, with an average of only twenty scholars, while in the great city of Poonah there are only twenty-two, with an average attendance of fifty scholars, and the five schools of Broach have eighty-one scholars each.

Strange Narrative.—Under this head, in our last issue (p. 678), an extract was given from the *Bombay Times*, in which that paper (as acknowledged subsequently) represented Sir C. Napier as the Commander-in-Chief who permitted Lieutenant X. to return to his duty, whereas it should have been Sir G. Berkeley, Commander-in-Chief at Madras.

Indian Navy.—A meeting of the officers of the Indian navy in port was held Nov. 1, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of establishing a fund for the purchasing out of officers willing to retire from the service on receiving a consideration. An old officer now on staff employ is stated to be willing to retire were sufficient reasons shown him for doing so. It is generally believed that the Indian navy will very soon either be abolished altogether, or so materially reduced in size, and altered in condition, that from the passing of the Charter Act promotion will be slower and less advantageous than at present; and it becomes eminently desirable, therefore, for those near the top of the tree to push for the higher branches as fast as possible.

The Bishop of Madras arrived at eleven o'clock on Wednesday night (Oct. 30) by the steamer *Hugh Lindsey*. His lordship landed on Thursday morning at ten o'clock under salutes from the *Hastings* and the battery. His lordship touched at various places on the coast, in discharge of his clerical duties, on his way up. He has taken up his residence at Government House, Malabar Point, where he will remain while at Bombay.

Commodore Lushington has proceeded on a cruise in the cutter *Margaret* up the Gulf of Cambay, a new survey of which is in contemplation, with a view chiefly of determining what alteration in the currents, tides, and soundings, may have occurred since the survey by Capt. Ethersey was completed.

Caves of Elephanta.—On cleaning out the Caves of Elephanta the other day, on digging to clear away the accumulated mud, two beautiful specimens of sculptured tigers were discovered, and it is probable that the cleaning process now in course of performance may enable many more discoveries of a like nature to be made.

Command of the Punjab Police.—The command of the Punjab Police is to be conferred on Capt. Neville Chamberlain, who commanded the Shah Shoojah's Horse during the Affghan war, and was engaged and wounded in some dozen different engagements betwixt 1838 and 1848; and no man better deserves any honour, or advancement Government can confer on him. Capt. Chamberlain was personally known in Bombay as military secretary to Sir G. R. Clerk, where his polite and gentlemanly bearing, and universal accessibility, and the dignity of his general demeanour, won him the respect and regard of all who knew him.

The late Mr. R. Frith.—In our obituary will be found an intimation of the death of Mr. Robert Frith, for twenty-six years a resident in Bombay, and well known to most of the community as a commission agent. Mr. Frith was a warm-hearted kind, upright man, ever anxious to assist those in distress. He was twice married, and has left behind him a widow and two children. The firm of R. Frith & Co. will, we believe, continue as hitherto under the auspices of his partners.

Chalybeate Water.—The *Bombay Times*, 2nd October, says that a sulphureous chalybeate water, of very considerable strength, has made its appearance under a bed of blue clay in the island of Bombay, and assigns good reasons for thinking it will not be permanent, attributing its ephemeral existence to an abundance of mangrove roots in a state of decomposition.

Meteorological Fact.—Coincidently with the tremendous deluges of rain which occurred all over India in 1849, the fall in America had been so severe as to ruin the cotton crop. About the same time it appears the rivers Hwang-ho and Yang-tze Kiang in China were so swollen that the silk crop was ruined, and the people reduced to great distress. Nor was the wetness of the season confined to the northern hemisphere: at Port Elizabeth, in Australia, the October rains were so severe that the country all around was flooded.—*Bombay Times, Oct.* 20.

The Reliefs.—The following will set the minds of our military readers at rest on the subject of the reliefs, on which enlightenment has so long been so anxiously desired:—

		From	To
1st	Gr. Regt. N.I....	Bombay & Tanna...	Kurrachee.
5th	Regt. N.L.I.....	Ahmedabad	Kurrachee.
6th	Regt. N.I.....	Baroda	Bombay.
7th	Regt. N.I.....	Ahmednuggur	Ahmedabad.
8th	Regt. N.I.....	Rajcote.....	Bombay.
14th	Regt. N.I.....	Poona	Bombay&Tann.
15th	Regt. N.I.....	Surat'.....	Shikarpoor.
17th	Regt. N.I.....	Kolapore	Baroda.
18th	Regt. N.I.....	Sattara	Rajcote.
19th	Regt. N.I.....	Kurrachee.....	Kolapore.
22nd	Regt. N.I.....	Bombay.....	Sukkur.
24th	Regt. N.I.....	Sukkur	Sattara.
26th	Regt. N I.....	Shikarpoor	Ahmednuggur.
27th	Regt. N.I.....	Kurrachee.....	Poona.
28th	Regt. N.I.....	Bombay.....	Hyderabad.
29th	Regt. N.I.....	Hyderabad	Surat.

—*Bombay Times, Oct.* 26.

Cardamoms.—We take the following from a letter of a much-valued correspondent on the subject of a Government monopoly, which ought most assuredly not to be suffered to exist in these free-trade times: we shall most likely return to the subject; and meanwhile we beg Honourable John to consider himself flogged most unmercifully. If he do not, and fails to amend by the flagellation, we shall not spare the rod so long as its application is required:—"I wish you would give Hon'ble John a flogging about their 'would-be free-trade professions,' whilst they continue their monopolies. For example, cardamoms of excellent quality could be produced to a large extent, but are farmed out by Government to a contractor at about eight annas per lb., to whom your produce must go at the contract price; and he resells them to the Indian public, here, and in other places, at a price of about one rupee or eighteen annas per lb., and it matters not if the land is a native's or Government's, the result is the same. In the latter case there would be some reason for it, as it might be a part of the bargain when you took their land; but what right they have to force another party to sell his produce-

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at a fixed rate, I don't understand—perhaps you may?"—*Bombay Times, Oct.* 30.

River Navigation in the Punjab.—The Bombay Government have received instructions to despatch with as little delay as possible a naval officer of experience to join the Governor-General at Lahore, and accompany him as far as Peshawur, for the purpose of inspecting the whole of the rivers on our N.W. frontier, with a view to their navigation as far as possible. Lieut. Grounds, I.N., has accordingly been selected as every way qualified for the duty desired to be undertaken, and a better selection could not, we believe, well have been made; the officer just named, besides being a man of sound sense, ability, and attainments, is an excellent surveyor, and has had much experience in inland navigation on the Tigris and Euphrates.—*Bombay Times, Oct.* 23.

Neemuch.—We have letters from this station to the 16th instant. The wet season was over, and whilst the deficiency of rain had caused a failure of the crops in many places in India, an overfull had had a similar effect in the province of Neemuch. The price of grain was rising fast, and must, it was feared, continue to do so, though nothing approaching a famine was at all expected. The weather was becoming cooler, and the wind, having veered round northwards, made the evenings and mornings delightfully cool and pleasant. There was but little sickness in camp—the diseases prevalent being chiefly slight intermittent fevers, of only a few days' continuance. The European Artillery at Nusseerabad were very sickly; they were suffering chiefly from scurvy, of which disease several had died, and many were on the sick list. It was reported at Neemuch that a wing of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry were to proceed to Nusseerabad to relieve the Lancers, who go to Deesa and Rajkote, to relieve the 2nd Cavalry, which latter corps is to proceed to Poonah, to take the place of the 10th Hussars, about it is said to be sent round to Bengal.—*Telegraph.*

Education of Native Females.—At the suggestion of the local authorities of Ahmedabad, the title of "Rao Bahadoor" has been conferred by Government on Muggunbhoy Kurrumchund, a merchant of that city, as a "mark of the high sense entertained of the exemplary and praiseworthy spirit manifested by him in establishing in that city a school for the education of native females." A correspondent, a short while since, enumerated the good deeds of Muggunbhoy, and we are heartily glad to find that Government has shown that they appreciate, and are ready to reward, worthy and charitable actions, when brought to their notice.—*Bombay Times, Nov.* 2.

Sion Ferry.—The cuttings on both sides of Sion Ferry have we believe been marked out by the engineers for the information of intending contractors—that is, slight trenches have been cut along the borders of the intended excavation, to prevent all mistakes. We have not as yet heard who the contractors are likely o be, but have been informed that there is a clause in the matter of time of payment that stands somewhat in the way—the railway directors reserving to themselves the power of not settling the bills till they see meet. If our information on this point be correct, the provision will go far to limit the number of competitors for the contract; workmen's wages must be paid as they fall due, and capitalists only can make sure of this if there be any uncertainty as to the time at which the ways and means may be forthcoming.—*Ibid.*

Vernacular Literature.—A history of Gooserat has been published by the Gooserat Vernacular Society, in the language of the province. It is the first of a series of historical works now under preparation; young men are employed by them in translating a history of Rajpootana, and another of the rise and progress of the British power in India. The society is anxious, and most wisely so, at the outset, to enlighten the natives on the history of their own country, by means of works in their own tongue. Besides exerting itself in providing reading, the Goozerat Vernacular Society maintains a school, at which at present ninety boys, and some twenty girls, are instructed. It publishes a weekly Gooserattee newspaper, and supports a reading-room for the use of the natives; and all this large mass of invaluable work is carried out by means of contributions raised within the province. The general efforts at present making amongst us for the enlightenment of the natives, are honourable to the age. They may for the time fail in producing the results desired of them to the full extent deemed desirable: the vigour with which such enterprises is conducted rises and falls, waxes and wanes, with the energy and benevolence available which give them their existence. It ought not to discourage the philanthropic or energetic to be told that when they are removed, or their exertions suspended, the scheme will fail, and its results prove nugatory.—*Bombay Times.*

The Great Duke's Moonshee.—We have amongst us at present a Hindoo gentleman from Jeysulmere, who some forty-five years ago was moonshee to Sir Arthur Wellesley, "the Duke." He is on a pilgrimage to Dwarka, and, never having been in these parts before, after seeing all the wonders of Bombay, visits Poona and Sattara—returning thence to resume his journey to the holy city, from which he will proceed homeward by land direct. He seems a man of much intelligence, and though now somewhat in the sere and yellow leaf—less so by much than his former pupil,—is full of alacrity and observation, and anxiety to be informed.—*Telegraph.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CAMPBELL.

Bombay Castle, 19th October, 1850. — Lieut.-colonel Campbell is permitted to resign the office of Quartermaster-General of the army for the 1st proximo, and is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years from the date of his embarkation at Bombay.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council will have much gratification, on this occasion, in bringing to the special notice of the Hon. the Court of Directors the eminent ability and zeal with which Lieut.-colonel Campbell has discharged, for more than thirteen years, the important duties of the office of Quartermaster-General, in a manner perfectly satisfactory to the Government.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Armstrong, J. F. 3rd asst. to coll. of Tanna, placed in ch. of the three southern talookas, of Sanksee, Rajpooree, and Ryghur.
Compton, T. A. 1st assist. coll. of Tanna, in ch. to proc. into the districts on deputation, Oct. 20.
Crawford, W. to act as assessor to court of petty sessions, dur. abs. of Dickinson, on leave.
Davies, J. M. coll. of Broach, to proc. into the districts on deputation fr. Nov. 1.
Hobart, Hon. G. A. to be 3rd assist. to coll. and mag. at Poona, Oct. 22; passed exam. in Mahratta, Oct. 30.
Law, J. S. coll. of Tanna, del. over ch. of collectorate to Mr. Compton, Oct. 9.
Manson, C. J. assist. to pol. agt. S. Mahratta country, to proc. on deputation into his dist. fr. Oct. 26.
Pelly, J. M. to act as sen. assist. to jud. and session jud. for stat. of Broach. Oct. 21.
Price, C. rec. ch. of offices of civil auditor and mint mr. Oct. 18.
Rogers, A. 1st assist. to mag. at Ahmedabad, to have full penal power of a mag. except the power of review, Oct. 18.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Andrews, W. C. 1 mo.
Bagshaw, R. S. to Bombay on m. c.
Bazett, R. Y. 1 mo. to Bombay on m. c.
Gibbs, J. to Nov. 30 to Mahabuleshwur hills on m. c.
Lockett, H. B. 1 mo. in ext.
Price, W. leave cancelled.
Robertson, J. W. 18 mo. to Australia, on m. c.
Simson, W. fr. Oct. 19 to Nov. 30 to sea on m. c.
Travers, A. C. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Allen, Rev. J. N. to Oct. 31, to Mahabuleshwur hills.
Cotes, Rev. D. H. to Nov. 6, in ext.
Dickenson, Rev. G. N. admitted to the service, arrived Oct. 25.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Barras, Lieut. W. S. 10th N.I. fit for duty, to rejoin his reg.
Briggs, Lieut. P. M. 19th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 12, in suc. to Mant, inval.
Buckle, Lieut. C. 2nd in com. of Southern Mahratta irr. horse, to be a mag. in Sholapore, Belgaum, and Dharwar, Oct. 16.
Castell, Lieut. R. J. 4th N.I. to act as adjt. dur. abs of Hunter.
Crawley, Lieut. col. C. to com. S. div. of the army dur. abs. of Major gen. Barr, Oct. 22.
Davidson, Ens. F. C. posted to 19th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 12.
Davidson, Lieut. G. to act as adj. to 11th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Hewitt, Oct. 26.
D'la Fouche, Cadet C. att. to do duty with 22nd N.I. Oct. 26.
Del Hoste, Capt. to be sen. asst. qr. mr. genl. with offic. rank of major, v. Holland, Nov. 1.
Giffard, Lieut. 16th N.I. to perf. duties of staff off. to detach. of 11th and 16th N.I. at Dhoolia, Oct. 23.
Glasspoole, 2nd Lieut. W. A. 4th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and paymr. dur. abs. of Maude, Oct. 22.
Goddard, Cadet J. eng. corps, rec. arr. fr. England, att. to d. d. with sap. and min. at Poona, to join.
Green, Lieut. 2nd in com. 2nd Scinde irr. horse, to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Collier on leave, Oct. 22.
Haig, Lieut. M. 24th N.I. actg. dept. asst. qr. mr. genl. to be dep. asst. qr. mr. genl. on the estab. v. Willoughby, fr. Nov. 1.
Hicks, Capt. T. W. art. to be com. of ord. at Ahmedabad, v. Lucas, Oct. 29.

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HOLLAND, Maj. J. dep. qr. mr. gen. to join head qrs. of army.
HOLLAND, Official Major J. dep. qr.-mr. gen. to be qr.-mr. gen. of the army, with offic. rank of lt. col. v. Campbell, Nov. 1.
JACOB, Capt. H. 19th N.I. to be major fr. Oct. 12, in suc. to Mant, inval.
JOHNSON, Lieut. W. T. to be a mag. in Sholapore, Belgaum, and Dharwar, Oct. 16.
KEATINGE, Lieut. R. H. Bomb. art. pl. at disp. of gov. in council of Bombay, Sept. 24.
KILNER, Capt. to perform duties of sup. eng. S. P. dur. abs. of Grant on leave, Oct. 18.
LOCK, Lieut. F. A. ass. ch. of duties of adj. of Southern Mahratta irreg. horse; to be a mag. in Sholapore, Belgaum, and Dharwar, Oct. 16.
MILFORD, Ens. S. C. 6th N.I. att. to do duty with 22nd N.I. and to join, Oct. 23.
MORSE, Lieut. R. art. qual. as interp. in Canarese, Oct. 23.
MUNGAVIN, Lieut. J. inv. estab.ret. to duty, Oct. 5.
RAIKES, Lieut. assist. to pol. agt. in Cutch, to proc. into the districts fr. Nov. 1.
NAYLOR, Ens. C. E. 19th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 12 in suc. to Mant, inval.
RAMSAY, Brev. maj. J. comdt. of Southern Mahratta irr. horse, to be a major in Sholapore, Belgaum, and Dharwar, Oct. 16.
ROBERTSON, Lieut. to act as adj. 28th N.I. dur. abs. of Lyons, on leave, Oct. 23.
ST. CLAIR, Capt. J. D. 13th N.I. reported fit for du. to rej. his stat. Oct. 16.
STEWARD, Lieut. to act as adj. 13th N.I. dur. abs. of Scott, on leave, Oct. 23.
WARBURTON, Capt. to act as dep. judge adv. gen. P. D. dur. abs. of Skinner, on leave, Oct. 23; sen. dep. assist. qr. mr. gen. to be assist. qr. mr. gen. v. Del Hoste, fr. Nov. 1.
WOOSNAM, Capt. T. B. to be com. of ordnance at Kurrachee, v. Hicks, Oct. 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARR, Lieut. C. W. to Nov. 15, in ext.
BARR, Maj. gen. D. 3 yrs. furl. to Eur. on m.c.
BAUGH, Lieut. C. R. 9th N.I. to Nov. 30.
BIGGS, 1st Lieut. T. art. 3 yrs. furl. to Eur. on m.c.
COLES, Ens. T. G. 15th N.I. fr. Oct. 10, 1850, to Jan. 10, 1851.
COTGRAVE, Maj. E. E. fr. Sept. 17 to Bombay, on subpœna to attend the Supreme Court.
COUSENS, Ens. S. 13th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Eur. on m.c.
DAVIDSON, Maj. D. comm. gen. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 19, to the Mahabuleshwar hills.
GOLDIE, Lieut. R. 27th N.I. to Nov. 30.
GRANT, Lieut. col. C. W. Oct. 1 to 30, to Mahabuleshwar hills, on m.c.
HALKETT, Capt. C. 9th N.I. to end of Nov.
HANKEN, Ens. S. R. 2nd Gr. N.I. Nov. 30.
HUNTER, Lieut. F. E. 4th N.I. to end of Nov.
JARDINE, Lieut. F. R. 5th L.I. 6 mo. from Nov. 15, to Allahabad.
JOHNSTONE, Capt. J. G. J. N. V. batt. 3 years furl. to Europe on m. c.
KEMBALL, Lieut. J. S. 26th N.I. 6 mo. in ext. to Persian Gulph on m. c.
LECKIE, Capt. W. M. 13th N.I. furl. to Europe for 3 years.
LEESON, Lieut. J. S. art. fr. Sept. 17, to Bombay on subpœna to attend the Supreme Court.
MACKESON, Lieut. F. L. 19th N.I. Nov. 1 to 30 in ext. to rem. at Bombay.
MACKENZIE, Lieut. F. M. 8th N.I. Nov. 15, 1850, to Jan. 31, 1851.
MAUDE, Lieut. E. 4th N.I. 3 years furl. to Europe on m. c.
MCPHERSON, Lieut. W. E. 24th N.I. to Nov. 30.
MOORE, Col. G. in ext. to rem. in the Deccan to Nov. 30.
NASMYTH, 2nd Lieut. D. J. 1 mo fr. Oct 20.
NICHOLETTS, 2nd Lieut. G. 1st gen. regt. fr. Nov. 11 to 25th in ext. to rem. at the Mahubuleshwar Hills.
PRIOR, Capt. G. N. fr. Dec. 27 to March 3, 1851, to pres.
SCOTT, Lieut. S. 9th N.I. Oct. 20 to Nov. 30, to pres.
SMITH, Ens. D. J. 6th N.I. to Nov. 30.
THOMPSON, Lieut. G. L. 26th N.I. Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, in ext. to pres. on m. c.
TURNBULL, Lieut. W. N. V. B. to Nov. 30.
WALLACE, Capt. R. pol. ag. in Mehee Kanta, 1 mo.
WARDEN, Lieut. T. S. 4th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Eur. on m.c.
WILLOUGHBY, Capt. H. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Oct. 30, to Bombay.
WRAY, Lieut. E. art. to Bombay on subpœna, fr. Sept. 17, to attend the Supreme Court.
YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. J. W. lieut. of police in Scinde to Nov. 10, in ext. on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOWIE, Asst. surg. 1st Eur. fus. to accompany 1st detach. of H.M.'s 83rd regt. on its march to Pamwell, and return to Poona on completion of that duty.
CAMERON, Asst. surg. to accomp. tr. of h. art. with which he is serv. to new stat. and ret. to Deesa, Oct. 16.
CRAIG, Asst. surg. 28th N.I. to afford med. aid to 22nd N.I. as a temp. v. Surg. Davies, m.c.
CRUICKSHANK, Asst. surg. to rec. temp. med. ch. of 14th N.I. dur. abs. of Surg. Carnegie, Oct. 25.
DAVEY, Asst. surg. to receive med. ch. of 9th N.I. dur. abs. of Harris, or till further orders.
DON, Surg. J. M.D. to be staff surg. and dep. med. storekeeper at Kurrachee, in suc. to Allender, dec. Oct. 20.
FOLEY, Asst. surg. to proceed with the compy. of art. under orders to March, Nov. 2, for Sholapore, and on completion of that duty to return to Ahmednuggur with No. 4 compy.
MAHAFFY, Asst. Surg. rec. ch. of civ. med. duties at Ravia, Oct. 15.
MILLAR, Assist. surg. rec. ch. fr. Surg. Grierson, of civ. med. duties at Tanna, Aug. 25.
OGILVIE, Asst. surg. G. M. attached to 13th N.I. pl. in temp. med. ch. of the Baroda residency, fr. Oct. 5.
PIGOU, Asst. surg. W. H. to be civ. surg. at Sholapore, Oct. 14.
RUSSELL, Asst. surg. R. J. trans. fr. 2nd to 3rd tr. h. art. to join at Kurrachee.
TRESTROUIL, Asst. surg. 11th N.I. to aff. med. aid to det. of Candeish Bheel corps, Oct. 22.
TURNER, Asst. surg. to accomp. tr. of h. art. with which he is to serv. to new stat. and on being rel. join 1st or Leslie's tr. at Kurrachee.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CARNEGIE, Surg. D. A. 14th N.I. Oct. 21 to Nov. 30, to Bombay, on m. c.
CARTER, Asst. surg. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 16, to Khandalla.
MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. J. G. 2nd Scinde irr. h. leave cancelled.
MCDOWELL, Vet. surg. fr. Oct. 12 to Nov. 30, on m. c.
REYNOLDS, Asst. surg. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Gujerat.
SHEKLETON, Asst. surg. J. F. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

ANDERSON, mate of the *Tigris*, to be store acct.
BAKER, Mids. 2 mo. to Ceylon.
BARKER, Comman. to com. the *Ajdaha*, Oct. 28.
BARKER, Mate, fr. the *Nerbudda* to the *Pownah*, Oct. 31.
BELL, Mids. S. perm. to reside on shore.
BESNARD, Lieut. to perf. duties of store acct. to the *Auckland*.
BRAZIER, Mids. to join the *Palinurus*, Oct. 28.
CONSTABLE, Lieut. to assume com. of the *Queen*.
DEAN, Assist. surg. perm. to reside on shore, Oct. 18.
ETHERSEY, Com. R. to be an assist. mag. in Scinde, with full pow. of a mag. Oct. 23.
FORSTER, Mids. fr. the *Constance* to the *Palinurus*, Oct. 31.
GARDINER, Prov. Lieut. F. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 19, in succ. to Melvin, dismissed.
GEORGES, Mids. of the *Queen*, perm. to reside on shore.
GROUNDS, Lieut. fr. the *Medusa* to the *Nimrod*, Oct. 22.
LEEDS, Lieut. of the *Moozuffer*, perm. to reside on shore.
LUSHINGTON, Commodore S. 1 mo. to Guzerat.
RENNIE, Lieut. fr. the *Ajdaha* to com. the *Victoria*, Oct. 28.
STIFFE, Mids. fr. the *Nerbudda* to the *Pownah*, Oct. 31.
SWEENY, Mate, fr. the *Constance* to the *Palinurus*, Oct. 31.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DICKINSON, wife of Lieut. F. H.M.'s 83rd, d. at Poona, Oct. 17.
MAITLAND, wife of G. civ. surg. d. at Rutnaghery, Oct. 6.
MAJOR, wife of J. M. s. at Kirkee, Oct. 29.
MOSGROVE, wife of Asst. surg. 16th N.I. s. at Asseerghur, Oct. 25.
STUART, wife of John, d. at Bombay, Oct. 24.
WOOSNAM, the lady of Capt. art. d. at Kolapore, Oct. 17.
WYNDHAM, wife of capt. 5th N.I. s. at Bombay, Oct. 1.

MARRIAGE.

VOLKART, J. G. to Lilly, d. of Chas. Schoenemann, at Bombay, Oct. 17.

DEATHS.

BLACKWELL, Thomas, at Mazagon, aged 49, Oct. 19.
FRITH, Robt. at Bombay, aged 44, Oct. 24.
GREEN, J. C. at Sukkur, Oct. 14.
KING, inf. s. of J. at Mazagon, Oct. 30.
LAFIENAIS, George, s. of the late Joseph, at Calicut, aged 55, Sept. 26.
TURNER, Mark, s. of T. at Poonamalee, Sept. 30.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 17. *Susannah*, Lukee, London.—18. *Flora Muir*, Stobo, Calcutta; *Stag*, Baker, Port Adelaide; *Palatine*, Clarke, Liverpool; *Iskander Shah*, Price, Calcutta.—19. *Orpheus*, Neile, Hamburgh.—21. *John Edward*, Todman, Calcutta; *Verglia*, Lakeman, Antwerp.—23. *Lord Dufferin*, Clarke, Liverpool.—25. *Token*, Nourse, China; *William Penn*, M'Leod, Liverpool; *Earl of Balcarras*, Morris, London; steamer *Moozuffer*, Hewett, Aden; *John Bull*, Crawford, Liverpool; *Marian*, Rennie, London; *Charlotte*, Douglas, Singapore; *Araminta*, Hogg, Liverpool.—26. *Armide*, Langley, China; steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Colombo; *Fateli Ra-*

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hamany, Middleton, Calcutta; *Hannibal*, Crichton, Liverpool; *Tulloch Castle*, Greig, Canton.—27. *Berenice*, Fenner, Aden; steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat; steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat; steamer *Surat*, Duverger, Kurrachee.—29. *General Sale*, White, Liverpool.—30. *California*, Lawson, Liverpool; *Futtay Salam*, M'Clure, Calcutta; steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Madras; *Wm. Wallis*, Downing, Newcastle.—Nov. 1. Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, Beyts, Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Orpheus*.—Mrs. Neill and child.

Per *Bombay*.—Mrs. Gray; two Misses Schonemann; Capt. A. Murray and Lieut. E. B. Maunsell, H.M.'s 87th foot; Capt. Stanley; Dr. Deans; Lieut. W. B. Gray, 26th Bo. N.I.; Mr. Sparks.

Per *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*.—A. F. Bellasis, Esq. c.s.; Lieut. J. J. Pollexfen.

Per *Achilles*.—Mr. P. Down, and Capt. Auchmuty.

Per *Virgilia*.—Miss Mary Emily Lakeman.

Per *Berenice*.—Mrs. M'Intyre; Maj. M'Intyre; Lieut. D. Hastings; Lieut. H. Monorieffe; Lieut. H. Campbell; Ens. A. Weekes; Ens. H. Elrington; Ens. A. Bogle; Assist. surg. Leitch; 300 rank and file.

Per steamer *Phlox*.—Mrs. M'Kettry.

Per steamer *Victoria*.—Lady Ford; Miss Baugh; Miss Brown; Capt. Sir F. Ford, 20th regt. Bom. N.I.; Col. Decluzeau, art.; J. Holland, Esq.; —— Barrats, Esq.; Lieut. Baugh, 9th Bom. N.I.; T. R. Richmond, Esq.; Dr. Harris, 9th Bom. N.I.; Maj. Olivana; Rev. Ignasius; Lieut. Chill, engineers.

Per ship *Fatell Rahamany*.—Mr. Stephens.

Per *Sra. de Conceicao*, from Mozambique.—Mr. L. N. Cardoza, E. I. P. Norris, J. J. Pegado, and A. B. Gezgar.

Per steamer *Moozuffer*.—Mrs. Nicoll; Lieut. Nicoll, 33rd M.N.I. Mr. Heilgers; Mr. Bartholomew, H.M.'s 10th foot; Mr. W. Dent; Capt. Bedford, N.V.B.; Mr. Lawrence; Lieut. Westrop, 2nd Bo. E.L.I.; Commander Barker, I.N.; Lieut. J. Goddard, Bo. eng.; Capt. Anderson, H.M.'s 64th foot; Mr. H. N. McLaurin; Messrs. Hordun and Forbes; Capt. Hunt, Lieut. Boyle, Ens. Hunter.

Per steamer *Surat*.—Maj. R. Hill, Lieut. Williams, Lieut. Tongue, Messrs. Short, Tomb, Hammond, and Jones.

Per *Sir J. Carnac*.—Lieut. Phillips.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 16. *Mary Shepherd*, M'Donald, Calcutta.—17. Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, Beyts, Surat; *Rajasthan*, Stewart, London; *Sesostris*, Ball, Aden.—18. *George Washington*, Holdridge, Liverpool; *Surat*, Duverger, Kurrachee.—20. Steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat; *Centaur*, Blunt, Calcutta; *Negociator*, Young, Liverpool.—22. Steamer *Nimrod*, Aers, Kurrachee.—23. Steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat.—26. *Hebrides*, Melvil, Cape and Liverpool; *Mermaid*, Leslie, Cochin and Mauritius; *Thetis*, Dodds, London; *Atalanta*, Farley, Penang.—27. Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, Beyts, Surat; steamer *Bombay*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee.—29. Steamer *Phlox*, Ellis, Surat.—31. *John Mitchell*, Douglas, Liverpool; *Australia*, Harrison, Calcutta; *Arthur Pickering*, Jackson, Salem.—Nov. 3. Steamer *Ajdaha*, ———, Aden.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Pekin*.—H. B. Henderson, Esq., A. Kirpall, and Mr. Kinder.—For MADRAS. Dr. Oswald.—For POINT DE GALLE. Mr. J. J. de Cruz.

Per *Surat*.—Lieut. Take, Ensign Johnstone, and Dr. Wyllie.

Per *Bombay*.—Lieut. Southey.

Per *Hebrides*, to CAPE and LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Melvill, Mrs. Campbell and four children, Miss Treacher, Mr. Stacey, Mr. Fanning.

Per *Thetis*.—Mr. Barton.

Per *Phlox*.—Capt. St. John and lady, and Capt. Younghusband.

Per steamer *Ajdaha*.—Mrs. Barr, child, and 2 servants; Mrs. N. Campbell, Mrs. Boyd, and Miss Tallan, with servant; Mrs. Prescott, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Skinner, child, and servant; Mrs. T. Biggs, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Cary and child, Mrs. Warden, Lady Ford, 2 children, and servant; a lady, Major gen. D. Barr, Bo. army; Lieut. col. N. Campbell, Bo. army; Lieut. T. Biggs, Bo. artillery; Captains S. A. F. Cary and Steele, H.M. 83rd foot; Lieutenants T. Warden and E. Maude, 4th Bo. N.I. rifles; Capt. G. Webb, 10th hussars; Ens. S. Cousens, 13th Bo. N.I.; Capt. G. Rigaud, H.M. 60th rifles; A. F. Bellasis, Esq. Bo. C.S.; Lieut. W. S. Simpson, 48th M.N.I.; Lieuts. H. F. Williams and V. Tongue, H.M. 60th rifles; F. S. Child, Esq. M.C.S.; and 3 gentlemen.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Nov. 2, 1850.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan			..	..	Rs. 115
5	Do.	do.	1825-26	..	Rs. 104½ per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do.	1829-30	..	Rs. 104⅞ do.
5	Do.	do.	1841-42	..	Rs. 99⅞
4	Do.	do.	1832-33	..	Rs. 88½ per 100 Sa.
4	Do.	do.	1835-36	..	Rs. 85 per 100 Co.'s.
4	Do.	do.	1842-43	..	Rs. 84¾ do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000 pd. up			19 p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	,, 1,000 each	16½ per cent. dis.			Sales.
Commercial Bank ..	,, 1,000 each	500	do.		9½ p. ct. dis.
Agra Bank	,, 500 each	500	do.		2 p. ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	,, 1,000 each	1,000	do.		10 p. ct. p.
Apollo Press Com...	,, 12,500 each	12,500	do.		13,000
Colaba Press Com...	,, 7,000 each	7,000	do.		12,400
Colaba Land Com...	,, 10,000 each	10,000	do.		7,000 nom.
Bombay S. N. Com.	,, 500 each	500	do.		65 p. ct. dis. sales.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	50 each	10-14-7	paid.		no trans.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 5 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	,, 10 2
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,, 219 to 221
German Crowns, ,, ...	,, 212½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,, 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,, 16⅝
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,, 16

EXCHANGES.

On London, at

6 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 2d.	For doc. bills.
6	2s. 0⅞d. a 2s. 0½d.	For credit bills.
6	2s. 7-18ths d.	Sellers for credit bills.

On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100.... 99½
..... 30 days' sight..... 99¼
..... at sight..... 99¾
On Madras at 30 days' sight..... 99½
..... at sight 99⅞
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dlrs. Rs. 219

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 15*s.* per ton; to China, per candy, Rs. 8.

CEYLON.

At the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, a Veddah (or wild man) was convicted of murder. He admitted that he killed the deceased from a fear that he would, at some future time, take away his life, as he did that of his two dogs, by means of his magic, or charms. Three male Veddahs and one female attended as witnesses in the case. One of the elderly Veddahs was questioned, "Who gave him life?" He answered, "He did not know." To the question, "Who was Budhu?" he said, "He never saw him." Referring to a Budhist priest that stood by him, he was asked, "Who that was?" The wild man answered, it was a "Capoowa, or God's priest." He also intimated his displeasure at seeing the priest covered with a long and useless garment. One of the Veddahs had a thread tied round his arm, and said it was tied by a low countryman, because he was crippled in his fingers; but the old Veddah remarked, that it was only a delusion, as the fingers remained as crippled as before. The jury prayed for mercy towards him, as he was as ignorant as a beast.

The statement made by the prisoner on his trial was as follows:—"That the deceased had killed two of his dogs by witchcraft and charms, and was proceeding to kill him also in the same manner, having made a devil's offering, and placed it in his (the prisoner's) compound with that intention; that, to prevent this, he waylaid the deceased one day, while walking through the forest accompanied by his wife, and after watching them till they sat down together, he came behind and struck him a blow on the ear with a club, which he had with him for the purpose; that the deceased instantly fell dead on his face, while his wife, apprehensive of the same fate, darted off into the jungle. He then dragged the body into a more retired spot, dug a hole in the ground with a stick, and buried it. Afterwards, he went to the place where the wife of the deceased lived, and warned her not to tell any one of the murder, or he would take a similar revenge on her."

The prayer of the jury being supported by the recommendation of the judge, the sentence of death was commuted to that of imprisonment with hard labour in chains.

His account of the circumstances under which the murder was committed is very different since his committal to prison from that which he made at his trial. He now says that, on his return from hunting one day, his wife informed him that the deceased had asked her for a supply of deer's flesh, which he was in the habit of demanding from the Veddahs, on whom, by

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some pretended authority, he levied a kind of tax, or black mail; that she told him she had none, on which he killed both the dogs with a club; that he then immediately went in search of the man, found him, and remonstrated with him upon the great injury he had done him by killing his dogs; that, for so doing, the deceased commenced beating him severely, when, in self-defence, he struck him a blow on the side of the head, which killed him. In confirmation of this statement, he pretends to show the marks of the blows he received in the affray.

In personal appearance, this Veddah differs but little from the ordinary native Singhalese. A certain amount of dullness or stupidity is apparent in his features, but this quickly wears off if engaged in conversation upon topics connected with his forest life. On first beholding the works carrying on in the prison, he expressed much surprise, and on being placed to work in the carpenter's shop, commenced with much apparent interest and with some confidence, exclaiming, when the method of using the tools was pointed out to him, "Oh! I can do that." His progress has not, however, been very encouraging, and bears no proportion to that of other prisoners who have been engaged a similar period. The same must be said of his progress in learning to read, since, during the three months he has been attending school, he has only mastered nine letters of the Singhalese alphabet; but in arithmetic he has succeeded somewhat better, his knowledge of numbers not having extended beyond six when he was admitted, whereas now he is able to proceed as far as eighteen. His manner of expressing himself on any subject requiring figures is by immediately telling the numbers on his fingers. When he wishes to convey the idea of size or bulk, it is by placing his hands in a position similar to that which they would occupy if they grasped the article; when telling the age of his children, he places his hand at such a distance from the ground as the head of the child may be supposed to reach. He has no idea of a soul, of a Supreme Being, or of a future state. He says that he sees the sun rise every morning, and the darkness come in the evening; and that is all he knows. He is conscious of no difference between the wild beasts, who roam through the forest, and himself, or his fellows; and thinks there is no existence after the body is once dead. He does not know who made the world, but believes now that some one must have done it. He has heard some of his people talk about a superior being called Wallyhamy, but whether God or devil, good or evil spirit, he cannot tell, and only speaks of it because he hears them do so. He is not afraid of it, and does not pray to it. On his denying all knowledge of the devil, the discrepancy of this statement with the one made on his trial was pointed out to him. His reply was, "I do not know anything of these things, but people in other parts know them, and I am afraid, because these people can injure me."

Trincomalie.—An extract from a letter dated Trincomalie announces the discovery by Mr. Whiting of some ancient ruins: "You will perhaps be glad to know, that our worthy government agent has, during his last tour in the interior of this province, discovered an ancient palace, hitherto not known nor heard of by any. The building, it is reported, is a most magnificent one, and in the old native style. Various are the conjectures as to the time in which it must have been built; but this much is certain, that Teriay, the place where the palace stands, must have been the capital of a flourishing kingdom at that remote period, when the Tamil kings had their sway."

Death of Mr. Selby Taylor.—The death of Mr. Selby Taylor, of Batticaloa, one of the ablest and most accomplished members of the European planting community in Ceylon, had taken place (in October). He was one of the pioneers of cocoanut planting at Batticaloa, and for years back our columns have been enriched by communications from his pen, containing a vast amount of useful information on the pursuit in which he was engaged, and the interesting district in which he followed it. The respect in which was held was evinced by the attendance of the whole community at his funeral. The deceased has probably left behind him papers of value, to which justice will be done by his surviving brother, Mr. Glanville Taylor, a gentleman of kindred genius and taste.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

Smith, the lady of James S. at Colpetty, Oct. 4.

MARRIAGE.

Findlay, D. to Miss Anne, d. of Thomas Hickmott, at Ceylon, Oct. 1.

DEATH.

Taylor, J. S. at Ceylon, aged 35, Sept. 29.

SYRIA.

Insurrections have broken out in Damascus and in Aleppo; in a battle between the Emirs of Baalbec and the government troops, near Damascus, the Emirs were totally defeated and taken prisoners.

On the 16th October, a movement took place amongst the Moslem population of Aleppo against the native Christians of that city, about 7,000 in number. Armed bands entered the houses of the Christians during the night, which they plundered, and wherever resistance was offered, murdered the inmates. A letter from an eye-witness, published in the *Times*, says: "I saw hundreds of Moslems despoiling the houses, burning the Greek and Syrian Catholic churches, hurrying off with their plunder—all this in broad daylight, and under the eyes of Turkish soldiery; none to oppose, none to prevent these depredators from accomplishing their horrible designs on an inoffensive people—of murder, rape, incendiarism, and pillage. Three handsome churches, worth upwards of £25,000, have been burnt; five churches have been plundered; an invaluable library, containing ancient Syrian manuscripts, destroyed; three priests and several other Christians, in number exceeding fourteen, have been killed; many, among whom is a Syrian bishop, a highly-respected octogenarian, have been wounded, and of whom some have died and others are dying. The principal Christian quarters, such as Sulibi, Fedida, Toomayat, Haret, Il Un Kabobt, Tudreebee, Bowabel, Butrosse, Bowabel Aset, Essa il Khul, have been sacked. The loss of property is estimated at near a million sterling." The writer attributes these atrocities to the acts of the government, party spirit, and fanaticism. The Pasha had enforced the conscription (from which the Christians are exempt); the populace, following the example of Damascus, opposed the measure, and the government troops were too few to put down resistance, the city being, moreover, divided into two parties, that of the Pasha, and that of the governor of the city, who had much influence, and whose interest it was to embroil matters; and thus the Christians became the scape-goat of the two parties. Fanaticism had its full sway. The Fakeers, the Muzzin, and the Sheiks, were not slow to approve and to encourage the spoliation of sects whose communities were flourishing, and one of whose chiefs had assumed inappropriate distinction. "The Greek Catholics and the Armenians, the Syrians and the Maronites, were in a comfortable condition. Most of the families of these communities had good and well-furnished houses, and they had built several handsome churches. The Greek Catholics had lately finished a church at a cost of more than £10,000 sterling. The Maronites were enlarging and repairing theirs. This state of things had for some time past attracted attention, and above all, the deportment of the Greek Catholic patriarch, which was considered extravagant and ostentatious. It was remarked that on the 16th, on the occasion of a Turkish festival, when he visited the Pasha, he went on horseback, in the style of a prince, with silver sticks, and a silver cross elevated prominently before him, which gave umbrage to the Moslem chiefs, who were also on a like visit. It will not be surprising, therefore, that, when the plunderers commenced their unholy work, the Moslems should mount the roof of the Greek Catholic Church, previous to setting fire to the edifice, and thence loudly proclaim the doom of the Christians. The body of one of the priests killed was cut to pieces; that of another was ignominiously burnt."

THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

By private accounts from the Pacific, we hear that three men-of-war, respectively English, French, and American, have been engaged in a joint expedition to Huahine, one of the Society Islands, to demand reparation for damages done to the interests of the subjects of the above powers, and for the wanton destruction of their property. The expedition consisted of the English brig-of-war *Swift*, Commander Aldham; the French man-of-war steam-sloop *Cocyte*, Capt. Gezolme; and the American Consul in another vessel. The *Swift* joined the parties at Tahiti, on her way from the Sandwich Islands. The result of the expedition was most satisfactory, apologies having been tendered and indemnification made.—*United Service Gazette.*

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LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The Biographical Dictionary of Ibn Khallikan, which bears a high reputation amongst Mahomedan literati,—a source from whence their rhetoricians and compilers draw large supplies,—contains an abundance of extracts from the choicest Arabic poetry, and a store of anecdotes. Much of the former will appear extravagant, and many of the latter tame and flat, to European readers.

The biography of Jaafar, the Barmekide, well known as the vizir to the celebrated Harun ar-Rashid, abounds with incidents, denoting that, in addition to his other qualities, he must have been a man of humour. His biographer reports that "his disposition was generous, his looks encouraging, his demeanour kind, and that his liberality and munificence, the richness and the prodigality of his donations, are too well known to require mention." The following example is related of his penetration:—

Having heard that ar-Rashid was much depressed in consequence of a Jewish astrologer having predicted that he should die within a year, he went to the Jew, and addressed him thus: "You say the khalif is to die within so many days?" "Yes," replied the Jew. "And how long are you to live?" the vizir asked. "So many years," the other answered. Jaafar thereupon said to the khalif, "Put the Jew to death, and you will be assured that he is mistaken about his own fate; he must therefore be equally ignorant of yours." The advice was taken; the Jew was hanged on a gibbet, and the khalif's sadness disappeared.

Of Jaafar's prodigal liberality the following anecdote is related:—One day, at the vizir's, a beetle flew towards Abu Obaid, the Thakefite. Jaafar ordered it to be driven away, but Abu Obaid said, "Let it alone; it may perhaps bring me good luck; such, at least, is the vulgar opinion." Jaafar thereupon ordered 1,000 dinars to be given to him, saying, "The vulgar opinion is confirmed." The beetle, being set at liberty, flew again towards Abu Obaid; upon which Jaafar ordered him another 1,000 dinars.

The death of Jaafar and the fall of the Barmekides form a striking event in this khalif's history. Ibn Badrun, who relates the fate of this great family, says that ar-Rashid despatched his page Yasir to bring him the head of Jaafar, which he accordingly placed before the khalif, who surveyed it for some time, and then ordered Yasir's head to be struck off. "I cannot bear," he said, "the sight of Jaafar's executioner."

Of Turan Shah, the elder brother of the renowned Salah-ad-din, commonly called Saladin, this anecdote is told by Ibn Khallikan:—He had been brought up in Syria, a land of abundance, and having conquered Yemen, he was appointed its governor. Finding it a sterile region, he was anxious to leave it, and wrote to that effect to his brother, who urged him to remain in a country so replenished with wealth. Upon receiving this letter, Turan Shah, in the presence of the bearer, gave his major-domo 1,000 gold pieces, requiring him to go to the market and buy a lump of ice. The major-domo replied, "This is Yemen, no ice can be had here." The prince then commanded him to buy a tray of apricots. "How can my lord expect such fruit here?" said the major-domo. The prince then named various kinds of fruit peculiar to Damascus; at the mention of each, the officer lifted up his eyes and hands, exclaiming that no such things were to be had in Yemen. Turan Shah, turning to the messenger, said, "I should be glad to know of what use is the wealth of this place, if it cannot procure me the pleasures of life." The messenger, on his return, reported this incident to Salah-ad-din, who allowed his brother to come back to Syria.

Bashshar Ibn Burd was a poet of celebrity, holding the highest rank amongst the bards in the first period of Islamism. His personal aspect was not prepossessing. He was blind from his birth, and his eye-balls, which were prominent, were covered with red flesh; his face was long, and marked with the small-pox, and he was very corpulent. One of his verses is extravagantly commended for its gallantry:—

"I love the magic of your eyes, and yet I dread the weapons by which so many lovers have fallen."

Poor Bashshar was denounced to the Khalif al-Mansar as an atheist, and that prince ordered him seventy strokes of a whip, under which he expired. The only evidence upon which this charge could be grounded was that, with reference to the passage of the *Koran*, where God is represented as addressing Iblis (Satan), "What hindered thee from prostrating thyself before Adam?" and Iblis as answering, "I am more excellent than he; thou hast created me of fire and him of clay;" Bashshar justified Satan, believing the element of fire to be superior to that of earth. Thus, in one of his poems, he says:—

"Earth is dark and fire is bright; fire has been worshipped ever since it was fire."

The scruples of conscience amongst Mahomedans are sometimes extremely nice, and difficult to deal with. Thus, in the life of Bishr Ibn al-Harith al-Hafi, included amongst the holy ascetics, a man eminent for his piety, we are told that a woman propounded the following question: "I spin at night by candle-light, but sometimes my candle goes out, and I then spin by the light of the moon. As I thereby save candle, is it incumbent upon me to separate the portion spun by each, in order to increase my legal alms?" Another said: "I possess a capital of two danaks, which I lay out in cotton-wool; this I spin and sell for half a dirhem (equal to three danaks), and I spend one danak each week; it happened that the patrole passed one night with their cresset, and I profited by the opportunity to spin a double quantity by that light: will God question me on the subject, as having made use of a light that did not belong to me?"

The poetical *morçeaux* selected by Ibn Khallikan are chiefly remarkable for the boldness, or rather extravagance, of the thoughts. He seems, indeed, to have had an odd notion of the subjects which properly belong to poetry, which he divides into four kinds, "boasting, laudatory, satirical, and amatory." Of the latter, the following are cited as specimens from different authors.

Abu 'l-Atahiya, who pined in unrequited love for Otba, a slave of the Khalif al-Mahdi, exclaims:—

"I loved thee, and my passion was so excessive, that my companions, when they approached, smelled off my clothes the fire that consumed me."

And again:—

"For Otba my eyes shed floods of tears; who has ever seen before a victim weep like me from excessive love for his assassin?"

This poet had the surname of *al-Jarrar*, because he sold earthen jars. It is said that the khalif had some intention of bestowing Otba upon him, but the lady recoiled at the proposal with disgust. "Commander of the Faithful!" she exclaimed, "treat me as a female and a member of your household; give me not up to a filthy fellow who sells jars, and makes verses."

Abu Tamim, a poet of superior talents, "gifted with a subtle wit and a refined taste," was the son of the Khalif al-Mahdi, the founder of the city of Cairo. Of his verses we have this specimen. Speaking of his mistress, he says:—

"The love I bore her did not appear excusable till her hair spread a dark shade on her cheek, and her beauty had attained its perfection. The scorpion locks which encircled her cheeks aspired to kiss her lips; but she repelled them with the drawn sword of her glances. By Allah! were I not apprehensive that people should say of me, 'His head is deranged by love,'—and yet I am justified in loving,—on kissing the apple of her cheeks, I should think them a bunch of violets, and her shoulders of camphor I should mistake for ambergris."

Tamim Ibn al-Moizz is complimented for the following hyperbole, to understand which it is necessary to know that the Arabs compare liberality to a torrent in the ocean, and frequently designate it by the emblem of humidity:—

"The truest and most authentic history of liberality which has been transmitted from ancient times is that narrative made by the torrents, which learned it from the rain, which received it from the sea, which held it from the hand of Tamim."

The poet thus represents the waters as proceeding from the hand of the prince, transmitted by the sea to the rain, and by the rain to the torrent: this humidity or liberality, therefore, resembles an ancient tradition, which is handed down from one generation to another.

The idea in the following verse, by al-Khali, is more obvious:—

"Join thy cheek to mine, and then wilt thou understand a novel thought which perplexes intelligence: the vernal roses on thy cheeks render them a garden, and tears render mine a lake."

In these extracts we have employed the versions and the notes of Baron MacGuckin de Slane, in his excellent translation of Ibn Khallikan.

A correspondent of the *Madras Spectator*, September 13th, announces the discovery by a person in that town of a substance,

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termed *fibre* (what it really is remains a secret), which, under galvanic action, contracts suddenly, to one-fourth of its length, "its power being equal to 100 lbs. on every square inch of the area of its section." The following description is given of the model engine for the application of this new motive power, for which the inventor, it is said, is about to apply for a patent:—"It consisted of two cylindrical pieces of what I shall call *fibre*. One end of each piece was attached firmly to either end of a strong frame, and the other ends were fastened together, with a stout piece of glass between them, in order to insulate the one from the other. Linked to this centre piece of glass was one end of a connecting rod, the other end being attached to an ordinary crank, fixed to the end of a shaft, on which there was a fly-wheel. Near the frame was a small galvanic battery, and the inventor began operations by giving a shock from this battery to *one* of the cylindrical pieces of *fibre* (above described). The immediate consequence was, a violent contraction, which drew the connecting rod to that side, and of course communicated motion to the crank and fly-wheel. So soon as the centre had been turned, another sharp shock given to the other piece of *fibre* continued the motion, and the shocks being repeated alternately to each piece of *fibre*, the fly-wheel (about 4 feet in diameter) soon gained an enormous speed."

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, December 3, 1850.

If modern Islamism were imbued with the aggressive spirit which actuated its early champions; if the followers of Mahomet were not too well satisfied, at the present day, with the conquests they still retained to risk the loss of them by an eagerness to make proselytes, they might be dazzled with the prospect of being able to establish their power in England, under the specious pretences set forth in a recent Manifesto. The Moslems, it is true, impugn the doctrine of the Trinity, but, on the other hand, they are zealous iconoclasts; they, indeed, revere one whom all Christians justly regard as an impostor, but they denounce, as Protestants do, the worship of saints and the infallibility of a mere man,—not always a wise one. These conditions, they might expect, would balance each other, and entitle them to toleration,—and if toleration be conceded, according to Cardinal Wiseman, everything is conceded.

This crafty reasoner alleges that, when emancipation was granted to Roman Catholics in this country, they were, *ex vi termini*, authorized "to carry out the doctrines and discipline of their Church perfectly and properly;" that full power was given them to have a hierarchy to rule them in communion with the Pope, and that, in short, no object which could by any artifice be brought within the compass of the ambiguous term "spiritual" must be denied them. This comprehensive term could be made to include, directly or indirectly, jurisdiction over our property, our civil institutions, nay, over the Crown itself. The Pope, in his spiritual capacity, as head of the Romish Church and Vicegerent of the Deity upon Earth, might annul Acts of Parliament, abrogate Courts, excommunicate every Protestant in the kingdom, lay the whole realm under an interdict, depose the Queen from her throne, and absolve her subjects from their allegiance to her; and these acts might be deemed by him and by all Roman Catholics necessary "to carry out the doctrines and discipline of their Church perfectly and properly." The burnings in Smithfield, to say nothing of the approved massacres in other countries, were means to the same end, and would, by a parity of reasoning, be legitimate and proper.

If toleration, therefore, were granted to Mahomedans in the sense in which it is maintained by Dr. Wiseman that it was conceded to Roman Catholics under the Emancipation Act, it would follow that they might send as many of their muftis and imams hither as they pleased; that mosques might elevate their domes and pinnacles within the shadow of Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, and, whilst katibs declaimed against the infidel Christians from mimbars within, muezzins might scream to the faithful from without. A Musulman controversialist might contend, like Dr. Wiseman, that an organized body of his clergy, distributed over this land, with territorial titles and jurisdiction, ostensibly to govern the straggling devotees of Mahomet, but really to spread the lures of a sensual paradise amongst the ignorant and unwary, "did not deprive the English establishment of a single advantage it possesses;" that, if the Mahomedans have toleration in this country, and toleration is unlimited, "they have a right to employ the means of obtaining" all that is necessary "to carry out their doctrines and discipline perfectly and properly;" in virtue of which right, they would be justified in tendering to us the alternative of circumcision or the *kharaj*,—unless we preferred the sword. In stocking this realm of England with priests of Islam, without even asking the permission of the sovereign, he might argue that "the prerogative of the Crown was not trenched upon," nor was there anything insolent or insidious in the proceeding, because, seven or eight years ago, in a conversation which Dr. Wiseman had with the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, regarding this very subject, the latter, evidently contemplating the contingency, expressly said, "What does it matter to us,"—the English Government,—"what you call yourselves, whether Vicars-Apostolic, or Bishops, *or Muftis, or Imams*, so that you do not ask us to do anything for you?" He might urge further, what Dr. Wiseman has not been able to do in respect to his Church, that we have virtually acknowledged the ecclesiastical establishment of the Moslems in India in all its fulness; that we recognize Islamism in our courts of justice there, and even encourage its teachings in the madrissas.

The analogy which Cardinal Wiseman has attempted to institute between the position of the Roman Catholics in England and that of the Dissenters from the Established Church and the Scottish Kirk, in respect to the Queen's supremacy, would assist the case of the Mahomedans, the distinction being in their favour. None of those sects, he says, admit the Queen's supremacy any more than the Roman Catholics; none of them, any more than the Catholics, recognize in the bishops appointed by the Queen, in virtue of her supremacy, any authority to teach or rule them. "If, in virtue of this commission," observes Dr. Wiseman, "the bishop publicly teaches or denies, as the case may be, the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, a Catholic no more heeds his teaching than he does that of a dissenting minister; if he comes into a town, and invites all to come and be confirmed by him on a given day, no Catholic takes more notice of the call than he does of the parish beadle's notices, among which it is fastened on the

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church door." The Musulman would equally withhold his recognition from any exposition of Christian doctrine by the bishop, and neglect any notification he might promulgate respecting confirmation of a rite which he had never received; the distinction would be this,—that, if he had occasion to speak or write of either, the Mahomedan would observe outward decency, and studiously eschew terms which implied insolent contempt.

After duly considering the Appeal of Dr. Wiseman, the conclusion is forced upon us, that, if his pretensions are admitted, similar claims by the Moslems, if ever made, cannot be rejected. In point of justice, they stand almost upon an equal footing. Dr. Wiseman treats all Protestants as heretics, their prelates and their clergy as mere laymen; the Musulmans regard all Christians (Dr. Wiseman amongst the number) as infidels. Both are intolerant; both are enemies of the English Church; the Moslems, however, are the least bitter of the two, and there is strong reason to infer, from their conduct in India, that, if they were admitted to freedom of religious toleration in this country, they would not abuse the concession so as to grasp at more than it was intended to confer, nor avail themselves of the forbearance and tenderness of the law, and the confidence of the Government, to insult and injure their benefactors.

THE results of the Courts-martial held upon the officers of the 48th regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, concerned in the duel at Banda, severe as they are to some of the parties, must have a wholesome effect upon the army. The heavy penalties incurred, the stern censure of the highest military authority in India, and the concurrent condemnation of the public, it may be hoped, will deter those who are intrusted with the command of others from resorting, upon light and frivolous pretexts, to an appeal which, its warmest advocates allow, can be justifiable only under extraordinary emergencies, and on the plea of strong necessity.

Taking the case in the naked form in which it is disclosed in the General Orders, without adverting to the circumstances detailed in the Indian journals, we find that the party challenged (Ensign Huxham), a young and inexperienced man, had received "gross and unprovoked provocation;" that, on the part of the challenger (Lieut. Litchford), a much older officer, "there was not the slightest pretext, or any possible excuse whatever," for the duel; that the latter employed as his "friend" an ensign, whose "youth and inexperience" are made the ground of a recommendation of the Court for mercy towards him, although he was "the active promoter" of the duel. It further appears, that both the principals, in order to fight, broke the arrest imposed upon them expressly to prevent the duel, by the officer commanding the regiment, who had prohibited them from fighting.

The defence of Lieut. Smith, one of the seconds, has been published. He therein states that he had no knowledge of the arrangements made for the meeting; that, in acting as second, he yielded to the solicitations of Ensign White, the other second, and that he had not time to set on foot, or even to propose, any terms of accommodation before proceeding to the rendezvous. "If I am asked," he adds,

"Why not have tried to arrange matters on the ground?" I can only reply, that I would gladly have availed myself of any opening, however slight, that might have favoured such an arrangement; but no such opportunity presented itself, nor was any such to be strongly looked for, under the peculiar circumstances,—a double challenge, as I may say, having passed between the principals. What I could do towards lessening the chances of mischief, I right willingly did, *in placing the parties at the longest possible distance, and causing them to fire with the least possible delay.*"

It would be difficult to select, in the whole history of duelling, a transaction which places the practice in a less defensible and more censurable light. So far from being surprised that the Commander-in-Chief should have disregarded the Court's recommendations (except in the case of Ensign Huxham), our astonishment is, that any Court should, even upon the grounds of past services and high character, have ventured to make the recommendations. The simple facts, that the acceptor of the challenge was the party who had received "gross and unprovoked provocation;" that "there was not the slightest pretext or any possible excuse whatever" for the duel; and that the "friend" of the challenger, "the active promoter of the duel," was, like the party challenged, young and inexperienced, distinguish this case broadly from ordinary duels.

It is natural to inquire what the other officers of the corps were doing whilst this transaction was travelling through its several stages; for, occurring at a military station, and the parties having been placed in arrest, it must have been pretty notorious in the regiment. We hold it to be the duty, not only of seconds, on those occasions, but of fellow-officers, to prevent, as far as they can, and as is consistent with the honour of the parties, the progress of a personal quarrel to the extremity of a duel. We are not, of course, instructed upon this point in the General Orders, except that we are told that the commanding officer of the regiment placed the parties in arrest, in order to prevent their fighting a duel, and prohibited them from so doing; and also that an ensign of the corps "acted throughout the proceeding with the greatest good sense, decision, and honour." The Lahore paper, indeed, states (as from the evidence) that "Lieut. Litchford informed Major Troup (the commanding officer) that all the officers had agreed never to speak to Ensign Huxham again, 'because he refused to go out with him,' all of them at once deciding that Lieut. Litchford's arrest must be attributed to cowardice on the part of Ensign Huxham: Captains S. and B., officers of twelve and thirteen years' standing, are mentioned by Lieut. Litchford as having thus agreed." A copy of the proceedings not being before us, we cannot affirm that this is the effect of the evidence; but the statement is made in a respectable journal, the Editor of which declares that his summary of the evidence is scrupulously impartial. At all events, had the officers of the regiment interposed their endeavours to prevent a hostile meeting, and they failed, a notice of the fact must have found a place in the Remarks of the Commander-in-Chief.

And these observations lead us to notice another Court-martial, at Madras, upon a lieutenant of a Queen's regiment, who was chosen as a "friend" of a much younger fellow-officer, between whom and another ensign of the same corps a difference had arisen. Instead of taking means to effect an honourable and amicable adjustment, the lieutenant endeavoured to promote a duel between them. "You were employed," observes the Commander-in-Chief, in his reprimand, "as a friend, to be a peace-maker; and

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how did you fulfil this duty? By calling Ensign J. into your quarters, requesting to know whether he would give Ensign S. a hostile meeting; and, on the former officer declining, you then asked him if he would give you a similar meeting. Such conduct appears to have been followed up, during the afternoon, by similar attempts on your part to arrange a hostile meeting."

The offence of which this officer was found guilty is, with these very aggravating circumstances, quite equal in enormity to that for which the two seconds in the Banda duel were cashiered; but this officer was sentenced only to the loss of two steps of regimental rank, and a severe reprimand.

Some further light is thrown upon the character of the last transaction by the trial of Ensign S., one of the parties, who, it appears, was drunk when he sent the challenge!

These examples the apologists of duelling must admit to be gross abuses of the practice, and, happily, they are more likely than anything else to bring it into disrepute.

We cannot dismiss the subject without recurring to the case of Lieut. Rose, one of the charges against whom (of which he was found guilty) was, that, having been threatened with personal violence, he applied to the civil power for protection, "he being an armed military man," whereby he had displayed "a want of spirit unbecoming an officer of the army." To one unskilled in military law, it would appear from this and the Banda cases, taken in conjunction, that an officer is really liable to be placed in the dilemma mentioned by Lieut. Litchford in his defence, namely, that of "being able to preserve his character unsullied only by the loss of his commission."

Mr. Sidney Herbert's Female Emigration Fund.—The last overland mail brought advices of the arrival in Australia of the first parties of female emigrants despatched by the Committee of the Female Emigration Fund. The *Culloden*, with a party of thirty-eight girls, arrived, all well, at Port Phillip on the 6th of July; the *Duke of Portland*, with sixty-five on board, arrived, all well, at Adelaide on the 2nd of August. The young women are stated to have behaved with great propriety during their passage out, and to have had good health throughout their voyages. The most favourable testimony is borne to the good conduct of those in charge of the emigrants, and to the well working of the arrangements which were made by the committee here on their behalf. Both at Melbourne and at Adelaide this immigration appears to have been very favourably regarded by the colonists. Of the thirty-eight landed at Port Phillip on the 8th of July, it appears by the Melbourne papers that thirty-one were engaged as servants at wages varying from £12 to £20 a year before the evening of the 10th, and subsequent advices state that every one of the girls had obtained employment. All the girls landed at Adelaide had secured employment at fair wages within four days after arrival. The ladies' committee, who provided for the reception of the young women at Port Phillip, appear to have been most favourably impressed by their appearance and demeanour; and one of the Melbourne papers says, "They appear to belong to a class of immigrants peculiarly adapted to this country, being young, healthy, and intelligent, and apparently possessed of that happy buoyancy of mind, and that hearty determination of purpose, that will enable them to act well their part in any of the many situations of usefulness which lie so invitingly before them."

Bokhara contains within its wall 103 colleges, having (in 1840) 10,000 students and 309 teachers in all, including students paid from a public fund. The population of Bokhara does not exceed 70,000 souls.

The American missionaries in the Zulu country, South Africa, have recently established a newspaper for the benefit of the people amongst whom they labour,—the first vernacular paper in South Africa.

INDIAN COTTON.

No. III.

Thus far we have pursued the direct route of inquiry; let us now diverge a little into some collateral paths, which will not, however, lead us away from the end in view.

3. *The East-India Cotton Trade, and its anomalies.*

The fluctuations in the quantities of Indian cotton imported into this country, since it began to be an article of trade with Europe, are remarkable, and cannot, upon a superficial view, be satisfactorily reconciled with commercial principles.

The importation of East-India cotton wool, which was inconsiderable before 1793, advanced in that year to 729,634 lbs., the aggregate imports of cotton from all parts being 19,000,000 lbs. In 1799, out of an aggregate importation of 43,000,000 lbs., that of Indian cotton had reached 6,700,000 lbs. The amount decreased annually until 1805, when it was only 694,000 lbs., the aggregate importation being 59,600,000 lbs.; but it rapidly increased during the next five years, and in 1810 it was 27,700,000 lbs., part of an aggregate importation of 132,000,000 lbs. The amount as rapidly fell off in the succeeding three years, being in 1813 only 497,000 lbs., the aggregate imports having also declined to 50,000,000 lbs. In the ensuing five years the importation of Indian cotton again rapidly rose to 86,500,000 lbs. in 1818, nearly half the aggregate, which was 177,000,000 lbs. It decreased in the next four years, and was in 1822 only 6,700,000 lbs. out of 142,800,000 lbs. In the six years next succeeding, the quantity progressively augmented, and in 1828, 32,200,000 lbs. of cotton were imported from India out of 227,000,000 lbs. from all parts. It fell to 12,300,000 lbs. in 1830, whilst the aggregate imports had risen to 263,900,000 lbs., but it rose progressively during the next six years to 75,700,000 lbs. in 1836, when the importations from all parts had swelled to 406,900,000 lbs. It fell off more than 20,000,000 lbs. a year in the succeeding three years, and (omitting the years 1840 to 1842, in which the supply of Indian cotton was fortuitously increased by the Chinese war) it fluctuated during the next five years from 34,500,000 lbs. to 81,100,000 lbs., the amount imported in 1847, when the whole imports were 473,500,000 lbs.

Besides the fluctuations in quantity, the annual proportion of Indian cotton imported into England to that brought from other parts has varied materially. Taken triennially, since 1820, it ranged from $8\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. in 1829—31, to $15\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in 1841—43. Making every allowance for political causes,—the large importation of Indian cotton in 1810, for example, was stimulated by the state of our relations with the United States of America, and the stock on hand checked future orders,—there still seems to have been a derangement in the trade not explicable upon ordinary principles; for it does not appear, as some allege, that the importations of Indian cotton have been always regulated by the prices in this country, since they were sometimes large when the prices were low, and small when the market was high. Moreover, it is observed by Dr. Royle that the prices of the American and Indian cottons did not fall in equal proportion; when the price of the American was very high, the difference between the two was greater than when it was low.

It is obvious that such a condition of things as this must operate injuriously upon the growers of cotton, who, unless they have some criteria, can make no calculations, but must depend altogether upon chance, and can have but little inducement to embark capital, or employ labour or skill, in the extension or improvement of a cultivation subject to such great and unaccountable vicissitudes. It is proper, therefore, to inquire into the reasons of such a derangement in this peculiar branch of trade alone.

This part of the subject has been very carefully examined by the gentleman just named (Dr. Royle), in a paper read before the Statistical Section of the British Association in 1847. After

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describing some of the processes of adulteration which the Indian cotton undergoes, he observes, "the bare enumeration of such a list of untoward circumstances seems sufficient to satisfy most minds that the Indian cotton trade ought long since to have been entirely annihilated, since it had to contend against that of America, where cotton is produced abundantly, and of excellent quality, at moderate prices; which is, moreover, carefully picked, well cleaned, and substantially packed." That the trade has not been annihilated by such competition, he continues, must be owing either to the inherent goodness of the cotton, or to the cheapness with which it can be produced, or the causes assigned for the diminished imports must be incorrect or exaggerated. He then endeavours to explain the anomalies of the Indian cotton trade.

The rapid fall in the price of American cotton,—which, upon an average of five years, from 1796 to 1800, was 18½d. per lb., and from 1831 to 1835, was 6d.,—would in some degree account for a diminution of the importation of Indian cotton; but, as Dr. Royle remarks, taking a general view of the imports of Indian cotton, or rather, taking an average, we find that, instead of a diminution, the increase is very considerable. "This increase, on an average of every five years, continues up to 1844, when a diminution takes place; but if we look back to the annual importation, we observe, instead of the gradual increase so observable in the average importations, a series of augmented and diminished importations, frequently in juxtaposition, as if the commerce took place by fits and starts." In comparing these *data* with the state of the cotton trade in India, with the explanations given by the Bombay merchants of the increase or diminution of their exports of cotton, and with the reasons assigned on behalf of the ryots for extending or contracting their cultivation of the article, Dr. Royle finds that the merchant does not determine upon the amount of his purchases, and consequently of the exports from Bombay, until he knows what the crop of cotton will be in America, and its price in Liverpool; and the cultivator is unable to extend his culture from the uncertainty of the demand, and the merchant would be unable sometimes to obtain even his casual supplies, were it not that a certain quantity is grown for home consumption in India, and for export to China. In a letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Government of that Presidency, on the subject of cotton cultivation, it is stated that the merchants at Bombay are, in most cases, "the agents of others, whose orders they must comply with;" that these merchants are, therefore, "guided in their purchases by the orders received from their constituents at home, and the execution of these orders is always limited to time;" that they are, therefore, "wholly dependent on the cotton to be found at Bombay, *whatever its quality*." Other circumstances, they say, exercise an imperative influence on their purchases,—as the exchanges, the urgency for a remittance of produce, the rate of freight, &c.,—"in all which cases, the demands of commerce must be met, whatever the quality of cotton in the market; the rejection of inferior cotton, therefore, is not always in the power of the merchant even at Bombay, much less can he control the quality of the cotton purchased in execution of his orders in Guzerat, or other districts." The price of cotton, they say, is not within the merchant's control; "he may offer for good cotton a price which is high in relation to the average price of the day; but this average price is wholly out of his control, depending on the state of the China or Liverpool markets; the latter being regulated by causes wholly independent of the quality of the cotton sent home, being generally regulated by the price of the American cotton, which depends, not only on the supply, but on the state of the money market in Great Britain and America, and the banking operations of the two countries." These are grounds assigned by Bombay merchants why "the production of bad cotton should not be traced to their door;" but, as Dr. Royle remarks, "this irregularity of demand operates as a continual check to increased cultivation," and, whilst it continues, "it seems hopeless to induce the cultivator, or those to whom he sells his produce, to send it in a cleaner state to market." It thus appears, continues Dr. Royle, that the whole question is like arguing in a circle: "the manufacturer says, he cannot buy Indian cotton in its present dirty state unless American cotton happens to be dear; the cultivator, on the other hand, says he cannot afford to grow more cotton, or bestow more labour upon it, while there is so much uncertainty, not only about the price, but also whether he shall find a purchaser. The price is not, as in other cases, dependent on the goodness or badness of his crop, or on the season in general in India, but on the abundance of the American crop, which may be enormous in the very seasons when there is a bad crop in India: this might ensure the cultivator good prices, if it were not for the abundant and consequently cheap supply from America. For the same reasons, the Indian merchant is unable to come to the assistance of the Indian cultivator, because he himself is dependent on the prices at Liverpool; and thus no permanent extension or improvement can take place."

Who or what is responsible for this state of things? Not the land-assessment of India; not the transit-duties; not the want of roads; not the economical and industrial condition of the cultivators; not in any shape or any degree the Government of India. The Bombay merchants declare that, with freedom of action, they could remedy it; but they allege that they are but the mere instruments of others, whose orders they must implicitly obey, namely, their constituents at home, who are, mediately or immediately, the manufacturers of Manchester! The Bombay merchants, in effect, if not in words, say, "We could, if permitted, control the prices and the quality of the Indian cotton; but we are obliged to sacrifice both to the interests of our constituents at home, who look not to the improvement of the cotton of India, about which they affect so much concern, but to their own interests connected with the cotton crop and money market of America; regardless of the disastrous effects which this unnatural state of things must produce upon the interests of the cultivators of Indian cotton, with whose economical and industrial degradation they profess to sympathize!" The Bombay journal we have before quoted says: "If people here will not exert themselves for the protection of the cotton trade, or of their employers, the remedy may be found in the hands of the employers themselves. Let them at once refuse adulterated goods at any price, and they will have those that are not adulterated on very moderate terms a few years hence. Western India can produce cotton to any extent of any quality that is desired; but so long as rubbish is accepted when first-rate wool might be had for the asking, so long will rubbish occupy the market."

There is another collateral topic which must not be left out of view, it being closely connected at least with the Indian part of the question; namely,

4. *The domestic and Chinese demand for Indian Cotton.*

The internal consumption of cotton in India is correctly stated by the Committee of 1848 to be "enormous," in addition to the quantities exported to China. "It is even alleged," they observe, "by men who have paid great attention to the subject, that India now yields a larger annual crop than is grown in the United States of America;" and this, too, in spite of the vast extent to which native cotton manufacturers have been superseded by those of Europe.

Dr. Royle estimates the domestic demand for cotton grown in India at more than five-sixths of the whole production; General Briggs calculates it at 750,000,000 lbs. annually; Dr. Wight carries it up to 3,000,000,000 lbs. The raw cotton is consumed in the country, not only in the manufacture of cloths, but largely in wadding for dresses, as well as for a variety of

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purposes for which hemp, flax, hair, and animal wool, are used in Europe.

The exports of raw Indian cotton to China are likewise large, having varied from 32,000,000 lbs. to 80,000,000 lbs. annually in the last ten years, nearly equal to the quantity exported to Great Britain in the same period.

Although the demand for the China market is said to be very variable, that for domestic purposes is regular and constant. It follows that the anomalies and disturbing forces attending the cotton trade with England must be extremely hurtful, not only, as before shown, to the cultivator and producer, but likewise to the native manufacturer and purchaser for domestic wants. Mr. R. W. Crawford, a Bombay cotton merchant, and member of a Commission appointed by the Government of that Presidency to inquire into the decline of the cotton trade in India, states that the quantity of cotton grown being necessarily, to a certain extent, a constant quantity, and the amount exported being very variable, in seasons of slack export, a great deal of the cotton must remain in the interior, which, if not used for local manufactures, "must go to waste." It is true, he presumes that it does not go to waste, "otherwise it would not be continuously sown;" but the ryots must sow something, and if their sowing, under such circumstances, produce but a scanty return, the loss must not be attributed to the "crushing" assessment, but to the vicious state of the trade, which the Bombay cotton merchants acknowledge, and could remedy, but that they are tied and bound by the orders of their constituents at home.

This matter did not escape the attention of some members of the Cotton Committee, though it is, with other matters equally germane, omitted in their report. Mr. Turner, of Manchester, after admitting the great fluctuations which have taken place in the importations of Indian cotton, is asked: "Do you not know that, in those seasons when very large imports of cotton have taken place from India, it has caused much distress among the manufacturers in India,—the high price of the cotton, and the taking the cotton out of their hands?" Mr. Turner replies, that he is "not aware of the effect,"—these gentlemen being generally ill-acquainted with the real facts of this whole question; but he "should think that it would have that effect on the manufacturers of India:" and no doubt it has.

Those who avow that their object is "to see the raw material sent from India to this country, and taken back to India in the shape of yarn or goods," calculate upon the cessation of the evil just referred to through the entire supersession of the native cotton manufacture by that of England. That the large exports of Indian calicoes and muslins have ceased, and that England pours a large quantity of her manufactures into India, is true; but it is not probable that the native manufactures, though greatly interfered with by the cheaper goods of Europe, will be wholly destroyed thereby. General Briggs says, "the natives of India are all of them satisfied that the European goods do not wear so well as those manufactured in India;" and Mr. Petrie, equally well acquainted with native habits, being asked whether his experience in India enabled him to state whether the natives used British manufactured cotton for dress, replied: "They do not use very much of it; they are very fond of dress, but they like their own cloths much better." As the true object of improving the Indian raw cotton ought to be, not the annihilation of the native manufactures, but the rendering this country less dependent than at present upon the United States for a supply, and at the same time benefiting the cultivators of India, the argument may be left to stand as it does.

It would be superfluous to prosecute any further our inquiry into the causes of the inferiority of the Indian cotton in the English markets, which must be sufficiently apparent; in the next paper, accordingly, we shall prepare the way for approaching the question, how its reputation may be raised.

MR. COBDEN ON THE CHINA TRADE.

At the "Peace Congress" at Birmingham, on the 27th November, Mr. Cobden gave expression to the following sentiments:—

"They all recollected, when we were carrying on our infamous and horrible war with China, that when the news came of the Pottinger treaty, dictated to the Chinese when we were in possession of their country, there was great talk about throwing open the gates of trade, and that some of our merchants entertained the delusion that we had broken into a market that was to give an indefinite extension to our export trade. One of them said that one cotton nightcap for every Chinaman would be a larger export than all our cotton trade with the rest of the world. (Laughter.) He hoped they would not think him egotistical for saying that, in the midst of all this glorification, and when Sir H. Pottinger was voted the thanks of the country for his services, at more than one meeting he (Mr. Cobden) had declared that it was not the right way to extend trade, and that the manufacturers would be disappointed. Well, it had so happened that, from 1845 to 1847, there had scarcely ever been known such a disastrous trade as that between this country and China. No doubt that arose from excessive exportation, owing to a miscalculation of trade; but the result was that, according to the latest returns, the exports to China last year had not exceeded those in 1838, before the war began, £100,000. Was not that a righteous retribution? But what had been the consequence to the tax-payers? They had taken Hong-kong, a pestiferous rock, where they had got not only a military garrison, but a most extravagant consular civil establishment, with nine or ten vessels of war, where formerly there was only one. It was the estimate of Sir W. Molesworth that the extra expense now incurred in the China trade was pretty nearly £250,000 sterling, and he (Mr. Cobden) had no hesitation in saying it would be more profitable to withdraw our ships and allow other countries to send us our tea in their bottoms. He had a sharp eye on the East, and he had heard sinister rumours which had roused his suspicions. Under some pretence or other,—let them mark him,—there might be a quarrel picked with the Chinese, with Siam, or Japan, or with some other country, on the pretence of benefiting our trade. Let them not permit it. The hon. gentleman proceeded to denounce the editor of a Shanghai newspaper for a leader which appeared therein on the 10th of August last, and which had recently come under his notice. What did this editor say? 'We are well aware that a general opinion prevails that the Portuguese Government is so effete and impoverished, that it will be content to quietly submit to the national disgrace of not wreaking vengeance on the delinquent viceroy, or the Government of which he is the favoured agent. We disagree *in toto* with this belief, for certain we are that, if the Portuguese Government would be content to relinquish in favour of, or make a transfer to, accredited parties of their belligerent rights, *for a consideration*, there would be no lack of persons, in Great Britain and elsewhere, who would undertake to *exploiter* a war against the Chinese, and, we dare assert, with highly profitable results to those concerned in such a speculation.' Let them hear how the hypocrite—for hypocrite the writer proved himself to be—continued: 'Whilst war, we need not say, is the direst calamity that can afflict the human race, still it is sometimes a potent instrument in aid of its civilization. We believe it to be the only efficacious means by which China can be opened up to the enterprise and social intercourse of western nations; and it is in this spirit that, failing the exaction by the Portuguese of their belligerent rights, we should be glad to see them transfer to others rights which, if fulfilled, might be fraught with great advantage and enormous results to the civilization of the Chinese people.' Now the words he had just read from this newspaper (the *North China Herald*) were printed in a portion of the Chinese territory; that they would be translated into Chinese, and would be perused by many of that acute and intelligent people. What would be the natural consequence? Let them put the case home to themselves. Suppose a Chinese were settled at Dover or Liverpool, and established a newspaper printed in Chinese, in the second number of which he published an article inviting the Portuguese (with whom we had a quarrel about Macao) at this very moment, to sell their 'belligerent rights' to France, and saying what a capital thing it might be to come and *exploiter* a war with us; what would we do? Would we not at once seize on him, and send him out of the country? What he said would come to the ears of this editor, and would come to the notice of Mr. Alcock, our consul there; and if he did not at one seize upon his presses, stop the publication of such a work as this, and send away the editor of the paper, why then, if the Chinese Government did so, and forced him to leave their country, they should never be punished by force of arms by one shilling of British money with his consent."

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STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

The delay of the Government in establishing steam communication with Australia is loudly complained of. A fresh memorial has consequently been presented to Lord John Russell by the committee of the association formed in London to promote a speedy decision. In this document reference is made to the general expressions of public opinion on the subject which have been called forth during the past three years, as well as to the discussions in both Houses of Parliament, and to the frequent avowals on the part of the Government that the time had arrived when the measure could be no longer postponed. The fact that, notwithstanding all this, the various tenders sent in a year ago for the performance of the service have met with no response is then pointed out, and the regret of the committee is strongly stated at their having learned that the postponement, which appears to be indefinite, is the result of a difference upon a point, in no way connected with Australia, between the Government and the East-India Company. The committee, however, feel that his lordship will regard it as unjust that such a circumstance should be permitted to form any ground whatever for denying to the Australian people "a measure now conceded to every other possession of the Crown, and to the adoption of which the Executive long ago pledged themselves;" and they therefore solicit his intervention, as head of the ministry, "for the removal of those delays which other departments of the State are interposing to its accomplishment."

It is probable that the question is at this time receiving the earnest attention of the Government, and that past delays may even be found to have led to the advantage, that it will now be looked at in a broader light than would have been the case two years back. Should this anticipation prove incorrect, there is, at all events, the certainty that, immediately upon the reassembling of Parliament, the subject will become a prominent one. The declared value of our exportations to the Australian group last year amounted to 2,080,364*l.*, those to the West Indies being only 1,821,146*l.*; yet the latter colonies have enjoyed the advantage of steam communication for nine years under a Government contract at 240,000*l.* per annum, while, although it is believed it would be more than covered by the postage receipts, coupled with a contribution they are themselves willing to make, 48,000*l.* is denied to procure the same advantages for the former.

This 48,000*l.* is the amount proposed in the tender of the Pacific Steam-packet Company for a monthly mail *viâ* Panama, —a shorter route, it is alleged, than the eastern one by eighteen days to Australia, and by twenty-two days to New Zealand. It is true that the Government, until they were met by obstructions from the India House, hoped to establish the passage by way of Singapore free of all expense,—that is to say, a reduction could have been effected in the cost of that portion of the India mail service, at present performed by the steamers of the East-India Company, sufficient to defray the extra charge of putting on steamers from Singapore to Sydney. But any saving that it may be possible to effect in the existing India route can have nothing intrinsically to do with the Australian question. If the saving can be made, it can just as well be regarded as a set-off against the cost of steamers from Panama to Sydney, as from Singapore to Sydney. Under these circumstances, any delay or temporary half measures on the score of waiting the expiry of the India Company's charter, when the desired concessions can be enforced from that body, would appear wholly irrational. If the mercantile public were left to themselves, as regards the payment for letters, to patronize the route which they found most expeditious and economical, there can be no doubt that a line would be established from Panama forthwith, while as regards the conveyance of the better class of emigrants, and the consequent advancement of the colonies, it would offer advantages that could scarcely be over-estimated. If, on the contrary, through the artificial interference of the Government, the longer and, as regards passengers, almost prohibitory route should be adopted, we may see before many years, or months even, a rival American line running on the Pacific, anticipating our mails, and eventually forcing our Ministers to grant a contract on that side such as is now applied for, and with the additional mortification of paying higher terms in consequence of the competition that will then have to be encountered. —*Times.*

LAW.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, *Nov.* 21.

Ex-parte Wilcox and Others, Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

The *Solicitor-General* moved for a rule, calling on the printers and publishers of the *Daily News* newspaper to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them for having printed and published a libel upon B. M. Wilcox, Esq., M.P., and two other gentlemen, who were three of the managing directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The libel, which appeared in the *Daily News* of the 29th October last, formed part of a long article upon the affairs of the Company, and had reference to steam communication to Australia. The subject of steam navigation to Singapore, as far as the public discussion of the question was concerned, he said, was undoubtedly within the province of a newspaper, and they might have published what they pleased concerning it; and if no personal attack had been made upon the directors, they would have been the last persons to think of troubling their lordships to interfere. In the article in question, however, observations had been made reflecting upon the directors—reflecting upon their honour and integrity, and they, therefore, felt themselves bound to come into a court of justice to clear themselves from the imputations cast upon them. The *Daily News* having taken a very active part in the discussion concerning steam navigation to Australia, a letter, signed "Fair Play," appeared in that paper, which was a vindication of the conduct of the Company. The comments of the editor were appended to the letter, and alleged that various complaints against the Company had appeared in an East-Indian newspaper called the *Hurkaru*, published at Calcutta. After mentioning that one of the Company's steamers did not go fast enough, they came to this matter in the article: "Again, on the 16th of July, we find the *Hurkaru* complaining that the *Bentinck* was to be sent home for repairs, which might have been equally well and more cheaply made at Calcutta. With reference to this proceeding, the *Hurkaru* observes: 'The whole might be completed here at a great saving, no doubt, to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, in time and money; but she must go home for the sake of securing to the directors their *dustooree.*'" This was an East-Indian word, which, by reference to the Indian dictionaries, would be found to mean the illegal and improper perquisites taken by servants and middlemen in transactions in which they might be engaged on behalf of their masters. The word was one that was also perfectly familiar in India. This article amounted to a charge against the directors, that they had secured to themselves certain improper and dishonest advantages, and that they caused the Company to have certain vessels brought home to be repaired, when they might have been done equally well and in a cheaper manner in India. The libel went on to say, "What an illustration of the manner in which the interests of the whole body of shareholders in joint-stockeries are sacrificed for the benefit of a few individuals, who get the management of affairs into their hands! In the actual case, as long as the Company get a good *bonus* from Government, and their capital is increasing by this means, and they can continue to pay dividends of 8 per cent., with a large reserve to meet certain contingencies, the shareholders are not likely to complain; but the jobbery described is not the less disgraceful, and the ministry ought not to afford facilities to it by giving such extravagant sums as they do for carrying the mails. These enormous payments render the Company independent to a considerable extent of those economical considerations which govern the management of other associations; and the shareholders, satisfied with being so secured against all risk, look silently on at a system that would not be tolerated for a moment under other circumstances." He (the Solicitor-General) had the affidavits of these three gentlemen, in which they stated that there was not the slightest foundation for these charges; that they had not derived any perquisites whatever upon the expenditure of the Company, and ships had never been repaired in England in preference to India for the sake of the directors. On the 17th of July, another article appeared in the *Hurkaru*, to the effect that the *Bentinck* was not going to be repaired at all, but was perfectly seaworthy, and was about to proceed on her voyage: so that the charge made by the *Hurkaru* had been withdrawn, yet it had been reproduced by the *Daily News*. With such distinct charges as had been made against them, the directors felt that they were disgraced in the eyes of the shareholders, and of the world. They were all of them gentlemen of the highest respectability, and this charge affected their characters as honest and as public men. They had no vindictive feeling against the newspaper in question; they only came forward because they felt they had been unfairly dealt by. Under these circumstances, he (the Solicitor-General) trusted that their lordships would grant a rule.

The judges having conferred together for a few minutes,

Lord Campbell.—These gentlemen having had this opportunity of denying the imputation, which they have done very amply, we think that the Court ought not to grant a rule.

Rule refused.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SAMUEL GEORGE BONHAM, Esq., C.B., and Sir GEORGE WILLIAM ANDERSON, C.B.,—the former Governor of Hong-kong, and the latter Governor of Ceylon,—have been created Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY have resolved immediately to contract for the construction of two steam-ships of 2,500 tons and 800 horse power for the Southampton and Alexandria station. With ships of this class there will be no more complaints. If similar vessels be also employed on the other side of the isthmus, the communications between this country and its Indian possessions will be greatly shortened, and the Peninsular Company will then regain that ascendancy in steam navigation which during past years they have lost, particularly when considerations of speed and rapidity, which must henceforth be the great tests of international communication, are taken into account, and compared with the inefficient speed of some of their steamers engaged in the contract mail service.—*Times.*

The CAPE OF GOOD HOPE SCREW STEAMERS are to depart from and arrive at Plymouth with the mails, under contract with her Majesty's Government. The first steamer, the *Bosphorus*, Capt. Hall, is to leave at noon on the 15th of December, and a monthly departure is to be kept up by vessels of a similar class to the *Bosphorus*, until steam-ships of much larger tonnage and power can be prepared for the service.

The ship *Philip Laing* has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

NOV. 19. *Thomas Brocklebank*, Ponsonby, and *Nereides*, Michael, Bengal.—20. *William Gillies*, Brown, and *Jane Ewing*, Wylie, Bengal; *Marchioness of Douglas*, Arthur, Maulmain; *Birkby*, Henry, Maulmain; *Bolivar*, Young, Algoa Bay.—21. *Fanny*, Smith, Van Diemen's Land; *Loodianah*, M'Donnell, Bengal; *Margaret Skelly*, Topping, Madras.—22. *Eglinton*, Lorby, *Lintin*, Rigg, and *Walmer Castle*, Aldham, Bengal; *Atlas*, Gerdes, Batavia; *Cotfield*, Cargez, Bengal.—25. *Otterspool*, Hughes, Manila; *Sir Henry Pottinger*, M'Wean, Bengal.—26. *Malabar*, Noaks, Bengal; *Flora M'Donald*, Smith, Bombay; *Warwick*, Owen, Bengal; *Laurence*, Salmon, Penang.—27, *Marion*, Bilton, Bombay; *Emperor*, M'Callum, Akyab; *India*, Waddell, Bombay.—28. *John Hullett*, Turner, Madras; *Urania*, Stephenson, Mauritius; *Coaxer*, Bell, Singapore; *Lady Bute*, M'Kinlay, Bengal; *Prebislaw*, Niemann, Batavia.—29. *Eleanora*, Todhunter, Singapore.—30. *Sea Witch*, Reynell, Shanghai.—DEC. 2. *Ganges*, Cornforth, Bombay; *Oriental* (American), Palmer, Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—NOV. 21. *Emperor*, Day, Cape and Bombay; *Cresswell*, Williams, New Zealand; *Mooltan*, Chivas, Hong-Kong.—27. *Ostrich*, Stevenson, Madras; *Chancellor*, Turner, Bombay; *Thomas Chidwick*, Vickerman, Adelaide; *Alexander*, Barron, Calcutta; *Derwent*, Jardine, Hobart Town; *Palm*, Norie, Madras; *Isabella Leith*, Robertson, Cape; *Jenny*, Macey, Mauritius; *Sir Charles Forbes*, Prynn, Ascension; *Regina*, Liddle, New South Wales.—30. *Vixen*, Kincaid, Port Natal; *Blue Bell*, Jury, Algoa Bay; *Mount Stewart Elphinstone*, Loney, Adelaide; *Earl of Ripon*, Bridie, Cape.

From LIVERPOOL.—NOV. 16. *Endymion*, Withycombe, Calcutta; *John M'Vicar*, Henderson, Bombay.—20. *Belochee*, Miller, Bombay.—21. *Tara*, Hamilton, Bombay.—22. *Gratitude*, Morrison, Port Phillip and Sydney; *Queen Mab*, Lamb, Bombay.—28. *Ingleborough*, Rea, Calcutta.—29. *Hero*, Elms, and *John Matthie*, Groom, Calcutta.

From the CLYDE.—NOV. 15. *Blonde*, Hanley, Batavia and Singapore.—20. *John Cooper*, Gilkeson, Batavia.—26. *Three Bells*, Campbell, Adelaide and Port Phillip; *Mary and Ann*, Nolan, Singapore; *Lismoyne*, M'Credie, Calcutta.

From PLYMOUTH.—NOV. 27. *Diadem*, Cayzer, Cape.—16. *Anglia*, Gardner, Adelaide and Melbourne.—26. *Harry Lorrequer*, Jeffares, Melbourne.

From PORTSMOUTH.—NOV. 21. *Duke of Wellington*, Inglis, Calcutta.—27. *Thomas Arbuthnot*, Heaton, New South Wales.—28. *Cuba*, Woolley, Algoa Bay.

From HARTLEPOOL.—NOV. 22. *Hamilla Mitchell*, Holmes, and *Caledonia*, Bond, Aden.

From ARDROSSAN.—NOV. 23. *Grace M'Vea*, M'Donnell, Bombay.

From SUNDERLAND.—NOV. 25. *Nepaulese Ambassador*, Jackson, Hong-Kong.

From BELFAST.—NOV. 27. *Samuel*, Hill, New South Wales.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Indus*, from Southampton, Nov. 20, to proceed per steamer *Hindostan*, from Suez.

For MALTA.—Lieut. col. Blomfield, Lady J. Ker, two children and servant, Miss Maitland.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. T. S. Bell, Mr. H. Nelson.

For ADEN.—Mr. Bell, Capt. Hunter, Mr. A. Green, Capt. Turner, Mr. Phillips, Mr. G. Phillips, Mr. Marshall, Miss Faber, Miss Low, Miss Rowley, Rev. G. Cook, Rev. W. Fletcher, Miss J. Whytt, Miss Hamilton, Mr. Boswell, Mr. Anson and servant, Sir J. Grey, K.C.B.; Capt. Grey, Maj. Tudor, Mrs. Tudor and servant.

For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Edmestone, Lieut. J. Edmestone, Mr. Locock, Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie and servant; Rev. Mr. Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Trench, child, and servant; Capt. M'Barnett, Mr. W. Ryan, Lieut. Bouchier, Mrs. C. Laurenson and servant; Miss Manning, Mr. J. Kilburn, Mr. Boulton, Mr. Ekins, Mr. G. Ford, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Gordon and infant; Mr. Sadler, Mr. H. C. Roberts, Mrs. Erskine, Capt. and Mrs. Walsh, Capt. H. B. Loch, Lieut. Dodgson, Dr. H. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Newn, Mr. S. Collis, Mr. J. Ogle, Rev. J. Rotten, Mr. Bullard, Mr. Schornberg, Col. and Mrs. Wellesley, infant, and servant; Mr. Russell, Mr. Spense, Mr. Vivian, Mr. Bray, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. C. Knaut, Mr. Lynch.

For MADRAS.—Mr. Dighton and servant; Mrs. Dighton and Miss Mac Ritche, Miss Thomas, Miss Thomas, jun.; Lieut. col. Williams. Mr. H. D. Cook, Mr. Forbes, Miss Shepherd, Mr. Greenfell, Mr. J. Armour, Lieut. Pearce, Lieut. Paxton, Mr. W. Morris, Mr. Dalyell, Capt. Madigan, Mr. J. S. Harris, Hon. A. Morton, Miss Whitford.

For CEYLON.—Lieut. Lennox, Miss Wharton, Rev. Halyburton. Mr. Lampay, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Miller, Mr. Lees, Mr. Sadler, Miss F. Simons, Mr. Nicol, Mr. Duckworth, Mr. E. Chapman, Mrs. Foster, 2 children and servant; Col. Cameron.

For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Sawell, Mr. Read.

Por PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Woollett, Dr. Gutzlaff, Mrs. Gutzlaff, Miss Smith, Mr. Antrobus, Madmle. Walker, Mr. J. Lewis.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CARMICHAEL, the wife of Col. C.B. d. at Brompton crescent, Nov. 27.

CHESTER, the lady of G. the Hon. East India Co.'s service, d. at Ealing, Nov. 26.

ELMORE, Mrs. Alfred, s. at 31, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Nov. 26.

HAUCHEN, the lady of Rev. B. s. at Witheby, Sidmouth, Devon, Nov. 23.

MORICE, Mrs. D. S. d. at 2, Hamilton-place, St. John's-wood, Nov. 28.

RAWLINS, the wife of Henry, d. at Bedford, Nov. 25.

THOMPSON, Mrs. C. R. s. at Clarendon-road, Notting-hill, Nov. 22.

WATSON, the wife of Capt. R. B. C.B. d. at Bournemouth, Hants.

MARRIAGES.

ELLIOT, Lieut. H. M., R.N. to Mary Jane, d. of Lieut. Edward Jennings, R.N. at Paddington, Nov. 28.

MAINGAY, Anthony D. East-India Co.'s Civil Service, to Martha, widow of the late John G. Corry, at the British Embassy, Paris, Nov. 14.

MALLOCK, Thomas, R.N. to Henrietta, d. of the late J. W. Clough, at Newbald, Yorkshire, Nov. 26.

OMAN, George B. to Eliza J. d. of James Lamb, at Paddington, Nov. 28.

WHITEHILL, Capt. C. S. Bombay Army, to Emma, d. of W. Tanner, at Frenchay, Gloucestershire, Nov. 20.

DEATHS.

BIDDLE, Capt. John, late commander of the East-Indian ship *Hastings*, at Cumming-street, Pentonville, aged 53, Nov. 27.

BROWNE, Eliza S. relict of Benjamin H. at Cheltenham, aged 61, Nov. 22.

FORBES, Mary, relict of the late John, at Sloane-square, aged 71, Nov. 23.

HAMILTON, Gertrude A. wife of Thomas C. at 20, Chester-square, Nov. 22.

NATION, Edward, s. of the late Brig. col. Nation, C.B. Bengal army, at Jamaica, West-Indies, Aug. 5.

PETTIT, James, at 16, Allsop-terrace, Regent's-park, Nov. 25.

WILSON, Edward L. brother of the late Gen. Sir Robert, Nov. 25.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP OF ADDISCOMBE has not yet been filled up. We understand it is the intention of the Court of Directors to limit, in future, the appointment to a period of five years.

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EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Nov. 20th and 27th, 1850.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Alexander L. McMullin, 23rd N.I.
Lieut. J. Douglas Willan, 44th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Second-lieut. John F. A. McNair, artillery.
Ens. Morden Carthew, 26th N.I.
Ens. William D. Maclure, 26th N.I.
Lieut. Wm. E. White, 30th N.I.
Lieut. William Fraser, 44th N.I.
Surg. gen. David Boyd, retired.
Surg. James Cornfoot, M.D.
Assist. surg. W. Raymond Gingell.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. William Brett, artillery.
Assist. surg. Joseph F. Shekleton, M.D.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. Alured Alcock, B.A.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Charles P. Georges, midshipman, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Trevor Wheler, 1st Europ. fusiliers.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Lord D. Kennedy, 1st cav.
Lieut. James M. Taylor, 9th N.I.
Capt. William J. Doveton, 36th N.I.
Lieut. Francis G. Hodgson, 39th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. Thomas Gidley, 29th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. William L. King, Indian Navy.
Lieut. Edward Giles, ditto.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Arthur W. Jones, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Alfred P. Simons, artillery, 3 months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Francis G. Kempster, 6th N.I., 6 do.
Capt. Robert S. Dobbie, 39th N.I., do.
Surg. William G. Davidson, 3 do.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Sydney W. Brown, 26th N.I., 6 do.
Surg. Thomas B. Larkins, do.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. Alfred Lewis, 32nd N.I., 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Surg. William Middlemass.

HAILEYBURY.

The destinations of the undermentioned gentlemen students at the East-India College have been changed as follows, viz.—

Mr. Wm. Le F. Robinson, from the presidency of Madras to that of Bengal.

Mr. Thomas Bruce Lane, from ditto to ditto.

Mr. Francis Macnaghten, from ditto to ditto.

Mr. William Richard Moore, from ditto to ditto.

Mr. William S. Halsey, from ditto to Bombay.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 22ND NOV. 1850.

Bengal, 22nd Foot.—James Browne Horner Boyd, gent., to be ens. by purch. Dated 22nd Nov. 1850.

32nd Foot.—Ens. John Edmondstone, from the 74th Foot, to be ens., v. Drury, who retires. Dated 22nd Nov. 1850.

Madras, 84th Foot.—Gent. Cadet Arthur William Coape, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purch., v. Knollys, appointed to the Scots Fusilier Guards. Dated 22nd Nov. 1850.

Bombay, 64th Foot.—William Sheehy, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Alexander, promoted. Dated 22nd Nov. 1850.

78th Foot.—Lieut. Arthur Cassidy, from the 31st Foot, to be lieut., v. Rocke, who exchanges. Dated 22nd Nov. 1850.

WAR OFFICE, 29TH NOV. 1850.

Bengal 3rd Lt. Drags.—Cornet James Macqueen (riding-master) to be lieut., without purch., v. Travers, deceased. Dated 19th May, 1850.

Cornet Arthur Edmund Mansel, from the 14th Lt. Drags., to be cornet, v. Macqueen. Dated 29th Nov. 1850.

10th Foot.—Ens. Joseph Lee Stanwell Aldersey, to be lieut., without purch., v. Galloway, deceased. Dated 29th Nov. 1850.

Serjeant-major Michael O'Donnell to be ens., v. Aldersey. Dated 29th Nov. 1850.

70th Foot.—Second lieut. John William Madden, from 5th Foot, to be ens., v. Fairtclough, promoted. Dated 29th Nov. 1850.

98th Foot.—Ens. Peter Edward Quin to be lieut. without purch., v. Moller, deceased. Dated 21st Sept. 1850.

Gentleman Cadet William Lewis Meares, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., v. Quin. Dated 29th Nov. 1850.

Bombay, 86th Foot.—Major William Langley Tudor, from 50th Foot, to be major, v. Sidley, who exchanges. Dated 29th Nov. 1850.

BOOKS.

Deafness practically illustrated: being an Exposition of Original Views as to the Nature, Causes, and Treatment of Diseases of the Ear. By JAMES YEARSLEY, M.R.C.S.E., &c. Third Edition. Churchill.

IN this work, Mr. Yearsley endeavours to show "that almost all diseases of the ear originate in a morbid condition of the mucous membrane of the throat, nose, and ear, which becomes affected from a variety of causes;" and excuses himself for not noticing the opinions of others, on the ground that he holds "all works on diseases of the ear to be of little value wherein reference to the mucous membrane is not imprinted on almost every page; and up to this moment, no such work exists."

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A second clergyman is about to proceed to Sarawak, under the auspices of the Church Mission. His especial object will be the evangelization of the native tribes of the interior. Dr. Schwaner has completed an exploratory journey from Banjermasing, on the south coast of Borneo, across the interior, as far as Pontianak. Of the inhabitants, Dr. Schwaner says: "Their customs and usages are of an advanced character. I was furnished by them with all the requisites necessary for the accomplishment of my project; the chiefs readily accorded me all the information in their power, and I was everywhere received in the most friendly manner." He likewise states that gold was found in abundance along the banks of the Kayan, a large, navigable stream, and that the natives were anxious for the establishment of a commercial intercourse between themselves and the Europeans on the coast.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 30th Oct. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 18th December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 30th Oct. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 5th December next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 16th January, 1851.

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on Monday, the 6th January, 1851, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85,; will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 27th Nov. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That they have received from their Governments in India the following Schedules:—

BENGAL.

Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid, prepared from the 12th April to 30th June, 1849, under Section XI. of Act VII. of 1849.

Do. do. do. from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1849.

Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and Securities received by the Administrator-General on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the balances prepared, up to the 30th June, 1849, under Section XI. of Act VII. of 1849.

Do. do. do. from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1849.

MADRAS.

Schedule, dated 22nd Oct. 1849, containing the accounts of all Administrations granted to Wm. Ambrose Serle, Esq., as Ecclesiastical Registrar, since the period of exhibiting his last preceding Schedule.

Do. dated 11th Jan. 1850, do. do.

Schedule, dated 22nd Oct. 1849, containing the accounts of all Administrations granted to Wm. Ambrose Serle, Esq., as Ecclesiastical Registrar, prior to such last-mentioned period, and which remain unclosed.

Do. dated 11th Jan. 1850, do. do.

Schedule, dated 22nd Oct. 1849, containing all Administrations whereof the Balances have been paid over by the said Wm. Ambrose Serle, Esq., as such Ecclesiastical Registrar, since the period of exhibiting his last preceding Schedule, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid, or otherwise disposed of.

Do. dated 11th Jan. 1850, do. do.

BOMBAY.

A true and perfect Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities belonging to the undermentioned Estates, being all the Estates committed to the charge of the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of the Supreme Courts, under the Acts of the 39th and 40th, and of the 55th Geo. 3rd, and transferred to the charge of the Administrator-General of this Presidency, under the Act II. of 1850 of the Legislative Council in India; also of all Estates committed to the charge of the said Administrator-General under the said Act II. of 1850 of the Legislative Council in India previous to the 31st day of March, 1850, of which any part now remains in his hands, showing the gross amount received, the payments made thereout, and the balances appearing to the credit of each respective Estate; also of all Administrations whereof the balances have been paid over to the persons entitled to the same, since the 22nd day of October last.

Also,

Similar Schedule of Estates, whereof charge has been committed to the Registrar, but not under the Acts of 39th and 40th, and 55th Geo. 3rd, and which have been transferred to the Administrator-General of this Presidency, pursuant to the Act II. of 1850 of the Legislative Council in India.

Do. do. do. since the 31st day of March last.

And that the above Schedules are open, at the Secretary's Office in this House, to the inspection of the public.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 27th Nov. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 4th December next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 0¼d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 105 tons of Dead Weight (Coals).

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 27th Nov. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 2s. 0¼d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 1d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 27th Nov. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 4th December next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Madras, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 0¼d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

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JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

In a few days will be published,

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Vid Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th. It is advisable to post letters *in London* on the previous evening; if that day be Sunday, then on the evening of the 19th; if Monday (of course) before 8 o'clock on that morning.

Postage (payment optional), letters under ½ oz. 1s.
" " " 1 oz. 2s.
" Newspapers, free.

Vid Marseilles, on the 7th and 24th; if either of these days be Sunday, then on the 8th or 25th.

Postage (must be paid here), letters, under ½ oz. 1s. 10d.
" " " ½ oz. 2s. 3d.
" Newspapers, 3d. each.

*** The *Marseilles* mail of the 24th overtakes the *Southampton* mail of the 20th, at Malta; they arrive in India together.

Letters and papers for CHINA should be sent by these mails, and *must* be pre-paid.

(*Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Dec. 20.*)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Nov. 7	Ceylon	Nov. 16
Madras	— 14	China	Oct. 30
Bombay	Nov. 16.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THERE is the usual dearth of political intelligence by this mail,—a fact which augurs so well for the tranquillity of India. The journals, filled upon former occasions with the fall of states, the rebellion of provinces, and the march of armies, are now driven to shifts in order to employ the requisite quantity of type, and are forced to subsist upon courts-martial, gossip, *on-dits*, and such "small deer." Their friends the Afreedies have failed them at this juncture; the designs imputed to these tribes in our last Summary seem to have been imaginary. Native report, magnifying the number to 5,000, represented that the mountaineers had taken possession of the Bahadur Khel (salt mine), and that the Irregulars on duty there had retired. It was further stated, that the 2nd Punjab Infantry at Kohat was immediately to march, with three horse-artillery guns, and a corps of Irregular Cavalry, to recover possession. The latest intelligence is, that the detachment, when it arrived at the mine, found only a deserted village. The news of its march had sent the inhabitants to the hills, and the report of the Wuzeree tribe having come down to attack the mine turned out to be fabulous. "The real truth appears to be," observes the *Englishman*, "that the miners and other inhabitants of the village disliked the restraint imposed on them by the presence of about 120 Irregulars, sent to protect the Government interests at the mine by the officer in civil charge of the district; they therefore assembled, and intimidated the Irregulars, obliging them to remove to a village a few miles distant. No violence was done, nor did the Irregulars resist. The news of the march of the Kohat force showed the villagers what a foolish thing they had done, and they fled. The politicals coaxed them back, and the Kohat force was not hostilely employed; it is halted about one march from the mine, ready to act in case of necessity, or should the Wuzerees repeat the game of last year. The village is in the midst of hills, in a wild country; it belongs to Khoja Mahommed Khan, the Khutuk chief, who is nearly independent of the British Government."

As a matter of precaution, three Punjab light field-batteries are being raised for service on the frontier. It is stated, that they are to be commanded severally by Lieutenants Tombs and M'Neil, of the Bengal, and Lieutenant Pearse, of the Madras, Artillery.

The Nizam has joined in the concord of general quiet; for his dominions were, for once, in a state of tolerable repose. Since the dismissal of Rajah Ram Bux, his Highness had not appointed any person to the vacant wuzeerat. General

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expectation pointed to the re-instalment of Shums-ool-Omra, who had had repeated private interviews with the Nizam, and the last *Bombay Talegraph* announces that, late in the evening of the 29th October, reports arrived that, after a long conference with Shums-ool-Omra and his sons, the Nizam had prevailed upon that nobleman to undertake the ministry. "The particulars of this arrangement are not known," it adds; "but it may be believed, that he has not done so without securing himself from incessant and impertinent interference." The projected visit of General Berkeley had produced no little consternation at the Court of Hyderabad.

The Calcutta *Englishman*, with reference to the execution of a relative of the zemindar of Beitah, or Bettiah, at Lucknow, for the alleged murder of Lieutenant Elderton, killed in Oude, in an attack on the Bettiah Fort, tries to prove that the Lieutenant was killed in fair fight, and that the execution of the chieftain ought to have been prevented by the Resident. It also states that "the Raja was persuaded to present himself at Lucknow under solemn assurances of safety, and was therefore induced to travel with a very small body of followers; on his way to Lucknow, he was attacked by an armed party, and made prisoner; and the commander of the party, we hear, was rewarded by the King with the usual marks of distinction; thus identifying the Court with the treachery practised against the unfortunate vassal." Whether a revenue contest in an oriental country can be styled a rebellion or not, the Bettiah Raja is said to have been a notorious dacoit.

We learn from the same journal that the ex-Raja (or usurper) of Munipore, whose defeat by Kurtee Sing was announced a few months ago, had suddenly left Cachar, where he had been living, with a body of 500 men, to try to retrieve his affairs, and re-possess himself of the Munipore guddee.

"There was a detachment of the Sylhet light infantry stationed at Lukeepore, on the Munipore frontier, and Raja Deb Indra planned a surprise of this outpost, with the intention of securing their muskets and ammunition. In this he was disappointed. The Soobadar was prepared; he allowed Deb Indra to approach, as he supposed unobserved; the sentinel on challenging was fired upon, the Soobadar returned a volley, which killed and wounded twenty-three of the assailants. Deb Indra's pony was shot dead under him, and he himself wounded in the thigh. The Raja and his followers then dispersed in the adjacent jungle. Thirteen prisoners and six ponies were taken, and some arms; but none of the prisoners could be induced to point out the route taken by their chief. Deb Indra has made a great mistake in attacking the Company's troops. He was greatly in want of fire-arms, and probably calculated on obtaining them by a surprise without fighting, and being subsequently permitted to return them with a civil apology, after he had defeated and slain his rival. By this attack, however, he has made it impossible for any friends he may have among the servants of Government to take his part, and he has little chance of success by his own resources. It is probable, too, that the other party will represent the affair as a proof of the goodwill of the British government to Kurtee Sing, and a premeditated attack upon the young Raja's enemies."

Sickness continues to prevail at several of the Punjab stations, especially at Lahore; and in Peshawur upwards of 2,000 men are said to be in the hospital. The 71st N.I. had moved into camp at Chumkunee, a few miles on the Atok road. A correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle*, writing from Peshawur, states that the chief part of the cantonment stands on a vast burial-ground; which is quite sufficient to account for its unhealthiness. The sickness at Lahore is attributed to the overcrowded state of the barracks, and want of accommodation for the troops. A Lahore correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, speaking of the crowded hospitals and "stinking location" of Anarkullee, says:—

"The place is in such a state of filth, from the gradual accumulation of years, that there can be no wonder at disease breaking out and continuing steadily as it does. Nuisances in the shape of dung-hills, pools of stagnant water, a regiment of European cavalry, with all the litter and dung of the horses in the midst of the location; limekilns in the neighbourhood scenting the air altogether; it cannot be worse: and to crown all, the cantonment is below the bed of the adjoining nullah, being, what is I believe called at the Cape of Good Hope, a 'wave,' or long, low level, which commences abreast of the 14th Dragoon hospital, and ends at nearly the mile and a quarter on the Ferozepoor road."

Sickness is not confined to the European cantonments; it is still raging in several country districts. At Goojrat it has assumed a peculiar malignity, carrying off twenty victims a day; and at Jhelum, where hitherto there has hardly been any sickness, it has shown itself, and threatens to be as severe as elsewhere.

The course of commerce in Upper India is *resuming its* ancient channels. The following, from a Kurrachee paper, is the first indication we have observed of the renewal of the Scinde kafilas:—

"Several Patan merchants have of late arrived from Kandahar and Khelat. They have not brought goods, but they are provided with a medium of exchange more portable and more readily disposed of, viz. gold coin, rupees, and Shikarporee hoondies. These men complain, and with reason, of their having to make a voyage from this to Bombay in order to provide themselves with Europe goods, and the fact is discreditable to British enterprise. As the province is about to be incorporated with Upper India, we may reasonably hope for a better state of affairs at an early date. A kafila with wool and dry fruits is expected in a few days."

The Governor-General and Lady Dalhousie left Simla for the plains on the 31st October; the staff were shortly to follow. His Lordship was at Roopur on the 2nd of November, on his way to Lahore and Peshawur.

Sir C. Napier has again altered his arrangements. The head-quarters establishments were to leave Simla about the 15th November; the Commander-in-Chief would join camp at Kalka on the 18th, and march on the morning of the 19th towards Ferozepore. From thence the staff and head-quarters would retrace their steps to Cawnpore, to meet Sir William Gomm; Sir Charles was to come down the Indus through Scinde, embarking, probably, at Kurrachee.

The differences between these two great personages, it is said, had become not merely official, but personal. The *Lahore Chronicle* gives the subjoined "anecdote," which it says may be fully relied on as authentic:—

"On the return of the Governor-General from Cheenee, Sir Charles Napier desired one of his aides to write to an officer on the staff of the Marquis of Dalhousie holding a similar post, and 'ask whether his lordship had any business to transact with the Commander-in-Chief, and if so, requesting him to name the place and hour for transacting it.' The A. D. C. of the Governor-General was instructed to state, in reply, 'that his lordship had no business at present to transact with the Commander-in-Chief, but that when he had, he should not fail to make the time and place convenient to himself.' Quite in the John Russell style. Matters have gone so far that an officer on his Excellency's staff, whose name has been recently prominently before the public, considered himself 'obliged,' under existing circumstances, to decline an invitation to dine at Government House."

Public feeling appears to run strongly in favour of the Marquess, and some of the measures of the retiring Commander-in-Chief are freely censured.

The Calcutta papers inform us that the works for the railway from Howrah to Hooghly were to be commenced immediately; that the ground on some parts of the line has been appropriated and cleared, and that it is, in the terms of the contract, to be completed by March, 1852. Several portions of the Grand Trunk Road will be interfered with

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at the same time. The laying down of the electric telegraph between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour was in rapid progress along the Allipore road. It is laid down at a depth of three feet from the surface, and covered with tiles, which are embedded in some bituminous matter. The first stone of Mr. Drinkwater Bethune's Hindu Girls' School was laid on the 6th November. That much-abused member of the Legislative Council, who has done and is doing much for the promotion of native education among both sexes, has, with the most praiseworthy liberality, given Rs. 40,000 for the erection of the edifice.

From Madras we have the gratifying intelligence that the cotton cultivation is prospering at Coimbatore, and that European skill and capital are being embarked in it.

The cold weather had fairly set in at Bombay. The Commander-in-Chief returned to the presidency on the 15th November; the Governor was expected.

We learn from Ceylon that Sir George Anderson had arrived at Colombo, but could not be sworn into office for want of the Royal Commission, which had not arrived. The reins of government, meanwhile, were in the hands of Mr. MacCarthy, the colonial secretary. The *Observer* gives the following "history of all this awkwardness:"—

"Sir George Anderson received a despatch from Earl Grey, directing him to proceed at once to Ceylon, or to hold himself in immediate readiness,—we believe the former. Subsequently, he received an intimation from Mr. Hawes, that he should remain in Mauritius until the arrival of his successor, Capt. Higginson. Sir George, no doubt believing that Ceylon was in the most urgent need of his presence, deemed it expedient to act on Earl Grey's original order; and so he sold his effects and took his passage in the *Buckinghamshire*, which anchored here on the 7th. In reply to any complaint that may be made by Sir George, we suspect he will be told that he ought to know, that a missive from an under-secretary of state, at the direction of his principal, carries equal authority as if signed by the principal himself."

The Singapore papers announce that Sir James Brooke had been well received in Siam, and that he expected to obtain great advantages for European trade.

Contradictory accounts are given of the state of the two Kwang provinces in China. The *Friend of China*, October 29, states that the rebels were still in force, and large bodies of troops had been sent from Canton to repel them; but it appears to be the general opinion that Chang-kia-sung and Chang-kia-fuh are nothing more nor less than a pair of freebooters; and that when they have laid the southern capital under a smart contribution, they will retire. On the other hand, a private letter from Hong-Kong of the 30th October quotes accounts from Canton, which mention that the force sent by Government against the rebels had been defeated, and that one or two mandarins had been killed.

At the Cape of Good Hope much agitation prevailed on the subject of the new constitution. Some apprehensions had been entertained of a frontier war. A young Kaffir, named Umlajenie, had produced great excitement amongst the native tribes, by giving himself out as a great witch-doctor, or prophet, and missions had been despatched to him from all parts of the country. He talked of proclaiming war with the English; and certain chiefs, whose influence over the people has been impaired by the protection afforded by the British authorities against their tyranny, were disposed to countenance his pretensions. The Chief Commissioner in Kaffraria gave no credit to the rumours of an intended rising; but the latest accounts from the frontier had induced the Governor to proceed thither in person; he left for the Buffalo on the 15th of October.

A vessel (the *Sumner*) had arrived at Calcutta from Sydney, bringing an account of an attempt to release Smith O'Brien, which was very near succeeding. A beautiful yacht, the *Oberon*, belonging to one of the Irish clubs, arrived at Sydney, and was stated to be sent there for employment in the coasting trade. She made one voyage, probably to disarm suspicion, and then returned to the neighbourhood of the station where Smith O'Brien was confined. Shortly after, in the night, the sentinels on duty heard the splash of oars, and fired into the boat just in time to prevent Smith O'Brien's escape, as he was taken up to his middle in water and close to the boat. The boat pulled away, and the schooner made her escape. If this narrative (which the Calcutta papers do not vouch for) should prove correct, Smith O'Brien's refusal to give a pledge is accounted for.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Troops.—Lieut. A. Armstrong, 61st, at Peshawur, aged 27, Oct. 27; Asst. surg. Davis Lucas, 61st, at Peshawur, aged 34, Oct. 25; Capt. R. Bingham, art. at Colombo.

Bengal.—Capt. G. A. Brett, Inv. estab. on board the *John Brightman*, at sea, Sept. 9; Lieut. J. Catheart, 50th N.I. at Delhi, aged 25, Oct. 27; Ens. J. E. Brightman, 39th N.I. at Lahore, Oct. 28; Capt. R. Hill, 4th N.I. at Bombay, Nov. 12.

Madras.—Ens. W. H. Chippendall, 24th N.I. at Seetabuldee, Oct. 16; Capt. H. Houghton, 1st Fusiliers, at sea, on his passage from Madras.

Bombay.—Capt. Sir F. Ford, Bart. 20th N.I. at Malta, Nov. 26; Col. B. Sandwith, C.B. 2nd L.C. at Cannes, in France, aged 60, Dec. 7; Lieut. col. R. Buckley, 2nd N.I. at Bhooj, Oct. 26.

BENGAL.

THE SIMLA GAMBLING CASE.

The Indian journals overflow with contradictions and explanations from the parties concerned in this case. First, there is a letter from Mr. Lang, of the *Mofussilite*, addressed to the editor of the *Englishman*. It is of such great length that its insertion in full in the *Mail* is out of the question. The account given by Mr. Lang contradicts, in the most emphatic way, nearly all the statements of Mr. McChlery. His version of the matter appears to agree with the view taken of the matter by the Committee of Inquiry appointed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

After a very minute and clear narrative of the affair, Mr. Lang notices the statements of Mr. McChlery:—"Mr. McChlery says,—'The result of the evening's discussion was, that the marks were decided to be accidental; Mr. Draper expressed his determination of paying his losings, and letting the matter drop. As I had all along considered the marks accidental, and as those who thought differently had come over to my opinion, I did not consider it incumbent on me to create a scandal by giving publicity to suspicions, now acknowledged to be unfounded. Therefore I, like the rest, kept silence on the subject.' The result of the evening's discussion was the very reverse of what Mr. McChlery has stated. No one had changed his mind about the cards having been marked, except Mr. McChlery; and this change of opinion on Mr. McChlery's part induced me to say to him—'Why, you admitted this morning that the cards were marked; and not having seen them since, how do you come to your present conclusion?' To which he answered, "Well, if they were marked, I deny that it is any advantage at brag to know the cards.' Whereupon Mr. Riddell said, 'Indeed!' and Mr. Courtenay added, 'and not if you are backing your own hand against another player's?' Mr. McChlery's manner at that moment (and I have reason to know it did not pass unobserved by any one present) filled my mind with the most painful feelings. From that moment I suspected him.

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Still, I tried to believe him honest, and incapable of unfair play. I believe Lieut. Draper did express his 'determination to pay his losings,' and I believe it was said by Lieut. Draper (not by all present) that he would let the matter drop."

"Mr. McChlery has stated:—'Mr. Oakes then made an observation indirectly accusing me. I immediately left the room, and sent to Mr. Oakes to demand an explanation. Mr. Oakes replied that, in saying what he did, he merely echoed the sentiments of the meeting, who all thought me guilty.' My idea of what took place is very different. So far from leaving the room 'immediately,' Mr. McChlery, on hearing Mr. Oakes's indirect accusation, spoke to him in the most friendly tone and terms. 'Well, Oakes, I am surprised to hear you say so,' was one expression which I distinctly remember. Indeed, so patient was Mr. McChlery under the insult offered to him, that Major Fane, who happened to be sitting beside me, made a remark upon the matter. Mr. McChlery remained in the room at least half an hour after the insult was offered to him; and by others (besides myself), to whom he appealed, was he advised to 'call out Oakes, and then talk of the probability of his not having marked the cards.'

"A second meeting was called on the following day by Mr. M'Chlery. Mr. M'Chlery says:—'After hearing my defence, the committee, with two exceptions, unanimously and honourably acquitted me, and Mr. Oakes retracted his offensive expressions, and expressed his regret for having uttered them. The two exceptions were Mr. Lang and Capt. Ouvry. The latter considered the accusation as not proved; the former pronounced me guilty, and made the delivery of his opinion an excuse for offering me a most gross and unprovoked insult.' Here also my impression of what took place differs from Mr. M'Chlery's. My impression is, that the majority of those present, if not all present, were of opinion that 'there was no *proof* of Mr. M'Chlery having marked the cards.' To my certain knowledge, at least eight of the parties present believed that the chain of circumstantial evidence against Mr. M'Chlery was too strong to be rebutted by his mere denial; and judging from the private correspondence now before me, those who entertained such an opinion then, entertain it now. Capt. Ouvry, it is true, did say, 'not proven.' When the question was put to me, I replied, 'I am quite satisfied that one of the four gentlemen who played at brag is a cheat and a swindler, and I have made up my mind as to who is the man.' Mr. Forsyth (a friend of Mr. McChlery's and a contemporary at Haileybury) then asked me if I had any objection to state to the meeting what I had mentioned to him in a private conversation, on the day previous, at Mr. Riddell's house. I felt that I was then bound to say before Mr. McChlery's face what I had said in his absence; and I told the meeting what were my reasons for suspecting Mr. McChlery, and for absolving the other three players; and I reminded Forsyth that in our private conversation, when we were weighing the probabilities, he informed both me and Mr. Riddell, that McChlery had often been suspected of foul play at college, and had often been watched, but never detected.'

"Mr. McChlery says:—'In support of my opinion that the marks were accidental, I beg to mention the fact of other packs having been since purchased at the same shop, and found on opening to be marked in almost exactly the same manner.' At the instance of Mr. Courtenay, Captain Ouvry sent for a dozen new packs of cards from the same shop, *on the very day the marks were discovered*, and on opening them they were found not to be marked at all. It is quite possible, however, that other packs may have been purchased *since* at the same shop, 'and (to use Mr. McChlery's own words) found to be marked in exactly the same manner.' I merely mention the fact of a dozen new packs having been sent for, to show that there was no unseemly haste on the part of those who examined the cards, in coming to a decision.

"Again Mr. McChlery says—'After the discovery the cards were not placed under charge of some uninterested party, but were left exposed on the table in Captain Ouvry's room, and any who pleased made marks on them, some tried with rings, others with their nails, to imitate the original marks. By the time the last committee assembled, the marks had increased sevenfold, and, moreover, it was not possible to distinguish between the old ones and the new; cards that had been thus tampered with were not fair evidence to bring against me.' This is not the case. The cards were kept in Captain Ouvry's custody from the time of discovery, and he locked them up after every examination. No one was allowed to mark any of the *already* 'marked cards.' Experiments were tried on *other* packs, 'some tried with rings, others with their nails, to imitate the original marks;' but Captain Ouvry took the greatest possible care that no one should 'tamper' with those packs with which the brag had been played.

"Mr. McChlery asks,—'If Capt. Ouvry thought me guilty why did he not accuse me at once? Why did he wait for nearly a week? and why did he, in the interim, continue to play with me every day? and why did Mr. Draper also, if he thought me a cheat (as he now says he did) not only play with me himself, but back me heavily against a man, whom he knew to be ignorant of his suspicions, and of all the circumstances which had given rise to them?' Capt. Ouvry has gone; and therefore I will take the liberty of replying on his behalf. He did not 'wait for nearly a week,' and he did not play with Mr. McChlery every day in the interim. He played once with Mr. McChlery (the night after the discovery), but it was by accident; Mr. McChlery was brought to Capt. Ouvry's room by Lieut. Draper (who would not at first believe Mr. McChlery guilty, and for that reason played with him), and Capt. Ouvry had no alternative but to allow Mr. McChlery to take a hand at the round game the party was then playing at. I know that Capt. Ouvry was a good deal annoyed at Lieut. Draper bringing Mr. McChlery to his room, and also for backing him at *écarté*; but, as I have before stated, Draper would not at first believe Mr. McChlery guilty."

The *Bombay Times*, with reference to Lieut. Draper's share in the transaction, says:—"Lieut. Draper, accused of being cognizant all along of the marking of the cards, was, it seems, *utterly* ignorant of the transaction till after it was pointed out to him by Captain Ouvry, a person not concerned in the play, and could with difficulty be persuaded that he had been practised upon. His integrity is, we are assured, above suspicion, his conduct beyond reproach, further than in the act of extreme indiscretion of having betted more heavily than was advisable."

According to the *Delhi Gazette*, "all doubts of Mr. McChlery's removal to Benares are now at an end; he has received an official intimation of the fact from the Lieutenant-Governor, whose decision is final. In the letter conveying this piece of intelligence, Mr. Thomason states most distinctly, that he has not been induced to take this step in consequence of Mr. McChlery's participation in the late affair of the marked cards, —a transaction wholly out of his power either to investigate or to punish—but that the removal is intended solely as a punishment to Mr. McChlery for having indulged in the 'habit' of gambling—a habit the Lieutenant-Governor pronounces to be 'not only pernicious in itself, but one that renders a public officer addicted to it, an unsafe person to be trusted in situations of pecuniary responsibility.'"

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Mail of September 24th arrived at Calcutta on the 1st ult., per *Oriental*.

Col. Sage and Capt. Fagan.—The *Chronicle* states that the collision between Lieut.-col. Sage and Capt. Fagan has terminated. The Government has acquitted the latter of the charges brought against him.

Steam Communication with China.—It has been resolved, we learn, that the Government steamer now sent monthly to Moulmein shall proceed on to Penang. As the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels call at that island on their way to and from the eastward, this will give us a regular and direct steam communication with China, instead of having to send and receive our despatches by sailing vessels, or the roundabout road of Ceylon or Bombay.—*Hurkaru, Nov.* 7.

Proceedings against Civil Servants.—The Court of Directors have dismissed Mr. H. J. Palmer from their civil service; their decision on Mr. Blunt's case is not yet known. An inquiry, conducted by Mr. Jackson, Civil Service, is to be held on Mr. Russell, the Sessions Judge of Hooghly. The Sessions Judge of Purnea, Mr. D. Pringle, has been severely reprimanded by the Sudder Court for convicting three men of murder, and recommending their capital punishment, without there being any evidence against them beyond their own confessions, which the judge appears to have misinterpreted, through ignorance of the vernacular in which they were made. The Sudder Court condemn "the general want of searching inquiry," "the absence of all discrimination as to the real facts connected with the murder," "the loose and very unsatisfactory manner in which the confessions appear to have been taken down," and "the ungrammatical, and without the aid of the record scarcely intelligible, style of the Sessions Judge's report of the trial."

Frauds.—The *Lahore Chronicle* states that the late treasurer of the executive commissariat at Lahore has been accused by the Military Board of having embezzled public funds, and committed to take his trial at the sessions. The prisoner has confessed to having abstracted 52 bags of rupees, each containing Rs. 1,000 in silver, and to having placed in their stead bags of equal weight, but containing only copper. The fraud was discovered by an accidental counting of the cash balance, on its removal from Hazareebaugh to Anarkalee.

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Mr. J. Harvey has been removed (says the *Citizen*), from the commissionership of the Jessore Division, at the recommendation of the Sudder Board of Revenue, on account of the settlements made by him being too high. He was once before removed from a similar post for a similar reason, and restored.

A Steam Ferry-boat has for some time been plying across the Hoogly at the upper end of Calcutta. It has received so much encouragement from native passengers, that another and a more powerful one has been started at the principal point of communication opposite the centre of the town.—*Hurkaru, Nov.* 7.

Capt. J. D. Cunningham, of the Engineers (formerly deprived of his appointment at Bhopal for what appeared in his book) has been appointed to act as superintending engineer in the north-west during the absence of Lieut.-col. Boileau, who has been directed to proceed to Mooltan on a special duty, the nature of which has not, however, transpired.

Sharp Practice.—The *Hurkaru* publishes some correspondence from Mr. Thomas Scott, a commercial gentleman of Calcutta, who has discovered "that there are parties who watch every shipment from Liverpool, and noticing marks regularly shipped, write to their correspondents at Calcutta to know what they are; and working themselves into an acquaintance with the shipper, endeavour to divert the business in their own favour; and furthermore, by obtaining patterns of actual sales from Calcutta, endeavour to make an injurious impression, by showing, or pretending, an intimate acquaintance with the business desired."

Two Legislative Acts of considerable importance have just appeared in the *Gazette*. One of them is for "allowing counsel to all persons on the trial of offences" in the Company's courts; the other is "for regulating inquiries into the behaviour of public servants."—*Hurkaru, Nov.* 7.

Gambling.—We understand that the Lieutenant Governor has addressed a circular letter to the various commissioners throughout the North-West, calling upon them in the most emphatic manner to discourage the vice of gambling amongst the young civil servants within the sphere of their control.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 6.

Presidency Chaplains.—The Calcutta *Christian Advocate* states that it is in contemplation to place the senior presidency chaplains, in point of service, on the same footing as members of Council, *i.e.* that they should only hold their appointments for five years. It is also thought desirable to establish a superannuated list, on which to place such chaplains as may be unfit for duty, but who may not see eye to eye on this subject with the ecclesiastical authorities.

Major Kennedy has resigned the appointment of consulting engineer, on the score of insufficient health for the performance of the arduous duties of the office. Lieut. D. Briggs, 17th N.I., has been appointed superintendent of hill roads in his room.

Jotee Pershaud (the commissariat contractor) has been arrested at Calcutta on the warrant sent down for his apprehension, and was taken before the Chief Justice on the 30th ult., who admitted him to bail in the sum of Rs. 20,000, himself in Rs. 10,000, and Mr. Lang and his attorney, Mr. Hedger, in Rs. 5,000 each. The magistrate of Agra, Mr. M. Gubbins, demanded security to the extent of a lakh, as Jotee Pershaud is already a defaulter on his previous recognizances to the extent of Rs. 20,000. Sir Lawrence Peel, however, considered the smaller sum sufficient, and bound over the great contractor to appear at Agra on the 19th inst. On his arrival there he will no doubt be at once committed for trial. Captains Newbolt, Hobday, Davidson, and Harris will all be brought forward as witnesses. The charges upon which Jotee Pershaud will be tried are for subornation of perjury and fraud. It is, we believe, decided that a commission shall sit forthwith, to investigate the whole state of the commissariat. If we had the selection of the members, we should not take them from the rank of those philanthropists who cherish an exalted opinion of human nature, for the discoveries which likely are to be made would in that case entail much uneasiness.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 7.

Jotee Pershaud who has instituted an action in the Supreme Court, for an enormous balance of account long due to him, has published a memorial addressed to the President in Council, asking that he might be tried in the Supreme Court here, or that the criminal action should be postponed till the civil one has been decided, or that he might be allowed an extension of the term of twenty days allowed him to make his appearance at Agra. The President, in reply, declared his inability to interfere in the matter. The general opinion is, that Government, by its conduct in this case, lays itself open to a suspicion that it is acting dishonourably in seeking to stave off the payment of a just debt due to one who has more than once done it good service at a critical time.—*Hurkaru, Nov.* 7.

Preventive Line.—The *Mofussilite* has learned that orders have been issued to extend without delay the customs preventive line from the Sutlej to the Indus.

The Chief Seal Cutter of Delhi has exhausted all his skill on the seals for the Queen and Prince Albert. The inscriptions are as follow:—"First Monarch of the World, as Solomon in Magnificence, with a Court like Saturn, Empress of the Age. Sovereign of the Seas. The Source of Beneficence. By the Grace of God, Queen of England and Ireland, Ruler of the Kingdoms of Hindostan, Defender of the Faith of Christ, the Great Queen. Victoria." Prince Albert's Seal is of the same size, but cut on a Blood Stone, and has the following:—"The distinguished by the aid of God. The noblest of the Family of Brunswick. The Honoured companion of the Great Queen. Prince highest in rank, great in dignity, the chief in excellence of the English Court, Albert, &c." Besides these, the chief seal engraver (Budr-oo-deen) has prepared the emeralds for seal rings, to be presents from himself, one for the Queen and another for the Prince. They are for the Exhibition of 1851.

Capt. Impey.—Two correspondents of the *Maulmain Guardian* announce that Capt. Impey, at the head of a Burmese army, was about to invade the Siamese territories! One of these writers thus describes the position of the erratic ex-acting commissioner:—"I would not call the attention of the public to the fact of our late principal assistant, Capt. Impey, being now at the head of the Burman army, about to invade the Siamese territories; Capt. Impey is now at Monai, superintending the troops of the governor of that city and those that are daily arriving from the surrounding country. It seems that he has received two golden umbrellas from the king of Ava, as well as being allowed 500 men to himself. The whole of the available force is to march in October. The king has ordered horses to be stationed at various distances throughout the country, when the army will be in active movement, to carry backward and forward dispatches'; they intend invading our neighbouring states, Zimmay being the first object, then Labons, Lagon, Mong Pai, Mong Nan, and Mon Lang Ka Ban, on the great Cambodia River, a most auspicious time, as the harvest will be just coming through the winter. There is little doubt but they are in earnest, as a man just arrived from the vicinity of Yahine saw 1,500 men passing to the north, towards Zimmay." Both writers seem inclined to apprehend that Capt. Impey may some day perform the part of Coriolanus at Maulmain. The *Guardian* does not believe the story about the army.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FURLOUGHS AVAILABLE.

Nov. 1, 1850.—The following statement of the number of furloughs available in this season for the members of the civil service is published for general information:—

On the 1st November, 1849, there were vacant and available to make the complement of fifty-one furloughs	21
Lapses since 1st November, 1849.	
1st. By Return.—Messrs. C. H. Lushington, A. J. M. Mills, B. B. Garrett, G. F. Cockburn, R. Hampton, M. R. Gubbins, F. B. Gubbins, G. L. Martin, H. M. Reid, E. T. Trevor, and G. F. Harvey	11
2nd. By Expiry.—Messrs. J. B. Mill and R. Houstoun	2
3rd. By Resignation.—Messrs. J. F. M. Reid and J. Reid	2
4th. By Death.—J. Wheler	1
	37
Deduct taken within the year.	
By Messrs. J. H. Armstrong, C. Mackenzie, O. W. Malet, J. Wheler, G. D. Wilkins, D. Cunliffe, A. H. Cocks, G. M. B. Berford, W. H. Broadhurst, G. C. Fletcher and C. G. Wingfield	11
Furloughs available on the 1st November, 1850	26
Remain absent on this date as per list annexed to make the complement of 51 furloughs	25
	51

Twenty-six furloughs, therefore, are available on this date, of which four have been assigned by the deputy governor of Bengal to the following applicants:

Messrs. R. Money, T. K. Loyd, H. Vansittart, and B. H. Cooper.

This leaves twenty-two available furloughs unappropriated, and the following will also fall in between this date and the 31st of March next, if the incumbents do not previously return:—

Mr. T. C. Plowden	20th January, 1851.
— H. B. Harrington	19th March, 1851.
— E. A. Samuells	9th February, 1851.

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Mr. T. C. Loch	30th January, 1851.
— H. H. Greathed	1st March, 1851.
— A. R. Young	9th December, 1850.
— R. B. Thornhill	4th January, 1851.
— G. Edmonstone	20th February, 1851.
— C. T. Le Bas	9th December, 1851.

The vacant furloughs and those which lapse during the season as they become available will be granted first to applicants on medical certificate, and afterwards, according to seniority, to other applicants previous to the 31st of March next.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Agra, Oct. 16, 1850.—The practice of issuing bills of exchange in favour of secretaries of banks and other private joint-stock companies, or in favour of the companies themselves, without specifying the names of the individuals to whom the amounts thereof are payable, is irregular and objectionable, and throws the labour and responsibility of ascertaining from evidence, extraneous to the bill itself, the personal identity of the payee upon the paying-office. I have to request that you will guard against this objectionable practice on all occasions of issuing bills of exchange from your office upon other treasuries, taking care always to insert the proper name of the party entitled to claim the bill as the payee.

2nd. The above rule, however, will not so strictly apply to bills drawn in favour of persons holding appointments under Government, as in cases of doubt, a reference to the *Government Gazette* will easily decide to whom payment should be made; but, even in such cases, it is desirable that the names of the parties, together with their official designations, should be given.

3rd. The above rules being equally applicable to endorsements, care must be taken to see that endorsements bear the proper names of the endorsees.

SCINDE PRIZE MONEY.

Oct. 25, 1850.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having ordered the immediate enforcement of the Government General Order of April 3, 1850, which was partially suspended by the G.O.P.C. of June 28 following, pending a reference to them, the Hon. the President of the Council of India in council directs that the several sums which have been overpaid to sharers in the Meeanee and Hyderabad portions of the Scinde prize money, as exhibited in statement A, annexed to the former general order, shall be recovered from them by six monthly instalments, commencing from the first issue of pay; officers returning to Europe, however, being required to make good the amount previous to their embarkation.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGNEW, J. C. Vans, asst. to mag. and coll. of Jounpore, inv. with spec. pow. Oct. 30.

ALEXANDER, R. asst. to mag. &c. at Balasore, joined his station, Oct. 13.

ALEXANDER, H. A. R. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Nuddea and to exercise special powers, Nov. 1.

BERKLEY, H. N. L. moonsiff of Saharunpore, pro. to 1st grade.

BOILEAU, C. E. asst. to mag. of Hameerpore, vested with sp. powers, Oct. 10.

BROWN, S. S. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Agra, Oct. 29.

BROWN, J. dep. coll. to be a memb. of loc. com. of public instron. at Gya, Oct. 30.

BUCKLAND, C. T. to offic. as register of Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, Nov. 5.

DAMPIER, H. L. asst. to mag. &c. at Cuttack, inv. with spec. power, Oct. 31.

DODGSON, J. C. asst. to mag. and coll. of West Burdwan, assum. ch. of sub-div. of Boodbood, Oct. 23.

DRUMMOND, Hon. E. mag. of Behar, made ov. ch. of off. to L. S. Jackson, Oct. 23.

DUNLOP, R. H. ret. to duty, Oct. 15, re-attached to N.W.P.

GORDON, E. M. inv. with full pow. of sud. board of rev. for disp. of cur. bus. dur. emp. of H. Ricketts on spec. du. Oct. 26.

HOPE, A. asst. to mag. and coll. of Nuddea, to ch. of sub-div. of Santipore, with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. Nov. 1.

HUME, A. O. asst. to mag. and coll. of Meerut, to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Saharunport dur. abs. of A. Shakespeare, Oct. 29.

MACTIER, T. B. offic. dep. coll. of Bancoorah, made over ch. of treasury of collectorate to A. W. Russell, to proc. into dist. on dept. Nov. 1.

MONCKTON, E. H. C. to be mag. and coll. of Hameerpore, on ret. of A. U. C. Plowden, Oct. 17.

PALMER, H. J. dismissed civ. serv. of Bengal estab. Oct. 3.

POWER, J. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Futtehpore.

RAVENSHAW, H. S. jt. mag. &c. of Meerut, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Saharunpoor, Oct. 17.

SIMSON, F. B. asst. to mag. of Tipperah, joined Oct. 15.

SPANKIE, R. to be a mem. of the local agency at Agra, Oct. 15.

SPIERS, A. ret. fr. E. I. C.'s civ. serv. fn. sailing of the ship in which he may embark.

TROTTER, T. C. mag. of Tirhoot, resu. ch. of offic. fr. H. R. Madocks, Oct. 24.

TUCKER, W. T. returned to duty, reattached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, Nov. 6.

TUCKER, R. T. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mynpoory, but to continue to offic. at Mirzapore.

WYATT, T. jud. of Rangpore, proc. to Bogra, Oct. 20, on sess. du. retain ch. of his off.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELL, W. 12 days in ext.

BOLDERO, J. S. 3 mos. in ext.

BROWNLOW, H. B. 14 mos. to Cape, on m. c.

CAMPBELL, G. 4 mos. to Bombay, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m. c.

CRANFORD, J. H. 1 mo.

DAVIS, S. F. 2 mos. m. c.

DESSA, J. P. 1 mo.

DRUMMOND, Hon. R. A. J. 15 days.

FRENCH, J. G. leave cancelled.

HUTCHINSON, J. R. 1 mo.

JACKSON, J. leave cancelled fr. Sept. 28.

LILLIE, J. E. S. 3 weeks.

MYTTON, R. H. 1 mo.

OLDFIELD, H. S. 4 mos.

RUSSELL, R. H. Oct. 29 to Dec. 3, in ext.

STRONG, C. R. 4 mo.

THORNHILL, M. B. 3 mo. to hills N. of Deyrat, on m.c.

TOOGOOD, O. 1 mo. on m. c.

TORRENS, R. 2 years to sea on m. c.

WARD, J. R. leave cancelled.

WESTON, J. leave cancelled fr. Oct. 5, the day on which he joined his station.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BECHER, Rev. J. offic. chap. of Ghazeepore, to be chap. of Kussowlie, Subatoo, and Dungshai, Oct. 16.

BLOMEFIELD, Rev. J. to offic. as jun. chap. at St. Paul's Cathedral dur. Rev. J. H. Pratt's abs.

BURNEY, Rev. H. B. leave for 1 year to England.

CHAPMAN, Rev. E. J. 3 years to Eur. on m. c.

HINDE, Rev. F. to be chap. of Nainee Tal and Moradabad, in succ. to Saulez, Oct. 16.

JENNINGS, Rev. M. J. to cont. chap. of Landour and Saharunpore, for 6 mo. after the expiration of the two years for which he has been appointed to those stations.

PRATT, Rev. J. H. to offic. as domestic chaplain to Lord Bishop, on visit tour to Straits, Oct. 2.

RUSPINI, Rev. W. O. to be commiss. dur. Rev. Mr. Pratt's abs.

SAULEZ, Rev. G. A. F. to offic. as chaplain of Ghazeepore, after completion of the period of his present appt. Oct. 16.

VAUX, Rev. F. W. 1 leave mo.

WALKER, Rev. R. O. chaplain of Agra, app. to stat. of Jullunder, in suc. to Burney, on leave, Oct. 21.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. F. art. to act as adj. to art. div. v. Mill, on leave.

ARDAGH, Lieut. R. D. to offic. for Lieut. Ryan, as joint mag. of Maulmein.

BATTINE, Ens. C. 14th N.I. qual. as reg. interp. and exempt fr. further exam. in H. laugs. Oct. 21.

BECHER, Capt. S. H. 61st N.I. posted to stat. of Barrackpore, but to continue in adj. gen.'s dep. Oct. 10.

BOSWELL, Capt. A. C. 19th N.I. trans. at his request, to the inv. estab. fr. Nov. 1, to reside in hills N. of Deyrah.

BRODIE, Capt. T. princ. asst. to commiss. of Assam, at Seebsagur, made ov. ch. to J. Thornton, Oct. 10, to proc. to Tezpore, on duty.

BUTLER, Capt. J. coll. of Nowgong, in Assam, ass. ch. of office, made over ch. of his office, Oct. 9, to proc. to Tezpore, on duty.

CHASE, Capt. D. A. jun. asst. at Akyab, took ch. Oct. 15.

CHRISTOPHER, Lieut. L. D. 71st N.I. to be a sub-asst. commy. gen. v. Dorin, prom. Oct. 10.

CONOLLY, Ens. W. P. 4th Sikh local inf. to offic. as 2nd in com.

CURRIE, 1st Lieut. M. E. art. to offic. as dep. commy. of ord. at Lahore, dur. the leave of absence of Lieut. Christie on m. c. Oct. 16.

DELAMAIN, Lieut. J. W. 56th N.I. to do du. with reg. of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, Oct. 10.

DORAN, Lieut. J. station staff at Futtehgurh, to rec. ch. of art. detail at that station, dur. abs. of Mallock on leave.

EVANS, Lieut. E. vet. est. asst. com. of ordnance, to ass. ch. of magazine at Phillour.

FERRIS, Lieut. W. S. 12th N.I. to offic. as 1st asst. mil. auditor general.

FISHER, Ens. J. F. L. 19th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 1, in succ. to Boswell, invalided.

GARSTIN, Lieut. W. T. 70th N.I. to offic. as adj. temp. v. J. A. Wright, m. c. Oct. 10.

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GOLDNEY, Maj. P. 4th N.I. to be a dep. commiss. under bd. of admin. for aff. of Punjab, Oct. 19.
HARRISON, Cornet T. B. to offic. as adjt. to 18th L.C. dur. abs. of Wilkinson.
HARRISON, 1st Lieut. E. art. to continue to do duty with 3rd comp. 4th batt. and proc. with it to Lahore, and join comp. there, to which he stands posted.
HAUGHTON, Lieut. J. C. to offic. as princ. asst. to Gov.-Gen.'s agent S.W. front. at Hazareebaugh, Oct. 31.
HERBERT, Capt. G. E. 9th N.I. app. a mem. of com. at the Haupper stud, v. I. Irving, 1st L.C. Oct. 10.
HUGHES, Lieut. T. E. art. qual. in Hindustani, Oct. 21.
KEIGHLEY, Lieut. C. H. 44th N.I. qual. in Hindee for a certificate of high profic. Oct. 21; to offic. as 2nd asst. mil. auditor general.
LAKE, Maj. 1 mo. on m. c. to Kangra.
LESTER, Lieut. H. S. 32nd Bengal N.I. to offic. as cantonment jt. mag. at Wuzeerabad, Oct. 17.
LOWE, J. K. A. S. 11th N.I. qual. in Oordoo for a cert. of high profic. Oct. 21.
MACBEAN, Lieut. G. P. 74th N.I. to be a sub-asst. comm. gen. v. Robertson, prom. Oct. 19.
MILLS, Lieut. H. 2nd N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 31.
MINCHIN, Capt. F. C. 67th N.I. to be post mr. to the camp of the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. on his approaching tour.
OAKES, Lieut. G. N. 1st class, to Gov. Gen. agent S. W. frontier, at Maunbhoom, rec. ch. of office.
PARSONS, Lieut. col. J. staff emp. rem. fr. 66th to 50th N.I.
PATERSON, 1st Lieut. A. 2nd Eur. fus. to ch. of invalids of the season, proc. by water to pres.
POGSON, Lieut. J. F. 47th N.I. perm. to res. app. of acting interp. to H.M.'s 18th regt. on arrival of the corps at Allahabad.
RYAN, Lieut. E. M. 20th N.I. to offic. for Lieut. H. Hopkinson, as princ. asst. to commr. of Amherst.
SANDYS, Lieut. col. F. H. fr. 51st to 62nd N.I.
SHUTE, Lieut. D. C. 19th N.I. to be capt. from Nov. 1, in succ. to Boswell, invalided.
SMITH, Lieut. T. P. posted to 1st comp. 4th batt. art. Oct. 22.
STEVENSON, Lieut. R. C. 5th N.I. to act as detachment staff to 2 guns h. a., 3 ressalahs 1st irr. cav. and 5th N.I. proceeding on treasure escort duty towards Ferozepore, Oct. 21.
STUART, Lieut. col. W. M. N. fr. 62nd to 51st N.I.
THOMPSON, Lieut. col. W. J. staff emp. rem. fr. 50th to 52nd N.I.
TROUP, Lieut. col. H. new prom. rem. to Goorka reg. Oct. 21.
TURNER, Capt. A. 1st N.I. to offic. as dep. jud. adv. at gen. court mart. at Jullundur, Oct. 10.
WADDY, 1st Lieut. W. P. art. ret. to duty, Oct. 16.
WALKER, Capt. J. L. 71st N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 26.
WHEELER, Lieut. col. F. com. at Hosheyarpore, made ov. com. of station to Lieut. col. C. Coventry, 58th N.I. fr. July 28.
WILLIAMSON, Col. D. new prom. on leave, rem. to 39th N.I. Oct. 21.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

CHESNEY, G. T. Nov. 2. INNES, J. J. M'L. Nov. 1.

CAVALRY.

MACNAGHTEN, W. H. Nov. 1. TUCKER, C. N. Nov. 1.

INFANTRY.

CATHCART, J. E. Nov. 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARWELL, Lieut. E. W. 13th N.I. Oct. 15 to Dec. 15, in ext.
BAX, Lieut. A. G. 50th N.I. Nov. 20 to April 1, 1851, in ext. prep. to Eur. on m. c.
BROOKS, Lieut. J. H. 1st L.C. 3 mo. prep. to Eur. on m. c.
BRYANT, Capt. G. P. 68th N.I. fr. Oct. 25 to Nov. 15, 1851, to Kemaoon and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
BUSHBY, Corn. G. 9th L.C. 5 mo. prep. to Eur. on m. c.
BYNG, Capt. E. D. 1st Eur. Beng. Fus. fr. Nov. 15, 1850, to Feb. 15, 1851, to Bombay, prep. to apply for furl. to Eur.
CAFE, Capt. W. M. 56th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Eur. on m. c.
COOKSWORTHY, 1st Lieut. C., H.A. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Eur. on m. c.
CRIPPS, Lieut. J. M. asst. commis. at Mooltan, Oct. 9 to Mar. 15, 1851, in ext. Simla, on m. c.
DIXON, Lieut. H. com. Balasore Paik comps. 2 mos.
FAGAN, Capt. J. 1st Eur. Beng. Fus. to Eur. on furl.
FARRINGTON, Lieut. J. J. 2nd Eur. fus. fr. Oct. 15 to April 15, to Calcutta.
FITZGERALD, Ens. H. J. 10th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 22, to Cawnpore.
GORDON, Lieut. T. 65th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ext. on m. c. to enable him to rejoin.
GRAHAM, Lieut. col. J. 40th N.I. Dec. 15 to Feb. 28, 1851, to pres. prep. to Eur. Oct. 21.
GREENE, Capt. G. N. 70th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to remain at Simla on m. c.
HAIG, Lieut. A. S. 55th N.I. Nov. 1 to Dec. 1.
HARDWICK, Capt. F. W. 10th N.I. fr. Nov. 20 to Feb. 10, to Calcutta.
HATCH, Lieut. G. G. 57th N.I. 2 mos. in ext.
HAY, Lieut. J. C. 60th N.I. fr. Nov. 30 to Oct. 1, in ext. to remain at Almorah and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
HEWITT, Col. W. H. 27th N.I. Nov. 2 to May 2, 1851, in ext.
HILL, Capt. G. M. in ext. to Nov. 15, 1851, on m. c.
HOBSON, Capt. G. H. 72nd N.I. 1 year, fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to remain at Nynee Tal, on m. c.
HOOD, Capt. J. 49th N.I. 5 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
HUDDLESTON, Brev. maj. H. 7th N.I. 5 mo. fr. Oct. 16, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for perm. to retire.
JENKINS, Lieut. R. U. 2nd L.C. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 11, to Simla.
LAKE, Maj. 1 mo. to Kangra, m. c.
MALLOCK, Lieut. R. J. art. Oct. 10 to Jan. 10, 1851, Ganges, m. c.
MOFFAT, Capt. A. K. 58th N.I. to Oct. 20, in ext. to remain at Simla.
OGILVIE, Lieut. W. F. 69th N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to April 3, in ext. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m. c.
OSBORN, Lieut. A. E. 45th N.I. Oct. 15 to April 15, 1851, prep. to Europe on m. c.
OTTLEY, Capt. G. O. B. 6th N.I. 1 year, fr. Oct. 1, to Simla, on m. c.
OWEN, Lieut. Jas. asst. to superint. of embankm. in Rohilcund, to Calcutta, prep. to Europe on m. c.
PHILLIPS, Lieut. J. G. offic. adj. Meywar Bheel corps, Oct. 19 to Dec. 20, to Bombay.
QUIN, Cornet R. O. 2nd L.C. fr. Oct. 10 to Nov. 30, to Simla.
RIPLEY, Lieut. E. W. 2 mo. to pres.
SIMPSON, Capt. T. princ. asst. to Gov.-Gen.'s ag. S. W. front. at Hazareebaug, 3 mo. prep. to Eur.
SPENCER, Lieut. T. fr. Oct. 15, 1850, to April 15, 1851, to Leia, on the Indus.
STANNUS, Lieut. R. T. 16th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
STAPLES, Lieut. T. 58th N.I. fr. Sept. 13 to Oct. 20, to Simla.
TAYLOR, Lieut. R. L. dep. Bheel ag. 3 mo. on m. c. prep. to Eur.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. 49th N.I. fr. Sept. 15, 1850, to March 15, 1851, to pres. on m. c. prep. to proc. to Europe, on furl.
WRIGHT, Lieut. J. A. 70th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 15, in ext. to remain at Simla, on m. c.
WROUGHTON, Capt. F. T. 8th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 1, in ext. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
YORKE, Ens. J. 3rd N.I. 2 m. fr. Oct. 3, to Murree, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALDRED, Asst. surg. M.D. placed in med. ch. of station of Kyouh Phyoo, in Arracan, Nov. 1.
ANDERSON, Surg. F. new prom. posted to 58th N.I. Oct. 21.
ANDERSON, Surg. J. rem. fr. 36th N.I. to 2nd Eur. Beng. Fus.
BANISTER, Asst. surg. G. in med. ch. of troops to Petoraghur and Lohooghaut, to med. ch. of wing of Kemaoon batt. dur. period it may be detached from h. q. of the corps, Oct. 23.
BRASSEY, Surg. R. I. rem. fr. 69th N.I. to 4th batt. art. and to join, Oct. 10.
CANNON, Asst. surg. H. M. M.B. to med. ch. of 3rd co. 4th batt. art. and No. 7 light field batt. on their march to Lahore, as a temp. arrange. Oct. 22.
COLLINS, Civ. asst. surg. J. C. of Monghyr, to be reg. of deeds for that dist. Oct. 31.
CRAIGIE, Surg. G. M.D. fr. 3rd brig. H. A. to 7th batt. foot art.
DUNBAR, Asst. surg. J. A. in med. ch. at Nynee Tal, nom. to 36th N.I. Oct. 21.
FRANCIS, Asst. surg. C. K. M.B. 60th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of Cawnpore station hospital and mag. Oct. 22.
GUISE, Asst. surg. R. C. 73rd N.I. to aff. med. aid to hospital of H.M.'s 29th regt.
HARLAND, Dr. C. prin. asst. to opium agent of Behar, to conduct cur. du. v. Oldfield, on leave.
HARPER, Asst. surg. G. rem. fr. 13th N.I. to med. ch. at Nynee Tal, Oct. 21.
HEALY, Vet. surg. F. A. 7th L. C. to aff. prof. aid to horses of 2nd tr. 1st and 2nd tr. 2nd brig. h. a. and of Nos. 17 and 19 lt. field batteries.
JONES, Asst. surg. J. H. on furl. rem. fr. 36th to 14th N.I. Oct. 21.
LOWDELL, Asst. surg. C. to proc. and place himself under orders of officer com. at Delhi.
MACANOH, Asst. surg. J. to be surg. fr. Oct. 15, v. Vas, retired.
MACRA, Surg. J. 57th N.I. to aff. med. aid to sick and recruits of 5th N.I. on their march on treasure escort duty.
MCCOSH, Surg. J. rem. fr. 2nd Eur. Beng. Fus. to 54th N.I.
MCKINNON, Surg. C. rem. fr. 6th batt. art. to 3rd brig. h. art.
PEARSON, Asst. surg. F. on leave, to proceed to Deyrah, and aff. med. aid to left wing Sirmoor batt. dur. its march to the outposts of Petoragurh and Lohooghaut, and to cont. in med. ch. of these posts dur. abs. of Banister, Oct. 23.
PEMBERTON, Asst. surg. G. R. 27th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 16th N.I. temp. v. J. F. Bacon, Oct. 10.
RAY, Asst. surg. G. H. M.D. to continue in med. ch. of 1st and 2nd troops 3rd brig. h. art.
SHILLITO, Surg. W. 10th N.I. on leave, to proceed without delay and join right wing of Sirmoor batt. on its march towards Almorah, and do duty with it as a temp. arrangement, Oct. 22.

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SISSMORE, Asst. surg. C. N. fr. 29th N.I. to med. ch. of Sirmoor batt. v. Anderson, M.D. fr. Oct. 21.
SPRENGER, Dr. A. to be exam. of college of Fort William, Oct. 2.
STOKES, Assist. surg. J. McD. posted to 4th L.C. at Wuzeerabad; to med. ch. of 29th N.I. and to aff. med. aid to 23rd N.I.
STURT, Lieut. col. W. M. N. fr. 62nd to 51st N.I.
THORNTON, Surg. H. T. 1st L.C. to aff. med. aid to the detach. of recruits at Cawnpore belonging to H.M.'s 10th foot.
THRING, Assist. surg. G. B. ret. to duty, Oct. 31.
TRITON, Surg. E. T. fr. 7th bat. foot art. to 3rd brig. h. a.
TRITTON, Surg. E. rem. fr. 3rd brig. h. a. to 6th bat. of art.
TURNBULL, Surg. G. 2nd L.C. to med. ch. of div. and station staff at Umballah.
VOS, Surg. J. G. M.D. 33rd N.I. perm. to ret. from the service on pension of 191*l.* per an. from Oct. 15.
WETHERED, T. A. civ. assist. surg. of Poorree, made over ch. of stat. Oct. 21.
WILSON, Assist. surg. T. W. of Rajashhye, pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

CAMPLIN, J. M. Oct. 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATKINSON, Asst. surg. R. J. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 3, to Ghazepore, on m. c.
BACON, Surg. J. F. 2 years, to Australia, on m. c.
CULLIMORE, Vet. surg. D., H.A. 6 mo. fr. Sept. 30, to Benares and Upper Provinces, on mc.
M'COSH, Surg. J. M.D. 54th NI. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for leave to sea, on m. c.
VOS, Surg. J. G. M.D. 33rd N.I. fr. Oct. 15, to Calcutta.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—9th Lancers. Capt. Anson, 3 mo. to Cawnpore.—10th Hussars. Capt. Surtees, 3 mo. to Bombay and sea.—14th Lt. Drag. Capt. Gall, 4 mo.; Lieut. R. P. Apthorp, 4 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 years to England.

INFANTRY.—8th. Capt. Speedy to Dec. 15, to remain at Bombay; Ens. A. R. Bayly, qual. as interp. in Mahratta.—10th. Lieut. Calcott, 1 mo. in ext. on m. c.—18th. Lieut. Abbott to do duty with 70th ft.; Lieut. F. Willington, fr. 70th, to be lieut. fr. Oct. 14, v. McGregor.—22nd. Capt. T. Chute, 3 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Bombay, and 2 years to England; Lieut. E. S. W. Smith, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England on m. c.; Ens. Poole, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England on m. c.—25th. Lieut. Bent, 2 yrs. to England.—53rd. Capt. Parker, 1 mo. fr. Oct. 26, in ext.—60th. Asst. surg. Payne, 2 mo. to Umballa and to England.—64th. Lieut. Thompson, 2 mo. fr. Nov. 2, to Bombay, on m. c.—70th. Brev. maj. E. L'Estrange, fr. Nov. 1 to March 15, to Meerut; Lieut. W. T. M'Gregor, fr. 18th, to be lieut. fr. Oct. 14, v. Willington.—78th. Asst. surg. Leitch, to ass. med. ch. of Queen's depot, on arr. at Bombay; Ens. J. Hunter, to be lieut. fr. Oct. 10, v. Bouverie, app. adj.; Lieut. L. B. Bouverie to be adj. v. Gordon, prom.—83rd. Lieut. Baumgartner, qual. as interp. in Mahratta; Lieut. Meade, 1 yr. fr. Jan. 26, to England.—94th. Surg. W. Thompson, 1 yr. to England.—96th. Maj. R. Bush, 2 mo. fr. Nov. 20, and 2 yrs. to England.—98th. Capt. D. Rainier, to Nov. 27, in ext.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON, Mrs. T. J. d. at Burdwan, Oct. 25.
BEDFORD, wife of Arthur, s. at Calcutta, Oct. 27.
CAMERON, Mrs. J. W. s. still-born, at Delhi, Nov. 3.
CARNAC, wife of W. J. Rivett, c.s. s. at Simla, Oct. 23.
COMYN, wife of Capt. 68th N.I. s. at Cawnpore, Oct. 26.
FRASER, wife of Lieut. E. engs. s. at Meerut, Oct. 25.
GLADWIN, wife of the Rev. C. d. still-born, Nov. 2.
GORDON, wife of Lieut. R. K. 62nd N.I. s. at Muttra, Nov. 5.
HASLOCH, the lady of Maj. 39th N.I. d. at Lahore.
HAWES, the lady of Lieut. W. H. 63rd N.I. d. at Sealkote, Oct. 25.
HOBSON, wife of W. d. at Meerut, Oct. 28.
JACOB, Mrs. A. W. d. at Futtehpore, Oct. 19.
JENKINS, wife of W. E. d. at Calcutta, Oct 21.
LAMB, the lady of Lieut. C. E. F. G. 62nd N.I. s. at Etawah, Oct. 31.
LESLIE, the lady of Lieut. Sir N. R. BART. 19th N.I. d. at Meerut, Oct. 30.
LINDEMAN, wife of F. P. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 1.
LINDSAY, wife of Capt. W. 10th N.I. d. at Cawnpore, Oct. 22.
MCARTHUR, wife of A. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 26.
MACDONELL, the lady of Ewen, d. at Mooteehuree, Oct. 23.
MCKENZIE, Mrs. R. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 28.
MCPHERSON, the wife of Maj. J. D. 22nd N.I. d. at Lahore, Oct. 27.
MERCER, wife of G. D. d. at Allyghur, Oct. 26.
MOORE, the lady of Ens. E. P. H.M.'s 53rd, s. at Rawul Pindee, Oct. 27.
MURRAY, wife of Dr. John, civil surg. d. at Agra, Nov. 2.
MUSTON, the lady of H. J. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 23.
NOEL, Mrs. s. at Chandernagore, Oct. 26.
PHIBBS, wife of A. L'Estrange, s. at Agra, Nov. 2.
POYNDER, wife of the Rev. L. d. at Cawnpore, Nov. 5.
POGSON, wife of W. R. s. at Mymensing, Oct. 24.
RICE, the lady of Capt. J. G. A. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 22.
SUTHERLAND, Mrs. J. M. s. at Burrisaul, Oct. 2.
TROUP, the lady of Lieut. col. Hugh, commanding 66th N.I. s. at Simla, Nov. 4.
TYLER, the lady of Capt. Robt. C. 38th L.I. s. at Barrackpore, Oct. 30.
VERNER, wife of Capt. G. d. at Cachar, Oct. 5.
WRIGHT, the lady of Lieut. T. 46th N.I. s. at Loodiana, Oct. 26.
WYLIE, Mrs. M. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 23.

MARRIAGES.

BASON, T. to Mrs. Catherine Austrie, at Benares, Oct. 30.
BEALE, J. W. to Miss Louisa Caroline Hyde, at Agra, Oct. 7.
BLUNDELL, Thomas L. to Martha, d. of the late John Smith, at Mussoorie, Oct. 23.
CLARKSON, Richard, to Miss H. Ross, at Calcutta, Oct. 18.
COCKBURN, Francis S. to Miss Harriet Louisa Dugat, at Meerut, Oct. 30.
FRASER, Capt. Hugh, eng. to F. Charlotte, d. of W. Peaney, at Calcutta, Nov. 4.
GLASS, P. W. to Miss Catherine Bampton, at Calcutta, Oct. 14.
JONES, Charles W. B. to Mrs. Ruth E. Ross, relict of the late J. R. at Beerbhoom, Oct. 23.
TURNBULL, G. D. c.s. to Eliza Henrietta, d. of the late R. F. Grindall, at Allahabad, Oct. 24.
WALKER, James, to Elizabeth Isabella, d. of the late A. C. Forshaw, at Calcutta, Nov. 2.
WALTON, Lieut. B. H.M.'s 53rd, to Jessy, d. of Capt. Wilcox, 4th N.I. at Rawul Pindee, Oct. 22.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG, Lieut. A., H.M.'s 61st. at Peshawur, aged 27, Oct. 27.
ARROWSMITH, Rachel E. d. of Edw. at Chandernagore, aged 4, Oct. 23.
ATWELL, John, s. of Joseph, at Calcutta, aged 30, Oct. 18.
BLECHYNDEN, Mrs. widow of the late A. H. at Calcutta, aged 64, Oct. 24.
BRETT, Capt. G. A. inv. estab. at sea, on board the *John Brightman*, Sept. 9.
BRETT, Mary Ellen, d. of Capt. G. A. inv. estab. at sea, on board the *John Brightman*, Aug. 28.
BRIGHTMAN, Ens. J. E. 39th N.I. at Lahore, Oct. 28.
CATHCART, Lieut. J. 50th N.I. at Delhi, aged 25, Oct. 27.
ELVY, Wm. F. at Calcutta, Oct. 7.
FERRIS, Fred. S. s. of Capt. J. H. 12th N.I. at Mooltan, aged 7.
GOWRING, John, at Calcutta, aged 51, Oct. 20.
GROSE, Francis, at Howrah, aged 80, Oct. 18.
HILL, Capt. Rowley, 4th N.I. at Bombay, Nov. 12.
HOGAN, Anne, inf. d. of W. at Lahore, Oct. 29.
KLYNE, Richard, at Calcutta, Oct. 27.
LOW, David C. at Calcutta, Oct. 30.
LUCAS, Asst. surg. Davis, H.M.'s 61st at Peshawur, aged 34, Oct. 25.
RAYSON, Wm. M. s. of P. at Cassipore, aged 3, Oct. 30.
THOY, Louisa, wife of John, at Bolarum, aged 40, Oct. 5.
YOUNG, Fanny, inf. d. of Lieut. H. E. 8th L.C. at Ferozepore, Oct. 26.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 23. *Ann*, Clench, Cape of Good Hope and Madras; *Velore*, Campbell, Liverpool; *John Hepburn*, Warne, Rangoon.—24. *City of Palaces*, Jones, Bombay.—25. *Bucephalus*, Bell, London.—26. *Limehouse*, Chester, Ceylon; *John Brightman*, Scott, Singapore; *Mercea*, Davies, Newcastle; *Esther*, Sanderson, Liverpool.—27. *Eleanor Dixon*, Quay, Liverpool; *Damblat*, Charles, Bordeaux; *Hampton*, Davis, Copang.—28. *Francis Walker*, Hay, London; *Guisachan*, Jeffery, Liverpool; *Dorothy*, Adams, Shields; *Fatima*, Ray, Port Adelaide; *Carnatic*, Nelson, Madras; *Ameer*, Clark, London.—29. Steamer *Tenasserim*, ——, Akyab; *Southampton*, Bowen, Portsmouth.—30. *Zaphnath Paneah*, Fowle, Singapore.—13. *Atiet Rahoman*, Nacoda, Bombay and Malabar Coast; *Jolly Robin*, Joynson, Liverpool. — NOV. 1. Steamer *Oriental*, Lowell, Suez, Aden, Galle, and Madras; *Hydrome*, Nacoda, Bombay; *William*, Salmon, Muscat and Allepee; *Comete*, Ireland, Bourdeaux.—2. *Gladiator*, Thompsons, Hartlepool; *Abbi*, Shepherd, Singapore and Penang.—3. *Calphurnia*, Nicholson, London; *Sumner*, White, Sydney.—*Pons Ælie*, Thwaites, Rangoon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Ann*.—Mr. Haughton, Mrs. Haughton and 2 children; from Madras, Mr. A. Orr.

Per *Bucephalus*.—Mrs. Herdman, Mrs. Walker and child; Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Newbury, Misses Ray, Woodfordd, Lomer, and two Misses Bryant; Capt. Walker, 71st B.N.I.; Capt. Wodehouse; Lieut. Brynes, 60th rifles; H. Franklin, asst. surg.; L. D. R. Hutton, ens. H.M.'s 61st regt.; G. R. Guaves, ens. H.M.'s 70th regt.; T. Appleyard, ens. H.M.'s 89th regt.; R. C. O. Dowdre.

Per *John Brightman*.—Mrs. Brett and child.

Per *Fatima*.—Mr. J. F. Rees.

Per *Teak*.—Mr. R. J. Beauchamp.

Per *Damblat*.—Madame Chevrot, Rev. Mr. Calmels, and Rev. Mr. Chaumes.

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Per *Southampton*.—Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Walford, Mrs. Molloy and 2 children; Mrs. Thring and child; Mrs. Menge and child; Mrs. Milne and child; Misses Best, Simmons, Gordon, T. Gordon, Leigh, A. Leigh, Holroyd, Warneford, Beck, McAndrew, Harrison, Bowen, McCoy, Whitcombe, and E. Whitcombe; Lieuts. H. Mills and A. C. Wood, B.N.I.; Dr. Thring, C.S.; Mr. Charles Laidlay, Mr. John Laidlay, Mr. Thomas Laidlay, and Mr. Francis Watson.

Per *Tenasserim*.—Capt. J. H. Johnston, R.N.; Maj. and Mrs. Bower and 3 children; Mr. and Mrs. Farquhar and child; Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel and 2 children; Mr. Homby; C. Crevlin, Esq.; Capt. J. C. Scott; C. Hogg, Esq.; T. Dickens, Esq.; W. Roberts, Esq.; W. Ferguson, Esq.; J. W. H. Liberty, Esq.; J. W. Reeves, Esq.; J. H. Adams, Esq.; G. H. Poole, Esq.; N. A. Moncriff, Esq.; O. P. L. Watson, Esq.; Capt. Raleigh, Mr. J. Gordon, Mr. J. Smith, Baboo Deberdnauth Tagore, and Elias Gubbin.—From AKYAB.—Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rewins, and Mr. Junky.

Per *Atiet Rohoman*.—L. W. Lackerstein and D. Menzies.

Per *Jelly Robin*.—Mr. James Lathern.

Per *Alibi*.—Mr. W. Daly and Mr. C. E. S. Healy.

Per steamer *Oriental*.—From SOUTHAMPTON. Miss Currie, Miss F. Currie, Mr. Skinner, Mrs. Skinner, and servant; Mr. Tucker, Mrs. Tucker, Mr. Dent, and Mr. Heilgers, Mrs. Heilgers, infant, and servant; Mons. Towraille, Madame Towraille, and child; Mr. G. Shearwood, Mr. Ross, Mr. Reeves, Mrs. Reeves. Miss Inglis, Miss Stewart, Miss Brown, Miss Hughes, Mrs. Blogg, Mrs. Charmer, Mrs. Macrae, Madame Cretear, Mrs. Bellairs, Mr. Bellairs, Mr. Pereira, Mrs. Monteith, Mr. Monteith, Mr. Brown, Mr. Ford, Mr. Newby, Mr. Teil, Mr. Kimber, Mr. Rapello, Mr. Gregory, Mr. M. Gladstone, Major Ramsey, Mr. White, Mr. Murdock, Madame Eglot, Madame Rueb, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Catheart, Mr. Spence, Mr. Innes, Mr. C. Tucker, Mr. McNaghten, Mr. Chesmay. Mr. Wigram, Mr. Freeling, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Levien, Mr. Samlimar, Mr. J. Patten, and Mr. Ross and servant. From SUEZ.—Col. Little. From GALLE.—Miss Cochrane and servant, Sir Arthur Buller, Lady Buller, Miss Buller, Master Buller; Mrs. Smoult, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Marshman, Mrs. Marshman, Sultan M. Burra, Shaik M. Burra, Mr. J. C. Mornay, Rev. J. Leechman, and Rev. J. Russell. From BOMBAY.—Mr. H. B. Henderson, H. Kirdall and servant, and Mr. Kinder. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Capt. Lavie, Mr. W. P. McDowell, Mr. G. Walker, Mr. J. Lamond, Dr. Davis, and Mr. Williamson.

Per *Calphurnia*.—Capt. Holson, Surg. Murphy, Lieut. Humfrey, Ensigns White and Clarke, 218 men.

Per *Sumner*.—Alexander McKiller.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 3. *Electric*, Douglas, Liverpool.—23. *Tenasserim*, Conny, Mauritius.—27. *Kadree*, Dumford, Penang.—NOV. 1. *Amana*, Wake, London.—2. *Talavera*, Scott, London.—4. *Orissa*, Sears, Boston; *Teazer*, Castor, Colombo and Bombay; *Waterwitch*, Mann, Hongkong; *Mor*, Alston, ———.—6. *Edmondsbury*, Lambert, London.—15. Steamer *Hindoostan*, Harris, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Hindoostan*.—To MADRAS: Mr. Cornet, Miss Cornet and servant, and Miss Herklotts.—To GALLE: Mr. A. F. Smith.—To SOUTHAMPTON: Mrs. J. B. Colvin, 5 children, and 2 Eur. servants, Mr. Colvin (to Alexandria), Mrs. Col. Syers, Miss Syers, Mrs. Miles, Capt. Hamilton, Lieut. Litchfield, Mr. Cowie, Mrs. Cowie and Eur. servant, 3 children, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Ratcliffe, Mrs. Weitbrecht, 3 children, and servant, Mr. C. Wish, Dr. Buttler, Mr. McLeod, and Mrs. Hannah.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Nov. 7, 1850.

Government Securities.		Sell.		Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent. ..	prem.	7 4	to	7 8
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	1 12	..	2 0
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos. ..	do.	1 12	..	2 0
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0 4	..	0 6
Third Sicca 4 do.	do.	17 0	..	17 4
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	15 8	..	15 12
Bank Shares.				
Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..	prem.	1900	to	1950
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	dis.	40	..	50
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	..	65

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 9 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do. ..	.. 6 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. 7 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. 7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 5	to	104 13		per sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	15 10	..	16 4		per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	13 0	..	13 8		per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220 8	..	221 4		per 100.
Mexican ditto	220 8	..	221 4		per 100.
Sovereigns	10 4	..	10 5		each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3	..	16 0		each.
Old Gold Mohurs.....	20 14	..	20 15		each.

EXCHANGES.

Six months' sight Bills are 2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1⅝d. Treasury Bills, at 30 days' sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0⅝d. Navy Bills, at 3 days' sight, and Bank of England Post Bills at sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0⅝d.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 3*l*. 12s. 6d. to 4*l*. 5s.; to Liverpool, 3*l*. 10s. to 4*l*.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of September 24 arrived at Madras on October 28, per *Oriental*.

THE LATE CAPT. NEWBOLD.—The following is a copy of the inscription for the monument about to be erected to the late Capt. Newbold, by the officers of the 23rd M.N.I. It will be a simple obelisk:—"Sacred to the memory of Captain Thomas John Newbold, 23rd Regiment or Wallajabad Light Infantry, Madras Army, and Assistant Resident at the Nizam's Court, Hyderabad, who suddenly passed away in the midst of his studies, at Mahabuleshwar, on the 29th May, 1850, aged 40 years,—eminently distinguished in his public and private character. This monument is erected by his brother officers, as a mark of their esteem and regard."

THE 25TH N.I.—Owing to the disturbed state of the Berar country, the Resident at Hyderabad has made an application to the Madras Government to allow the 25th M.N.I. to remain at Jaulnah till December: they were to have left for Kurnool early in the present month.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS has repaired to Bombay, to supply the place of Bishop Carr, now at home.

LIEUT.-COL. J. DICKSON, of the 19th M.N.I., the *Athenæum* understands, is about to retire from the service.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—A report was prevalent at Secunderabad, that so soon as the appointment of Sir W. Gomm was made officially known, Sir G. F. Berkeley would tender his resignation, and return from Bellary to Madras, declining to be under the orders of an officer so much his junior.

THE COTTON CULTIVATION.—Amongst the favourable intelligence from the interior which has reached the Presidency is, we are happy to say, pleasing news regarding cotton, from Coimbatore, where the crops appear to be unusually thriving. The cotton cultivated is the American variety, and a large number of ryots are engaged in its cultivation. Dr. Wight has directed the attention of the cultivators to the importance of occasionally watering the plant, by which means he has brought his own crops to a high degree of perfection. In consequence of this favourable result, many garden proprietors have sown their land with cotton, and Dr. Wight himself has converted some paddy fields into cotton lands. So great was the demand for cotton seed that the Company's cotton farm has been much restricted in its own cultivation of the plant. This state of things may be attributed to the fact of several European merchants having appeared in the field as cultivators of American cotton. Should the sanguine expectations now entertained be fulfilled, it will have the effect of introducing a far superior staple than has as yet been brought into the market for export; substituting a fine and clean article for the coarse and dirty one hitherto exported; and which has given rise to the opinion that Southern India is unable to produce cotton of unexceptionable quality. The next result we may look for will be the transfer of English capital to its cultivation, and the construction of irrigation works—not for cotton exclusively, but in rotation with other crops.—*Athenæum*, *Nov.* 13.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Nov. 12, 1850.—Under the authority of the Honourable the Court of Directors, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel G. O. G. 24th July, 1849, No. 134, declaring that no Officer would be permanently appointed as Quarter Master and Interpreter to a Native Regiment, until he should, in addition to Hindoostanee, have passed an examination as Interpreter in Teloogoo or Tamil.

BRIGADIER PATRICK MONTGOMERIE, C.B.

Fort St. George, *Nov.* 12, 1850.—Referring to G. O. G. of the 1st instant, granting leave to Brigadier Patrick Montgomerie, C.B. Commandant of Artillery and President of the Military Board, to resign those appointments and return to England, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council performs a very satisfactory duty by placing on record the deep sense which he entertains of the very distinguished and valuable services of that Officer, who has served forty years, in the course of which he has been, in times of peace, employed in every variety of situation

of the highest trust, and has, in times of war, taken an active and prominent part in every campaign, foreign or domestic, in which the Madras army has been engaged throughout the above prolonged and eventful period.

The estimation in which Brigadier Montgomerie's services are already, and have long been held, is, it may be observed, sufficiently denoted by his having been enrolled amongst the members of the order of the Bath at her Majesty's coronation, and by his being subsequently selected for the high honour of one of her Majesy's Aides-de-Camp, as a pre-eminent approval of his services in the Burmese and Chinese wars, during the whole of both of which his name is to be found constantly mentioned in the strongest terms of applause in the public dispatches.

The Government of Madras can only add, as they now desire to do, their cordial testimony to the richly-merited distinctions which have marked Brigadier Montgomerie's career in India, and it is with warm sentiments of respect and regard towards him, mingled with feelings of regret at the loss which the service will sustain by his departure, and with best wishes for his future welfare in his native country, that they issue this valedictory order, of which a copy will be specially communicated to the honourable the Court of Directors.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COCHRANE, J. H. coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, resu. ch. of dist. fr. M. Murray, Oct. 22.
CONOLLY, H. V. coll. and mag. of Malabar, resu. ch. of dist. fr. R. Chatfield, Oct. 19.
FREESE, A. coll. and mag. of Chingleput, del. over ch. to Fullerton, Nov. 11.
MASTER, R. E. to act as sub. jud. of Zillah Rajahmundry, dur. leave of Irvine, Oct. 29.
MELLOR, A. ret. to duty, Oct. 30.
MORRIS, H. civ. and sess. jud. of Calicut, resu. ch. of court, Oct. 19.
STORY, E. attained rank 2nd class Oct. 27.
WROUGHTON, J. C. ret. to duty, Oct. 30; to act as coll. and mag. of s. div. of Arcot dur. abs. of Bird, Nov. 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEEKS, R. in ext. to Feb. 1, 1851, on m. c.
CHILD, F. C. in ext. to April 1, 1851, to sea and Egypt on m. c.
DYKES, J. W. 1 mo.
IRVINE, P. 1 mo.
SWINTON, R. B. 8 mo. on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

KILVERT, Rev. E. Oct. 20 to 31, on m. c.
STONE, Rev. M. N. 12 mo. Neilgherries, on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARMSTRONG, Lieut. col. E. fr. 19th to 37th Gren. Nov. 8.
ARNOLD, Lieut. W. R. 3rd L.I. to be adj. in succ. to Haultain.
BAKER, Lieut. W. C. L. h. a. to join c. tr. at Jaulnah, *viâ* Neilgherries and Bombay, Nov. 4.
BAKER, Ens. R. S. 17th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Secunderabad, qual. as interp.; to appear for final exam. on visiting the pres.; to receive moonshee allowance, Nov. 1.
BLENKINSOP, Ens. E. C. 50th N.I. to do duty with 49th N.I. until return of his regt. from Maulmein.
CAMERON, Lieut. col. T. M. fr. 37th to 41st N.I. Nov. 8.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. G. G. J. art. exam. in Hindustani at Aden, qual. for gen. staff; to receive moonshee allowance.
CANNON, Lieut. E. 17th N.I. to be extra A.D.C. to Gov. Oct. 25.
CLAGETT, Ens. F. B. 38th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, prescribed for off. of companies.
CLERK, Ens. H. 8th N.I. qual. in Hindustani for gen. staff, Nov. 7.
COOPER, Lieut. A. 46th N.I. ret. to du. Oct. 21.
DALLAS, Lieut. W. art. passed exam. in Hindustani prescribed for officers of comps. Nov. 7.
DAVIDSON, Lt. J. 34th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. for regt. adjt.
DAWSON, 2nd Lt. A. H. art. fr. 3rd to 5th batt. Oct. 28.
DICKSON, Lieut. col. J. 41st N.I. ret. fr. serv. E.I.C. on pens. of his rank, Oct. 29.
D'OYLY, Ens. W. R. 35th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani prescribed for off. of comps.
ELWYN, Lieut. J. H. art. ex. in Hindustani, and rep. to have attained cred. prog. Oct. 30.
GRANT, Lieut. A. 3rd L.C. rep. fit for du. to join Oct. 31.
GROOM, Ens. W. T. d. d. 52nd N.I. rem. to d. d. with 49th N.I.
HAMILTON, Capt. R. 1st N.I. to be fort adjt. at Bellary, Nov. 12.
HARRIS, Ens. A.M. 19th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 31, in suc. to Osborne, pro.
HIGGINSON, Ens. H. L. 2nd Eur. L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani prescribed for off. of comps. Nov. 7.
HUTCHINSON, Lt. L. R. de M. 20th N.I. ret. to duty, arrived at Cannanore, Oct. 21.
JOHNSTONE, Lieut. J. F. 3rd L.C. to be adjt. Nov. 12.
LANE, Lieut. T. G. M. 40th N.I. qual. in Telugoo as interp. Nov. 6.
KENNEDY, Lieut. A. K. C. 46th N.I. perm. to res. app. of acting qr. mr. and interp. of 20th N.I. fr. date of emb. for Eur.
LORD, Lieut. W. J. 46th N.I. to charge of Mirzapore and Jubbulpore road, dur. abs. of Briggs, Oct. 7.
LUMSDEN, 2nd Lieut. W. H. art. fr. 5th to 3rd batt. Oct. 28.
M'HUTCHIN, Lieut. T. M. 19th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Secunderabad, qual. for gen. staff, to receive moonshee allowance.
MOLESWORTH, Lieut. H. T. h. art. to join at Bangalore, *viâ* Bombay, S.W. coast, Oct. 31.
MONEY, Lieut. G. W. 3rd L.C. exam. in Hindustani at Secunderabad, qual. for gen. staff.
MOORCROFT, Brev. capt. R. 19th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 31, in suc. to Osborne, pro.
MORRIS, Cornet W. G. (not arrived) to rank fr. Aug. 11, posted to 5th L.C. as 3rd cornet, Nov. 4.
MULLINS, 2nd Lieut. J. eng. to d. d. with sappers and miners, to join h. q. at Meerut, Nov. 24.
NATT, Brev. maj. G. 19th N.I. to be maj. from Oct. 31, in suc. to Osborne, prom.
ORR, Ens. J. W. d. d. 27th N.I. posted to 19th N.I. as 5th ens. v. Harris, prom. to join to rank June 30.
OSBORNE, Maj. G. to be lieut. col. fr. Oct. 31, v. Dixon, retired.
OSBORNE, Lieut. col. G. W. posted to 19th N.I. Nov. 8.
OSBORNE, Ens. J. W. W. d. d. 19th N.I. posted to 24th N.I. as 5th Ens. v. Chippendall, dec. to join, Oct. 26; to rank fr. Jan. 1, 1850.
PHILLIPS, Lieut. C. G. 5th N.I. to be adj. Nov. 8.
PRINGLE, Ens. A. 27th N.I. passed exam. prese. for offrs. of comps. Oct. 30.
PRIOR, Ens. B. J. C. 33rd N.I. to act as qu. mr. and interp.
ROLSTON, Lieut. W. T. K. 14th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 20th N.I. Nov. 11.
SAMWELL, Ens. M. 48th N.I. attained cred. prog. in Hindustani lang. Oct. 30.
SMITH, 2nd Lieut. S. R. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, prescribed for off. of companies.
TAYLOR, Capt. C. E. 35th N.I. qual. in Hindustani for gen. staff.
TRAVERS, Lieut. E. A. B. 2nd N.I. qual. in Hindostanee, for gen. stat.
WILSON, Lieut. C. H. 41st N.I. to be adjt. Nov. 12.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

MULLINS, J. engineers, Oct. 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADAMSON, Ens. J. J. 37th Gren. to Europe, m. c.
BARROW, Capt. L. 5th L.C. to Europe, m. c.
BERESFORD, Ens. J. De la P. 16th N.I. to proceed to Bangalore dur. his leave.
BLENKINSOP, Ens. E. C. 50th N.I. fr. Oct. 23 to Dec. 15, to Cuddalore.
BOWER, Capt. H. 52nd M.N.I. mag. of Moulmein, 2 years to Cape of Good Hope, m. c.
BOWER, Maj. J. 1st nat. vet. batt. to Europe, on furlough.
CADEL, Brev. capt. A. T. art. Nov. 14 to Feb. 4, 1851.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. H. T. 13th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. to Madras.
CARLETON, 1st Lieut. G. art. in ext. to Oct. 9, to enable him to join.
COOPER, Lieut. A. 46th N.I. Nov. 10 to March 1, 1851, to Calcutta.
DONALDSON, Ens. J. U. 46th N.I. 1 year to Europe on furl. without pay.
DRURY, Lieut. A. in ext. to October 1, to Bangalore.
DUNBAR, Lieut. J. B. 3rd L.C. Nov. 20 to Jan. 15, 1851.
DYER, Capt. T. D. T. 36th N.I. Oct. 15 to Dec. 20, to Masulipatam and east coast.
FORBES, Lieut. G. 5th L.C. Oct. 15 to Jan. 8, 1851.
GARSTIN, Brev. maj. R. gov. ag. at Chepauk, 9 mo. to Neilgherries and Bangalore, on m. c.
GIB, Lieut. W. A. 48th N.I. fr. Dec. 4 to July 3, 1851, to Bareilly.
JAMES, Capt. G. L. 5th N.I. Nov. 8 to Dec. 7, to Secunderabad.
KENNEDY, Lieut. A. K. C. 46th N.I. to Europe, on furl.
KERR, Lieut. A. W. M. 39th N.I. Nov. 2 to April 30, 1851, to Neilgherries.
KIRKPATRICK, Ens. T. 5th N.I. fr. Oct. 5 to Feb. 22, 1851, to presidency and Mysore division.
LEADER, Maj. W. 2nd N. V. batt. to Bellary.
LITTLE, Brev. capt. R. R. art. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 15 to Bangalore, Neilgherries, and W. coast.
LOCK, Lieut. H. 24th N.I. fr. Oct. 27 to Dec. 31, to Bangalore, on m. c.
MAGRATH, Lieut. J. R. G. 1st N.I. fr. Nov. 5 to Feb. 5, 1851, to Neilgherries.
M'NEIL, Brig. M. 20 days fr. Nov. 15, to Neilgherries and Coimbatore.
MONTGOMERIE, Brig. P. C.B. to Nov. 15 to pres. and to Europe on furl.
PULLEY, Lieut. C. 50th N.I. to Feb. 15, in cont. to Cuttack, on m. c.
RICKETS, Maj. R. R. 48th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
SCOTT, Ens. D. 8th N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, to Madras.
TAPP, Capt. J. H. 23rd L.I. to Europe, on m. c.

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USSHER, Major E. reported fit for duty; remaining portion of leave canc. fr. Nov. 1.
WHISTLER, Capt. J. 6th M.L.C. Oct. 15 to Dec. 15, to Mucktul.
WHITE, Lieut. col. W. G. 35th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALFOUR, Asst. surg. E. G. assum. ch. of off. of Govt. ag. at Chepauk, and paymr. of Carnatic stipends, fr. Garstin, Nov. 9.
BEAUCHAMP, Surg. W. fr. 51st N.I. to 5th batt. art. v. Packman, who exch. Nov. 9.
BEDWELL, Asst. surg. E. G. to be surg. fr. Oct. 31, v. Simpson; posted to 47th N.I. Nov. 4.
CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. in med. ch. at Palaveram, to proc. forthwith to Chingleput and assu. ch. of zillah dur. abs. of J. Fitzpatrick;—to med. ch. of Eur. art. vet. comp. l.w. 21st N.I. and details at Palaveram, v. E. J. Waring, on leave.
OSWALD, Asst. surg. H. R. M.D. to do duty un. surg. of 2nd. batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount, Nov. 1.
PACKMAN, Asst. surg. J. D. V. fr. 5th batt. art. to 51st N.I. v. Beauchamp, who exch. Nov. 9.
PEARSE, Surg. G. M.D. fr. 5th batt. art. to 51st N.I. Nov. 9.
SCALES, Asst. surg. W. H. 26th N.I. to d. d. 30th N.I. Nov. 4.
WARING, Asst. surg. E. I. att. to stat. of Mergui app. to aff. med. aid to details proc. to Moulmein.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

OSWALD, H. R. as asst. surg. Oct. 28.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRETT, Asst. surg. J. M.D. fr. Oct 23 to April 23, 1851, to Neilgherries.
BURTON, Asst. surg. J. C. M.D. 30th N.I. to Calcutta, prep. to obtaining a final med. cert. to enable him to return to Europe.
HICHENS, Surg. J. 12th N.I. perm. to visit W. coast, dur. leave.
YOUNG, Surg. D. S. leave granted Oct. 9, is cancelled; he is perm. to visit the presidency, with leave from Nov. 10 to Feb. 10, 1851.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN, wife of Lieut. H. 21st N.I. d. at Meerara, Oct. 14.
ASHTON, wife of C. d. at Trichore, Oct. 19.
BALMAIN, wife of Capt. B. 12th N.I. d. at the French Rocks, Nov. 3.
BEADLE, wife of Capt. 12th N.I. d. at French Rocks, Nov. 3.
BIRD, the lady of Edward W. c.s. d. at Nellore, Oct. 31.
CASTOR, the lady of Capt. J. of the barque *Teazer*, s. at Madras, Nov. 9.
COTTER, wife of Capt. G. S. art. d. at Secunderabad, Oct. 26.
DYER, the lady of Capt. T. 36th N.I. s. at Masulipatam, Nov. 6.
EADE, wife of Conductor J. W. d. at Madras, Oct. 23.
FERRIER, wife of Capt. 18th N.I. s. at Malacca, Aug. 26.
GORDON, the lady of Lieut. A. H. 52nd N.I. d. at Vellore, Nov. 9.
HARDING, wife of the Rev. J. s. at Quilon, Oct. 28.
KIERULF, wife Assist. apoth. W. K. s. still-born, at Madras, Oct. 27.
LEADER, wife of Maj. Wm. (inv. estab.) d. at Bellary, Nov. 2.
LUGARD, wife of the Rev. F. G. d. at Madras, Nov. 6.
MACLEAN, wife of Dr. s. at Ootacamund, Oct. 26.
MARSHALL, wife of Maj. Hubert, 33rd N.I. d. as Mhow, Nov. 11.
MACLEAN, wife of Assist. apoth. W. d. at Madras, Oct. 25.
MOLLE, the lady of W. M. c.s. d. at Coimbatore, Nov. 1.
OLLIVER, wife of J. s. at Narsingapooram, Oct. 25.
RICKETTS, wife of Maj. R. R. 48th N.I. d. at Cuddalore, Oct. 17.
ROHDE, wife of John, c.s. s. at Trichinopoly, Oct. 14.
SHORTT, wife of Hector, d. at Madura, Oct. 31.
SWAYNE, Mrs. H. d. still-born, at Chintadrepettah, Oct. 22.

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE, Thos. A. to Miss Mary Ann Eliza, d. of J. Lewis, at Vizagapatan, Oct. 25.
EYRE, Surg. E. W. to Maria, d. of Edward Smalley, at Bellary, Nov. 7.
MACQUEEN, Assist. apoth. Geo. H. M.'s 51st L.I. to Martha, d. of James Barton.

DEATHS.

BASELY, Ann Elizabeth, wife of N. at Black Town, aged 43, Nov. 1.
BRANSON, Martha, relict of the late J. E. at Kilpauk, aged 71, Oct. 31.
CHIPPINDALL, Ens. W. H. 24th N.I. at Seetabuldee, Oct. 16.
DAY, J. W. at Ootacamund, Oct. 24.
ELLIOT, R. G. s. of Wm. c.s. at Ootacamund, Oct. 20.
FULLER, Chas. at Bellary, Nov. 1.
HUNTLEY, J. Grace, inf. d. of Asst. apoth. C. H. at Vizagapatam, Nov. 4.
JOHANNES, Jacob, inf. s. of P. S. at Madras, Nov. 2.
MCKINNON, Annie, wife of Capt. D. M. 3nd Niz. inf. at Madras, Oct. 16.
PLATEL, M. A. inf. s. of Henry, at Calicut, Oct. 10.
POLLICH, Chas. at Palameottah, Oct. 30.
ROBERTSON, James Adam, s. of the late Conductor A. at Masulipatam, aged 19, Oct. 27.
TIBBLE, John, at Madras, aged 50, Nov. 9.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 28. Steamer *Oriental*, Lovell, Suez, Aden, and Point de Galle; *Anne Robsart*, Spence, Newcastle.—30. *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Hopper, Cape of Good Hope.—31. *Ramillies*, Carvell, Sydney.—NOV. 1. *Cumberland*, Davison, Glasgow.—7. *Tory*, Row, Adelaide.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Oriental*.—Mr. Bainbridge, Misses Bainbridge and Bate, two servants; Miss Morton, Messrs. Byard, Parry, and Mullins. From GALLE.—J. More. From BOMBAY.—Dr. Oswald. From SINGAPORE. — Mr. R. Strong and Capt. S. Key. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Misses Currie and F. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Herigers, infant, and servant, Mons. and Madame Tourraille and child, Messrs. G. Shearwood, Ross, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Reeves, Inglis, Stewart, Brown, and Hughes, Mrs. Blogg, Mrs. Channer, and Mrs. Macral, Madame Oreteur, Mr. and Mrs. Bellairs, Mr. Pereira, Mr. and Mrs. Monteith, Messrs. Brown, Ford, Newby, Tell, Kimber, Rassallo, Gregory, and Mr. Gladstone, Major Ramsey, Messrs. White and Maddock, Mesdames Egilos and Ruch, Messrs. Wallace, Cathcart, Spence, Innes, C. Tucker, McNaghten, Chesnay, Wigram, Freeling, Saunders, Levein, Sandeman, Patten, Williamson, and Doctor Davies. From SUEZ.—Col. Little. From GALLE.—Miss Cochrane and servant, Sir H. Buller, Lady Buller, Miss Buller, Master Buller, and servant; Mrs. Smoult, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Marshman, Mrs. Marshman, Soultan M. Barra, Shaik M. Barra, Mr. J. C. Mornay, Rev. J. Leechmen, and Rev. J. Russell. From BOMBAY.—Mr. K. B. Henderson, A. Kirpall and servant, and Mr. Kinder.

Per *Sir Thomas Gresham*.—Maj. Bower, J. C. Wroughton, Esq.; A. Mellor and Lieut. Ramsay, Mrs. Foster and daughter.

Per *Ramillies*.—H. J. Maclean, Esq., and H. Morphey, Esq.

Per *Tory*.—C. Beck, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

OCT. 25. *Lady Macnaghten*, Hibbert, Mauritius; *Clarissa*, Andree, Calcutta; *Dudbrook*, Smith, London; *Lord Elphinstone*, Porter, Maulmain.—27. *Emily*, Miller, London.—28. Steamer *Oriental*, Lovell, Calcutta.—29. *Prince Albert*, Jellicoe, Penang, Singapore, and China.—30. *Pearl*, Gardner, Alleppee.—NOV. 3. *Asia*, Dunbar, Calcutta; *Rival*, Lloyd, Maulmain.—13. *Tory*, Row, London; *Sultana*, Mainland, London.—14. Steamer *Hindoostan*, Harris, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Mary Ann*.—Capt. Freese and servant. For London.—Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Crisp, Mrs. Bell, child, and servant, Mrs. Sheriff and 5 children, Mr. Walker, J. Reynolds, Mr. Crisp, Capt. Bell, W. T. Potts, H.M.'s 25th regt. Lieuts. A. P. Rossie, H.M.'s 51st regt. A. Skinner, 5th regt. and Rev. Mr. Mylias; Mrs. Atterieth and sister, and Mr. Atterieth.

Per *Clarissa*.—Misses Mortimer and Andree, Master Andree, and 3 servants.

Per *Lord Elphinstone*.—Asst. surg. E. I. Waring, Mrs. Waring and child, Mr. L. Vanderbolt and 2 children, Mr. George Quick and servant, and Mrs. L. Steinson.

Per steamer *Oriental*.—To Calcutta.—Mrs. Capt. Lavie, W. P. McDonell, Esq. B.C.S. G. Walker, Esq. and J. Lamond, Esq.

Per *Sultana*.—For Pondicherry.—Mons. Beigin.

Per steamer *Hindostan*.—To Southampton.—Lieut. col. D. Russell, H.M.'s 84th regt.; Brig. P. Montgomery, C.B. and lady, A. C. B. Neill, Esq. M.D.; A. Mellor, Esq. and servant, Lieut. H. Maclean, H.M.'s 11th regt.; Capt. J. Gimblett, Maj. J. Bower, 2nd N.V.B. and Lieut. J. P. Hamilton, 1st Madras Fus. To Bombay.—Capt. C. D. Campbell, I.N. To Galle.—Lieut. H. T. Walker, H.M.'s 25th regt.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of October 7th arrived at Bombay on the 6th ult., per *Feroze*.

THE NEPAULESE AMBASSADOR arrived here on the 6th from Suez. He was entertained in state by Sir W. Yardley on the 8th, and by Sir E. Perry on the 9th. He left on the 14th for the holy city of Dwarka, in Kattiawar, on a pilgrimage, in the steamer *Atalanta*. On his return thence, he will proceed direct to Calcutta. Tidings of the death of his kinswoman, the Queen of Nepaul, have thrown him and his suite into deep mourning. —*Bombay Times, Nov.* 15.

THE NIMROD small iron steamer, belonging to Government, having been lengthened and enlarged at Bombay for service on the Indus, left on the 22nd of August for Kurrachee; she was overtaken by severe weather, and wrecked on the coast of Kattiawar on the 26th.—*Ibid.*

LIEUT. CAMPBELL.—We learn that an investigation into the causes that led to the removal of Lieut. Campbell from the second command of the Bheel corps, has been ordered to be instituted by the Governor-General, at the instance of one of the parties concerned.—*Telegraph, Nov.* 16.

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THE BISHOP OF MADRAS preached on Sunday morning, to a very full congregation, at the Cathedral. The following passage in his sermon, relative to the indignity put upon Bishop Carr while at Madeira, will be especially interesting:—"Before I proceed to the discussion of the very interesting subject contained in our text, will you forgive me, my beloved friends, if I digress for a few minutes, in order to express my deep sympathy with my most esteemed friend, and your beloved and amiable chief pastor, in the treatment he experienced while in pursuit of health, which his arduous duties in India had impaired, in the island of Madeira? I feel convinced that I express the sentiments of each of you, as well as of all right-minded men in India, when I express my deep and unfeigned sorrow that a clergyman of our Church should so far forget himself, and what was due to his sacred office, as to permit party feeling, and an unbecoming view of ministerial authority, to induce him to put such an indignity upon your aged and holy Bishop as to deem him unfit to partake of the blessed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper."

ROADS AND TOLLS.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, speaking of the formation of an excellent new road in a district of the Deccan, states that the original expense was only two lakhs, and the proceeds of the toll established on the road will be from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 40,000 a year, or nearly 25 per cent. on the original outlay.

THE 5TH N.I.—Two of the officers of the 5th N.I. are about to be brought to court-martial—we withhold their names for the present. One is pretty sure of being smashed for prevarication and making use of most abusive language towards the adjutant of his corps.—*Bombay Times, Nov.* 6.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ALLOWANCES TO TROOPS IN SCINDE.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 19, 1850.—As the province of Scinde has become an integral part of the Bombay Presidency, and it is just and expedient that the allowances of the troops serving there should be assimilated with those received in other parts of the Bombay territories,—the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the extra allowance granted by the G. O. of Sept. 1, 1845, be withdrawn from Sept. 1, 1851.

The troops in Scinde will continue, after the above date, to receive full batta, and will be entitled to compensation, as before, whenever the price of provisions forming the native soldier's diet shall exceed three rupees and eight annas, the aggregate of the rates for the several articles as laid down in the G. O. of Feb. 26, 1824.

FURLOUGHS AVAILABLE.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 7, 1850.—The following disposition list of furloughs available is published for general information:—

Furloughs available on this date, 9.

Admitted, Mr. C. J. Erskine.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BELL, W. W. col. of Dharwar, has been allowed to proc. into his districts on deputation, fr. Nov. 1.

GRAY, A. 1st assist. col. in ch. Nassick sub-collectorate, to proc. on deputation in the districts, fr. Oct. 21.

MORGAN, J. R. acting coll. of Kaira, to proc. into his districts on deputation.

WALTER, C. qual. for pub. duty, Nov. 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CURLING, John, 1 mo. in ext.
FAWCETT, E. G. 1 mo. Pres.
TUCKER, H. P. St. G. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Rev. G. L. 1 mo. to Bombay, on m. c.
FLETCHER, Rev. W. R. ret. to duty.
WATSON, Rev. T. chaplain at Kurrachee, to be charlain at Bhooj.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAIRD, Lieut. J. S. 23rd N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Lieut. Peyton, m. c. Nov. 1.
BEDFORD, Capt. J. 1st N.V. batt. returned to duty.
BEVILLE, Lieut. H. 8th N.I. passed in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Nov. 1.
BODDAM, 2nd Lieut. C. T. eng. passed in Mahratta, qual. as interp. Nov. 1.
BOWLES, Ens. A. A. L. 2nd Eur. L.I. passed in Mahratta, qual. as interp. Nov. 1.
BURNES, 2nd Lieut. G. J. H. 1st fus. passed in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Nov. 1.
CAMERON, Lieut. W. art. passed in Mahratta, qual. as interp.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. N. rem. fr. 27th N.I. to 7th N.I. Nov. 13.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. E. 28th N.I. to do duty with 25th N.I. Nov. 5.
CHAPMAN, Ens. J. F. 3rd N.I. passed in Mahratta, qual. as interp. Nov. 1, to be qu. mr. and interp. in Hindustani and Mahratta, Nov. 11.
COMPTON, Capt. D. O. T. 29th N.I. to act as interp. dur. abs. of Blowers, on leave.
CORMACK, Capt. W. F. commt. of the Guzerat police corps, to be an asst. mag. with full powers of a magistrate, in the collectorates of Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Broach, Nov. 5.
CRUTTENDEN, Lieut. C. to have ch. of the post-office at Aden, dur. abs. of Vaughan on other duty.
DAWSON, E. S. K. to rank as ens. fr. Oct. 26, and posted to 27th N.I. v. Mackenzie, prom.
DE VITRE, 2nd-Lieut W. art. passed colloq. exam. Oct. 4.
DODS, Lieut. P. 9th N.I. passed in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
ELLIOTT, Cornet H. H. 1st L.C. passed colloq. exam. Oct. 12.
EVANS, Lieut. J. L. 16th N.I. ret. to du. Nov. 3.
GORDON, Ens. J. gren. passed in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
GRANT, Maj. J. agent for gun-carriages, placed at disp. of C. in C. for committee duty at pres. Nov. 4.
GRANT, Lieut. G. 9th N.I. passed in Mahratta, qual. as interp.
GRIMES, Capt. G. R. 2nd Gr. N.I. ret. to du. Nov. 6.
HEATH, J. M. to rank as cadet fr. July 20, and posted to 2nd L.C.
HOUGH, Lieut. L. S. 26th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 26, in suc. to Troward, prom.
JAMES, Brig. gen. C. B. from N. to S. div. of the army, Nov. 4.
JAMES, Lieut. H. 10th N.I. to act as adj. on dep. of Lieut. Moyle, on leave, Nov. 11.
JERVISS, Ens. G. F. B. 28th N.I. transf. to do du. with 14th N.I.
KEAYS, Ens. C. F. 28th N.I. transf. to do du. with 22nd N.I.
LANGBORNE, Lieut. L. 21st N.I. passed colloq. exam. Oct. 9.
LOCH, Lieut. C. A. 1st L.C. passed colloq. exam. Oct. 12.
LOWNDES, Lieut. A.K. 29th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and paymr. dur. abs. of Blowers on leave; to act as exec. engr. at Hydrabad dur. abs. of Capt. Wemyss, Nov. 8.
LYON, Ens. C. J. 16th N.I. passed in Mahratta, qual. as interp.
MACKENZIE, Ens. J. R. H. 26th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 26, in succ. to Troward, prom.
MARK, Lieut. A. R. art. passed in Mahratta, qual. as interp. Nov. 1.
MAUDE, Lieut. C. O. 7th N.I. passed in Mahratta, qual. as interp.
McGREGOR, Capt. J. 21st N.I. to act as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. to Rajpootana Field Force dur. abs. of Pollexfen on leave, Nov. 6.
MILFORD, Ens. C. 19th N.I. to proc. to Kolapore and await arrival of his regt. Nov. 13.
MILLS, Ens. G. L. 14th N.I. passed in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
MOORE, Ens. H. attach. to 22nd N.I. passed in Arabic, qual. as interp. Nov. 1.
MOORE, Ens. T. M. to rank fr. July 29, and posted to 3rd L.C.
MUTTLEBURY, Ens. G. A. 29th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
PARR, Lieut. col. T. C. rem. fr. 7th N.I. to 2nd Gr. N.I. Nov. 13.
PELLY, Capt. H. J. 8th N.I. passed in Guzerattee, qual. as interp.
PHILLIPS, Lieut. F. 1st Eur. Fus. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Nov. 1.
PRESCOTT, Ens. C. J. joined his appt. as asst. to supt. Dacca Revenue Survey, Nov. 4.
PYM, Corn. J. A. att. to do duty with hd. qu. h. art. at Poona, to join, Nov. 12.
RAVENSCROFT, A. W. post mr. gen. res. ch. of his duties, Oct. 30.
ROBERTSON, Ens. T. F. 28th N.I. trans. to do duty with 22nd N.I.
ROBERTSON, Brig. M. D. to act on the div. staff fr. depart. of Barr, Nov. 1, to com. N. div. Nov. 4.
SEYMOUR, Lieut. L. W. 2nd L.C. to rec. vet. ch. of horses of left wing, dur. abs. of Capt. Taylor, Nov. 1.
SHERWOOD, Corn. R. S. 1st L.C. passed coll. exam. Oct. 9.
SHORTREDE, Capt. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. placed at disp. of Gov. Gen.
STACK, Lieut. col. M. 1st L.C. ret. to duty, Nov. 6.
STONE, 2nd Lieut. G. H. art. passed colloq. exam. Oct. 4.
SWANSON, 2nd Lieut. F. art. passed colloq. exam. Oct. 4.
SWANSON, Capt. J. 26th N.I. to be maj. fr. Oct. 26, in suc. to Troward, prom.
TROWARD, Maj. A. to be lieut. col. of inf. fr. Oct. 26, v. Bulkley, dec.; to 27th N.I. Nov. 13.
WALLACE, Capt. R. del. over ch. of the Mahee Kanta agency to his asst. Lieut. Etheridge, Nov. 1.
WESTROPP, Lieut. J. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. returned to duty.
WILLIAMS, Ens. R. F. passed colloq. exam. Nov. 1.
WILLOUGHBY, Maj. M. F. C.B. agent for manufacture of gunpowder, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for committee duty at pres.
WILSON, Lieut. W. 1st gren. passed in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
WOODHOUSE, Ens. H. A. 7th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. dur. abs. of Maude, on leave.
YOUNGE, Ens. F. L. 16th N.I. passed in Mahratta, qual. as interp.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

GODDARD, J. Oct. 25.

CAVALRY.

HEATH, I. M. Nov. 3. PYM, I. A. Nov. 6.

INFANTRY.

LA TOUCHE, C. D'U. Oct. 24.

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LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASHBURNER, Capt. W. 3rd L.C. Oct. 25 to Nov. 30, to Bombay, on m. c.
ATKINS, Ens. F. W. McL. 20th N.I. Nov. 15 to Jan. 31, 1851.
BAUGH, Lieut. C. R. 9th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
BIRDWOOD, Capt. C. dep. asst. com. gen. 1 mo. to S. Mahratta country.
BONNOR, Ens. R. M. 76th N.I. fr. Oct. 20 to Nov. 30, to rem. at Bombay, on m. c.
BROWN, Maj. L. 1 mo.
CARTER, Lieut. V. 12th N.I. 18 mo. to Neilgherries, on m. c.
CLEMENT, Ens. J. 3rd N.I. 1 mo. on m. c.
COWPER, Lieut. 8th N.I. leave cancelled.
DEVITRE, Capt. J. D. 26th N.I. Oct. 19 to Dec. 19.
DUNCAN, Ens. J. A. M. 11th N.I. fr. Nov. 10 to Jan. 31, 1851, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.
FORD, Capt. Sir F. Bart. 20th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe.
GOLDIE, Lieut. R. 27th N.I. Oct. 24 to Nov. 30, 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
GOODALL, Dep. assist. comm. H. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to remain at Bombay, on m. c.
HALLETT, Lieut. col. I. D. 3rd N.I. 1 mo.
HANKIN, Ens. S. K. 2nd Gren. N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
HARPUR, Ens. J. 6th N.I. 1 mo. on m. c.
HATHWAY, Lieut. H. R. 11th N.I. from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15 to Bombay.
HOLLAND. Lieut. H. sub assist. com. gen. to Nov. 21, to Mahabuleshwur hills.
HOWES, Paym. J. 1 mo.
JOPP, Capt. K. 16th N.I. Dec. 5 to Feb. 5, 1851.
MACLEOD, Capt. W. E. 20th N.I. Nov. 15 to Jan. 31, 1851.
MALLABY, Lieut. R. 13th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 30, to Bombay, on m. c.
MORTON, Brev. maj. C. B. 10th N.I. 3 years furl. to Europe.
MOYLE, Lieut. J. G. 10th N.I. Oct. 30 to Dec. 15, to Bhooj.
PEYTON, Lieut. J. 23rd N.I. Oct. 22 to Nov. 30, to Bombay, on m. c.
RAVERTY, Lieut. H. G. 3rd N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 4, to Bombay.
SHORTT, Lieut. col. J. M. 13th N.I. 1 mo.
SMITH, Lieut. G. 2nd L.C. Nov. 25 to Feb. 1, 1851.
STANLEY, Lieut. H. 1 mo. in ext. to rem. at presidency.
STEWART, Lieut. C. J. 13th N.I. Dec. 18 to Jan. 31, 1851.
THAIN, Ens. D. D. 24th N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Jan. 31, to Bombay.
THOMSON, Lieut. G. L. 26th N.I. to Eur. m. c.
WESTROPP, Lieut. R. M. fr. Nov. 29 to Jan. 31, to Bombay.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARNOTT, Surg. 1st Eur. fus. to rec. med. ch. of 2nd and 4th tr. h. art. dur. abs. of Turner.
CRUICKSHANK, Asst. surg. to proc. in med. ch. of 4 comps. of 14th N.I. to Tannah, to return to Poona, after making them over to civ. surg. at Tannah, Nov. 1.
DAVEY, Asst. surg. W. to med. ch. of 17th N.I. as a temp. measure, to join without delay.
DAVIDSON, Dr. R. H. civil surg. in Ratteewar, has been allowed to proceed on deputation, on a tour of vaccination, fr. Oct. 7, Dr. Pitcairn performing his duties during his absence.
DURHAM, Surg. to accompany wing of 7th N.I. to Poona, Nov. 1.
FRASER, Surg. J. ret. to du. Nov. 6; to med. ch. of 6th N.I. v. Don.
HALLEN, Vet. surg. J. H. B. 1st L.C. app. to 1st L.C. to continue att. to h. brig. till relieved; to join that corps, *via* Deesa, and will proceed in veterinary ch. of the horses of 4th tr. h. brig. as far as that station.
LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. H. P. ret. to du. Nov. 3, to assume med. ch. of 22nd N.I. as a temp. arrangement, Nov. 12.
MACKENZIE, Surg. T. art. to rec. med. ch. of h. qu. wing 7th N.I.
PEET, Asst. surg. J. passed in Mahratta, Nov. 1.
PELLY, Asst. surg. S. M. passed in Mahratta, Nov. 1.
POETT, Vet. surg. A. J. returned to duty, app. to H. brig. Nov. 8.
TURNER, Asst. surg. art. to rec. med. ch. of 2nd tr. h. art. fr. Nov. 1, v. Russell, rem. To rec. med. ch. h. qu. wing 14th N.I. and return to Poona on completion of du.
WATSON, Asst. surg. I. F. assigned a commission fr. Aug. 31.
WYLLIE, Asst.surg.D. M.D. 19th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov.1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MILLER, Asst. surg. J. Poona irr. horse, Nov. 27 to Dec. 27.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BARKER, Com. W. C. returned to duty Oct. 31.
BARRON, Mids. of the *Feroze*, perm. to reside on shore.
CAVENDISH, Mids. G. P. to pres. on m. c.
CHESTER, Mids. fr. the *Queen* to the *Constance*, Nov. 7.
CONSTABLE, Lieut. fr. the *Queen* to the *Constance*, Nov. 6.
DELPRATT, Lieut. fr. the *Moozuffer* to the *Queen*, Nov. 7.
DRAPER, Lieut. fr. the *Hastings* to temp. com. of the *Queen*.
ETHERIDGE, Lieut. of the *Ajdaha*, perm. to reside on shore.
FORBES, Mids. to the *Moozuffer*, Nov. 4.
GAYER, Mids. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore.
GRIEVE, Lieut. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Palinurus*, as lieut. com. and surveyor, fr. Oct. 1.
HORDERN, Mids. fr. the *Moozuffer* to the *Palinurus*, Nov. 4.
HARRIES, Mids. fr. the *Moozuffer* to the *Queen*, Nov. 15.
KING, Lieut. fr. the *Constance* to com. the *Medusa*, Nov. 6.
LAMB, Mids. perm. to reside on shore.
SELBY, Lieut. of the *Hastings*, to com. and surveyor of the *Palinurus*, v. Grieve, proc. on furl. Nov. 4.
SWENY, Mate, of the *Constance*, to be store accountant.
TAYLOR, Lieut. A. D. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Pownah* as lieut. com. and surveyor, fr. Oct. 1.
WARD, Lieut. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Palinurus*, as asst. surveyor.
WHISH, Lieut. fr. *Hastings* to the *Pownah*, as asst. surveyor, fr. Oct. 1.
YATES, Mids. of the *Constance*, perm. to reside on shore, Nov. 4.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAILLIE, wife of Wm. s. at Sattara, Nov. 6.
BANNISTER, wife of Lieut. C. W. 2nd L.C. s. at Deesa, Oct. 30.
BAUGH, wife of Lieut. C. K. 9th N.I. d. at Belgaum, Oct. 3.
BETHAM, wife of R. G. I. N.S. at Colaba, Oct. 15.
CAMPBELL, the lady of Lieut. John B., H.M.'s 8th regt. s. at Hydrabad, Nov. 6.
CAVAYE, the lady of Col. 2nd L.I. s. at Rajcote, Oct. 20.
COXEN, wife of M. A. C.S. d. at Sattara, Sept. 29.
GRAHAM, the lady of Capt. D. engs. d. at Poona, Nov. 4.
HUTCHINSON, Mrs. R. W. s. at Bombay, Nov. 5.
JOHNSTON, wife of T. B. M.D. s. at Broach, Oct. 8.
PRINGLE, the lady of R. K. C.S. s. at Kurrachee, Oct. 27.
ROWLAND, wife of Fred. d. at Oomercarry, Nov. 8.
SALMON, the lady of Capt. W. B. s. at the Neilgherry Hills, Oct. 30.
SIMPSON, wife of Capt. E. H. 2nd L.C. d. at Rajcote, Oct. 30.
SPENS, wife of A. C.S. s. at Byculla, Nov. 6.
WALLACE, wife of the Rev. James, d. at Surat, Nov. 9.
WRAY, the lady of Lieut. E. h. art. d. at Poona, Nov. 5.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN, James, to Miss Elizabeth C. Daniells, at Bombay, Nov. 8.
CAMERON, Chas. H. C.S. to Ann P. d. of James Gray, at Ahmednuggur, Nov. 4.
DE CRESPIGNY, E. N. C. M.D. to Augusta, d. of the late G. Cunningham, at Malligaum, Nov. 5.
PELLY, S. M. Civ. Surg. to Jane Billing, d. of J. Morris, at Bombay, Nov. 9.

DEATHS.

BUIST, George, s. of Dr. at Balcairn, aged 1, Nov. 3.
BULKELEY, Lieut. col. R. 2nd N.I. at Bhooj, Oct. 26.
CUTTLER, R. D. at Tannah, aged 55, Oct. 19.
FINDLAY, P. at Bombay, aged 52, Nov. 10.
HAYWARD, Harriet A. d. of Henry, at Poonah, Oct. 14.
HERRING, Jane P. relict of the late Capt. A. C. of the ship *Centaur*, aged 23, Nov. 9.
KAIL, Charles, at Colaba, aged 58, Nov. 8.
LECKIE, Henry O. inf. s. of Capt. J. at sea, aged 2, Oct. 19.
WALTER, Mary Emma, wife of Maj. 3rd L.C. at Neemuch, Oct. 30.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4. *Enterprise*, McBurnie, China; *Owen Glendower*, Pare, Portsmouth.—6. Steamer *Bombay*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee; steamer *Feroze*, Gardner, Suez.—7. *Sir J. Jeejeebhoy*, Clark, Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Owen Glendower*.—Mrs. Pare, Mrs. Vardon, Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Clark, Miss Phillips, Capt. J. Vardon, 28th M.N.I.; Lieut. J. L. Evans, 16th Bo. N.I.; Dr. H. P. Lawrence, Bo. army; J. M. Heath, Esq. cornet Bo. cav.; Ens. S. V. H. Monro, 78th Highlanders; F. Davidge, Esq.; N. M. Eckford, Esq.; Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Falconer, Miss Brown, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Sullivan, Miss Eliza Paul, Mr. H. B. Ginger, and Sebastian da Costa.—Landed at Cannanore—Mrs. Langston, Lieut. S. R. de M. Hutchison, 20th regt. M.N.I.

Per *Bombay*.—Capt. Whichelo, Capt. De Vitre, 26th regt. N.I.; Lieut. Thompson, H.M.'s 64th regt.; and Mr. Macleod.

Per steamer *Feroze*.—H. E. the Nepaulese Ambassador and suite, Capt. Cavanagh, Mr. Donald Macleod, Mrs. Cavanagh, child, and servant; Lieut. col. Stack; Mrs. Stack, Miss Stack, Miss Williams, Miss Jenkins, Capt. Bates, Mrs. Bates, Capt. Grimes, Mrs. Grimes, Mr. Glass and servant, Mr. C. Cole, I. N.; Dr. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, and Mrs. Hughes.

Per *Phlox*.—C. A. West, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 4. *Blythswood*, Jamieson, Calcutta; *Orestes*, Foreman, Colombo.—9. *Royal Tiger*, Lockland, Dwarka; *St. Vincent*, Young, London.—10. Steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Colombo; *Emily Winder*, McFarlane, Zanzibar.—11. Steamer *Feroze*, Gardner, Kurrachee.—14. Steamer *Atalanta*, Nisbett, Dwarka.—16. Steamer *Queen*, ———, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Emily Wilder*.—Capt. G. Bertram, Messrs. S. Hutchison, J. Bertram, H. Bertram, H. Bertram, and H. Shepard.

Per steamer *Queen*.—Mrs. Volkart, Mrs. Baugh and 3 children, 2 children of Lieut. Scott, and servants, Mrs. Frith and a child; Capt. W. M. Leckie, 13th Bo. N.I.; Lieut. R. Goldie, 17th Bo. N.I.; Lieut. W. Hornidge, 24th M.N.I.; Lieut. C. R. Baugh, 9th Bo. N.I.; and T. G. Volkart, Esq.

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COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Nov. 16, 1850.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan			.. ..	Rs. 117	
5	Do.	do. 1825-26	..	Rs. 104½	per 100 Sa.
5	Do.	do. 1829-30	..	Rs. 104¼	do.
5	Do.	do. 1841-42	..	Rs. 99¼	
4	Do.	do. 1832-33	..	Rs. 87½	per 100 Sa.
4	Do.	do. 1835-36	..	Rs. 83¾	per 100 Co.'s.
4	Do.	1842-43	..	Rs. 83¾	do.

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000	pd. up	19¼	p. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank.....	,, 1,000 each	16½	per cent.	dis.	Sales.
Commercial Bank ..	,, 1,000 each	500	do.	8	p. ct. dis.
Agra Bank	,, 500 each	500	do.	2	p. ct. dis.
Bank of Madras	,, 1,000 each	1,000	do.	11½	p. ct. p.
Apollo Press Com...	,, 12,500 each	12,500	do.	13,000	
Colaba Press Com...	,, 7,000 each	7,000	do.	12,400	
Colaba Land Com...	,, 10,000 each	10,000	do.	7,000	nom.
Bombay S. N. Com.	,, 500 each	500	do.	60	p. ct. dis. sales.
Gr. Ind. P. R. Com.	50 each	10-14-7	paid.	Rs. 8,	sellers.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 4 as.
Bank of England Notes, per £.....	,, 10 2
Spanish Dollars, per 100	,, 219 to 221
German Crowns, ,, ...	,, 212½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	,, 104⅛
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	,, 16¼
Gold Ingots, according to touch, per tola	,, 15¾

EXCHANGES.

On London, at

6 months' sight, per rupee	2s. 2d. to 2s. 2⅛d.	For doc. bills.
6	2s. 1⅛d.	For credit bills.
6	2s. 7-18ths d.	Sellers for credit bills.

On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100.... 99
..... 30 days' sight..... 99⅝
..... at sight..... 100⅛
On Madras at 30 days' sight..... 99¼
..... at sight 99⅞
On China at 60 days' sight per 100 dlrs. Rs. 219

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2*l.* 10s. to 2*l.* 15s. per ton; to China, per candy, Rs. 9¼.

CEYLON.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BERNARD, the lady of W. D. d. at Colpetty, Oct. 20.
DE KRETSER, wife of P. C. s. at Colombo, Oct. 11.
DON, wife of J. W. s. at Colombo, Oct. 6.
FERREIRA, wife of W. H. d. at Colombo, Oct. 24.
GABRIEL, Mrs. H. d. at Colombo, Oct. 14.
HEYNS, wife of J. G. d. at Galle, Nov. 7.
KEIR, the lady of John L. s. at Colombo, Nov. 11.
MELLICAN, wife of J. F. d. at Colombo, Oct. 23.
POWER, the lady of T. C. c.s. s. at Colombo, Nov. 13.
VANE, the lady of G. d. at Colombo, Nov. 10.

MARRIAGES.

CRAWFORD, Hugh, to Mary Ann, d. of the late J. Campbell, at Galli, Oct. 25.
DE SILVA, J. M. to Miss F. De Alewis, at Kandy, Oct. 25.
HEPPONSTALL, Fred. Geo. to Miss Eliza O'Niell, at Colombo, Oct. 24.
KELAART, C. B. to Miss Maria Elizabeth Reimers, at Colombo, Nov. 11.
SHAW, Alfred, R. to Miss Maria A. de Run, at Colombo, Oct. 14.
WILLIG, C. A. to Miss H. J. Fernando, at Colombo, Oct. 16.

DEATHS.

BELL, Marianne, wife of John R. at Kandy, aged 24.
BINGHAM, Capt. R. art. at Colombo.
CHINNER, Hy. at Sebastian, aged 64, Oct. 11.
DIAS, Andrew, at Kandy, Oct. 17.
EBERT, J. Wm. at Colombo, aged 39, Nov. 3.
FOX, Mrs. Ann, at Colombo, Oct. 31.
HAULTAIN, T. E. G. at Colombo, Nov. 2.
PIERES, wife of M. F. B. at Colombo, Oct. 11.
SWAN, Emma D. inf. d. of James, at Colombo, Oct. 11.
SPARKS, inf. d. of Mr. at Colombo, Oct. 27.

CHINA.

The LONDON MAIL of August 24th arrived at Hong Kong on October 12th, per *Braganza*.

H.M.S. *Hastings*, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Austen, C.B., arrived in Hong Kong harbour on the 10th October.

THERE has been considerable sickness among the lower classes of the Chinese residents in Victoria (Hong Kong), which is attributed to the continued drought. Many of the privates of the 59th regiment were still sick in hospital; and more than half of the European part of the garrison were either there or on board the *Coromandel*, which vessel had been again taken up as a *depôt* for the convalescents.

From the coast were rumours of pirates in great force off the mouth of the Min, and about Namoa. The *Serpent* left Hong Kong for the northern ports on the 19th October, and will probably give some account of them.

In one of the provinces an edict against Christianity has been issued by the Prefect; it pronounces Christianity to be illegal, incredible, and absurd.

The Bishop of Victoria had arrived at Shanghae, and had taken up his residence at the Chaplaincy.

A fearful occurrence took place at Macao on the 29th October. It was the anniversary of the birth of the consort of the Queen of Portugal. The Portuguese frigate *Donna Maria* fired the usual salute at noon. The captain and all the officers but two were on board, and it is said some officers from the United States ship *Marion*, all of whom were to have dined at 3 o'clock on board the Portuguese frigate. About half-past 2 o'clock the latter vessel blew up, and officers and men, about 200 in number, perished, with the exception of one officer and 15 men, picked out of the water by the boats of the *Marion*.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

CAY, Mrs. Robt. D. d. at Victoria, Oct. 17.

MARRIAGE.

HOGG, Wm. to Eliza Susannah, d. of the late G. Hickson, at Shanghae, Oct. 1.

DEATHS.

GIBBONS, Louis, at Macao, Oct. 5.
ROPEMAN, Capt. of the schooner *Vixen*, at Victoria, Oct. 3.
ROWE, Dr. of Hong-Kong, Oct. 17.
TROUBRIDGE, Capt. E. N. of H.M.'s ship *Amazon*, at Canton, Sept. 28.
WILSON, Lieut. B. J. R.N. at Victoria, Oct. 19.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 28.—*Elizabeth*, Rees, Singapore.—OCT. 2. *Candace*, Arquit, New York.—4. *Victoria*, Smith, Calcutta.—5. *Swallow*, Seagrove, St. Francisco; *Sobraon*, Nicol, Bombay.—9. *Ida Blizabeth*, Kienhuawur, Newport.—10. *Lanrick*, White, Calcutta; *Hastings*, H.M.S. Austen, Singapore.—11. *Ardaseer*, Lovett, Calcutta.—12. *Braganza*, steamer, Potts, Bombay.—15. *Rob Roy*, Francis, Calcutta; *Sibella*, Coleman, Colombo.—*Poppy*, Thompson, Calcutta.—16.—*Land o' Cakes*, Grant, Bombay; *Harriett Humble*, Bevis, Calcutta; *John o' Ghaut*, McDonnald, Bombay.—17. *Royal Alice*, Boyes, London.—20. *Emperor of China*, Locke, Swansea.—21. *Spyhnx*, H.M.S. Shadwell, Singapore.—27. *Favourite*, Leish, London; *Pilot Fish*, Bruce, Liverpool; *James Scott*, Sutter, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Royal Alice*, Lieut. Senior, 59th reg.; Mr. E. Still.
Per *Emperor of China*, Messrs. Jenkins and Montgomery.
Per *Canton*, Mr. R. B. Forbes.
Per *Braganza*, Messrs. Vaucher, Lind, and Johnson, Signor Almeida, Misses Little, Buchanan and Smith.
Per *John Bunyan*, Mr. O'Donnell.

DEPARTURES.

OCT. 1—*Albert Edward*, Stoddart, Liverpool.—2. *Lightning*, Bing. Singapore; *Gertrude*, Campbell, Bombay; *Akbar*, Worth, Bombay; *Allan Kerr*, Gray, Bombay.—4. *Reliance*, Harrower, New York.—5. *Arrow*, M'Farlane, Calcutta; H.M.'s steamer *Phœnix*, Meyer, St. Francisco; *Ann Martin*, Martin, Bombay; *Blundel*, Renaut, London; *Countess of Seafield*, Leash, London; *Freak*, Simpson, Sydney.—6. *Charles Grant*, Evans, Bombay.—7. *Hindostan*, Pook, London.—11. *Malacca*, Consit, London.—12. *Zephyr*, Brown, East Coast; *Geo. Buckham*, Matches, Manilla; *Mary*, Lawrenson, Bombay; *Vixen*, Bradshaw, East Coast.—13. *Ariel*, Burt, Calcutta.—14. *Charles Cooper*, Cutts, Calcutta.—16. *Araret*, Rouse, Calcutta; *Ganges*, Smith, Singapore.—19. *Ariensis*, Remington, Bombay; *Joseph Bushby*, Greenow, Bombay.—21. *Ann*, Gamble, Calcutta; *Metropolis*, Penny, Singapore.—23. *Poppy*, Thompson, Calcutta.—24. *Regina*, ——, Bombay; *Emily*, Valentine, Liverpool.—25. *Ferozepore*, ——, London; *Cornwall*, ——, Calcutta; *Mooltan*, ——, Calcutta; *Mary Sparks*, ——, Liverpool.—26. *Sunda*, ——, Cork.—27. *Lanrick*, ——, Calcutta; *Sagaff*, Birch, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Mary and Ellen*, for OREGON.—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Inglis.
Per *Samuel Russell*, for NEW YORK.—Mrs. Haskell; Messrs. A. Low, S. J. Hallam, Wilkinson, Keeler, and Burdett.
Per *Rob Roy* for Singapore.—Mr. D. R. Caldwell.

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LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The translation into English, by Professor Wilson, of the first book of the *Rig-Veda*,—the oldest authority for the religious and social institutions of the Hindus,—affords us the means of forming some notions as to the condition of that nation at least 3,000 years ago.

Mr. Wilson deduces from this ancient work the conclusion that the Hindus, at the period of its composition, inhabited villages, towns, and cities; that they were an agricultural and a manufacturing, and also a maritime and mercantile people. He further infers, from mention being made of the adoption of an intercalary month, for the purpose of adjusting the solar and lunar year to each other, that they must have made some advance in astronomical computation, and that "civilization must have, therefore, made considerable progress" amongst them. This hypothesis, however, does not seem to rest upon very satisfactory *data*.

This portion of the *Veda* consists of hymns, laudatory and supplicatory, addressed to various deities, or forms of the deity, reduced by Mr. Wilson to two, namely, first, Agni, the element of fire, in three aspects,—as it exists on earth (as material fire), in the atmosphere (as lightning), and in the heavens (as light); secondly, Indra, a personification of the phenomena of the firmament. It may hence be discovered that the objects worshipped by the ancient Hindus were precisely those of a simple people, being a primitive form of Sabeism, in which the planets and constellations were not venerated. The separate and unsystematic origin of these hymns, which are addressed to the same divinities, and in some instances contain allusions to the name of the author or of his family, is noticed by Mr. Wilson, who supposes, with great probability, that they were composed by heads of families, or of schools, following a similar form of worship, and adoring different deifications. There is no mention of any temple, nor any reference to a public place of worship, and "it is clear," he adds, "that the worship was entirely domestic." It consisted of offerings (oblations and libations), prayer, and praise, and took place in the dwelling of the worshipper. The blessings prayed for are, for the most part, of a temporal and personal kind; there is little demand for moral benefactions, the main objects of the prayers being of a worldly and physical character.

These are indications of a rude and backward state of civilization, and when we look at the specific objects sought,—chiefly food, cattle, horses,—it seems almost evident that the Hindus were then passing from the pastoral to the agricultural state. Men of wealth are described as "possessors of horses," or "having abundant cattle." In one hymn, the deity is besought to "replenish our cows with milk, and give spirit to our horses." Another, addressed to the Aswins, sons of the sun, asks, "never may our cows, who nourish us with their udders, stray from our houses, separated from their calves: direct us to opulence, bestowing good; direct us to good, associated with kine." Again, the last verse of the book implores Indra to make the worshippers "possessors of cattle." The majority of the metaphors employed in the book are taken from pastoral objects,—cattle, grass, trees, and pastures; from kine going to their stalls, or driven to water or to pasture; or from rain, the wind, and the clouds; the articles of food specified are butter and milk. The plough and grain (barley) are mentioned only once or twice.

Mr. Wilson observes "there can be little doubt that the hymns were taught originally orally, and that the knowledge of them was perpetuated by the same mode of tuition; this is sufficiently apparent from their construction:" and when it is considered that a great advance must have been made in the arts of civilized life before the language could have attained the high degree of refinement which it exhibits in this work, it is probable that a long interval elapsed between the original rude conception of these hymns, and the form and metrical arrangement they ultimately assumed, during which various embellishments, derived from later arts and inventions, may have been engrafted upon their primitive simple stock. Mr. Wilson appears to have almost admitted this theory when he says, "the great variety of metres employed shews a progressive development of the powers of the language, which could have been the effect only of diligent cultivation: there can be little doubt, therefore, that they (the hymns) range through a considerable interval, although, as far as respects their general purport, they belong to the same condition of belief."

Some of the most striking of these ancient and curious compositions consist of allegorical representations of elementary strife, clothed by the imagination of the composer in a poetical dress, the images possessing many of the bold and daring features which distinguish the early poetry of the Hebrews. To the ancient Hindus, whether pastoral or agricultural, rain was of immense value, and several of the hymns, addressed to Indra, the god of the firmament, describe the clouds as retaining their moisture under the influence of a demon, named Ahi, or Vritra, who battles with Indra, until he is overcome by him, and the thunderbolt of the god, penetrating the clouds, releases their watery stores. An example of this conflict is afforded in the following extracts from the thirty-second and succeeding hymns, which furnish an allegorical and poetical narrative of the production of rain: Ahi, the accumulation of condensed vapours, being struck by Indra with his thunderbolt, or electric fluid, the clouds are disparted, and the rain descends upon the earth, moistening the fields, or passing off in rivers:—

"With his vast destroying thunderbolt, Indra struck the darkling, mutilated Vritra: as the trunks of trees are felled by the axe, so lies Ahi prostrate on the earth.

"The arrogant Vritra, as if unequalled, defied Indra, the mighty hero, the destroyer of many, the scatterer of foes. The foe of Indra has crushed the banks of the rivers (that is, by the inundation caused by the descent of the rain).

"The waters, that delight the minds of men, flow over him, recumbent on the earth; Ahi has been prostrated beneath the feet of the waters, which Vritra, by his might, had obstructed.

"Verily, Indra, thou hast slain the wealthy barbarian with thine adamantine bolt; thou, singly assailing him, although with auxiliaries, the Maruts (or winds).

"Thou hast destroyed the adherents of Vritra, whether weeping or laughing, on the farthest verge of the sky; thou hast consumed the robber, having dragged him from heaven, and hast received the praises of the worshipper, praising thee and offering libations.

"Indra set free the waters obstructed by Vritra, when sleeping in the caverns of the earth, and slew the horned dryer-up of the world: thou, Maghavan (Indra), with equal swiftness and strength, didst kill with thy thunderbolt the enemy defying thee to battle."

The thirty-seventh hymn is addressed to the Maruts, or winds, whose personification and terrible agency remind us of some passages in the Book of Job:—

"Celebrate, Kanwas (sages), the aggregate strength of the Maruts, sportive, without horses, but shining in their car.

"Who, borne by spotted deer, were born self-radiant, with weapons, war-cries, and decorations.

"I hear the cracking of the whips in their hands, wonderfully inspiring courage in the fight.

"Which is chief leader among you, agitators of heaven and earth, who shake all around like the top of a tree?

"At their approach, earth trembles like an enfeebled monarch through dread of his enemies.

"Stable is their birth-place, the sky, yet the birds are able to issue from the sphere of their parent; for your strength is every where divided between two regions (heaven and earth).

"Wherever the Maruts pass, they fill the way with clamour; every one hears their noise.

"Where are you at present? When will your arrival take place? Pass from the heaven, not from the earth. Where do they who worship you cry to you like cattle?

"Never may your worshipper be indifferent to you, as a deer is never indifferent to pasture, so that he may not tread the path of Yama (the god of hell).

"The lightning roars like a parent cow that bellows for its calf, and hence the rain is set free by the Maruts.

"At the roaring of the Maruts, every dwelling of earth shakes, and men also tremble.

"Maruts, with strong hands, come along the beautifully embanked rivers, with unobstructed progress.

"May the felloes of your wheels be firm; may your cars and your steeds be steady, and your fingers well skilled to hold the reins."

We conclude with a few verses from the hymns addressed to Ushas, the personified dawn, or Aurora:—

"Ushas, daughter of heaven, dawn upon us with riches; diffuser of light, dawn upon us with abundant food; bountiful goddess, dawn upon us with wealth of cattle.

"Ushas, nourishing all, comes daily like a matron, the directress of household duties, conducting all transient creatures to decay; at her coming, each biped stirs, and she wakes up the birds.

"She animates the diligent, and sends clients to their patrons; and, shedder of dews, knows not delay: bestower of food, at thy rising the soaring birds no longer suspend their flight.

"This auspicious Ushas has harnessed her vehicles from afar; above the rising of the sun; and she comes gloriously upon man with a hundred chariots (rays of light).

"Ushas, since thou hast to-day set open the two gates of heaven with light, bestow upon us, goddess, cattle and food."

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These cursory observations may, perhaps, direct some, who feel a pleasure in tracing the early footsteps of mankind, to these very remarkable productions.

At the monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on the 24th October, Dr. Wilson, the president, read a paper which he had prepared on the Villages and Towns named *Hazor*, mentioned in the Scriptures, with the identification of the *Hazor* of Kedar with the *Hadhra* of the Arab geographer, and the *Hatra* and *Atra* of the Greeks and Romans, situated between the Euphrates and the Tigris, and of late years visited by Dr. Ross, Mr. W. H. Ainsworth, and Dr. Layard.

At the same meeting, a letter was read from Mr. Commissioner Frere, Sattara, announcing the transmission to the Society of a manuscript volume of Arabic and Persian inscriptions from Beejapoor, collected and copied by Hooseein Saheb Bhangay and Mahomed Ali Bhangay, Rozendars of Beejapoor, two of the few Mahomedans belonging to the place who possess a competent knowledge of Persian and some acquaintance with Arabic, and who have thus been enabled to add a very great number of inscriptions to those noticed by Dr. Bird in his paper on the subject, published in the Society's *Transactions*. "There are in the ruins of the citadel of Beejapoor, near the eastern gate," adds Mr. Frere, "ten or twelve long and very distinct Canarese inscriptions, of only a few of which Mr. Walter Elliott, the great authority in Canarese antiquities, procured abstracts. They are cursorily noticed by Dr. Bird. I have hitherto been unable to get complete or trustworthy copies, owing to the difficulty of finding any one sufficiently acquainted with the ancient Canarese dialect to transcribe them. But as they probably, like all such inscriptions, contain valuable historical data, it would be very desirable to get perfect and accurate copies or impressions of them; and if forwarded to Mr. Walter Elliott, no doubt good use would be made of any information they contain. The letters, though very clear, are so small, and the stone so uneven, as to defy all the attempts I made to get a good impression; but they are evidently easily legible by any one who understood the old dialect of Canarese; and possibly, by giving publicity to the fact that they exist, and that accurate copies would be acceptable to the Society, some Canarese scholar visiting the place might secure copies."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to remind some of our subscribers that intelligence travels faster by the Electric Telegraph than even by railroads, and that the former conveyance from Suez and Trieste usually must precede the Mail by several days.

*** *Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

FRIDAY, December 20, 1850.

EVERYBODY remembers the story of the Three Wishes,—which, by the way, was related in Sanscrit centuries before it was read in any European tongue. An honest couple, having been promised by a kind spirit the fulfilment of three requests, fell into an agony of perplexity, and lost the boon through their want of unanimity. Something like this has happened to the South African colonists, who, being permitted to choose a constitution, are quarreling amongst themselves as to what the constitution shall be.

A very small share of foresight would have discovered that this must have been the issue of such a course of policy. In old countries, or large societies, the making, or even reforming, a constitution is always a difficult and hazardous operation. England in 1688, the United States in 1776, and France in 1848, furnished, indeed, examples of its orderly accomplishment; but the peculiar circumstances which favoured each, taking it out of the general category, are too obvious to escape observation. When a colony, however, and especially a colony like the Cape of Good Hope, flushed with its recent triumph over the Imperial Government, is suddenly endowed with the power of framing a constitution for itself, it is almost sure to be rent into factions. A small community wants the steadying influence of overpowering numbers, which can dictate to the rest, and by rallying round the government or a party, can neutralize the efforts of those who are tempted by wild theories, obstinate prejudices, or a spirit of contradiction, as well as better motives, to put forth schemes of their own. There is a fascination almost irresistible in the prospect of being able to realize the day-dream which many imaginative men have indulged at some period of their lives, of reducing to practice a theory of government that should be perfect,—in which virtue and merit should be the sole passports to rank and authority, and the very possibility of injustice utterly excluded. This ought to be the aim of all government; many believe the end not to be unattainable; the problem is, to discover the means, and every constitution-spinner has at least the chance of winning the prize,—of being the inventor of a scheme of rule that shall make all who are subject to it happy.

The colonists of the Cape have three projects before them; namely, that proposed by the Home Government, a second framed by Sir A. Stockenstrom and a seceding minority of the existing Legislative Council, and a third draughted by a Board of Commissioners, consisting of seven members* of the Council, appointed by the Governor to report upon the subject of a constitution for the future government of the colony. The scheme of the home authorities for the representative system, as contained in the Queen's Letters-Patent, established the following points:—that the Colonial Legislature should consist of a governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly, both chambers entirely elective, except as to one person, viz., the president of the Legislative Council; that the chief justice for the time being should, *ex officio*, be the president; and that both chambers might be dissolved together, should the governor think fit, or the assembly be dissolved without the legislative council. The minority of the existing Council, and what is termed the popular party "out of doors," desire a more liberal representative scheme; their real object is to place the whole power of the colony virtually in the hands of the House of Assembly, and their scheme proposes that the Assembly shall in no case be dissolved unless the Legislative Council be dissolved at the same time. A form of colonial constitution, consisting of forty-six articles, based upon broad democratic principles, has been drawn up and approved by the Cape Town municipality and other Boards, and is understood to be favoured by a large numerical majority of the inhabitants. Sir A. Stockenstrom and Mr. Fairbairn have been deputed to carry this draft to England, in order to expound and advocate it.

The scheme developed in the Report of the Board of Commissioners, which is to be submitted to the Home Authorities, appears to steer a medium course between the two, and will probably be that eventually adopted for the colony; in its general features it is as follows.

It recommends that there should be two Chambers, both elective; but proposes to leave to the Legislative Council the election of its own president; and it concurs with the Government scheme in vesting in the Governor the discre-

* Mr. Montagu, Government Secretary; Mr. Rivers, Treasurer-General; Mr. Hope, Auditor-General; Mr. Porter, Attorney-General; Mr. Field, Collector of Customs; and Messrs. Cock and Godlinton, Members of Council.

tion of dissolving either or both the Chambers. The subordinate machinery approved by the Board,—some portions unanimously, and others by a majority,—is exhibited in the following resolutions :—

"That the members of the Assembly should be chosen for three years.

"That every person, not subject to any special disqualification, who should have occupied, within the limits of any electoral division, for twelve months, fixed property of the value of £25, should be entitled to be registered as a voter, and to vote in that division, for members of Assembly.

"That the twenty existing fiscal divisions of the colony should be, respectively, electoral divisions, returning each two members to the Assembly; that the municipalities of Cape Town and Green Point, voting as one electoral division, should return four members, and that the municipality of Graham's Town, as another electoral division, should return two members;—making, in all, a House of Assembly of forty-six members.

"That any person qualified to be registered as a voter, and to vote for members of Assembly, in any electoral division, might be himself elected a member of Assembly for any electoral division.

"That the Legislative Council should consist of fifteen members.

"That members of both Houses should receive from the colonial revenue a daily allowance for expenses whilst attending their legislative duties, and also travelling expenses, upon the principle of mileage.

"That the qualification of the electors for both Houses should be the same.

"That no person under thirty years of age should be competent to be elected a member of the Legislative Council.

"That no person should be competent to be elected a member of the Legislative Council who should not be the owner of fixed property, within the colony, to the value of £2,000 above all registered incumbrances thereon, or the owner of fixed property to the value of £2,000 who should be worth £4,000 above all debts.

"That of the members of the Legislative Council first chosen, seven should, by lot, vacate their seats at the end of five years, and the remaining eight at the end of ten years, in such manner, that, except in cases of dissolution, there should be elections of seven members and of eight members alternately, every five years, so that each member, after those first elected, should sit for ten years.

"That, for the purpose of every election of members of the Legislative Council, the twenty-two electoral divisions before alluded to, should each, by a majority of votes, choose a number of candidates equal to the whole number of members then to be elected.

"That no person holding any office of profit under her Majesty within the colony should be eligible to be elected as a member of either of the two Chambers, and that any member of either Chamber accepting any such office should, *ipso facto*, vacate his seat."

A more thoroughly liberal system of representation can hardly be devised consistent with a due share of power lodged in the executive branch, which is essential not only to the performance of its functions, but to the welfare of the constituency and the efficient working of the machine itself. The restriction upon the governor's right of dissolving the Chambers would, in times of political agitation, be attended with the most mischievous consequences. "One main end of the second Chamber," the Commissioners observe, "is to moderate the action of popular excitement, and if, in every case of dissolution, the members of both houses are to be elected at the very same time, this main end must be almost necessarily sacrificed."

This is the state of the quarrel, which, as Sir Lucius says, "is a very pretty one as it stands." The colonists have tried and know their strength, and the Government will find it difficult to act the part of umpire. The agitation has already reached to almost the convict pitch; the "People's Constitution" has become a rallying phrase, and the colonists are told, if they fearlessly persevere, "their just claims, founded upon promises uttered in the hearing of the whole civilized world, will certainly be conceded, in spite of all the underhand movements which may be made by high powers in the colony and their few supporters."

THE gambling transaction at Simla,—which is the subject of one of Sir Charles Napier's characteristic General Orders, published in our last issue,—and its incidents, invite and justify a few passing remarks.

The main facts are these:—A party, consisting of four Queen's and Company's officers and a member of the civil service (Mr. McChlery), played at cards on the 10th and 11th of July. On the second day, when two of the party (Lieutenants Bayley and Oakes) were absent, some of the cards were discovered to be marked. Mr. McChlery expressed his opinion that the marks were accidental; after some discussion, this opinion seems to have been adopted by the parties cognizant of the fact, and the play was resumed with the same cards on the 13th, and continued daily until the 16th, when Lieut. Draper, one of the party, who had been a loser, disclosed to Messrs. Bayley and Oakes (who had also been players), for the first time, that the cards had been found to be marked. These two officers immediately called a meeting of gentlemen to investigate the affair, and the result leaving some imputation upon Mr. McChlery, he called another meeting of twenty civil and military officers, eighteen of whom acquitted him, one member considered the charge not proved against Mr. McChlery, and another, a barrister, pronounced him guilty. At the request of Mr. McChlery, a Court of Inquiry was ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, which, after sitting for five weeks, pronounced its unqualified and decided opinion, "that the cards had been designedly marked for the purpose of cheating." No proof could be elicited as to the author of the act; but Messrs. Bayley and Oakes were exonerated from all suspicion.

The Commander-in-Chief remarks that it was the duty of Messrs. Draper and McChlery, who were aware that the cards were marked, to have disclosed the fact to Messrs. Bayley and Oakes, and to have ceased playing with each other until the matter had been cleared up; instead of which, they joined in concealing it, and sat down to play together against them. The plea of Mr. McChlery is, that, as he and others had considered the marks accidental, he did not consider it incumbent on him "to create a scandal" by publishing suspicions acknowledged to be unfounded.

The question of individual guilt being indeterminable by direct proof, what is the circumstantial evidence? The winner was Mr. McChlery, Lieut. Draper having lost a considerable sum. Mr. McChlery alleges that he did not win anything approaching what Mr. Draper lost, and if the amount of advantage is to be the criterion of guilt, Mr. Draper had as much inducement to mark the cards to avoid paying his losses, as he to win; and "why did Mr. Draper," he asks, "if he thought me a cheat (as he now says he did), not only play with me himself, but back me heavily against a man whom he knew to be ignorant of his suspicions and of all the circumstances which had given rise to them?"

Without presuming to decide who was the guilty party,—a point which the Court and Sir C. Napier left undecided,—we regard all the persons concerned in this affair to be, in different degrees, reprehensible. Laying out of view the scandalous fraud, the fact that a party of military officers should have been engaged for nearly a week (including Sunday) in downright gambling, is disgraceful, and being in direct contravention of General Orders, the offenders should have been brought to trial. The pretext, that one of the party was not amenable to his orders, is unworthy of Sir C. Napier. Why did he order the inquiry, if it could lead to no result? If Mr. McChlery has committed an offence against the rules of his service, the civil authorities should take cognizance of it; but if he has not offended, or if he has, and they omit to censure him, why should those who are subject to military authority enjoy impunity?

In a preceding column are some additional particulars, which deepen suspicion against one of the parties.

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INDIAN COTTON.

No. IV.

Our inquiry has made apparent what are not and what are causes of the bad reputation of the Indian cotton. Before considering how its character and quality may be raised and improved, it will be fit to examine

5. *The relative merits of the indigenous Cotton and of that produced from American seed in India.*

The beauty of the Indian muslins and calicoes, once so highly prized, cannot be owing solely to the skill and delicacy of the manufacturer; the wool must have its share of merit in these unrivalled fabrics. It is well observed, too, by Dr. Royle (as noticed in the last paper), that the indigenous cotton of India must possess some inherent good qualities, or it would be difficult to understand how there could be any demand for it at all in Europe, whilst America produced cotton of excellent quality, at moderate prices, carefully picked, cleaned, and packed. And, in fact, the native cotton has properties, peculiarly its own, which recommend it to the manufacturers of this country, namely, the goodness of its colour; its capacity of taking dye well and more uniformly than other cottons; its tendency to swell in the yarn in the process of bleaching, so as to give the cloth a more substantial appearance; lastly, its durability. These qualities have led some to claim for the Indian cotton an intrinsic superiority over the American.

There appears to have been a species of cotton wool employed exclusively in India in the manufacture of those delicate inimitable fabrics called Dacca muslins, a branch of native industry which has been extinguished by the competition of European looms. This cotton, which was never exported, called *Bairati kupas*, was grown in the districts north-west of Dacca, limited to a space of about forty miles in length by less than three in breadth, along the Megna; attempts to encourage the species in other parts of Bengal having failed. Its favourite site appears to have been the high banks of the tributary streams of the Ganges. This variety is considered by Mr. St. George Tucker to have been, as the name it bore among the natives (*Désy*, or 'of the country') seems to import, the indigenous cotton of Bengal. The fibre is described as extremely fine, silky, and strong, but the staple was very short, and the wool adhered most tenaciously to the seed. Another account, indeed, represents that the thread of which the Dacca fabrics were made was the waste of the Désy kupas. Mr. Taylor, of Murrial, states that the finest fibres of the kupas were those which adhered firmly to the seed; that the Dacca spinners carefully removed by a fine comb the looser and coarser fibres, by which operation the fine part of the kupas, which in England would be called waste, was rendered perfectly clean, and could be spun by them into any degree of fineness. This would undoubtedly explain why this fine cotton was not known in the market.

It is admitted that nothing prevents the Indian cotton from being largely employed at Manchester but the dirty and adulterated state in which it comes to market. Its inherent defect is shortness of staple, which renders it less fit for some purposes than the long-stapled American cottons; but this is said to be no substantial objection to the use of Indian cotton in our manufactories if sent in a clean state, and the supply was regular and constant. Mr. Bazley, the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, pronounces the Indian cotton "very inferior;" he admits that there may have been some improvement in it during the last twenty-five years, but he considers that it is still "exceedingly irregular," and that, since 1835, there has been in some respects "a positive deterioration." Mr. Turner, Chairman of the Manchester Commercial Association, on the contrary, asserts that "a very great advance has taken place in the improvement of cotton in India" The common Surat cotton, Mr. Bazley admits, has improved in quality; but that, he adds, is "an open trade cotton, and not a cotton produced under the auspices of the East-India Company:" a remark as invidious as it is groundless. It turns out that he refers to the "condition" of the cotton, namely, its want of cleanliness; that is, its accidental state, not its natural or inherent quality. The Cotton Committee of 1848, in their Report, state that the quality of native cotton is "greatly inferior to that of the cotton of the United States," with which the former cannot compete unless it could be brought to market at prices 15 to 20 per cent. lower; and the Bombay trade report, a few months back, confessed, as "a melancholy truth," that "in such ill-repute is Bombay cotton at home, that, notwithstanding the recent enormous demand for all other kinds of wool,"—owing to the anticipated failure of the cotton crop in America,—"ours has scarcely risen in the market."

That the native cotton of India is susceptible of improvement in its quality, as the American has been improved, there can be no doubt. The United States, at no remote period, imported cotton from India. The Konkanee cotton, the plant of which is said to grow wild all over the Konkan, was, by care in the cultivation and gathering, raised to a value not only exceeding the best Broach cotton, but even surpassing that grown from New Orleans seed; unless the doubt suggested by the Bombay Committee, whether the seed was not "Bourbon," be well founded, though Mr. Shaw, no mean authority, asserts it to be "the purely indigenous cotton of India."

The contest between the advocates of the indigenous and of the American cotton seems at length, however, to have been decided in favour of the latter, which has been extensively introduced into various parts of India with success. According to a recent report from Coimbatoor, in many places indigenous cotton was sown in a field adjoining to the New Orleans plant; and the result, in an unfavourable season, was, that the latter yielded a remunerative crop, whereas the former failed, and was a loss to the ryot.

The varieties of the American cotton are principally two,—the Sea Island, described as beautiful as to staple, colour, and fineness of fibre; and the New Orleans, equal in colour and fineness, but inferior in staple. The recommendations of the American plant are, that, whilst it is as hardy as the native, it affords a larger yield per acre, and gives more wool from a specific amount of produce in the field. It is, moreover, capable of being grown on land of a poorer description than the native cotton, and which is therefore liable to a lower rate of assessment, and it is better liked by our manufacturers, from having a longer staple. It appears from the evidence of Mr. Petrie, that the cotton grown from American seed is not purchased by the natives of India, whose chief objection is that they cannot spin it.

The East-India Company, whose efforts for the improvement of the Indian cotton have been unremitted for more than sixty years, in 1840, sent out to India American farmers, well skilled in the management of the cotton plant. They had at the beginning experimental farms, to teach the natives how to grow good cotton at a profitable rate,—some in the Doab and Bundelcund, on both sides of the Jumna, in Bengal. This first experiment failed, as well as other experiments in that presidency. They were then removed to the Madras presidency, and in Coimbatoor they succeeded in producing some of the finest cotton ever brought from India to Europe, pronounced quite equal to the fair quality of Uplands American, and fit for the purposes of almost all manufactures. The experiments which the American farmers made under the Bombay presidency were likewise unsuccessful, in the first instance, at Broach; but subsequently, at Dharwar, and the Southern Mahratta country, their success was very considerable; the natives, who are an energetic race, having adopted the American seed. A great breadth of land has been appropriated to its cultivation, the cotton giving much satisfac-

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tion to our manufacturers. Mr. Turner says that the Manchester spinners gave a price for some Dharwar cotton, grown by ryots, very much higher than was ever obtained there for Indian cotton.

It appears, therefore, and it is affirmed by Dr. Royle, that the American variety of the plant is not suited to all localities in India. The parts adapted to its successful culture are said to be the four southern provinces of the peninsula,—Coimbatoor, Salem, Madura, and Tinnevelly; many parts of the Southern Mahratta country, in addition to the Dharwar and Belgaum collectorates; many parts of the Sattara territories, of the Putwurdun district and of the Nizam's dominions; perhaps some parts of the Northern Circars, Chota Nagpore, and Malwa, and probably the vicinity of the sea-coasts of Guzerat and of Scinde.

Under these circumstances, when Dr. Royle was asked by the Cotton Committee whether he was of opinion it was more desirable to extend the cultivation of the American seed, or to improve the cultivation of the indigenous plant, he replied that, as the American cotton was so highly appreciated at Manchester, wherever it could be advantageously grown, that species should be propagated; but that, in other districts, where it did not succeed so well, the Indian cotton should be carefully cultivated, so that both kinds might flourish and be extended in suitable localities. Mr. Shaw, an experienced collector in the Southern Mahratta country, likewise recommends that, in every district in India, the species of cotton most suited to it should alone be cultivated.

There are certain properties of the exotic plant, however, which detract from its value, as compared with the indigenous cotton. The Bombay Committee notice a remarkable fact, the result of experiments, namely, that the cotton grown in India from the best foreign seeds has been found to degenerate after one or two years, "the plant accommodating itself, as it were, or submitting, to the influence of the climate, and gradually acquiring the same shortness of staple and tenacity of seed which characterize the indigenous cotton." Mr. Shaw says, all cottons have a tendency to run hybrid, and if two fields, one of native and the other of American cotton, were near each other, they would mix, and a wholly new kind of cotton would be produced.

6. *Comparative profits of the two species of cultivation.*

We have before stated, amongst the recommendations of the American cotton, that its produce, both in the field and in the wool, is greater than the native. The proportions are differently given; Mr. Shaw's statement is as follows:—An acre of native-seeded cotton, he considers, will yield from 226 lbs. to 241 lbs. of wool with the seed; taking one-fourth part of that yield to be wool, and making a deduction for waste in cleaning it, the produce of clean native cotton is 60 lbs. to an acre. The yield of the New Orleans cotton he takes at 350 lbs. per acre of seeded wool, and deducting two-thirds for seed, and allowing for waste, he makes the produce of an acre of New Orleans clean cotton 115 lbs.,—nearly double. Mr. Petrie, speaking of the produce of Salem and Coimbatoor, gives the relative quantities somewhat differently. He considers 300 lbs. of seed-cotton as a fair average in India for each kind, probably rather above the mark for the native; but as American cotton yields 30 per cent. of clean on the seed-cotton, and the Indian in that part of India only about 22 per cent., he puts down the Indian at 70 lbs. and the American at 90 lbs. per acre of clean cotton.

This gentleman has likewise given a very detailed statement of the comparative profits to the ryot on the cultivation of Indian-grown American cotton and his own native plant. On the latter, the agricultural charges, including land-rent, or assessment (which he sets down at 1 R. 4 as., about 2s. 6d.), he makes Rs. 6 per acre, and the amount received for the produce of an acre, Rs. 7, leaving a profit of one rupee per acre. On the American cotton, he makes the receipts Rs. 9, and the charges being the same as in the other case, namely, Rs. 6, the ryot's profit per acre is Rs. 3, or three times that obtained upon cultivating the indigenous plant. Mr. Shaw has likewise given a calculation of the profits of the two species of cultivation, which (assuming the assessment at Rs. 1. 11 as. 10 pice per acre, which is the old high rate) makes the ryot's profit per acre upon the native cotton 1 R. 7 as., whereas in growing the American it is Rs. 6. 8 as.

Let it be observed here that Mr. Petrie, a gentleman cognizant for nearly five years of the cotton cultivation in the provinces of Salem and Coimbatoor, travelling over the greatest part, has stated that the amount of the land-assessment does not exceed 2s. 6d. an acre; and that Mr. Shaw, speaking of the Southern Mahratta country, in which a new rate of assessment has been introduced, states that the *old* rate was less than 3s. 5d., which has been reduced to 2s. 3d., and even 1s. 7½d., an acre; and "we consider," adds Mr. Shaw, "that the Dharwar assessment was heavy." So much for the "crushing" effect of the land-assessment, which includes, it must always be remembered, *rent*, as well as *taxes!*

7. *Comparative expense of cultivating Cotton in America and India.*

This is an important element in the question whether the Indian can compete with the slave-grown cotton of the United States.

The result of Dr. Royle's inquiries into the expenses of cultivating cotton in America was, that a cotton-planter had first to purchase his land, and pay for its being cleared, or if it had been cleared, he paid a higher price for it; he had also to buy slaves, cattle, agricultural implements, erect farm buildings, &c.; that the annual expenses consisted, besides interest of money and deterioration of property, of pay of overseers, food for slaves, and incidental outgoings, all which prevent the planter from producing cotton, with the enormous return of 500 lbs. of clean cotton per acre, at a lower cost than 3d. per lb., merely to cover expenses, without profit. On the other hand, the returns from different parts of India show that the ryot can sell his cotton there at 1d. or 1¼d. per lb. According to Mr. Petrie, the New Orleans (Indian) cotton, grown in Coimbatoor, could be laid down at Liverpool, all charges, freight and everything included, at 3¾d. per lb., and the best native cotton, cleaned by the saw-gin, at 3⅝d.,—only the fraction of a penny above the original cost of American cotton in the field. "It is evident, therefore," Dr. Royle contends, "that, in point of price, India (notwithstanding the small returns of produce, which do not amount, upon an average, to 100 lbs. an acre of clean cotton) is able to contend successfully with America, and will be able to do so still more successfully when all unnecessary expenses are diminished between the farm and the factory, and these are paid on a clean and unadulterated article, instead of on cotton which contains about one-fourth of dirt and refuse."

In the opinion of Mr. Bazley, an improvement of from 10 to 25 per cent. in its quality would "vastly increase the consumption of Indian cotton" at Manchester; and Mr. Turner says: "If we can obtain a supply of cotton from India of a quality a penny a pound more than the Indian cotton generally sells for, so as to enter into competition with the American cotton for all the common purposes of spinning, I have long been satisfied that a great revolution would take place in the Indian cotton trade."

How this important revolution can be brought about, will be the next subject of our inquiry.

The Buddhist literature of Burmah, said to extend to 80,000 volumes, contains translations from the ancient Pali literature of Hindostan.

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EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

A public examination of the Gentlemen Cadets educated at the East-India Company's Military Seminary was held on Monday, the 9th inst., in the presence of the Chairman (J. Shepherd, Esq.), the Deputy-Chairman (Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P.), several members of the Hon. Court of Directors, and the following visitors, viz.—*Major-generals* Sir Hew Ross, K.C.B.; Fanshawe, C.B., R.E.; and H. G. A. Taylor, C.B. *Colonels* Sir F. Smith, R.E.; Abbott, C.B., Bengal Engrs.; Leslie, C.B., E.I. Depôt; Graham, C.B.; Mackenzie; Mercer, C.B.; Graves, Boileau, Wynch, Soppitt, Havelock, H.M.S., and Burn, R.A. *Majors* Edwardes, C.B.; J. L. Taylor, Burney, Brett, and Aldrich, R.E. *Captains* McKerlie, R.E.; Fanshawe, R.E.; Williams, R.E.; Wilmot, R.A.; Boxer, R.A.; Bingham, R.A.; Pelly, R.N.; and Manderson, Walker, A. Chapman, and Denny, late Company's Maritime service. *Lieuts.* Pasley, R.E.; Fowlis, Pelly, McDowell, Lawford, Ward, and Hitchins. Messrs. Steuart Hogg, P. Melvill, D. C. Marjoribanks, Fergusson, Easton, Roberts, Baker, H. Tucker, St. G. Tucker, W. Eade, Strachan, Noton, Brownlow, Craster, Holberton, and Lambert.

Thirty-eight Cadets were brought forward for public examination, of which number five were selected for the Engineers, viz.—

Frederick Smith Stanton	George Munro Duncan
William Hichens	Hew Lindsay Prendergast
Julian St. John Hovenden	

Sixteen for the Artillery, viz.—

Edward John Wrench	Patrick Charles Anderson
George Charles Depree	Mordaunt Martin Fitzgerald
George Miller Dobbin	Ashmead John Billamore
Clement John Mead	Francis Hemming
Thomas Eden Dickins	Walter D'Oyley Kerrich
George Walton Onslow	Archibald Robertson Gloag
Thomas Bridges Heathorn	Richard Aufrere Baker
John Percivall	Charles Walker Martin

And seventeen for the Infantry, viz.—

George Brown Cassan Simpson	John Carstairs McNeill
John Robert Simpson	Edward Henry Cassan Simpson
Ralph Arthur Frederick William Ellis	Frederick Breese Salmon
	John Foster Haworth
Augustus Willes	Arthur Soppitt
Henry Roche Osborn	William Peyton
Francis Vizard	John Shaw Steuart
Francis Arthur Wodehouse	Francis Augustus Brett
Mervyn Archdall Humphrys	John Samuel Smith

Distribution of Prizes:—

First Class.

F. S. Stanton ..... 2nd Mathematics, 1st Fortification, Military Surveying, 2nd Hindustani, The Pollock Medal,—in presenting which, the Chairman said: "Mr. Stanton, this medal, struck in commemoration of the distinguished services of Lieut.-General Sir George Pollock, and presented to that officer by the inhabitants of Calcutta, has been awarded to you for your efficiency in several branches of study, and with reference also to your general good conduct, which has been certified to be such as renders you worthy of this mark of honour and distinction. I can assure you it is a very enviable prize that you have thus obtained, and it entitles you to the high commendation of the Court of Directors, as I am sure it will elicit for you the cordial congratulations of all your friends. I hope it will stimulate you further to continue in the pursuit of those attainments, and of that high and upright course of conduct which you will find to be the true and certain path to honour and distinction."

Julian St. J. Hovenden ..... 1st Mathematics.

G. M. Duncan ..... Geology, Latin.

H. L. Prendergast ..... 1st Hindustani, 1st Good Conduct,—in presenting which, the Chairman said: "Mr. Prendergast, it affords me peculiar pleasure to deliver to you this sword, in the name of the Court of Directors. It is given especially as a reward for your very exemplary conduct during the whole period of your residence at Addiscombe, and to mark, also, the great importance which the Court of Directors attach to highly honourable and strictly moral conduct in a gentleman cadet. Sir, I need not tell you that exemplary conduct combines also steady, regular, and industrious application to study, which quality very frequently surpasses in results the efforts of the most brilliant talents. I congratulate you, sir, as I am sure all your friends also will, on this very honourable distinction; and I hope you will be long spared to do honour to Addiscombe and to the service of the East-India Company."

E. J. Wrench	Civil Drawing.
C. J. Mead	2nd Fortification, 2nd Good Conduct.
M. M. Fitzgerald	French.
T. B. Heathorn	Military Drawing.

Second Class.

H. Goodwyn	Mathematics, 3rd Good Conduct; Fortification, Military Surveying.
W. Tucker	Military Drawing.
J. M. Steuart	Latin.
R. Malcolm	Civil Drawing.
J. Eckford	Hindustani.
T. Hog	French.

Third Class.

R. Pope	4th Good Conduct.

Mathematics.—The examination commenced with this highly important subject of study, the tests of qualification in which, for the several branches of the service, have been too often detailed in these reports to need further repetition. The Cadets selected for the scientific corps appeared to be well instructed in the prescribed course, the most proficient being discernible by their relative positions in the class, the first prize being awarded to Mr. Hovenden.

The *Fortification* examination commenced at half-past one o'clock, in the sand model-hall, when a variety of well-executed models were exhibited. The first was the Fort of Duleep ghur, planned according to the native principles of defence, by Major Edwardes, and constructed by Sikh troops, in the district of Bunnoo, then recently occupied by our subsidy. The model, constructed on a scale of a quarter of an inch to the foot, was explained by Gentleman Cadet Stanton.

The Crown-work of Lodi, by Chasse-loup de Lobat, on a scale of 3-16ths of an inch to a foot, was explained by Gentleman Cadet Dobbin.

The Native Fort of Mallaigaum, taken by the British from the Mahrattas in 1818, on a scale of a quarter of an inch to a foot, was explained by Gentleman Cadet Hemming. And a new circular system of Fortification, proposed by Mr. Fergusson, civil engineer, was explained by Gentleman Cadet Mead.

The Chairman then proceeded to the examination-hall, when the other Cadets of the Fourth Term underwent a *vivâ voce* examination by Sir Charles Pasley, K.C.B., public examiner. The drawings in this department were of the usual satisfactory nature.

Military Drawings,—executed by the Gentlemen Cadets of the

First Class.

Mr. Heathorn, 1st prize	Parts of the Island of Hong-Kong.
Mr. Wrench	
Mr. Hichens	
Mr. J. Simpson	
Mr. Depree	Hill-fort of Wassota.
Mr. Kerrich	Ditto Kurnatta.
Mr. Dobbin	Ditto Poorundhur and Wujurgurh.
Mr. Hemming	
Mr. Gloag	Ditto Shoonair.
Mr. Stanton	Ditto Bomullin and Sattara.

Second Class.

Mr. Tucker, 2nd prize	Drawings from models of parts of the Island of St. Helena.
Mr. Goodwyn	
Mr. Finch	
Mr. Malcolm	
Mr. Manderson	
Mr. Cadell	
Mr. Lewis	Ditto from small models.
Mr. Malden	

And several very promising subjects of a minor degree in the three junior classes.

Civil Drawing.—This interesting and elegant department, including Landscape Scenery, Figures, Architecture, and Marine subjects, has been always held in great estimation by the Gentleman Cadets, judging from the exquisitely finished drawings shown at the Addiscombe examination, and this half-year the following Gentlemen have fully supported the high character they have hitherto borne in this department, especially

Gentlemen Cadets E. Wrench (who received the 1st prize), J. Heathorn, W. Hichens, J. Simpson, F. Hemming, G. Depree, F. Vizard, G. Kerrich, J. Stanton, G. Dobbin, &c., all of the 1st class.

Many excellent drawings were shown by the Gentlemen Cadets of the second class, which also, for their brilliancy of colouring and effect, attracted much attention. Amongst the best we must name those by Gentlemen Cadets R. Malcolm (for which he received the 2nd prize), A. Finch, H. Cockburn, H. Goodwyn, W. Malden, W. Tucker, W. Clarke, C. Johnson, &c. &c.

The specimens in Lithography were very creditable.

After the reports had been read by Mr. T. R. Clarke, of the Cadet department, the Chairman addressed the Cadets as follows:—

"Gentlemen Cadets,—Before I proceed to address you on the ordinary topics which this day's proceedings would suggest, I must advert, with feelings of deep sorrow and regret, to the great loss which this seminary has sustained by the lamented death of your much respected and highly esteemed Lieutenant-Governor. (Hear, hear.) You have all witnessed the extreme anxiety and deep interest with which he devoted himself to the performance of his public duties. You must have all observed how marked his character was for every honourable and upright trait which ever distinguishes the gentleman and officer—how high his sense of honour—how deep his abhorrence of vice and immorality. (Hear.) I am persuaded, also, that you are all duly sensible that he never permitted himself to be swayed by any feeling but that of a sense of duty, not only to the East-India Company, but to yourselves and the numerous Gentlemen Cadets over whom he had the happiness of presiding for a period of nearly seventeen years. Under these circumstances, I know that you all concur in this tribute of respect to the memory of Sir E. Stannus, and participate in the feelings of sincere sympathy which are felt by my honourable colleagues and myself for his revered widow and family. I must mention that Lady Stannus has communicated to me how deeply she has felt the very considerate and almost tender manner in which you and all the officers of the establishment have respected her feelings during this trying period of her affliction. She begged me to take an opportunity of conveying her acknowledgments to you for your kind sympathy; and although this demeanour on your part was only what was to be expected, yet it deserves and now receives the warmest approbation of the Court of Directors. Gentlemen, before I pass from this melancholy subject, I must beg you to bear in mind that, in this afflicting event, you have received whilst at this seminary a very solemn and impressive lesson on the uncertainty of life. Your lamented Lieutenant-Governor retired to rest in his usual health, but it pleased God suddenly to summon him to himself, before the dawn of the succeeding day. Thus it may happen to you and to me, and it behoves us all to lay seriously to heart so solemn and affecting a dispensation of Divine Providence. (Hear, hear.)

"And now, gentlemen, let me congratulate you on the very satisfactory reports which we have just heard read, not only in reference to the general progress you have made in your studies, but also as regards the good order and discipline which have uniformly prevailed during the late term. I need not tell you that the efficiency and success of this establishment are objects of the utmost value and importance in the estimation of the Court of Directors, for to it we have to look, at the expiration of each term, for a succession of those young officers who are to maintain the present high reputation of the scientific branches of our armies in India, and uphold the honour and credit of our country. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, on this occasion, I am happy and proud to say, there is no need for anxiety on either of these points; I find that there is the full average number of Cadets qualified for the Engineers and Artillery, and that the remainder, without exception, have creditably acquired the necessary proficiency for commissions in the Infantry. Gentlemen, we have to thank you, Major Ritherdon and the learned professors, and the officers of this establishment, for these gratifying results. (Hear, hear.) Those of you who are to return to complete your studies at this seminary will, I trust, persevere in that laudable course. You are aware of the great advantages which are held forth in India to the highly educated and accomplished officer. I have told you on former occasions, and I repeat it now, that there is no service in the world where the inducements to study and exertion are so great, and where the rewards are more certain, than in the army of India. (Hear, hear.) Taking, then, the lowest ground of incentive,—that of self-interest,—into account, a man at this institution ought to be most diligent and industrious in acquiring that knowledge which is certain to lead to fortune and distinction. (Cheers.) You are all old enough to understand what are the difficulties and disadvantages which meet the indolent and uneducated man in every step in his progress through life. In this country, this difficulty has become proverbial; let me assure you that it is equally so in India. Indeed, the difficulties are there greatly enhanced, inasmuch as more knowledge and information, more self-confidence, more energy of character and firmness of purpose, and at the same time more judgment and discretion, are required in the various positions in which you may be thrown, than in most situations which would likely befall you or your contemporaries in this country. I entreat you, therefore, not to rest satisfied with an ordinary degree of acquirements, but resolve, on your return to this seminary, to ply your studies with increased vigour, and avail yourselves to the utmost of every possible advantage and instruction which the learned and able professors of this institution are so eminently qualified to afford. Remember that, after you quit this country, those facilities will be no longer available, and that, consequently, every hour which is either neglected or misapplied here may be justly considered as not only wasting the most precious period of your life, but as directly retarding and destroying your future prospects in the service. (Hear, hear.) Those of you, gentlemen, who have been declared eligible for commissions in the corps of Engineers will be placed for some time under the orders and instructions of that distinguished engineer officer, Colonel Sir Frederick Smith, for the purpose of completing your studies in practical military and civil engineering. I trust that you will maintain at Chatham the exemplary character you have acquired at this seminary, by unremitting attention to your studies and duties, and by orderly and circumspect conduct on all occasions. I would recommend you particularly to follow strictly the excellent counsel and advice which Sir Frederick is always most ready and anxious to afford the officers under his charge. To you, Gentlemen Cadets of the first class, who now quit this seminary for ever, I would offer a few words of friendly counsel and advice. You will soon take leave of your friends and your country, and your names will be enrolled as officers bearing her Majesty's commission in the service of the East-India Company. Remember that the army you are about to join is not only distinguished for its loyalty and gallantry, but for every accomplishment and virtue calculated to adorn your profession. It will require your best exertions, therefore, to become worthy members of that army. Remember, also, I beseech you, that your future success will depend entirely upon your own conduct, and that the first year or two of your service generally stamp the character of your future life. (Hear, hear.) If you begin steadily to maintain a high, honourable, and strictly moral bearing, continuing attentive to your duty, obedient to command, respectful to your superiors, and kind and conciliating to those placed under you, you cannot fail to ensure the esteem and regard of all, whether your superiors or inferiors in rank; and the result will be the sure prospect of continued honour and advancement in your profession. On the other hand, if you unhappily allow yourself to be led away by frivolous companions, or frivolous amusements, or what is much worse, intemperance and dissipation, you will speedily become the object, first of neglect and contempt, and ultimately of disgrace. Moreover, let me assure you that, in India, intemperance is not only a certain, but a very speedy mode of shortening life; of all vices that occasionally disgrace human nature, it is the most debasing, demoralizing, and fatal in its consequences. The unhappy victim of it in India is generally borne to an early grave, or at best he drags on a wretched existence for a year or two, the object of scorn to his fellows, and disgrace to his country. Gentlemen, remember I have warned you against this fatal vice. I bid you shun it as you would the most direful pestilence. I must not forget to remind you that, in dealing with the native troops, you must exhibit in your demeanour a kind and generous interest in their welfare; you must respect their religious prejudices and customs; you must endeavour, not only to know the personal character of each individual of your company, but to convince them that their honour and interest are identified with your own. If you succeed in accomplishing this object, you will find the sepoy become so attached and devoted to your person, that no feeling for self will induce him to desert you. (Hear, hear.) The Indian soldier is peculiarly distinguished for his feelings of gratitude and attachment to those who treat him with kindness and consideration. I need not tell you, however, that before you can gain this important influence, you must be able to communicate fluently with the soldiers in their own language; until this is accomplished, it is impossible you can discover their feelings or ascertain their wants; nor can they appreciate your character and good qualities. Be steady and resolute, therefore, in prosecuting most diligently the study of the native languages, and do not rest satisfied until you have passed the necessary

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examination for qualifying yourselves as interpreters to your regiments. It is right I should mention to you that, by a general order issued lately to the army, no officer is permitted to hold a staff or civil appointment who has not passed the necessary examination in the languages. I have already adverted to the danger of excess in the way of intemperance; let me warn you also as to the danger of extravagance or excess in your expenditure. Although your pay and allowances will be found sufficient for your wants with ordinary care, such will not be the case if you disregard the proper and prudential arrangements which every man of good sense will attend to. The man who commences his career in India by living beyond his income very soon discovers that income to decrease in a double ratio. Such is the high rate of interest and insurance of life, that a very small amount of such embarrassment will lay the foundation of many years' misery and discomfort. Be warned, therefore, and never be tempted to spend one rupee in excess of your pay. I hope it is unnecessary for me to warn you against more demoralising practices, such as that of gambling. The regulations of the army justly denounce this abomination, and it is visited, under the Articles of War, with the penalty of dismissal from the service; a just punishment, which no man of proper feeling would desire to see abrogated or diminished. I might dilate at great length on the evil passions and heinous crimes which this hateful vice has a tendency to induce. The loss of money is the least of the evils that attend it. The loss of honour and reputation are more costly sacrifices. Nay, how frequently is life itself sacrificed to its maddening results, and innocent widows and fatherless children left to mourn in hopeless penury and destitution! Gentlemen, I am persuaded that, not only for your own sakes, but for the honour of the service, and for the regard you have to your parents and friends, you will abhor and eschew all such debasing vices. I would recommend you, as some safeguard from such temptations, when far distant from your native country, to cherish those affectionate and grateful feelings and recollections towards your friends at home which the sons of English gentlemen never fail to possess. Do not allow time or distance to weaken, much less destroy, those the most amiable feelings of our nature. If there is one impulse of the human heart which stimulates to virtuous and noble deeds more than another, and the source of which is pure and unalloyed, it is that which proceeds from sincere filial affection, and an earnest desire to gratify the honest pride and paternal feelings of an affectionate and anxious parent. Be regular and constant, therefore, in your correspondence with your friends, and do not imagine that the ten thousand miles which separate you from them and your country can abate one jot or tittle of the regard and affection which they bear towards you. Finally, let me beseech you ever to remember your duty to your Maker. As it is the first and most important, so it must be the source from which the faithful discharge of all other duties flourish and increase. If you study your own hearts, and watch narrowly your progress in life, you will find that laxity or neglect of your religious duties will be followed by a corresponding deterioration of conduct in both your public and private duties, and you will very soon discover that you cannot wander long from the right path without loss of honour and reputation. Place no dependence on that spurious species of honour or morality, call it what you will, which is not based on religious principle; the first trial of its vitality, whether by adversity or prosperity, will prove its utter worthlessness and insufficiency. Cherish, therefore, the frequent, nay, the constant remembrance of the omniscience and the omnipresence of the Almighty, "whose eye is ever on the evil and the good." (Hear.) You will have remarked how much religion has been the theme of discussion among men of late years. Let it be your constant endeavour, my young friends, to hold fast the sound faith and doctrine in which you have been instructed. Do not let your minds be distracted by controversies on abstruse points; but should doubts or difficulties ever beset you, have recourse to your Bibles, and, on your knees, to the Author of your being, the fountain of truth, who, according to his promise, will keep you from error and guide you to "all truth." That he may ever bless and protect you is the sincere and earnest wish of the Court of Directors, and more particularly of him who now bids you an affectionate farewell." (Cheers.)

The business of the examination having at length concluded, the Chairman and the other gentlemen who took part in the proceedings of the day, together with a number of their friends, partook of a collation in the evening at the residence of the Lieut. Governor of the establishment.

A periodical work in the Kaffir language, entitled *Isitunywa Sennyanga*, or "Monthly Messenger," has been published in King William's Town, South Africa. The type (which is the Roman character) and paper are excellent.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

CLOSE OF THE TERM.

Friday, the 13th instant, being the day appointed for closing the second term of the year 1850, a deputation from the Court of Directors of the East-India Company visited the College for the purpose of receiving the report of the principal, and of distributing the medals and prizes awarded to the successful competitors in the various branches of oriental, classical, and European literature.

A special train left the Shoreditch station of the Eastern Counties Railway at eleven o'clock; and on the arrival of the directors and the visitors at Haileybury, the distinguished party proceeded to the lodge to pay their respects to the principal (the Rev. H. Melvill.) The directors then repaired to the council room, where they received the following highly satisfactory report from the rev. the principal:—

"The principal has much satisfaction in reporting to the Honourable the Finance and Home Committee, that, of the nineteen students composing the fourth term, eighteen have been found duly qualified for leaving college. These have all displayed an amount of proficiency exceeding what is demanded by the statutes, fourteen having attained the rank of highly distinguished, and four having passed with great credit.

"The principal would remark, with regard to these distinctions, that, though the awarding them to so many students may seem to detract from their value, it is the heightened standard of requirement and the increased diligence of the students to which the present multiplication of honours must be fairly ascribed. Both these causes augur well for the public service; though it may be desirous to re-model the scale of distinction, that it may accord better with the higher acquirements to which it is applied.

"Of the eighty-four students who have gone through the examinations, nine have failed in displaying the required proficiency. This is rather a larger number than usual. But it is satisfactory to observe that only three of those students have failed both in the European and Oriental departments. The penalty has fallen where it is likely to prove beneficial both to the individuals and to the College; and in none of these cases does the loss of term involve the loss of appointment.

"Of the seventy-five who have succeeded in passing the examination, forty-six are highly distinguished, seventeen have passed with great credit, and seventeen are prizemen. If we have had to regret idleness in those who have failed, we have here abundant proof of more than common industry and application.

"The principal has much pleasure in stating that no fewer than sixty essays, many of them highly creditable to the authors, were sent in by competitors for the prize in English composition. As the essay is altogether voluntary, so large a number of competitors may justly be taken as evidence of a readiness, on the part of a great body of the students, to engage in useful and improving occupation.

"With regard more particularly to the Oriental classes, the visitor remarks that they have displayed, upon the whole, more than usual application, and ability of a high average standard. In the fourth term, there is a fair proportion of students highly proficient in Sanscrit, several of whom have greatly distinguished themselves also in Persian and Hindustani. The third term presents less that is worthy of remark; but in the second, though many of the students have barely accomplished the test, the proportion of those who have made great progress is fully equal to the average of former years. The first term presents a rather wide variety of attainment. Some of the students are equal in acquirements to any of their predecessors; others again are of a doubtful promise; but they have all performed the assigned test.

"One of the students in the fourth term has added to his acquirements some knowledge of Canarese—a language of which the study is encouraged at Madras by special rewards. The student at the head of the Persian class has also made some progress in Arabic. One of the Bombay students has added to very respectable attainments in Sanscrit and Hindustani, a useful knowledge of Mahratta. Of the students whose destination is Bengal, four in the fourth term, and one in the third, have volunteered an examination in Hindee, and have acquitted themselves with very great credit.

"The principal has much satisfaction in being able to add that, on the whole, the term has been passed in great good order, and ready conformity to the discipline of the place. One student has incurred the penalty of rustication. In no other case has any severe exercise of authority been called for; and, if the conduct of some few have occasionally required animadversion, the great body of the students deserve high commendation for their cheerful submission to our rules and regulations. (Signed) "HENRY MELVILL, P.C.

"East-India College, Dec. 13, 1850."

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After receiving the report, the deputation proceeded to the Hall, where the professors and students had already assembled. The chair was occupied by John Shepherd, Esq., chairman of the Hon. Court of Directors, who, together with the following directors, formed the deputation:—Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., deputy-chairman; Lieut.-general Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B.; William B. Bayley, Esq.; Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S.; Lieut.-colonel W. H. Sykes; John C. Whiteman, Esq., Ross D. Mangles, Esq., M.P.; William J. Eastwick, Esq.; Major J. A. Moore; H. T. Prinsep, Esq.; W. H. C. Plowden, Esq.

The following visitors were present:—Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm; Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P.; Rev. Moore Brabazon; Sir John D'Oyly; Lestock R. Reid, Esq.; Rev. William Robinson; Henry Blanshard, Esq.; Hon. J. Howe; George F. Young, Esq.; George G. Campbell, Esq.; J. F. M. Reid, Esq.; Thomas Weeding, Esq.; Capt. Manderson; Capt. Nairne, Colonel Carmichael; Major Carmichael Smyth; C. A. Saunders, Esq.; T. N. Waterfield, Esq.; Rev. J. Harding; &c. &c.

The following civilians on furlough were also present:—A. A. Roberts, Esq.; H. C. Tucker, Esq.; St. G. Tucker, Esq.; J. J. Cotton, Esq.; A. H. Cocks, Esq.; R. C. Lewin, Esq.; O. W. Malet, Esq.

The chairman having taken his seat,

Mr. Hooper read the following list of the medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions obtained by the students:—

Medals, Prizes, and other honourable Distinctions of Students leaving College, December, 1850.

Dashwood .....Highly distinguished, with medal in Law, and prize in Hindustani.
S. Lushington ...Highly distinguished, with medal in Sanscrit, and prize in Hindi.
Thomason .....Highly distinguished, with medal in Mathematics, medal in Political Economy and History, and medal in Hindustani.
Smyth .....Highly distinguished, with medal in Classics, and medal in Telugu.
Pinhey .....Highly distinguished, with prize in Mahratta.
Lowe .....Highly distinguished, with medal in Persian.
Block .....
Manderson .....
Bosanquet .....
Arthur.....
Robinson .....
Nairne.....
Robertson .....
Malcolm .....
} Highly distinguished.
Ravenscroft .....
Anderson .....
Lord Ulick Browne
Wake .....
} Passed with great credit.

Prizes and other honourable Distinctions of Students remaining in College.

THIRD TERM.

Brandreth .....Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics, prize in Political Economy and History, prize in Law, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani, and prize in Hindi.
Mangles .....Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, and prize in Sanscrit.
T. Blomefield Lane
Lowis.....
Capper .....
Benson .....
Thomas .....
Macnabb.....
Gome.....
Saunders .....
C. J. Jenkins.....
Alexander .....
Grey .....
} Highly distinguished.
Horsley .....Passed with great credit, with prize in Telugu.
G. B. Pasley .....
Ames .....
} Passed with great credit.

SECOND TERM.

Batten .....Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics, prize in Political Economy and History, and prize in Law.
Nosman .....Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, prize in Sanscrit, and prize in Telugu.
Moore .....
T. Bruce Lane ...
Master.....
Weeding .....
Stack .....
Johnstone .....
Lawrence .....
Lindsay .....
} Highly distinguished.
Ouseley .....Passed with great credit, with prize in Persian.
Duff .....
Warden .....
} Passed with great credit.

FIRST TERM.

V. Lushington .....Highly distinguished, with prize in Law, *Æq.* and prize in Sanscrit.
Waterfield ...Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, and prize in Mathematics.
Hope .....Highly distinguished, with prize for English Essay.
A. Jenkins .....Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics.
Chapman .....Highly distinguished, with prize in Sanscrit.
Trotter .....
Grant .....
Cunliffe .....
Ravenshaw.....
} Highly distinguished.
Boyle .....
Macnaghten .....
Hogg .....
} Passed with great credit.

Mr. Hope then read his Prize Essay, the subject being—"The Influences of the Aristocratic and Democratic Forms of Government upon National Character compared with each other." The essay was eloquent and argumentative, and abounded with references, which testified to diligent research. The aristocratic and democratic forms of government were skilfully and graphically exhibited under different phases; and the conclusion of the essayist, that an aristocracy, not exclusive, but admitting the elevations into its ranks of persons from the class beneath it, is more fruitful than a democracy in beneficial influences upon national character, was ably maintained.

The Chairman, on delivering the prize to Mr. Hope, congratulated him upon being the author of an essay which exhibited not only much research, but great powers of reasoning and skill in composition.

The reading of the essay was loudly applauded.

Mr. Lowe then read an extract from Gibbon's "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, chapter xlii., translated by himself into Persian.

Mr. Thomason read a passage from Dow's "History of Hindostan," translated by himself into Hindústání.

Mr. Smyth read a passage from Thompson's English translation of the "Akhlák-i Jaláli," translated by himself into Telugu.

Mr. S. Lushington read an extract from Pope's "Essay on Man," translated by himself into Sanscrit Anustibh metre, commencing—

"See, through this air, this ocean, and this earth,
All matter quick, and bursting into birth."

And ending—

"To Him, no high, no low, no great, no small;
He fills, He bounds, connects, and equals all."

The several translations were admirably read, and elicited the marked approbation of the Directors and visitors present who were familiar with the languages of the East and their difficulties.

The Chairman having distributed the Prizes to the successful competitors, who were loudly applauded by their fellow Students,

Mr. Hooper read the following classification of the Rank of the Students about to depart for India:—

Rank of Students quitting College, December, 1850.

BENGAL.

First Class .....
Lushington.
Dashwood.
Thomason.
Lowe.
Block.
Robinson.
Manderson.
Nairne.
Malcolm.

Second Class .....
Lord Ulick Browne.
Wake.

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MADRAS.

First Class ..... Smyth.
Second Class ..... Anderson.

BOMBAY.

First Class ..... Pinhey. Arthur. Bosanquet.
Second Class ..... Ravenscroft. Robertson.

The Chairman then addressed the assembled students as follows:—

Gentlemen Students,—"It affords my colleagues and myself sincere pleasure in being enabled to congratulate the Rev. Principal and Professors and the majority of the Students, on the satisfactory result of this day's proceedings, and particularly with reference to the Report which we have received of the great proficiency to which many of you have attained, and as regards the very creditable manner in which the regulations and statutes of the College have been observed during the late term. If we except the cases of those students who have lost their terms, from deficiency in some particular portion of their studies, and mostly, I fear, from lack of attention, the report of the Principal is, in every way, satisfactory. I find that much zeal and emulation has prevailed generally, and in a very eminent degree on the part of many, in the study of the oriental languages, and also on the important branch of English composition. There are no fewer than sixty essays; many of those are declared to be entitled to great commendation, and all of them more or less creditable. For these very satisfactory results, I desire to return thanks on the part of the Court of Directors to the Rev. Principal and Professors who have so successfully laboured for your advantage. The objects of this college have been so frequently explained and dwelt upon from this chair, that were it not that each term brings before us a considerable number of fresh students, it might be considered altogether superfluous to repeat what has been so often said. Permit me, however, to remind you, that as it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the nature of those duties which you will have to perform in the civil service of India, so is it difficult for a chairman to overdo his part in the way of stimulating you to exertion in preparing yourselves for the efficient discharge of those duties. Another reason for repeated injunctions on this point may be found in the lamentable fact that youth generally undervalues the importance of educational acquirements. The real value of such knowledge is seldom fully appreciated until experience has taught men the advantages that flow from its possession, or the loss and disappointment incurred through deficiency in its attainment. Could I but succeed in convincing you all thoroughly that a very high degree of mental cultivation is not only desirable for your own interests, but indispensable for the efficient discharge of your public duties in India, I should feel persuaded that the conviction would ensure your adopting the best means for obtaining it. Now, the most cursory review of the nature of the ordinary duties of a civilian in India ought to be sufficient to bring this truth home to your conviction. Look at the important and difficult duty of administering justice in a country, the inhabitants of which not only speak a different language from yours, but a variety of languages differing from each other—whose religion, laws, and habits are so varied and so mixed up with their social system, that a European must study not the system as a whole, but each of these peculiarities by itself, as they exist among the different sects and castes of the people; imperfect knowledge on any of these points must lead to erroneous judgments; implicit dependence on subordinate officers must lead to injustice and perhaps to corruption. The watchful supervision of the superior is no less a duty to those immediately under him, than to the body of the people, whose rights and privileges he is bound to maintain and preserve. Is it possible, to over-estimate the value of a thorough knowledge of the languages on the part of a judge or magistrate? or can a man feel easy in the judgment-seat who has not made himself thoroughly master of the character, history, and habits of those among whom he is dispensing justice? Gentlemen, I confess to you, that so deeply am I impressed with a sense of the important nature of these judicial duties in India, that on the several occasions of my addressing you, I have never satisfied myself that I have described them in sufficiently strong terms, or that I have fully convinced you of their great value and importance. Then there is the Revenue Department, which involves not alone the collection of the government land revenue, but the supervision and detailed management of nine-tenths of the whole landed property of British India. Need I tell you, then, how much of the comfort and happiness of the people must depend upon the measure of wisdom, justice, and moderation with which this important duty is performed? Is it possible for any one deficient in knowledge and the proper acquirements, to discharge such duties with any degree of credit to himself or advantage to the state? I might proceed and dilate on the vast importance of *political* duties which frequently fall to the lot of the civilian, but the importance of them must be too obvious to require illustration. I would remind you, however, that you must not under-rate the accomplishments of Eastern native diplomatists. I can assure you, on the highest authority, that they are generally accomplished and acute judges of character, and by no means deficient in talents, tact, and discernment. Now, gentlemen, however briefly and imperfectly I may have adverted to the nature of a civilian's duty, I trust I have said enough to induce you to reflect frequently on the vast importance which is justly attributable to high and eminent acquirements in the various positions to which you may be called in India. Such reflection, if seriously entertained, cannot fail to induce an anxious and honourable desire on your parts to avail yourselves of the great advantages which this college affords you for the acquirement of the necessary knowledge and instruction. Remember that those advantages cannot be continued *to you* beyond the limited period of your sojourn at this college,—that now is the time for study and exertion, and that what is learnt in youth is not only much more easily acquired, but is more permanently impressed on the memory than the acquirements of later and more advanced years. Gentlemen, there is another inducement to study which I must not forget to mention. I advert to it with no small degree of pride and satisfaction. You must be all aware of the very high reputation which the service you are about to join has hitherto maintained. Every year, I am happy to say, produces substantial proofs of the justice and truth of this assertion. It must be gratifying to you all, and to every one who takes an interest in Indian affairs, as it is especially so to the Court of Directors, to observe the just compliment which has been paid to our service by Her Majesty's Government, by the selection of distinguished individuals from it for high appointments in Her Majesty's service. I view it not only as evincing the disinterestedness and impartiality of Her Majesty's Ministers, but also as a proof of the merits of our servants and of the success of the system which has been so long adopted by the East-India Company for preparing and training gentlemen for their respective duties in India. And further, it may be justly viewed as additional proof of the successful working of our system of administering the government of that vast empire, the miraculous rise and progress of which is justly considered one of the most interesting and wonderful events in the history of the world. Gentlemen, I trust you will always bear in mind that each of you is destined to bear a share, it may be an important share, of the duty and responsibility attached to this Government; and I call upon you again to omit no opportunity of increasing your knowledge, and thereby giving yourselves at least a fair chance of becoming not only useful but distinguished servants of the East-India Company. You, gentlemen of the fourth term, are now to take your leave of this college. You will soon be introduced to the scene of your future labours,—let me beg of you to be industrious, prudent, and cautious in the commencement of your career. A great deal of your future success will depend upon your first start or outset in life. I would have you adopt a regular system of economizing your time by devoting regular and certain hours for specific duties and studies. Those who have never tried a systematic plan or arrangement of their time for stated purposes, can have no idea of the advantages derivable from it. The habit, you know, whether good or evil, becomes as powerful as nature itself, and once a good arrangement has become habitual to you, every thing becomes easy of accomplishment. Even on your voyage out, do not let a day pass without some useful reading; and on your arrival at the presidency to which you are stationed, commence immediately and earnestly to prosecute the study of the languages until you pass the necessary examination to qualify for the public service. If you have been industrious here, this object ought to be effected in a few months, and thus you will be enabled to afford the Government the surest promise of your future attention to any duties they may call upon you to perform. When you are ultimately appointed to a station, let it be your first and great object to ascertain thoroughly not only the principles but the details of your *own* duty. When this is accomplished, you will be able to appreciate the conduct and character of those subordinate to you. I would press upon you the propriety and advantage of dealing in a kind and conciliatory manner with the natives. A good temper and patient manner in transacting business will gain you their confidence and cordial co-operation, whereas rude, impe-

tuous, or hasty conduct towards them, will probably be combatted successfully, first by submission, but ultimately, perhaps, with dissimulation, if not deception. As a matter of duty, you will of course respect their religious feelings and prejudices, and avoid any interference with their religious ceremonies. The most appropriate manner in which our servants can forward the extension of Christianity in India, is by personal example, exhibiting the virtuous and peaceable fruits of their faith in their daily walk and conversation. I beg to warn you against a too common error in former years, extravagance in your expenditure. It is most important for your future welfare and happiness, that you avoid any embarrassment of this description. A debt of a few hundred rupees may lay the foundation of much future misery, if not total ruin. Debt becomes a just bar to your promotion in the service, for there is nothing more necessary as a qualification to responsible duties in India, than that of independence of character and position, which it is impossible to maintain under circumstances of pecuniary embarrassment. Let it, therefore, be your firm determination not to exceed your income by one single rupee. If you commence thus prudently, you will find it not only an easy matter to live within your income, but regularity and attention will soon enable you to invest a portion of your salary for the purpose of insuring the necessary means of returning in due time to your friends and country. This desirable object may be, and ought to be, cherished by you all. It will not make you less liberal and kind to the people of India, for continued attachment to your friends and home will induce feelings of a kindred nature to all around you. Remember how deeply interested your friends have been even in your progress at this college. In proportion to the advancement of your position in the service, will be their interest in your success. Will not parents, sisters, and brothers, watch your progress with as intense anxiety when you are at a distance of many thousand miles? or rather, will not their anxiety be increased in proportion to the distance which separates them from the fond object of their affections? I entreat you, then, my young friends, to cherish this feeling of duty and affection to your parents; it is hallowed by Divine command. Above all, cherish ever the sacred feelings of gratitude to your Maker; never forget that he is the Author of all good, and that without his blessing and support the most shining talents and the most unwearied exertions will avail you nothing. Accustom yourselves to look up daily for his guidance in these and all things. Reflect often on the great power with which you are entrusted for doing good, and upon the corresponding responsibility that attaches to your position, and should you find yourself beset with temptation, or encounter evil, be jealous of His honour, and your own safety. In these days of much discussion and agitation on theology and religion, let it be your endeavour to hold firmly the substantial elements of a Christian's creed; avoid useless controversies on its mysteries, which more frequently tend to engender bitterness and strife than produce peace and good-will among men. And now, gentlemen, expressing our earnest hope that in your future career you will maintain the honour and high reputation of the civil service of India, and, above all, that you will prove yourselves distinguished instruments for good to the people of India, I bid you affectionately farewell."

The deputation and visitors then left the hall, and, shortly afterwards, re-assembled in the library, where an elegant luncheon was served, under the superintendence of Mr. Coleman, the college purveyor. Mr. Shepherd, the Chairman of the Court of Directors, presided.

At the close of the repast,

The Chairman rose and said: Gentlemen, I need not tell you, for every one present is aware, how much the success of this college depends upon the energy, the talent, and the impartiality of the principal and the professors (cheers). The Court of Directors have the utmost confidence in the rev. the principal, and in all those distinguished gentlemen who are engaged here in instructing and training the civil servants of the Company. I have therefore much pleasure in giving the health of "The Rev. the Principal and the Professors of this College." (Cheers).

The rev. the principal then rose and said: In rising to return thanks in my own name, and on behalf of the professors of the East-India College, I feel bound to express gratitude, not only for the kindness which has just been shown us, and which we fully appreciate, but gratitude to you in particular, Mr. Chairman, for the very excellent and appropriate address which you have this day delivered to our students in the hall, and gratitude, in general, to the whole of this company for the countenance which, by their presence, they have given to our proceedings. I think I may venture to assure you, that we are taking all possible pains to render this college efficient to the great ends for which it was instituted—the training the deserving for high and important office, and the withholding the undeserving from such honourable service (cheers). We are quite aware that a day may not be distant when this college will be put on its defence, and required to prove its excellence as a preparation for the civil service of India. But, whilst prepared for such a day, and having no dread of its approach, it is not its probable nearness which makes us diligent in the discharge of our duties. It would be disgraceful to us if it were. It is rather because we feel it an honour to have a share in promoting the well-being of the vast Indian Empire—because we take all that interest in our employment which results from a consciousness that the happiness and civilization of millions are mixed up with its successful discharge. (Loud cheers.) Hence our diligence, hence our earnestness. Not indeed that we are without a decided conviction, that no mere Board of Examiners, as has sometimes been proposed, could adequately supply the place of this college. It could not supply it in a literary point of view;—a Board of Examiners would necessarily encourage that system which is, of all others, the most detrimental to the public service, the system—pardon the homeliness of the expression—the system of cramming. (Laughter, and much cheering.) Neither could a mere Board of Examiners supply the place of the college in a moral point of view. Men would be sent to India, unknown, untried in character, to develop, perhaps, in public life evil qualities—qualities which, I frankly admit, a college would also have developed; but better, far better, develop them first here than in India: here they may be corrected, here they may exclude from the service; there they will become inveterate; there they will engrain themselves into all the actings of public business. But, at all events, gentlemen, so long as this college remains, it shall not, I trust, be our fault, if it send not out to India just such men as you want. (Cheers.) Through good report, and through evil report—and certainly we have our share, far more than our share, of the evil report, whatever we may have of the good—had not this college been radically sound, it would long ago have sunk beneath the frequent swell of injurious but unfounded reports—through evil report, and through good report, we will labour at the faithful discharge of our duties; and, serving as we do a generous and enlightened body, we have no fears either that our motives will be misconstrued, or our efforts overlooked. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I will not detain you further, but again thank you most sincerely for the kindness which we have received at your hands. (Loud cheers.)

At three o'clock, the deputation and visitors took leave of the principal and professors, and returned to town by special train.

The examination of the Candidates for admission into the College next term will be held at the East-India House on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of January.

The Examiners appointed are the Rev. Thos. Dale, M.A., the Rev. Robert Eden, M.A., and the Rev. Wm. Stone, M.A.

The next term will commence on Monday, the 20th of January; and the Students are required to return to College on that or on either of the three following days.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of the East-India Company was held on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at their house in Leadenhall Street; John Shepherd, Esq., the Chairman of the Court of Directors, in the chair.

The *Chairman* informed the Court that the warrants for the payment of the half-yearly dividends on East-India Stock would be ready for delivery on the 6th of January.

THE RAJAH OF SATTARA.

Mr. Sullivan said he understood that some papers had been received by the Court of Directors from India having reference to the case of the Rajah of Sattara, and he wished to ask whether they would be laid before the Court of Proprietors? He also begged to advert to the subject of the allowance to the ex-rajah. It had been stated on a former occasion that the Governor-General of India had not the power to retain the allowance from that unfortunate prince; but he (Mr. Sullivan) understood that, up to the present moment, not a shilling had been paid to the rajah or to any of his family. Could the Court of Directors give any information on this subject?

The *Chairman.*—In answer to the question put by the hon. proprietor, I have to inform him that papers have been received from India relating to the case of the ex-Rajah of Sattara, but they have arrived so very recently that there has not been time for the Court of Directors to come to a decision upon them.

PROMOTION IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. Lewin said, he had a motion to make, of which he had not given any previous notice. The motion was to this effect:—"That it is expedient, on any vacancy occurring in the army of

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India in the office of commander-in-chief, that such office should be given in just proportion to the military servants of the East-India Company, unless it can be shown that there are not men in the army of India fit and qualified to fill such office." What had recently taken place? Sir John Grey had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Bombay. No doubt he was selected by the Duke of Wellington; although, from age and infirmity, he might not be so fit as many others for that office. At all events, he might say that there were men in the army of India who were perfectly qualified to fill that or any other situation. (Hear.) There appeared to be no good reason why every appointment should be given to the officers of the Queen's troops, in preference to such men as General Sir John Littler, whose skill and bravery had never been surpassed by any officer in the British army. (Hear.) Why such an officer was passed over, it was impossible to say. But this he could say, that the East-India Directors were the greatest enemies the Indian service ever had. (Oh! oh!) It was not possible to produce a single instance in which they had not sacrificed the officers of the Indian army to the officers of the Queen's troops. Take the case of Sir John Littler. Was he not, in a manner, traduced by the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords?

Mr. Marriott.—I rise to order. The hon. proprietor is making an attack upon private character.

Mr. Lewin wished the hon. proprietor would not interrupt him. He would repeat, that there never was an instance in which the interest of the Indian army was not sacrificed to that of her Majesty's troops. It was very true that General Littler afterwards was appointed to a seat in the council—(hear, hear); but was that any satisfaction for the slight that had been cast upon his military reputation? None whatever. He (Mr. Lewin) did not know whether his motion would be seconded; if not, it would go forth to the public and to India that the Court of Directors intended to continue the system of promoting the Queen's officers, and not the Company's officers. It was well known that the greatest possible discontent existed throughout the Indian army at the present time; a feeling which was not confined to the soldiers, but extended itself to the officers. That feeling of discontent was not likely to be allayed by this system of partiality towards the Queen's troops. By making these remarks he intended no reflection on any one. His objection was against the system. It was a course calculated to excite still greater discontent in the Indian army. He would now refer to a circumstance which occurred the last court day. The chairman, on that occasion, when speaking in reference to him (Mr. Lewin), made use of the word "misconduct." He (Mr. Lewin) stood in that relation towards the chairman that prevented him from taking the opportunity of vindicating himself; but several of his friends had said, that he ought to have called upon the chairman to state what the misconduct was of which he accused him, or else to withdraw his words. He, therefore, now called upon the chairman to do so; if not he should, of course, notice the accusation in a different manner. The hon. proprietor concluded by making his motion in the terms already stated.

Mr. Sullivan seconded the motion, and said he did so for the purpose of stating that, while he readily concurred in the opinion expressed by the hon. proprietor, as to the high qualifications of the officers in the Indian army, yet he could not understand how the hon. proprietor could say that the Court of Directors were backward in promoting the officers of that army. (Hear, hear.) He was of opinion that they were always most forward in promoting those officers; and he had every reason to believe that no occasion would be lost by the Court of Directors in bringing forward men of the Indian army. (Cheers.)

The *Chairman* trusted, notwithstanding what had fallen from the hon. mover of this resolution, that there was not a proprietor who did not believe that the Court of Directors was ever anxious to do justice to the Indian army, by promoting on every proper opportunity the officers of that army in just proportion with the officers belonging to the Queen's troops. The very case which had been referred to by the hon. proprietor, as a proof of his assertion that the Indian army was neglected, furnished a complete answer to the charge, for Sir John Littler was appointed to the highest situation in which it was in the power of the Court of Directors to place him. He felt that he should not be complimenting either the Indian army or the Court of Proprietors if he were to enter into this subject further, for he was persuaded that there was not an officer of the Indian army who entertained feelings at all kindred to those which had been expressed by the hon. proprietor. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the expression used by him on a former occasion in reference to the hon. proprietor, he begged to say that he founded his observation entirely on what was contained in the papers before the Court: and on recollection of the contents of those papers, he was sorry to say that there was not one word he then used which, as an honest man, he could withdraw. The expressions used in those papers perfectly justified him in the use of the word "misconduct," as applied to the hon. proprietor. He begged to move the previous question.

Mr. Lewin.—I declare that what you say is false. (Order!)

Mr. Clark thought it would be well that the Court should understand that these appointments were not in the Court of Directors; but at the Horse Guards, over which the Directors had no control.

Mr. Wigram expressed his surprise that an individual who made such a speech, and such a motion, should conclude by complaining that there existed dissatisfaction in the Indian army. Nothing was more likely to cause such dissatisfaction than such a motion and such a speech. The hon. gentleman could not be aware that the commanders-in-chief of the Indian army were appointed at the Horse Guards by the Commander-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Court of Directors. Neither of those authorities had the power singly of making the appointments. They were made by their mutual consent, and he thought it was better to leave the matter in the hands of the Court of Directors than to take it up in that court. The proprietors might rely upon it that never would an opportunity be lost by the executive of putting forward the names and pretensions of the officers in their own service. From his long experience he could say that no favourable opportunity of doing so had ever been lost, and he felt confident that the same system would continue to be acted upon.

General Caulfeild, in reference to an expression which had fallen from the hon. proprietor (Mr. Lewin), observed, that when the chairman expressed an opinion limited to a statement contained in certain documents before the Court, it behoved an individual to consider well the extent to which that opinion was expressed before he rose in that Court, and made use of an expression which should never escape any gentleman's lips, but under the most urgent occasion. (Hear, hear.) It was the duty of every individual in that Court to set his face in the strongest manner against the use of language that was disgraceful both to the place and to the occasion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wigram suggested that the despatch of the Court of Directors in reference to Mr. Lewin's case should be read.

Mr. Lewin said that the despatch was altogether *ex parte*, and perfectly false. Still he would not object to its being read; though he must repeat that it was perfectly false. (Order! order!)

Sir J. L. Lushington protested against the language used by the hon. proprietor, which was quite disgraceful to the Court. (Hear, hear.)

The clerk then read the despatches of the Court of Directors to the Government of Madras, dated the 29th October, 1847, and 4th April, 1848.

Mr. Lewin repeated that, if the chairman would say that what was contained in those despatches was not intended to convey any imputation of moral turpitude, and that such was the meaning of his own expression, then he (Mr. Lewin) would be happy to withdraw the word "false;" but, when it was considered that the word "misconduct," by inference, implied moral turpitude, should the chairman persist in using that word without any explanation, then he (Mr. Lewin) would not withdraw the term he had applied to it.

Mr. Clark thought that, after hearing the despatches read, there was no one but must admit that the conduct of Mr. Lewin had been most reprehensible. He considered that the conduct of the executive, in permitting that gentleman to retire under the circumstances he did, and being allowed to be in the receipt of an annuity, exhibited great forbearance, but he was perfectly astonished at the conduct of the hon. gentleman—after those minutes had been read. He hoped that the hon. gentleman, without any qualification, for the sake of preserving the dignity of the Court, and his own dignity, would rise in his place and say that he very much regretted using, in an unguarded moment, words which were calculated very much to lower the dignity of that Court.

Mr. Lewin was ready to withdraw the expression, if the chairman would say that that despatch was intended to convey no more than that he had committed an error of judgment, and that it did not impute any immoral conduct against him.

Sir J. L. Lushington thought there was no difficulty on the part of the Court of Directors in admitting that the despatch did not impute to the hon. proprietor any moral turpitude.

Mr. Lewin thanked the hon. director for that remark.

Mr. Serjeant Gaselee said the Court must make some allowance for the hon. gentleman, who was very excitable, and not very definite in his language. He thought the Court might, without lowering its dignity, admit that it was not intended by

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the despatch to impute moral turpitude to the hon. proprietor. That admission would satisfy all parties; and, in making it, the Court, so far from compromising its dignity, would, in his opinion, add to it. Nothing would justify the use of the word "false," especially as applied to the expression of an opinion.

The *Chairman* said he had only used the word in the same sense in which it was used in the papers.

Mr. Clark hoped an opportunity would be given to Mr. Lewin to withdraw the language he had used.

Mr. Lewin observed that he did not make use of the word "false," except upon provocation. The question was, whether any moral imputation was cast upon him. If so, then, unless that imputation were withdrawn, he would not withdraw the term "false."

The *Chairman* begged that hon. gentlemen would not trouble themselves by farther urging the hon. proprietor to withdraw anything that he had said as regarded himself. He (the Chairman) did not value the withdrawal one straw.

The previous question, "That the original motion be now put," was then decided in the negative; consequently, Mr. Lewin's motion was not put from the chair.

The Court then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

George Grey Sullivan, Esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Ning-po, has been appointed H.M.'s Consul at Amoy.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.—At the meeting of this Company on the 6th inst., the dividend declared was at the usual rate of 4 per cent. for the half-year ending the 30th of September last, and the report and accounts were adopted unanimously. With regard to steam communication with Australia, *via* Singapore, the directors allude to the persevering efforts they have made to give the Government satisfaction in their tender. The directors are, independently of the adoption of the proposal to Government, about to open a direct line of steam communication between Penang, Singapore, and China, with the view of accommodating the mercantile community at Calcutta and its vicinity. It is considered that this branch service, worked as a merely commercial and passenger line, in such manner and at such seasons as the traffic may require, and as may be found most advantageous to the Company, unfettered by any mail contract, will prove remunerative. "Its conversion into a regular postal communication," it is remarked, "may subsequently be effected, as part of the proposal now before the Government, should that proposal be definitively adopted." The Company's fleet is to be increased by the construction of five additional vessels, and, looking to this and other circumstances connected with the progress of their affairs, the directors intimate their opinion that the time has arrived to carry into effect the resolution of the 30th of last May, for increasing the capital by the creation and issue of 10,000 shares of £50 each, to represent the half-million of capital remaining to be called up.

The Ship Malabar has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to Madras.

The *Indus*, Capt. Soy, having on board the London Mail of Nov. 25, arrived at Alexandria on the 7th instant. On the same evening, we regret to learn, one of her passengers, Mr. H. S. Pester, a cadet on the Bengal establishment, whilst proceeding in a boat to Atfeh, fell into the canal, and was drowned. Mr. Pester was a son of Colonel Pester, of the Royal Artillery.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 3. *Alice Maud*, Winn, Algoa Bay; *Meg of Meldon*, Rickerby, Bengal.—4. *Isabella Harnett*, Whelan, Bengal.—5. *Essex*, Pixley, Bengal; *Livingstone*, Thomas, Bengal.—6. *Jane Pirie*, Booth, Bengal; *City of Manchester*, McIntyre, Bombay; *Bondicar*, Martin, Tutacoreen; *Reindeer*, Hawkins, Hong Kong; *Centurion*, Edwards, Bengal.—7. *David Malcolm*, Smith, Manila; *B. B. Greene*, Miller, Mauritius; *Sovereign*, King, Bombay; *Bolivar*, Murray, Bombay.—9. *Thomas Fielden*, Huntress, Bengal; *King William*, Avery, Madras; *Syria*, Abelgerat, Bengal; *Frederick Boehm*, Waller, Singapore; *Nimrod*, Bowers, Bombay; *Paramatta*, Soppit, Munsoorcottah.—10. *Matilda*, Marshall, Bengal; *Goliah*, Slater, Bombay; *Bella Marina*, Johnson, Bengal; *John Moore*, Sleigh, Bombay; *Kerr*, Dickson, Mauritius; *Clara*, Potter, New Zealand.—11. *Madagascar*, Slight, Bengal; *Indus*, Putt, New South Wales; *Vesta*, Spence, Maulmain; *Hindoo*, Kelly, and *Glenorchy*, Nicol, Bengal.—14. *Joseph Sanderson*, Wilson; *Cannata*, Tillson; *Queen*, Allan, and *Mirzapore*, Hickman, Bengal; *Patna*, Rorison, Shanghai; *Josephine*, Leader; *Marianne*, Campbell, and *Ferozepore*, Grant, Bombay.—Dec. 16. *Isabella Blyth*, Hale, Madras and Cuddalore; *Elisa*, Warwick, Hobart Town; *Friendship*, Cleland, Penang; *Stately*, Ginder, Shanghai; *Cassibelaunus*, Armstrong, Bombay; *Oscar*, Moller, Bengal; *Anne Jane*, Smith, Singapore; *Fairfield*, Hughes, and *Edward*, Robertson, Bombay; *British Isle*, Robinson, Madras.—17. *Alice Maud*, Linton, Ceylon; *Gambia*, Anderson, Bengal; *Toronto*, Wilborn, Madras; *Elizabeth Browne*, Killea, Cuddalore; *Euphrates*, Gowanlock, Madras; *Orion*, Henston, and *Argonaut*, Nott, Whampoa; *Golden Spring*, Spittall, Bombay.—18. *Rokeby*, late Trotter, Mauritius; *Luise*, Hansmann, Bengal; *Eliza Shairp*, Darling, Singapore; *Matilda*, Butter, Mauritius; *Mangalore*, Taylor, Calingapatam.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Nov. 24. Per steamer *Indus*.—Mr. B. Colvin, 5 children, and 2 servants, Mrs. Col. Leyers and daughter, Mrs. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Cowie and 3 children and servant, Mrs. Lithfield, Capt. Smith, Mrs. Wiesbricht and 3 children and servant, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. C. Whish, Dr. Butler, Mrs. Hannah, Mrs. Ratcliffe, Mr. Macleod, Mrs. Mellon, Capt. Gunblet, Lieut. Hamilton, Dr. Neil, Lieut. col. Russell, Maj. Bowen, Mrs. Chapman, son, 2 daughters, and servant, Mrs. Temple, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Swan, 2 children and servant, Lieut. Lusemore, Mr. Palliser, Mr. Hogg, Dr. Burton, Mr. Moore, Mr. C. Murray, Mr. A. F. Smith, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Sands, Mr. Kelway, Senor Osmeda, Senor Santzana, Mr. E. Burton, Mr. Sandilands, Lieut. Scott's 2 children and servant, Lieut. G. J. Dick, Mr. Delany, Mr. Frith and child, Lieut. Hermidge, Lieut. Goldie, Mr. Durrell, Master Montriou, Lady Ford, 2 children and servant, and Mr. Pye.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—Dec. 7. *Androklos*, Boysen, Shanghai.—8. *Jenny Lind*, Lloyd, Batavia and Seurabaya; *Sutlej*, Corkhill, Bombay.—9. *Tinto*, Hicks, Bombay; *Travancore*, Brown, New Zealand.—10. *Lady Sale*, Jackson, New South Wales.—9. *Eleanor*, Hughes, Mauritius.

From Shields.—Dec. 4. *Protomelia*, Harrison, Calcutta.

From Sunderland.—Dec. 9. *Sylphide*, Aden.—3. *Clara*, Clark, Singapore.

From Swansea.—Dec. 6. *Bilton*, Myles, Bombay.—3. *Jane*, Pallot, Adelaide.

From Dundee.—Dec. 5. *Amazon*, Crondace, Calcutta.

From Plymouth.—Nov. 30. *Garland*, Halcrow, Sydney.—Dec. 6. *Mount Stuart Elphinstone*, Loney, Adelaide and Melbourne.

From Hartlepool.—Dec. 4. *Lisette*, Hult, Hong Kong.

From Liverpool.—Nov. 30. *Harvest Home*, Heron, and *Anne Mary*, Hilton, Calcutta; *Thomas Thompson*, Twiss, Bombay.—Dec. 2. *William Fisher*, Jones, Madras.—4. *Eliza Pirrie*, Darley, Bombay.—5. *Couranto*, Vickers, Maulmain.—7. *Supply*, Hoseason, New South Wales; *Caroline*, Jones, Port Phillip and Adelaide; *Patriot King*, Roddocke, Calcutta; *Sobraon*, Rodgers, Bombay.—8. *Ranger*, Chamber, Hong-Kong.—9. *Duncan*, Lowthian, Calcutta.—12. *Anne Thompson*, Davys, Plymouth and Hobart Town; *Duilius*, Maxton, Shanghai; *Alliance*, Campbell, Hong-Kong.—13. *Joseph Weir*, Ellerby, Adelaide; *Morgiana*, McLeish, Calcutta.

From the Clyde.—Dec. 3. *Royalist*, Kerr, Bombay.—6. *Collingwood*, Boyd, Mauritius.—7. *Fleetwood*, Richardson, Mauritius; *Bank*, Carter, Maulmain; *Jane Ewing*, Walker, Calcutta.—10. *Albina*, Coulthard, Port Natal.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

Cherry, the lady of J. W. Madras civil service, s. at Combehead, Bampton, Devon, Dec. 11.

Forster, the wife of Capt. W. R. Hon. East India Co.'s service, d. at Islington, Nov. 21.

Carnac, the lady of Sir G. Rivett, Bart. s. at Aubrey House, Leamington, Dec. 3.

Russell, the wife of J. A. s. at 27, Queen's-road, St. John's-wood, Dec. 10.

Trevelyan, the wife of Maj. H. W. Bombay art. s. Dec. 7.

Twining, Mrs. S. H. d. at 215, Strand, Dec. 14.

Vigne, the wife of J. d. at 65, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, Dec. 4.

Wheler, the lady of the late John, Bengal civil service, d. at 42, Dorset-street, Portman-square, Dec. 4.

Wilson, Mrs. W. E. Gilchrist, d. at 61, Trinity-square, Newington, Dec. 4.

MARRIAGES.

Alexander, Lieut.-col. 5th Bengal Cavalry, to Penelope, d. of the late William Hooper, at St. James's, Westminster, Dec. 3.

Atkinson, Rev. H., to Louisa L. d. of Edwin T. Caulfeild, at Bath, Dec. 3.

Braithwaite, Edmund, to Elizabeth A. d. of John Roberts, at Kensington, Dec. 5.

Egerton, Capt. C. R.N. to Margaret, d. of Col. the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, at Wallasey Church, Cheshire, Dec. 5.

Hawkins, Maj. A. S. 8th Bombay N.I. to Anne H. C. d. of R. Lambert, at Cheltenham, Dec. 4.

Perry, Col. James, 31st Madras Light Infantry, to Ida S. d. of Capt. J. E. Parlby, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Dec. 18.

Preston, Robert B. to Eleanor, L. d. of Major Rogers, Bengal Army, at Bowness, Windermere, Nov. 28.

Price, James G. to Juliet, d. of the late W. M. Price, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at St. Mary's, Bow, Nov. 28.

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STUART, Simeon W. to Catherine, H. d. of Col. L. Worrall, Bengal Cavalry, at Clifton Church, Nov. 28.
TWINING, Thomas, jun. to Antoinette V. C. J. d. of the Baron von Hagen, of Prussia, at Frankfort, Nov. 28.

DEATHS.

BIRD, Lieut.-col. W. C. formerly of the 2nd B.N.I. at 39, Howland-street, aged 69, Dec. 5.
BIRD, Georgiana E. wife of James, M.D. late Physician-general, Bombay, at 27, Hyde Park-square, Dec. 3.
DAVIES, Frances, wife of Samuel, M.D. late of the Bengal Medical Service, at 2, St. Margaret's-terrace, Cheltenham, aged 57, Dec. 6.
FORD, Capt. Sir F. Bart. 20th B.N.I. at Malta, on his way home from India, aged 32, Nov. 26.
FRENCH, Maj. St. John B. late of the Madras establishment, at Lille, in France, aged 51, Dec. 13.
HARDY, Horatio C. A. at Islington, aged 63, Dec. 14.
HARRIS, Fanny, wife of G. A. Madras civil service, at 20, Sussex-place, Kensington New-town, Dec. 13.
HOUGHTON, Capt. H. 1st Madras Fusileers, at sea, on his passage from Madras.
MAITLAND, Maitland, M.D. at St. Omer, aged 91, Nov. 26.
RAWLINSON, Georgina F. infant d. of Sir C. Chief Justice of Madras, Dec. 10.
SANDWITH, Col. Bentham, C. B. 2nd Bombay L.C. at Cannes, in France, aged 60, Dec. 7.
THOMISON, Rowland F. s. of Hon. James, Lieut.-Governor N.W. Provinces of India, at Clapham, aged 12, Nov. 28.
TWINING, George, of the Strand, London, and late of East Sheen, Surrey, at Tottenham, aged 68, Dec. 14.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Dec. 4th and 11th, 1850.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Augustus J. Elliot.
Madras Estab.—Mr. Robert S. Garrett.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. L. Gomez Da Costa, 58th N.I.
Capt. Charles L Edwards, retired.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Edward W. Dance, artillery.
Lieut. Frederick J. H. Helbert, 5th cav.
Maj. Walter G. Yarde, 3rd L.I.
Lieut. Sylvester L'Amy, 17th N.I.
Capt. Robert Younghusband, 19th N.I.
Ens. William Johnston, 31st N.I.
Lieut. Oswald Smith, 33rd N.I.
Lieut. col. William G. White, 35th N.I.
Ens. William Hands, 36th N.I.
Ens. William Hamilton, 51st N.I.
Brev. maj. Francis A. Clarke, retired.
Maj. H. C. Beevor, invalids.
Surg. Keith Jopp, M.D.
Assist. Surg. Henry Carnegie.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Thomas Biggs, artillery.
Lieut. Thomas S. Warden, 4th N.I.
Ens. S. Cousens, 13th N.I.
Surg. David A. Carnegie.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Henry W. Etheridge, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. St. George Tucker, 20th Jan.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. Adam Campbell.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Ens. Horatio N. Davis, 25th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Ens. John E. Milton, 9th N.I.
Lieut. George C. Pybus, 22nd N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. Eliot T. Peacocke, 1st N.I.
Lieut. col. Henry G. Roberts, 23rd N.I.
Lieut. Thomas T. Piers, 29th N.I.
Surg. John Keith.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. A. Beaumont, Pilot Service, per *Walmer Castle*.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. Charles T. Metcalfe, purser, Indian Navy, 20th inst.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. George Ward, 8th N.I., 6 months.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Daniel A. McNeill, 15th N.I., do.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Edward Dansey, 1st Europ. reg., do.

APPOINTMENTS.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Holland Ward Holmes Burnes, appointed volunteer for the Indian Navy.
Mr. George Bebb Hewet, ditto.
Mr. Henry Maughan Liardet, ditto.
Mr. Thomas Rolfe Rogers.

ADDISCOMBE.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

Mr. Theodore H. Fielding, professor of civil drawing at the Military Seminary.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 6TH DEC. 1850.

Bengal, 32nd Foot.—Capt. Charles Stevens, from 28th Foot, to be capt., v. Maunsell, who exchanges. Dated 6th Dec. 1850.
53rd Foot.—Capt. Patrick W. Sydenham Ross, from 85th Foot, to be capt., v. Chester, who exchanges. Dated 6th Dec. 1850.
Bombay, 10th Drags.—Lieut. Charles Henry Spencer George Lord Garvagh to be capt. by purch., v. Webb, who retires. Dated 6th Dec. 1850.
Cornet Henry Alexander to be lieut. by purch., v. Garvagh. Dated 6th Dec. 1850.
78th Foot.—Ens. John Hunter to be lieut. without purch., v. Fellowes, promoted. Dated 6th Dec. 1850.

WAR OFFICE, 13TH DEC. 1850.

Bengal, 10th Foot.—Henry Henderson, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Deune, who retires. Dated 13th Dec. 1850.
18th Foot.—Lieut. Frederick Willington, from 70th Foot, to be lieut., v. McGrigor, who exchanges. Dated 14th Oct. 1850.
70th Foot.—Lieut. William Thomas McGrigor, from 18th Foot, to be lieut., v. Willington, who exchanges. Dated 14th Oct. 1850.
75th Foot.—Ens. Francis Hardy to be lieut. by purch., v. Fox, who retires. Dated 13th Dec. 1850.
87th Foot.—Anthony Butler, gent., to be 2nd-lieut. by purch., v. Steuart, promoted. Dated 13th Dec. 1850.
Bombay, 10th Lt. Drags.—Edward Martin Roper Stapylton, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Alexander, promoted. Dated 12th Dec. 1850.
Arthur Herbert Cass, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Thompson, who retires. Dated 13th Dec. 1850.
78th Foot.—Lieut. Laurence Pleydell Bouverie to be adj., v. Gordon, promoted. Dated 10th Dec. 1850.

BOOKS.

Letter to Lord Campbell on Reforms in the Common Law; with a Letter to the Government of India on the same subject; &c. &c. By Sir ERSKINE PERRY, Chief Justice of H.M. Supreme Court, Bombay. London. Ridgway.

THE subject of a reform of the law, especially its forms of procedure, is beginning to occupy deeply the attention of the Profession as well as the public. Sir E. Perry, bringing to the discussion *viginti annorum lucubrationes* on all matters connected with law and jurisprudence, proposes some bold reforms, including the total abolition of special pleading and the adoption of the Equity system of practice in the Courts of Common Law. With the view of solving the great problem for law reformers,—the combination of the two main objects of speed and completeness,—he offers a scheme founded on the following principles:—1. Summons with notice; 2. Early appearance of the parties before the judge; 3. Power of mutual discovery; 4. Oral pleadings recorded by the officer of the Court; 5. Judgment moulded by the Court to meet the facts of the case.

These suggestions are briefly considered, and the sentiments of the learned writer upon the subject of law reform generally, and with reference to India, are developed, with much ability, in a pamphlet of ninety pages.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 27th Nov. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 2s. 0½d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 2s. 1d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 11th Dec. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Political and Military Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 22nd January, 1851, at 11 o'clock, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

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FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
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CANDLES,
OIL,—and
SOAP;

for the use of their Military Seminary at Addiscombe, near Croydon; and that the conditions of the contract may be had upon application at the Military Department, East-India House, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the said 22nd January, 1851, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 11th Dec. 1850.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Tuesday, the 24th instant, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF EXPORT LONDON PORTER;

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 24th day of December, 1850, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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20	On or before 9th of May, 1844.	£1,000	£19 6 8	£11 2 4
30		1,000	24 8 4	14 0 9
40		1,000	31 10 0	18 2 3
50		1,000	42 15 0	24 11 7
60		1,000	66 11 8	38 5 8

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